

THE WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers

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

FIGHT FOR
Work or Wages
Equal Pay for Equal Work
The 7-hour Day, 5-day Week
Defense of the Soviet Union
A Workers' and Farmers' Government

FIGHT AGAINST
Unemployment
Wage Cuts—Speed-up
Racial Discrimination
Government attacks on the
Revolutionary Workers
Against Imperialist War

VOL. I, No. 7

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1429 ARRESTED—FACE JAIL BECAUSE OF JOBLESS FIGHT

Five Delegates Elected By 110,000 in New York Face Long Prison Terms

The five leaders of New York's March 6th demonstration against unemployment face 11 years in the penitentiary without even the benefit of jury trial, by the ruling of Justice Ford. Admitting arguments by Defense Attorney Joseph R. Brodsky of the International Labor Defense that charges against the five were serious, Ford nevertheless, true to capitalist "justice" decreed trial in special sessions.

Statement by the International Labor Defense, J. Louis Engdahl, General Secretary, on the refusal of Judge Ford to grant a jury trial to Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, charged with unlawful assembly as a result of March Sixth Unemployment Demonstration in Union Square, New York City.

The arbitrary decision of Judge Ford, brazenly rejecting the demand of the International Labor Defense lawyers that the Unemployed Delegation of the March Sixth Demonstration in Union Square be granted a jury trial, is just another step in the attempted railroading of these men to long terms of imprisonment.

The holding of Foster, Amter, Minor, Raymond and Lesten for trial without jury to the Court of Special Sessions means that these spokesmen of the jobless may be rushed to the penitentiary. It is possible to impose three years' imprisonment on each of the two counts in the misdemeanor charge of unlawful assembly and public nuisance, while the additional faked charge of felonious assault carries with it five years' imprisonment, making a possible total of 11 years imprisonment for each of the five prisoners.

Since the jury trial has been refused by the capitalist class judiciary the Labor Jury selected by the workers of New York City to appear in court and listen to all the evidence and render their verdict will be in the court room at the trial, April 11th, ready to function.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS ALL OVER THE U. S. A.

The astounding total of 1,429 arrests—more than 250 on March 6 alone—took place in the United States in the past six weeks. This list has not been equaled since the raids of 1919-20.

Heavy sentences of eight years, such as threaten the New York Unemployed Delegation, are matched in many other sections of the country. Deportation is a big menace to many who took part.

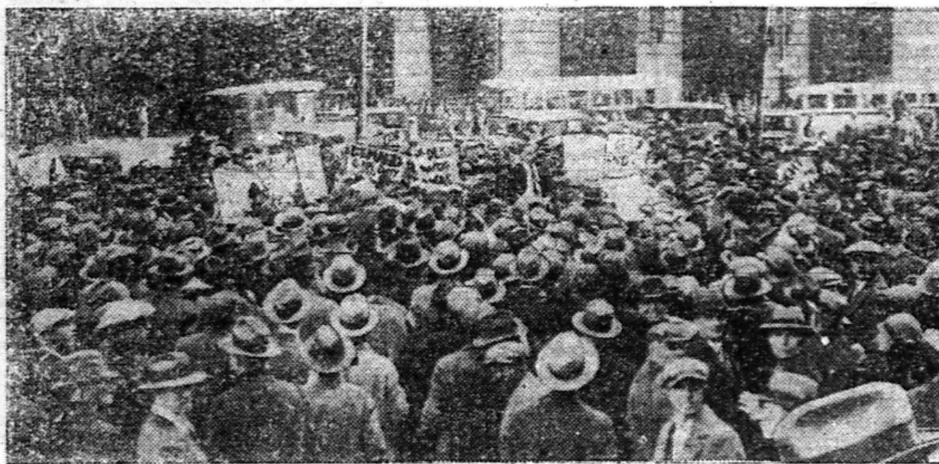
Many have already been railroaded to prison, as in Buffalo and Waterbury. In the South heavy sentences face George Powers and Joe Car, charged with throwing a tear gas bomb and with "unlawful assembly" in an unemployed demonstration where they spoke. They are under \$1,500 bail each.

Dewey Martin, Southern organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, was sentenced to seven months in the chain gang, framed on a "worthless check" charge.

Million and a Quarter Demonstrate on MARCH 6th in U.S.A.

Thousands of Women Join in Fight for WORK or Wages

Police Club Women and Children



WORKING WOMEN! PREPARE FOR MAY DAY! STRIKE! DEMONSTRATE! FIGHT!

The workers of the United States inaugurated May 1st as an International Day of struggle for the 8-hour day in May, 1886. This year the workers of this country must thru their huge mass demonstrations and strikes on May Day fight against unemployment, against wage cuts, speed-up, for the 7-hour day, against imperialist war, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and show that they are taking their place side by side with the revolutionary workers the world over, against capitalist exploitation and capitalist rule.

Men and women workers in the U. S. A. on this May Day are facing the most serious unemployment, ever new wage cuts, and the terror of the bosses government against their attempts to organize and fight these conditions. March 6th saw in this country, like the rest of the capitalist world, the largest demonstrations of unemployed and employed workers, men and women and complete exposure of the government, the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. as the tools of the bosses. The workers must make MAY DAY an even bigger and more militant demonstration of class solidarity, of struggle against capitalism, in defense of the Soviet Union. MAY DAY must see the unity of all workers; employed and unemployed, Negro and white, native and foreign born, men and women, youth and adult in one big mass strike and demonstration. May Day 1930 is especially important to the millions of Negro and white women who are slaving for starvation wages in the shops and mills. For the wives of unemployed workers and terribly exploited workers and farmers. Working women are the worst sufferers under the capitalist system. They work the longest hours for the lowest pay under inhuman speed-up, they are replacing men workers in all industries as a cheaper labor source. Due to capitalist rationalization millions of more women workers are being drawn into industry.

This makes it possible for the bosses to wring even greater profits from the workers and to establish industry so that it can be converted over night on a war time basis, with the men workers at the battle front.

The bosses see their system dying, and they are feverishly preparing for a new world war. The London conference set up to fool the workers has proven to be a race for war preparations by the imperialist powers. The only thing agreed upon in London is to make war against the Soviet Union. While the conditions of the workers in the U. S. are getting worse, unemployment, bread lines and starvation is spreading thruout the country, the conditions of the workers in the Soviet Union with the tremendous success of the 5-year plan are constantly getting better.

The imperialists today are trying to delude the women workers with false hopes of peace. Through the schools, the churches, and the pacifist women's organizations they try to make the working women believe that peace is possible and that the capitalist world is striving for peace. This hollow sham must be exposed by working women. They must organize for a bitter and determined struggle against the imperialist war and war against the Soviet Union; they must penetrate the workshops and the homes with the message of the class struggle, must rouse the masses of the working women to a realization of the impending danger and a determination to fight it.

Working women must organize, must build the militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League, must build nuclei in the factories and plants manufacturing war material, must prepare side by side with the men workers to crush the hideous capitalist system under its own war machine, and build a new workers' society free from

(Continued on page 6)

WOMEN ORGANIZE FOR STRUGGLE

Women Demonstrate In Fifty Cities On Intl. Women's Day

International Women's Day was celebrated on March 8th in more than 50 industrial centers of the U. S. In southern Illinois alone there were meetings in eleven smaller town of this important mining district. The Cleveland district had 7 meetings to its credit. Attendance was in most cases way beyond expectation, and in some places overflow meetings were held.

The number of Negroes who attended the meetings in various districts is very significant. Proving that they are awake to the struggles of the working class and ready to share in them. In Youngstown, Ohio, for instance, an important steel manufacturing town, over half the audience were Negro men and women.

For the first time in history of the Communist Party of the U. S., Women's Day was celebrated in every single case under the auspices of the Party. The result was excellent.

Great Results in Ohio

Over a thousand women workers demonstrated on Women's Day in Ohio. Seven mass meetings were held. At the Akron meeting 17 workers joined the Communist Party, and five joined the Young Communist League. Seven joined the Party in Youngstown, and six joined in Toledo.

New York Women Jam Hall

Over 1,500 men and women workers jammed a large hall to overflowing in celebration of International Women's Day. Following directly after the giant unemployment demonstration against unemployment in Union Square, the meeting was alive with a splendid fighting spirit as the men and women workers demonstrated against the savage brutality of Whalen's assaults. The unconditional release of their arrested comrades and leaders whom the Tammany boss police are attempting to railroad to years' imprisonment was demanded by the workers.

As speaker after speaker addressed the enthusiastic audience, the workers showed their determination to continue the fight against unemployment, against the imperialist war preparations and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Other centers in which Women's Day was celebrated included Boston, Worcester, New Bedford, Brockton, Peabody in Massachusetts, Patterson and Newark in New Jersey, all important industrial centers in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Springfield, (Illinois) Seattle, San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and Los Angeles in California, Buffalo.

In Patterson, New Jersey, following a splendid demonstration against unemployment on March 6th, Union Hall was crowded to the doors with men and women workers on International Women's Day. In Springfield, Illinois, 400 attended the meeting. At all these meetings the greatest interest was shown in the explanation of the role of women in industry and as a force in the proletarian revolution and the defense of the Soviet Union. Speakers set forth the great part that women play in the present unemployment situation, and in the political situation in the country and in the world in general. The need of joining the revolutionary unions of the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

WORKING WOMEN! DOWN TOOLS ON MAY 1ST!

Join the Communist Party of U. S. A.

Voice of Women Workers

THE WORKING WOMAN

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Working Women in the Soviet Union and in the Country of Hoover's 'Prosperity'

By M. ALPI

While in the Soviet Union, with the development of the Five Year Plan, the number of workers are increasing and socialist rationalization becomes one of the powerful levers in the building of Socialism, in the United States, rationalization works in the opposite direction: It intensifies the work to the bitter end and throws millions of workers out on the streets. Capitalist rationalization is one of the expedient methods that the capitalists use to check the development of the crisis, to increase production, to maintain the high profits. But just because of these efforts of capitalism, all the contradictions are sharpened which increase the crisis and develop the class struggle.

In the Soviet Union, together with the process of rationalization, we find an increase in the number of workers, an increase in wages, the introduction of the four-day working week, etc. In regard to working women, we find the development of laws for the protection of their interests—maternity welfare and social insurance for all women workers as a direct charge of the state. The Five Year Plan provided in general the betterment of the conditions of the working women—the construction of new dining rooms, laundries, kindergartens, children's rooms, art clubs—all this to make the working women more independent of the drudgery of kitchen work, and to give her opportunity to further participate in building of Socialism.

Women in the Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R.

October 1, 1928, there were 2,935,700 women in the unions of the U.S.S.R., 26.3 per cent of the total membership. (Compare this to U. S. where only 1 per cent of the women workers are organized!) These 1928 figures are a considerable increase over 1926 and with the development of the Five Year Plan there is every indication that the next year will register a very large increase.

Women in Soviets.

The number of women delegates to the Soviet District and Provincial Congresses increased 10 per cent from 1920-26 and 7 per cent in those years, in the All-U.S.S.R. Congresses. In 1927 over 80,000 housewives had taken part in the Soviets. In all more than 200,000 women are taking part in the work of the Soviets. They can be found in leading positions everywhere.

Wiping Out Unemployment Among Women.

The Soviet Union is doing everything possible to heighten the industrial development of the country, and to rationalize industry (not to make profits for bosses at the expense of the health and lives of the workers as in the capitalist countries, but to so build up industry that the workers' conditions will improve in consequence, since the workers' state owns and controls industry in the U.S.S.R.); it will be a number of years before unemployment will have become completely wiped out. The Soviet Union takes decisive steps to overcome the unemployment that arises—primarily by protecting the men and women workers through unemployment insurance, etc.

Special vocational re-training centres have been organized (where unemployed working men and women are taught some new trade, where a large supply of labor is wanted) by the labor exchanges, the Central Labor institution and other public bodies. Women workers comprise today 25 per cent of the total number attending these vocational courses.

What are instead the conditions of women workers in the United States? How many hours daily do they work? What laws protect the working woman, the working mother? A few examples to compare the difference between the conditions of the working women in the first proletarian state and the conditions of the working women in the country of the so called Hoover "prosperity."

Women in United States.

In the U. S. there are practically no laws that protect the working woman. Very few states have laws forbidding night work. In most states legal working hours are from 54 to 70, a number have no hour limit at all. There is no protection against unemployment, sickness, old age. There are no maternity laws. Some states make a pretense but even those are not enforced.

As far as the weekly wage is concerned, the following figures from the statistics of the U. S. Labor Bureau speak for themselves:

In Mississippi \$8.50 and less. Negro women in the same state get \$4.00 to \$6.00. In Alabama, \$8.50, So. Carolina \$9.50, Kentucky 10.75, Delaware, \$11.15, Tennessee, \$11.60, Kansas \$11.95. These are the maximum wages, and certainly are far above the actual wages received by women workers.

When we consider that in the last years the number of working women have increased as a consequence of rationalization, including the number of married women, who already in 1920 constituted 23 per cent of women workers in the U. S. We can see very clearly what kind of an instrument of exploitation the working women are, who are not only occupied in the needle trades, textile industries, but also in the steel mills and other heavy industries, where with the decrease in skilled work, the women take the places of men.

We must also consider the worse situation of the Negro women who receive less wages, work longer hours, than even the white women workers.

Briefly the conditions of women workers in the U. S. is that of slaves under capitalism. With the general increased drive against the American working class, women today are becoming more and more a medium of capitalist exploitation.

On the basis of the situation today we observe very clearly how the working women of the U. S. will be involved more and more in the class struggle, and the important role they play in working class struggles. Therefore, one of the first tasks of the Communist vanguard of the proletariat, is to organize the women masses, to organize the women workers together with the men, fellow workers in the struggle. To lead them to the road of the strongest class struggle, to bring before them clearly that only by overthrowing the capitalist system and with the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship will they be free.

Filipino Women Button Makers' Strike

The women workers employed by the Philippine Button Corporation walked out on January 20th. They struck against attempts to speed up production. The new superintendent decided that the buttons produced by each worker should be weighed daily. In this way he intended to commence discrimination and competition among the workers. It is also a measure preparatory to introducing piece work and definitely intended to intensify labor. However, the workers nipped his plans in the bud and are demanding his dismissal. The Bureau of Labor has intervened but the workers refuse to compromise and declare they will not return unless their demands are granted. Attempts are being made to employ blacklegs, but according to latest reports without success.

On With the Struggle for May Day!

On March 6th, International Unemployment Day and March 8th, International Women's Day, and under the leadership of the Communist International and the Communist Parties of the world, workers—men and women of all races—in the United States, Germany, France, England, China, Japan and the world over, laid down tools and joined with the unemployed workers in true revolutionary class solidarity to demand Work or Wages.

The tremendous demonstrations in the U. S. of 1,250,000 workers, men and women, Negro and white inspired and welded the solidarity of the American working class with the free workers of the Soviet Union, gave warning to the ruling class that the workers of the United States, men and women, Negro and white, stand ready to defend with their lives and blood, the only country of the working class, the U. S. S. R.

In these demonstrations on March 6th and 8th tens of thousands of working women and wives of workers of all races and ages, participated, proving by their militancy and determination on the streets and in the factories their readiness to fight together with the men workers against their common enemy, the capitalist class.

March 6th was the victorious beginning of a decisive struggle of the workers which will end with the overthrow of the capitalist class and the establishment of a Soviet government in the U. S. A.

In these demonstrations the working women and wives of workers learned a lesson of boss class justice in the U. S. A. The thousands of women and children forced on the streets through dire need and starvation to demand Work or Wages, were answered with police clubs, gas bombs, horses' hoofs and imprisonments.

The Communist Party and the T.U.U.L. true representatives and leaders of the oppressed working class, forced the government, the socialists and renegades from Communism and all the enemies of the working class to "discover" unemployment in the U. S. A. The socialist party and the Lovestone renegades, unable to hold the workers back from struggle under the leadership of the Communist Party gave lip service to the problem—the same as the other bourgeois politicians of the Republican and Democratic corrupt capitalist class. These working class betrayers secretly and openly together with the bosses and their government plan to destroy the Communist Party—to railroad the five leaders, Minor, Foster, Amter, Lesten and Raymond; delegates of 110,000 workers who demanded Work or Wages on March 6th

in New York to prison for a number of years.

The socialist party in an article by James O'Neil in March 22nd "New Leader,"—"Communism and Unemployment," attacks the Communist International, the Communist Party, and the Soviet Union.

The purpose is to help the capitalist class further the misery and exploitation of the workers by holding them back from struggle. By using "radical" phrases, and pretending to represent the interests of the workers, the socialist party hopes to hide their counter-revolutionary activities as agents of the capitalist class.

The workers in these demonstrations learned, that only through mass action under the Communist Party leadership, can they effectively carry on the economic fight and transform it into a political fight directed against the whole capitalist class, its government and its police, its fascist lackeys, the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party. Only by this road can the workers successfully fight for their every day demands, and for their interests as a class.

The successful demonstrations on March 6th and 8th were only a victorious beginning. The workers must continue the fight, must join the Communist Party of the U. S. A., the revolutionary trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League.

Working Women, wives of workers, Organize! Fight! Join with the men workers, Negro and white, under the Communist Party leadership and prepare for coming struggles—for the political mass strike on May 1st. Only under the leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions can the working class organize for mass action. Continue the fight! For Work or Wages!

Unemployment Insurance administered by the Workers!

Demand the liberation of Comrades Foster, Minor, Amter and the rest of the arrested working class fighters!

Fight against Wage-cuts, Speed-up!

Demand Equal Pay for Equal Work!

Against the Government, the watch-dog of the capitalists!

For the 7-hour-5-day week!

Join the Communist Party! Prepare for the political mass strike on May 1st!

Against imperialist war!

Defend the Soviet Union!

Demonstrate! Strike your shop! Out on the streets May 1st!

DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION

The International Struggle

MASTER TAILORS AND WAGE SCALES THE POPE AS PACEMAKER IN THE ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

The employers in the ladies and gentlemen's tailoring trade have given notice to end the existing agreement. About 45,000 men and women workers are involved. The workers demand an all-round increase of 12 per cent in wages and increased overtime rates, while the employers demand wage cuts. Up to the present the reformist leaders have done nothing to prepare for a struggle to support the workers' demands. They intend to settle the new tariff in negotiation with the employers and are quite prepared to make the necessary concessions at the cost of the clothing workers.

HAT WORKERS WIN STRIKE

Despite the joint efforts of the owners and the reformists, the strike of the hat workers here which was conducted under a revolutionary leadership has ended in a complete success. The strike, which was against a wage reduction, ended with a wage increase of 5 per cent and a number of other advantages. The reformist Hat-makers International refused all assistance and the strike was supported only by the Communist Party of Belgium and the revolutionary hatmakers of Paris.

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY

BERLIN. — There is no doubt that the Manifesto of the Pope against the Soviet Union is only the opening move in a planned crusade against bolshevism. Continual discussion and conferences are taking place in the Vatican with the ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of the various European powers, with a view to securing united action against the Soviet Union.

The first measure of the Pope will be to hold an international conference to discuss the situation in Russia and to discuss ways and means of defeating "the bolshevist attack on Christian civilization." apaldiscusszb

CZECH MASS DEMONSTRATIONS

PRAGUE.—A number of smaller demonstrations winding up in a huge demonstration of a thousand workers, took place on March 6 here despite the governmental prohibition of all demonstrations by the unemployed. Several were injured and many arrested in fighting the police. In the provinces, the Reichenberg workers, with 3,000 demonstrating, and the Komotau workers, with 2,000, demonstrated against unemployment. In Komotau 180 workers were arrested.

Shop News from Working Women

WOMEN SUFFER FROM SPEED-UP IN METAL PLANT

They Are Paid Wage That Is Lowest

(By a Worker Correspondent)
CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—A woman worker of National Acme, a metal products manufacturing concern, a few months ago said to her shopmate: "There must be another war company; the company is hiring so many women. They did that before the last war." Not only at National Acme, but there is Thompson Products, Briggs, Midland Steel and numerous other steel manufacturing companies in Cleveland and neighborhood towns where more women are being hired. The General Electric Company, which has several plants, hires women almost exclusively.

Exploited in Electric Plants
A radio bulb manufacturing company has 1,800 working; the regular Mazda lamp factories hire thousands of women. The General Electric has the worst efficiency schemes to keep their workers speeded up. There are conferences with the employes and the bosses, at which conference there are "booster" talks. The women are told that they each have investments in the company by having a job there. And it is up to them to reap the benefits from their investments, etc. In the Rayon knitting and clothing factories 75 per cent women workers are found. Outside of Cleveland, in the rubber industry (Akron), and steel workers in Warren and Youngstown.

The supposed labor laws in regard to the women for their protection and health are posted up in most of the factories, but that is as far as they go. Girls under 21 are not permitted to stand all day at work.

The Law Is for the Bosses
At Thompson Products, at National Acme, Cleveland Hardware and other places, the girls can tell whether or not this law is enforced. They know because they are the ones who cannot sit down and work at jobs they have, for instance, in inspecting metal products, or working on certain grinding machines, or the girls on the milling machines.

Another law that women workers must have an hour's lunch, if the factory has no lunch room, and 30 minutes at least if the company has a lunch room. In the Industrial Rayon of Cleveland, certain departments, the women eat their lunch right at the machine and start work immediately when they are through. In other factories the machines are kept running and the girls go back to work after gulping down their sandwich and coffee.

Celebrate May Day!
The Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League are the organizations for the working women because they are fighting for the women workers and are the only organizations fighting for equal wages for equal work, no night work for women, against speed-up, etc.

Women workers, demonstrate on May 1st.
—Woman Worker.

Phila. Jobless Workers' Kids Starving

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA.—In the Kensington and Port Richmond sections, where unemployment as well as low wages and speed-up and part-time work are severest, parents are forced to send children to school without breakfasts, and also without luncheons after the noon recess.

Also many children come to school without sufficient clothing and shoes worn out. This section of Philadelphia is the center of the textile industry and also contains large metal plants and tanneries.

The capitalist press of this city has as yet not seen fit to print anything at all about these investigations now being conducted.
—Worker.

"NO CHARITY, BUT FIGHT FOR RELIEF" SAYS WOMAN WORKER

OUT of Work, Negro Worker's Family Lived on \$3.00 Groceries

Fighting for Relief Under T. U. U. L. Only Way, She Declares

(By a Worker Correspondent)
No "charity" won't help us but only fight for relief, by joining the Trade Union Unity League. An unemployed Negro girl. Our family went to "charity" men, and just think they gave us \$3 worth of groceries for the eight of us to last a week, when this would hardly be enough for a day with such a big family. We all had to starve all the time and are still starving, with such low wages and the landlord being on our neck, and the grocery man he won't give us no more to eat, what are we going to do? These bosses, these rich men they think we don't want to pay our bills. Yes,

we do want to pay our bills, but out of what, no work, no money and six children, hungry and naked.

Here is another thing these bosses are doing, these young girls if they do get a job the boss pays her for a while, then he quits and only gives her carfare, and though he kept telling her that he would pay her so she got tired of that stuff and quit that job and demanded her money he said if she come back he would pay her, if not he would not pay her. Do you think that its right o treat a poor Negro girl like that?

We oughtn't stand for it.
—Cleveland Working Girl.

Firing Hundreds, Sears-Roebuck Profits Soar

(By a Worker Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA.—Amongst the 23 chain store concerns showing an increase on the average of 7 per cent in the month of January, 1930, over the month of January, 1929, is Sears, Roebuck & Co., conducting a national business.

A short while ago the Philadelphia branch of this colossal concern fired hundreds of men who had been working seven and eight years in various departments and were about to receive the company bonus. Sears, Roebuck & Co. therefore saved huge sums of money, as in nearly all departments they retained only new employes working at lower wages and under the speed-up system. These men are now walking the streets, unable to secure work of any kind. In discussing the matter one of them referred to the discharge as a "dirty trick." "No, this is not a dirty trick, this is 'efficiency,'" replied an alert-minded worker. Mail-order workers must organize into the Trade Union Unity League.

—Philadelphia Worker.

To the Working Woman: from a Working Woman of Eldorado

Dear Comrades and Working Women:
The women workers of Eldorado were called to the factory of which CAMP in New York is the owner, by Boss ROY ANDERSON to be at the factory at 8 o'clock—he has very important business to take up with you. About 200 women were there. Here is what he wanted with us:

"Girls, you have to take a reduction or the factory will shut down. We have to compete with the prices paid in the rest of the factories, Grayville, Carmi, Mt. Vernon, etc." Girls hesitated for quite a bit, no one saying anything. He says: "Girls, what are you going to do? Are you going to let the factory go down? Now, girls, if you take a reduction, the factory will work every day," which we knew was a lie. Now, comrades, what does this mean? It means we will have to take another reduction. The girls, all but me, voted for the reduction, and I will be damned if I ever vote for one. No, not me. We are already slaves and it is getting worse every day. That's why so many men are walking the streets of the cities today, because the boss is working the poor women slaves for nothing, not even enough to pay house rent. Tell me I'm not a Communist. Yes, I am a woolly one. I want tevery worker to know I am. We will have demonstrations and we will win. We have got to win. No one can stop us. Join the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League. We have got to fight or starve.

Comradely yours,
ELDORADO WORKING WOMAN.

Women Workers Face Unemployment

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The severe unemployment crisis prevalent today affects the women workers, in many cases more than the men. Many workers in the auto shops are girls and women who have come to Detroit from other sections of the country, lured by visions of steady work and high wages. They are in many instances homeless, destitute, and face starvation. Others, married women forced to work because of low wages and unemployment of their husbands, now find themselves without work together with their husbands and have no money to pay rent, or buy food and clothing for their children. And who cares? Certainly not the bosses who made us slave away for them a few months during the summer at terrific speed-up and miserable wages and conditions and now have laid us off to get along as best we can.

Charity! They tell us that if we are in need we can go to 51 Warren avenue, the Welfare Association, where we will be taken care of. But who wants charity? Do we, who make everything for the bosses, have to rely on charity? What happens to all we make? Why do we not get a living wage when we are working—a little more than our immediate needs, and why isn't there enough work for us the whole year around?

Women workers! The only way that we can better our conditions is by organization. All women workers in the auto industry should join the Auto Workers' Union and help build a fighting organization that will do away with the rotten conditions we are forced to exist under.

JOIN THE AUTO WORKERS UNION.

PAY CUT FOR NEGRO CAFETERIA WORKERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Rosie Storns, who has been looking for a job in Memphis, longs for Chivago and her \$16 a week in a factory there. "Times is tight" in the South and especially tight for colored women workers. After days of searching she found work in a cafeteria which paid \$4 a week for eleven hours a day. She didn't take the job, but someone did.

Four dollars a week and meals seems to be the usual rate for housework offered women who are taken on new this winter; some housewives will not pay more than three. These rates, in contrast to the \$7 or \$9 on jobs of longer standing, reflect the pressure on the market of the unemployed who go from door to door asking for work or a "washing."

For an unmarried girl living with her parents \$4, or \$3, is demoralizingly little. Out of it must come carfare and you pay 7 cents for very poor service in Memphis.

How A. F. L. "Solves" Unemployment — Blames the Women Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

While the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League are leading the unemployed workers and the employed workers in fighting for relief, the representatives of the American Federation of Labor have been speaking recently on the public square, informing the people that women are the cause of the present unemployment situation. They say the married women are taking the jobs away from the men, and therefore the men are thrown out of work.

It is very typical of the A. F. of L. to take such a stand. They are misleading the workers not only in struggles and strikes but they give them answers to their questions of unemployment and the problems that are confronting them.

The A. F. of L. is a company union and cannot be expected to tell the workers the truth, when they are representatives of the bosses. Married women in Cleveland are working because the husband was either out of work or that he did not make enough wages to keep the family in food and clothing. Married women would not go into the factories for \$10 or \$12 a week only because they wanted silk stockings or "pin" money. Women workers, join the Communist Party and the T.U.U.L.
—Cleveland Woman Worker.

Starve or Fight for This Negro Working Family—They'll Fight

(By a Worker Correspondent)

The times are terrible in Cleveland. I hear of and see so many people suffering. My husband has been out of work more times than he has been in work. I have six children, three go to school and the others have to stay at home. My children don't eat any breakfast never, because I can't afford to give them breakfast, dinner and supper. I only give my children when my husband is working. Our meals are as cheap as I can make them.

I have to walk the streets from place to place asking the bosses for a job; they merely look at me and say don't want any one, and now my husband happen to get a job and only make three dollars and twenty cents a day and we are not in much better shape than we was before he started to work. My husband makes such little money he can't hardly feed us and pay back bills. Will you please tell me how to pay back bills and support my children out of \$3.20 a day?

One thing I see is organize. Am a Negro and my husband found A. F. of L. won't take him in. Communists does, he says. So Negro workers ought to join it and fight.
—Negro Woman.

Demand Work or Wages

Editor—I have been out of a job now for some time. I was laid off at Murray's and told to come back after Thanksgiving. After Thanksgiving I went back and found there still was no hiring. I have been going there each morning to try and get in and every time I get there I find a bigger line of girls looking for work. At Hudson's and at Fisher Body, and McCord Radiator the lines are sometimes longer. And now girls who worked in stores and offices are looking for any kind of work and help add to our lines. What are we going to do? Starve?

I think we should all get together and fight for better conditions. If the bosses can't give us work—then let them pay for our food, clothes and rent. We want work or wages. And if we all fight together and organize, we can get our demands.

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

What is left of the week's pay will not buy a pair of shoes. For a widow with children even \$6 a week means stark want.

POOR HEALTH AND HIGH DEATH RATE AMONG NEGRO BABIES

Starvation Wages and Terrific Exploitation

Sixty per cent of the Negroes in this country over 10 years of age are working. This is a much higher percentage than among the white population, showing more poverty at once. Among Negro women, almost forty per cent are working, while among white women only twenty per cent are at work.

More than 1,000,000 of these Negro workers are domestic servants. Not to speak of the miserable conditions and humiliating treatment under which domestic servants are usually compelled to work, their wages are lowest of the low. A few dollars a month, the leaving from the "masters' tables, and the worst hole in the house to lay their heads in, are their return for outrageously long hours and never-ending demands on their patience. In Minnesota, a comparatively high wage state, the usual wage for domestic servants is less than \$4.75 a week. In the Southern states, domestic service is the third most frequent occupation. That is where the bulk of the Negroes live. In those states wages for servants are around \$2.50 per week.

IN THE INDUSTRIES

In the industries, Negroes, whether men or women, are held down to the lowest grades of work and pay. Sixty-three per cent of the Negroes in industry are classed as "laborers". Average wages of men laborers are as low as \$24 a week in the highly speeded-up automobile industry. They shade down to \$10 a week in coal mining and in southern lumber camps. And in every state the wages of women are from 10 to 15 per cent below those of men.

With such low wages, Negro workers can secure only the poorest of food and clothing. The results of such conditions on the workers and their children are frightful.

One of the causes of very high death rates for babies of poor workers is the tumble-down insanitary houses they must live in. In one city it was found that only 73 out of every 1,000 babies born in homes

with bath tubs died. But in homes without bath tubs, 165 out of every 1,000 died—more than twice as many. Yet even when they move North, Negroes are confined to the most miserable, poorly built sections of the cities.

Another cause for trouble for workers' infants is overcrowding in the homes. Over and over again it has been found that the infant death rate is highest in crowded homes. One city investigated showed where there was less than one person to a room, the baby death rate was 87 out of 1,000. But where there were more than one person to a room, the baby death rate rose to 110 in a thousand.

CHILDREN'S POOR HEALTH

There is also a regularly higher sickness rate among children of poor paid workers, according to the United States Public Health Service. Studies in two states showed that all children, from 6 to 16 years of age, were thus affected by the low earnings of their fathers.

MARRIED WOMEN FORCED TO WORK

In Manchester, N. H., a great textile center, the bosses are always after women to work in the mills. The children's Bureau found 326 mothers who were employed outside of the home during the baby's first year. It also found 885 who were not employed. The infant death rate was 122 per 1,000 for the mothers who only took care of their homes, but it was 313 for those who went out to work. Negro women are forced to work after marriage more than the average. In the population as a whole, only 23 per cent of the working women are married. But among Negroes almost 40 per cent of those at work are married.

There is only one solution for negro workers, and that is to unite with white workers in a fight against the capitalist system under the leadership of the Communist Party.

HAITIAN WOMEN IN PROTEST AGAINST YANKEE IMPERIALISM

PORT-AU-PRINCE.—A huge mass demonstration of over 3,000 demanding immediate withdrawal of American forces greeted the Hoover commission upon its arrival. Placards and banners denouncing the American occupation, demanding the election of a new legislative council, and the ousting of the traitor Borno were in evidence all along the roads.

So intense is the anger of the Haitian masses against Borno that the traitor is forced to keep his residence under heavy guard. The guard is furnished by the marines and gendarmes, a native force commanded by marine officers. Back of Borno's residence is the marine headquarters. The Americans are lodged in imposing buildings with spacious grounds, while the native gendarmes are housed in little barracks and are crowded like cattle.

While the American Commission is gorging itself in the hotel, the half-starved, ragged natives must fight to get an occasional job, such as unloading the boats, for which they get miserably starvation wages. According to Haitian statistics, of the three million population, over two million are unemployed. Misery is very apparent and beggars are like flies on the streets.

Two mass demonstrations have been held since the commission arrived, and because of the vast numbers involved neither was broken up. The second demonstration, composed entirely of Haitian women, was held in front of the hotel where the Commission is basking itself. About 1,200 women militantly protested at this demonstration, but following the protest they went to the chapel to pray for deliverance, thus showing themselves still under the illusion fostered by the imperialists and their agents, the priests. The Haitian men and women workers, who have played a leading role in the protest movements, must realize that not by prayers but by the organized force of the workers will they free themselves from the yoke of American imperialism.

From the Land of Panama Hats

By H. G.

Look on the map and you will see on the Northwestern part of South America, the republic of Ecuador, straddling the equator, for which it is named. You may not think Ecuador is important, but Wall Street knows better, and has been trying with some success to harness the semi-feudalistic government to nice big loans, as usual getting some Americans to run the country under the disguise of "financial advisers," and so on.

But even in Ecuador there is a class struggle. On the hot low lands that lie along the coast, rice and sugar are the main products, while the high, cold and semi-barren inland mountains are rich in mineral deposits and great ranches worked by Indian peons, who hate their slave-driving masters. A good many of the "Panama" hats sold in the U. S. are made in Ecuador, by women workers.

The Communists are there, too, and Communist women. The Latin American working women, liberating themselves from the feudal constraint of centuries, are making a fight with the men, and in Ecuador they are particularly fighting against the ignorance and superstition imposed by the catholic church.

Recently a Mexican woman, Belen de Zarraga, spoke at a big meeting at Quito, the capital, against the clergy, and a troop of cavalry was called out to "protect" her, dispatches state, but whether from her friends, the revolutionary workers, or their enemies the reactionaries, the press doesn't say, except that when she arrived at Guayaquil, another troop of cavalry was called out, and this time it was admitted that the soldiery was brought into the streets to "prevent the Communists making a demonstration when a huge crowd escorted her from the railway station to a hotel." There are Latin American women right here in this country, emigrant workers, toiling for smaller pay usually than native Americans, just because the boss thinks he

Luise Michel—The Heroic Fighter of the Paris Commune

(1830-1905)



"I give my heart, my life to the revolution." Luise Michel has been called the soul of the Paris Commune. Ever fighting at the head of the masses, Luise Michel joined the 61st Battalion of the National Guard when the Commune was proclaimed. Side by side with her fellow workers, Luise Michel fought heroically on the barricades of Paris.

Against Workers' Russia! Bosses Plan War

The bosses are again starting their campaign against the Soviet Union. This time they are using the excuse of "religion." The church, controlled by the bosses, says that the people of Russia are being persecuted because they are religious.

This is a lot of bunk. The Russian workers and peasants are the only free people in the world. There the government is run by the working class, and not by the bosses.

The capitalist press says that many leaders of the christians and Jews in Russia are arrested, and are going to be killed by the Soviet Government.

The only reason why these priests and rabbis have been arrested is because they are the agents of the foreign bosses, and they are trying to destroy the government of the workers and peasants.

The bosses of the U. S. are taking the lead in this drive to crush the workers' fatherland. They want to make a war upon Soviet Russia.

The workers' children in the U. S. must protest against the plans of the American bosses to make war upon the Soviet Union. Fight against the war danger! Defend the Soviet Union!

CHICAGO BOSSES MAKE USE OF THE CHURCH TO FOOL THE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

By LYDIA OKEN

The situation of the unemployed is becoming increasingly worse. Larger numbers of workers are being thrown out of work, and their misery spurs them on to participate actively and militantly in the work of the Council of Unemployed, affiliated with the T. U. U. L. As the workers begin to fight, the bosses find it necessary to change their tactics of speaking and acting "prosperity" and attempting to close the eyes of the workers to their misery. Now they are finding it necessary to attempt tin words, to show the workers that they recognize their rotten conditions and pretend that they are trying to do something to alleviate it.

To this end, the Chicago Church Federation issued a report, on the heels of the unemployed demonstration, demanding work or wages, before the City Hall, Friday, February 21, advocating a permanent committee, composed of representatives from the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, Chicago Church Federation, Chicago Commons, the Urban League, and in general to quote the report, "economists, social workers, representative of the religious and secular press, labor leaders and employers."

It is very significant that the purpose of this committee is "this committee concerns itself not merely with immediate steps to alleviate the present acute unemployment situation, but also to plan for ultimate solution." The whole basis of their work is one that shows itself to be based, not on any sort of a desire to force immediate relief for the 300,000 unemployed in Chicago, but based on their necessity, as a bosses' agency, of fooling the suffering unemployed and employed workers that they are attempting to get them relief, and that unemployment, under capitalism, can be solved.

They plan to work, as their "immediate plans" show, by appealing to the employers "to divide their work as equally as possible among all the employed, and as additional employes are taken on, give preference to workers with dependents." What sort of relief is this for the 300,000 unemployed workers in Chicago—who in the first place have no "work to be equally divided" among, and no possibility of being taken on as "additional employes"—dependents or no dependents?

The main point, however, is that appeal after appeal may be launched at the bosses;

they may be urged time after time to aid the unemployed by these stupid little shop schemes, but this will mean nothing, since unemployment is a result of the basic contradictions of capitalism, resulting in over-production, inability of finding markets for their goods, and consequent unemployment for the workers—all caused by the bosses in the zealous and wild race for profits. Dividing up the work at this stage of permanent unemployment means forcing the workers as a class to accept a lower standard of living.

Among other "immediate steps" is an appeal to the general public to find and create odd jobs for the unemployed to "help them over until regular work comes" as it surely will—according to the implications of the report!). This finding of odd jobs will certainly aid 300,000 unemployed of Chicago! No doubt all of the 300,000 will be absorbed into the odd jobs! And still another step recommended is the compilation of a "Bibliography on Unemployment"! These are the immediate steps.

It is made clear by the report that the real reason for this unemployment committee, sponsored by the church, social workers, fake labor leaders and employers a holy group, indeed) is one: to turn the unemployed and suffering workers away from militant action, away from demonstrations, away from unified fighting for Work or Wages, away from the leadership of a real revolutionary center, as the Trade Union Unity League, to patient waiting until their holy committees see to it that the bibliography is written and the workers starve.

In the face of this brazen attempt on the part of the churches and employes and the treacherous A. F. of L. officials, to hold back the unemployed from militant struggle, the answer of the Council of the Unemployed must be with intensified work to mobilize the great numbers of unemployed around the central slogan "Work or Wages," show the workers that either they must starve or fight, and March 6th showed clearly to all that the unemployed workers are no longer content to listen to phrases from the fakers but demand militant, fighting revolutionary action. Work or Wages!

Workers Children of the World to Meet

MOSCOW (By Imprecorr Press Service).

—An international meeting of proletarian children will take place in one of the central German towns at the beginning of July. Twenty thousand children are expected to take part from Germany, France, Techeckoslavia, Austria, Scandinavia and other countries. A delegation from the Soviet Union will also be present. The world congress of proletarian children will take place during the meeting. The delegate elections for the congress and the meeting will commence at the end of May during the tenth international children's week.

Women Builders of Industrial Unions

SHOEWORKERS IN NATION WIDE CAMPAIGN

In the face of arrests, injunctions, clubbings of the police, stabbings and knives of the boss-hired gangsters, the shoeworkers of New York, under the leadership of the Independent Shoeworkers' Union, have militantly fought, in the lock-outs and strikes which began last September. Women workers played an important part in the struggle; they spurred on the workers, led in mass picketing, spent days in the jails, and fearlessly fought back the police who attacked them.

These lock-outs, which were started immediately after the receipt of a letter by the shoe manufacturers from the Department of Labor declaring that they must not have any agreements with the Independent Shoeworkers' Union, because it was a Communist organization, show very clearly the connection between the bosses and the government. Every attempt has been made since that time, and every agency of the capitalist government has been used to smash this militant industrial union, which is a section of the Trade Union Unity League.

In a recent statement of Chas. G. Woods, who wrote this letter to the shoe manufacturers, he stated that when he arrived in New York one of his first visits was to Police Commissioner Whalen, asking him to do his duty by the government. This Whalen immediately agreed to do by appointing 240 extra policemen, whose special job is was to fight the strikers in the shoe industry and try to smash the Independent Shoeworkers' Union.

The bosses are taking advantage of the situation by cutting wages, breaking agreements and installing sweat-shop conditions in the industry.

In one of the shops still on strike, the Delman shop, making high grade women's shoes, the bosses have transferred their operations to the homes of scabs and are making most of their shoes in a tenement house Brooklyn.

In the struggle of the shoeworkers, as in all the struggles of the workers, the A. F. of L. has been on the side of the bosses. The Boot and Shoe Union, an A. F. of L. organization, has been working hand in hand with the bosses, furnishing scabs to defeat the workers, and making agreements with the bosses on a wage reduction basis, without the workers' consent.

The answer of the shoeworkers to these attacks of the bosses and the A. F. of L. is that they will continue their militant struggle to improve the conditions of the industry. They are intensifying their activities to organize the thousands of unorganized workers in the shoe industry. A nationwide campaign has been started for a national organization of shoe workers, and a convention will be held on June 21 and 22 in Boston, where men and women delegates from organized and unorganized shops all over the country will assemble. Women workers must continue their activity and militancy in the struggle for organization. They must help to build the national union; they must arouse the interest of women workers so that there will be a large delegation of women shoe workers in Boston on June 21.

Shoe workers, men and women—Continue the fight for the seven-hour five-day week, for equal pay for equal work, for the abolition of piece work and for the building of a powerful industrial shoe workers' union of the Trade Union Unity League.

Chicago I.L.D. Offices Raided

In Chicago forty-nine workers come to trial within the next two weeks. The district office of the I.L.D. here was raided by detective squads every day, sometimes three times a day, before the unemployed demonstration, March 6. Two hundred workers were arrested, February 26th, went up for trial March 27.

WORKERS SOLIDARITY WINS STRIKE

The Vanity Knit Goods Shop, which was organized by one National Textile Workers Union, New York District, some time ago, was out on strike this week. The shop committee here, under the guidance of the district executive committee, was a real factor in this shop. They succeeded in getting the boss to reduce the working day for a Negro working there from fifty-four hours to forty-four, also the deviation of work and the recognition of the shop committee. The bosses in their turn tried to bribe some of the workers and made them sign a paper promising their loyalty to the shop, then they fired three workers of the shop committee.

The workers of the shop in turn showed the most splendid solidarity and the majority of them responded to the call of the union and decided to strike for the following demands:

1. Re-employment of the three fired workers.
2. A raise in wages for those receiving the lowest wages.
3. Additional pay for overtime.

A strike committee was elected and when the bosses did not agree on our demands at noon, all the workers of the shop were picketing.

Of course the bosses were well protected by the police. But because of the solidarity of the workers the strike was won and all the demands were granted.

Women Needle Workers In Strike

On March 10th my bosses decided to do what many bosses do in the dress industry, that is force a lockout. They figured why should they have organized workers who fight for union conditions, at the time when there is a company union that is always ready to sell out the workers. A "union" that is working hand in hand with the police and the underworld.

After we were locked out we were not at all scared and watched all their moves. One week had elapsed and our bosses had hired the famous gangsters of the I. L. G. W. U., who are always at their disposal to scab when the workers are locked out.

Under the leadership of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union a committee of three girls went up to meet the scabs in the shops.

We warned them what they will face if they continue their scabbing. We also gave the boss the warning, as militant workers should, that if he continues running his factory with scabs and having gunmen inside watching them, we are ready to take up the fight.

The bosses had to listen to us because of our militancy. They already had a chance to see at the last general strike what the N. T. W. I. U. accomplished in February, 1929.

The scabs were warned in the proper way, and were told to go, and they left, like all cowards do.

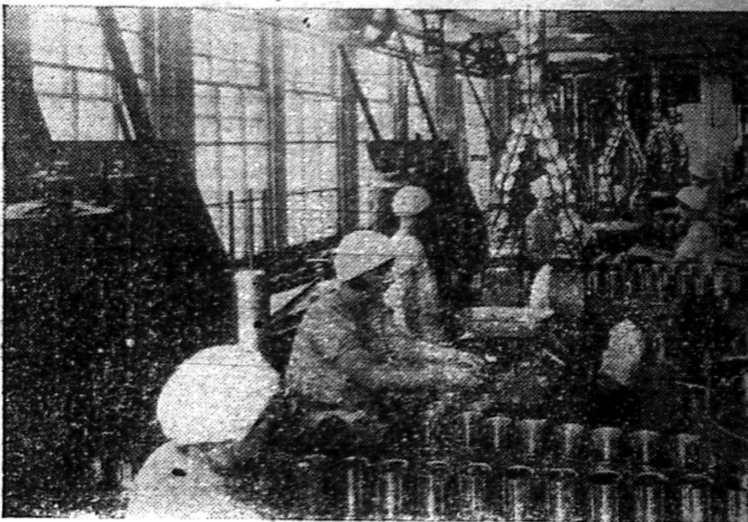
Only by organization into a powerful revolutionary union can we break all the maneuvers of the bosses and the company unions. Workers, fight for your union!

Join the N. T. W. I. U., the only union in the needle trades that is fighting for better conditions, for the establishment of a real shop delegate system controlled by workers in the shops. SONIA MARGOLIS.

Working Women! Elect Delegates

To the MAY DAY Conferences which will be held in the following cities:
 Boston, April 20th at 22 Harrison Ave.
 New York, April 4th at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street.
 Philadelphia, April 20th, at 39 No. 10th St.
 Buffalo, April 10th, 159 Gryder St.
 Detroit, April 13th, at 3782 Woodward Ave., at 2 p. m.
 Chicago, April 13th, at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 Chicago Ave.
 Pittsburgh,
 Cleveland April 22, 2406 E. 4th St.
 New Haven, April 13th.

Women Slaving at Belt; Fight by Joining T.U.U.L.



Photos show working women in electrical apparatus plants.

Why Working Women Should Organize

By SOPHIE MELVIN

Women and Young girls make up about 50 per cent of the Southern textile workers. Thin, frail little girls, enter the mills at the age of 12 and 13. Dressed in long clothes and shoes with high heels to appear older, they start as learners for 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollars a week. Altho mere children they do the most difficult work. As a rule most of the young girls work in the spinning and weaving department as battery fillers. Running back and forth along the frames, taking off the empty batteries and replacing with filled ones. Alertness and speed is the necessary prerequisite. One young girl, in telling of the terrific speed up, remarked that the boss ought to supply the girls with roller skates so that they make the rounds in the limited time. The middle aged women are employed as weavers. The older women, who have given all of their strength and energy in producing profits for the bosses and today can no longer meet the required speed, work as sweepers. The hours are limitless. The average wage is 7 and 8 dollars a week. And the highest wage for women, according to official statistics, is \$10 a week. Altho completely exhausted after a day's work the women-folks have the additional burden of looking after the children, attending to the house, preparing the meals for the entire family. In most cases the mothers work nights so that they can attend to their house work in the day. In the last strike in Gastonia, April 1929, it was the young girls and women who were most active in the strike. Many of them served on the strike committee. It was Bertha Crawford, a middle aged

woman striker, who was the head of the organization and distribution of relief. Young girls went on the picket lines, were sent out on relief, spoke at meetings. And on the historic night of June 7th, the majority on the picket line were woman and children.

It should be understood that this active participation of the women in the struggle was made possible largely thru the persistent policy of the National Textile Workers Union in drawing in women and young girls, who are the lowest paid and unskilled. Unlike the A. F. of L. who concerns itself with the skilled highly paid workers, our Union roots itself amongst the masses of low unskilled paid workers.

Many women textile workers recognize this fact and are beginning to understand that the National Textile Workers Union fights for their needs, speaks in their interests. On all our leading committees we have women representatives. A special women's department is set up to work out means and ways of reaching the women workers who are the majority of workers in the textile industry, and are more exploited than men workers.

The National Textile Workers Union, a section of the Trade Union Unity League fights for equal pay for equal work, fight for women workers, negro and white as well as the men workers.

The National Textile Workers Union calls upon all textile workers to down tools on May 1st to join in struggle against unemployment, speed-up, against imperialist wars, in defense of the Soviet Union, and for the establishment of a workers and farmers government in U. S. A.

Greetings From Montreal Canada

To the Woman's Department,
 Communist Party of the U. S. A.
 Montreal mass demonstration of 800 working women, this International Women's Day greets with heartfelt revolutionary fervor the revolutionary working women of the U. S. A. struggling so valiantly against American imperialism, against miserable conditions of exploitation, against unemployment and police terror.
 We join with you in the common struggle against our respective capitalist class and pledge all in our power to mobilize against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Long live the Soviet Union!
 Long live the heroic revolutionary working class movement of women workers in the U. S. A!
 Long live the working class fraternity between the women of the U. S. A. and Canada!
 Long live the World Revolution!
 On behalf of the demonstration:
 BELLA HALE GOULD,
 Chairman.
 BESSIE SCHACHTER,
 Secretary, District W. D. C. P. Canada.

Read and Build the Working Woman!

BUILDING THE WORKING WOMAN

On March 6th one and a quarter million workers in the United States rallied to the call of the Communist Party to fight for WORK OR WAGES. On March 8th, International Women's Day, thousands of women workers gathered their forces and pledged to intensify their struggle against the capitalist system, against imperialist wars, and in defense of the Soviet Union.

These masses of workers have shown their readiness to fight and are ready and anxious to read the papers of the working class. We must this time build the Daily Worker, The Working Woman and all the other revolutionary workers' publications. Let the drive for The Working Woman be one of the means of mobilization for May 1st.

The subscription drive for The Working Woman is still on. Due to the fact that most of our activity was centered about the preparations for March 6th, in some districts the subscription drive for our paper was almost forgotten. We must now work

doubly hard to complete our quotas and show results in the next few weeks.

Seattle, which is in the lead for the subscription drive, has also set a fine example by giving The Working Woman a contribution of \$35. This splendid example of our Seattle comrades should be followed by other districts. We must feed and nourish the paper if it is to grow into a mass organ for women workers.

Every district on the job!

WE WANT YOU TO

- 1—Write for The Working Woman on the conditions in your shop.
- 2—Order bundles of special May Day edition for distribution in your shop.
- 3—Distribute The Working Woman in unorganized shops.
- 4—Get your shop mates and other women workers to subscribe NOW.
- 5—Arrange a special affair, in order to make a donation to the ??????
- 6—Double your quota by May 1st.

POEM BY ELLA MAY WIGGINS

Ella May's most popular song is "Chief Aderholt," which expresses her faith in the union as the only power which promises her a better life. The fighting spirit of Ella May is an inspiration to thousands of workers throughout the country who recognize that Ella May's life was taken because she fought for a union.

Come all of you good people and listen to what I tell;
The story of Chief Aderholt, the man you all knew well.
It was on one Friday evening, the seventh day of June,
He went down to the union ground and met his fatal doom.
They locked up our leaders; they put them in jail,
They shoved them in prison, refused to give them bail.

The workers joined together and this was their reply:

We'll never, no we'll never let our leaders die.
They moved the trial to Charlotte, got lawyers from every town,
I'm sure we'll hear them speak again upon the union ground.
While Vera she's in prison, Manville Jenckes in pain,
Come join the textile union and show that you are game.
We're going to have a union all over the South,
Where we can wear good clothes and live in a better house.
Now we must stand together and to the boss reply:
We'll never, no, we'll never let our leaders die.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS TO THE WORKERS OF THE SOVIET UNION

Revolutionary Greetings!
We will fight against imperialist war
We will aid the Soviet Union
WORKING WOMEN'S COUNCIL
Seattle, Washington

Greetings of Solidarity
Lithuanian Working Women's Society
Johnson City, N. Y.

We Greet the Workers of the Soviet Union!
LADIES PROGRESSIVE CLUB

Greetings from Working Class Women!
Finnish Women's Section
Superior, Wisconsin Duluth, Minn.
I. Mattila E. Suvante
M. Matiskainen A. Malinen
Ellen Rautio A. Anderson
Vieno Sankari E. Milberg
G. Koski S. Hill
P. Juvonen M. Heikila
T. Maki A. Rasanen
T. Beck L. Mattila
L. Beck M. Jacobson

For the Defense of the Soviet Union!
FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
EIRIE, PA.

BIGGEST EVER IN ANTWERP
ANTWERP, Belgium. — The best demonstration the workers have ever held here was held on March 6.

Revolutionary Greetings!
FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Winlock, Washington

Greetings From Workers of Chicago
F. Saykovich J. Mackovich
J. S. Esnak T. Gorup
V. Velebeta N. Britvec
A. Mitrovich P. Matrljan
F. Coban J. Sirnack
S. Harzich S. Mirokivich
T. Coban A. Mirokivich
J. Polashak A. Tomich
J. Butinich F. Sebalj
J. M'aretich J. M. Gega
F. Sackevich G. Kovakevich
N. Pisevich G. Rokov

Greetings of Solidarity!
I. P. K. NAISJAOSTA
Ironwood, Michigan

Greetings from the Workers of Seattle
T. Kercheloff W. Puzach
D. Dobofov Hobedoff
M. Levitt W. Wolfe
R. Noral

EVICCTIONS OF JOBLESS
In most houses in Gastonia there are many families. The unemployed worker move into the house of some relative or friend. In one, three-room house there are five families trying to exist.

SUBSCRIBE TO

THE WORKING WOMAN

It fights for women workers wherever they are exploited.
This is your paper—BUILT IT!

Only 50 cents a year

The Working Woman 43 East 125th Street
New York City

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

Name

Address

City

Occupation Union

Prepare for May Day

(Continued from page 1)

war and exploitation. By joining the Communist Party working women; Negro and white, wives of workers fight together with the men and women workers of other countries against the interantional attack upon the working class, against unemployment, against speed-up and long hours, against low wages and the high cost of living. Fight the misleaders of labor, against the A. F. of L. and the Women's Trade Union League, against the socialist party, all of whom are enemies and betrayers of the working class.

Working women of America! On May Day, 1930, stand shoulder to shoulder with the toiling masses of workers in all other capitalist countries, in a common struggle against imperialism, against imperialist wars, in defense of the Soviet Union.

Make this May Day a day of struggle. Out of the factories on May 1st! Down tools! Organize May Day committees in your shops and mills and factories, in trade unions mass and fraternal organizations. Elect delegates to the ay Day conferences called by the Communist Parties in all the leading cities of the U. S. A. Organize at the Conferences for May Day as a day for struggle:

- For Equal Pay for Equal Work!
- Against Wage-cuts and Speed-up!
- For Unemployment Insurance!
- For Maternity and Social Insurance!
- Against the A. F. of L. and the Socialists—Betrayers of the Workers!
- For the Organization of the Unorganized into the Trade Union Unity League!
- For Full Social, Political, and Economic Equality for the Negroes!
- Against Imperialist War—For the Defense of the Soviet Union!
- For a revolutionary Workers and Farmers Government.
- For the 7-hour Day!
- Against the Bosses Terror!
- For Immediate Release of all Class War Prisoners!
- For a Revolutionary Workers and Farmers Government!

The Daily Worker announces a campaign for mass circulation

and every worker that can be reached is requested to become an active participant. We call upon you to help induce every worker, every workers' organization to take part in this campaign.

Mass Circulation for the Daily Worker

To secure within two months, April 1 to June 1, 10,000 additional mail subscribers, 20,000 additional copies in bundle orders, \$15,000 in contributions to develop circulation in new fields. To attain a 60,000 circulation within six months. To establish a permanent apparatus to steadily build mass circulation.


Read the paper of the working class

The DAILY WORKER

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH I WORK

Dear Comrade:
I work in a Garment Factory. Go to work at 7, work until 5:30 at night. The bundles have from 30 to 60 garments. Prices as low as 2½ cents a bundle, no higher than 17½ cents a bundle. We are supposed to get from 12 o'clock till 1 for rest, but work all the time, folding bundles. All the boss can say is speed-up on the gas, girls. I average from \$2 to \$10 a week. I sew 12,000 garments side seem for \$10 a week. One day I sewed 1,200 for \$2.66. Some of the work has more garments. When the boss wants to cut us girls he cuts when he gets good and ready for we have no organization. Comrades, let us fight the capitalist class; dump the bosses off our backs.

Working Women of Illinois, Ill.



The American Working Woman and the Class Struggle

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COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

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Fight Against Imperialist War—Defend the Soviet Union!

Greetings to the Working Women of the U. S. A.

The following radiograms were received by the Trade Union Unity League, 2 West 16th street, for the working women of America:

"The Profintern (the Red International of Labor Unions) Women Workers' Committee sends heartiest comradely greetings to the working women of America on International Women's Day.

"Join hands, women workers of all countries, to struggle against capitalist rationalization, and imperialism, and for defense of the Soviet Union. Organize the first international working women's conference in July, in Moscow.

"Long live the world dictatorship of the proletariat!"

Another radiogram was received from women workers in a factory in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as follows:

"Women workers in the Hammer and Sickle metal factory in Moscow sent warmest greetings to the American working women on International Women's Day. In the struggle against American imperialism we Russian women workers are building Socialism with the Five-Year Plan. Forward, together, to a World October!"

In reply to the above radiograms the following message was sent by the International Women's Day meeting in New York:

"Warmest revolutionary greetings from working women of New York assembled in mass International Women's Day. On March 6th the women workers U. S. A. joined hands with the men workers in one of the greatest demonstrations against capitalism.

"On March 8th the working women of New York join the women of the world in the struggle against unemployment and all evils of capitalism. We are fighting against the imperialist war preparations, for the defense of the Soviet Union, for the revolutionary solidarity of the world's working class."

Bullets For Those Who Demand Their Own Unions

Another outrageous crime has been committed at Shanghai. On January 13th several hundred workers employed by the China Edison Electric Co., a subsidiary plant of the Edison Company, U. S. A., were assembled in the yard, when the police fired point-blank into the crowd, wounding five, one 16-year-old girl employe seriously, who was shot through the spine and, although earlier reported dead, lingered on. This adds but another "incident" to the long list committed yearly by American and other foreign exploiters in China.

Some time ago the militant workers led a strike for better conditions which the company was forced to grant. This was followed by the arrest of several more workers who had stepped into the leadership and supported the workers' desires openly. The workers then declared a strike and presented twelve demands. A huge mass meeting took place protesting against the shooting, but owing to the lack of organization among the workers, after a few days they finally returned to work when the company granted several of their demands. The arrested workers are still in prison.



Working women champion tennis players in the USSR. From left to right: Federovskaya, Leningrad; Maltchova, Moscow; Olson, Leningrad; Tiplakova, Moscow.

Instead of to Church, I Go to Meetings and to the Club

I am now in my fifty-second year. Up to the age of fifty I was a church-goer so zealous as can seldom be found. Before going to church I even used to refrain from eating and drinking, for I looked upon them as great sins. But no matter how much I prayed to God and beseeched him, he did not help me in my work. I remained exactly as I had been. Gradually I began to go to the club and to various meetings in place of church. I began to realize that that is decidedly more natural to me. In spite of the fact that I live far from the club—about a mile—I go there in bad weather as well as in good, and even attend the meetings of the Young Communists. I have been elected a delegate. And now I want to study, so that it will become easier for me to become acquainted with all questions. And if then my energies still permit, I will apply for membership in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in order to help fulfill the precepts of our precious leader, Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin. Pisareva, Housewife.

Liquidating Illiteracy in the Soviet Union



Raising the cultural level of the working women in the USSR. Capitalism wants to keep the masses in ignorance, hence their support of the religious opium peddlers. But in the Soviet Union tremendous efforts are being exerted to raise the cultural level of the masses.

Letter from SOVIET RUSSIA

To Our American Comrades.

Fellow Women Workers—I have heard much about the struggle you are carrying on in your country for your rights, how firmly and perseveringly you are working for our great cause, the emancipation of all toilers. I have also heard about the efforts of our enemies and yours to calumniate our Union, to belittle all our achievements. To bring to your notice only a small part of our achievements, I would like to tell you something out of my own life.

I was left an orphan at the age of 11. As my late parents were agricultural laborers, I found myself homeless and without a piece of bread. The only way out was to beg. I can tell you, comrades, it was hard, very hard. For six years I wandered from village to village, begging or looking after other people's children, and during all these years I thought that there must be somewhere a better life than that I was leading. I wanted to learn, but dared not even think of it. In 1923, when I was 16, I went to look for this better life. I walked 120 versts; towards the evening I was so frozen that I thought I wouldn't reach the nearest village. But I went on walking and begging, and when I came to a railway station I boarded a train for Leningrad, and crept under the seat because I had no money for a ticket. Leningrad gave me a cold reception, I had no friends, but I managed to find work as a children's nurse. I joined the Young Communist League. Here I began to understand many things which had been hitherto beyond me. When my masters found out that I belonged to the YCL they dismissed me. I found myself again in the street, but this time in a big town and not in a village. The Young Communist League helped me to find employment in the "Krasni Treugolnik" works,

and it was only here that I began to feel that I am a HUMAN BEING. I took up immediately social work, I wrote notices for the wall newspaper and for the periodical "The Working and Peasant Woman," and others. I took great interest in this work, but being illiterate I found it difficult. But the main thing the YCL and Party (I joined the Party in 1926) gave me, was the possibility to learn. At first I studied in various circles, subsequently in an evening school for general education, and finally, after five years of factory work, the works where I was employed sent me to the workers' faculty in the Polytechnical Institute. I am studying now; my dream has become a reality. This I owe entirely to the Soviet regime. I know that I could not have achieved this under any other regime. When you are told that the Soviet Government is only talking about improvement of the life of working women, don't believe it, it is a lie. Dear comrades, I am writing this letter to get in touch with you, in order to tell you the truth and nothing but the truth about life in the Soviet Union, and also in order to get to know something about your life. Please write about the conditions under which you are living, what is being done for women's emancipation, what the position of your children is, and such like matters. We have here children's homes, creches, nurseries, etc. Communal houses are being built.

As to conditions in the workers' faculty, there are hostels for students. I live in one of them. We get bursaries and school material, etc. In a word, the conditions for study are good.

With comradely greetings, E. Tikhomirova, student of the workers' faculty in the Polytechnical Institute, Hostel No. 2, 3d floor, room No. 67.

FACTORY KITCHENS SERVE MOSCOW

"In the Krasnoprensky workers' district in Moscow," says the March issue of the Soviet Union Review, published in Washington, "stands a large many-windowed concrete building. Across the front of the building is the legend 'Moscow Factory Kitchen No. 1.'

"Great trucks draw up and dump their loads of vegetables, meats and other products into the hatchways. Then they trundle off with loads of huge thermoses filled with prepared food for the chain of factory dining rooms served by the central kitchen.

"Within the factory itself are large, light-flooded dining rooms serving 6,000 workers from the surrounding factories every day, with lunches costing from 15 to 30 cents. Above the dining rooms are rest rooms where the workers spend their noon hour playing chess, reading, listening to music or strolling on the wide veranda.

"Everything in the factory kitchen is mechanized. The dishes are concentrated at several points, placed on huge belts

which roll them into a huge washing machine, which turns them out clean and dry on another belt, which rolls them back to where they are needed.

"On the first floor food is prepared for cooking. Delicate machinery removes the cores from apples, hulls the berries—deftly and with incredible rapidity doing things that have hardened the hands and dulled the minds of housewives for countless years. Large machines cut vegetables and meat, and thousands upon thousands of slices of bread. There is a laboratory for analyzing the meat and other food, for great care is given to the quality of the food served.

"On the next floor the food is prepared for cooking, in some cases put through the first processes. From this floor 'semi-manufactured' meals are sent out to distributing points whence thousands of homes are provided with vegetables and meats all ready to serve except for a final simmering on top of the stove, baking in the oven, or flavoring to taste.

"On the third floor the final process takes place. Here the food is cooked in 22 vast white enamel kettles with nickel tops, heated from a central steam plant.

Soviet Union NEWS IN BRIEF

Soviet Insurance Covers 11,000,000

Over 11,000,000 wage earners are covered by the government social insurance system in the Soviet Union, and over 1,000,000 people now receive a state pension, says the Soviet Union Review, published in Washington.

Under this system of social insurance a full wage is paid—except for the very highly paid groups—for all wage earners temporarily disabled and physically unfit for work, in cases of acute illness, contagious diseases at the home of the worker, or when nursing a sick member of the family.

Provision for the safe care of mothers at childbirth is especially emphasized. Factory women get four months leave of absence—two months before and two after childbirth—with pay. All other working women get three months of paid leave. A layette is furnished by the fund, and a special allowance is made for the mother for nine months after the birth of her child, to provide special food and care.

Financing of this social insurance system is provided through monthly payments by all state enterprises, factories and offices alike, and by all private business firms, the average sum being 12.1-2 per cent of the monthly payroll. Nothing is deducted from wages. Over a billion roubles (or \$51,000,000) is thus collected each year. The budget for the year ending October 1, 1930, is more than \$675,000,00.

20,000 TRACTORS ON WAY TO RUSSIA

Twenty thousand tractors, ordered by the Soviet Union from American factories, are already being shipped to Odessa and other Black Sea ports. In addition Amtorg, the American branch of the Soviet trading system, has purchased 17,000 plows, 2,000 grain drills for seeding machines and 18,000 special drills for cotton and corn.

Plans for the spring seeding are advancing rapidly in the Soviet Union. In spite of all the predictions of unsurmountable obstacles on the part of the capitalist press, the Workers' Government is succeeding in mobilizing the millions of poor and middle class peasants behind the five-year plan in agriculture. The general acreage sown will increase this year by 11 per cent, and the area of wheat sown will increase by 20 per cent. The needs for seed grain of the most important areas have already been met. A large number of farms, possibly by this time the majority, have already joined the collective farms. New machinery is being put into operation. The construction of Socialism in agriculture is advancing rapidly.

"This factory kitchen, which is one of the ten of its kind existing in different parts of Russia, took a year and a half to build, and cost \$1,040,000. It started operations November 7, the twelfth anniversary of the revolution. In December it was serving 45,000 lunches a day, 6,000 of these in its own dining rooms. In addition it serves twenty-six dining rooms with 24,000 fully prepared lunches, and thousands of prepared lunches, sent out to fifteen distributing points and eleven dining rooms.

WORKING WOMEN STRIKE ON MAY DAY!

KILLERS OF ELLA MAY—GO FREE

The release of the five murderers of Ella May Wiggins, an active mill striker during the Gastonia strike, by the State of North Carolina, in the farce that was called a trial, is another illuminating instance of capitalist class justice.

The murderers, hired thugs of the Loray Mill, defended by Solicitor Carpenter, the same one who prosecuted the seven Gastonia strike leaders and obtained a conviction of 117 years of jail sentences for them, whose bond was furnished by the Manville-Jenckes Company, owners of Loray, are allowed to go free, although all evidence of eye-witnesses connects them definitely with the dastardly murder of Ella May.

This same state, that will allow murderers of workers to go free, has sentenced the seven Gastonia strike leaders to long prison terms because they led the fight against the mill barons and defended themselves against its hired thugs. This same state has found no one guilty for the murder of six Marion strikers.

BOSSSES DRIVE TO LENGTHEN HOURS

Bourgeois Women Oppose Forty-eight Hour Bill

At a hearing before the Senate and Assembly Committee on Labor and Industry a bill provided for a flat 48-hr. week for women and children in industry was vigorously opposed by the National Women's Party and other business and professional women's clubs.

Their objection to the bill is that it would make women "less desirable than men and prevent 'equal opportunities' with men in earning a living."

These bourgeois professionals and women who hold high executive positions, make very comfortable salaries and do not have to slave 10 and 12 hours a day like the vast majority of our women workers in the shops, mills and factories. These capitalist women who are helping the bosses in their drive to lengthen hours and cut the wages of the workers, are by these phrases trying to hide the facts that working women have the double burden of factory and home, under the capitalist system. Women are to be found in every industry in the United States today, and they are getting 50 to 60 per cent of the wages of men for exactly the same work. Women workers, especially Negro women, are exploited even more than men workers; their conditions of work are unbearable, the speed-up is terrific, and their wages are being cut every day, so that salaries of \$8 to \$10 are considered a fair wage. They have no protection against disease and accidents, no maternity or social insurance, and their children are left starve, be injured or killed on the street. In capitalist countries workers have no opportunities.

Miss Frances Perkins, head of the State Industrial Dept. of Labor, is in favor of the bill on the ground that it would mean less clerical work for her department. This same Miss Perkins in a recent statement, which appeared in the press, expressed the opinion that no married woman who makes less than \$3500 a year has a right to go into industry.

To the millions of married women who have been forced into industry because of the meager wages or unemployment of their husbands, to the tens of thousands of married women who must work for starvation wages in order to get the bare necessities of life for their children, such statements are pure hypocrisy, which show that these people are tools of the bosses. Such statements coming from one who has been publishing statistics on the extremely low wages of women workers, the average being \$12 to \$14 a week, show what can be expected from the capitalists and their agents.

Communist Party and the T.U.U.L. favor the flat 48-hour law but the seven-hour day and five-day

Fight Against Imperialist War!
Defend the Soviet Union!



DEMAND RELEASE OF HARRY EISMAN

Demonstration Carried Through Militantly

More than 600 workers and workers' children gathered at the Heckschero Foundation, 105th street and Fifth avenue, under the leadership of the Young Communist League, to protest against the sentence of Harry Eisman, militant Pioneer, to jail for five years. Eisman was sentenced by Justice Young of the Manhattan Children's Court, for taking part in the March 6 demonstration for "work or wages."

As soon as the demonstration began, 500 of Whalen's cossacks, under Deputy Inspector A. McNeil, rushed in and started beating and slugging the workers' children. The demonstrators resisted the clubbing.

Despite the brutal attacks of the police the demonstrators marched down to 110th street and Fifth avenue, where they held a mass meeting. Jessie Taft, Shoyne and others spoke, telling the workers and workers' children of the attack of the bosses upon the workers and calling upon them to protest the jailing of Eisman. The police then rushed in and broke up the meeting, but another meeting was held.

Workers came out of their homes and the crowd swelled to over 1,000. At every corner police were waiting to break up the march. Nevertheless the line marched on solidly to 103d street, where it dispersed.

CHARGE LUNACY AGAINST SOUTHERN LABOR ORGANIZER

Four more organizers have been arrested for the part they are playing in the fight that Negro and white workers are waging against exploitation and terrible working conditions in the South. Amy Schecter, who could not be held for murder in the "gallant" South "because she is a woman," is now held for "insanity" in Chattanooga, because of her continuous efforts to organize the unorganized workers. In the same city Comrade Gilbert Lewis, Negro organizer for the Trade Union Unity League, was sentenced to 112 days on the chain gang. In Atlanta two more organizers have been bound over to the grand jury under heavy bonds on charges that they are "likely to cause rioting or a revolution." In Buffalo, Ruth Williams has already been sentenced to six months in prison and a \$50 fine.

Worst in Socialist City of Milwaukee

In Milwaukee, the "Socialist" city, five workers will get one year in prison each, for taking part in the fight against starvation unless mass protest halts the bosses. The district attorney is howling to send the workers up for that long stretch, and he is getting plenty of support from the Socialist officialdom. Six have already been sentenced to six months and eighteen to three months. They are out on an appeal by the I.L.D.

Deportation endangers every foreign-born worker, and the authorities have gone so far in their frenzy as to demand exile for a 16-year-old boy, Harry Eisman, in New York, for taking part in the New York demonstration.

IRISH UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATE
DUBLIN, Ireland.—A mass demonstration of unemployed workers here was attacked by the so-called "civic guard." Eight arrests. The collision took place when the jobless tried to march on Leicester House, the seat of the Dail.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—A demonstration of workers, employed and unemployed, held in George Square here, was attacked by the police, who arrested five workers.

European Workers Battle Police on March 6th

BERLIN WORKERS ERECT BARRICADES

BERLIN.—The demonstration here on March 6 by the unemployed workers in solidarity with thousands of employed workers lasted late into the night. The workers raised barricades near the Karl Liebknecht House, their headquarters, and battled the police attackers. Zoergiebel's murderous police operated with huge searchlights.

There was much firing thruout the demonstrations. The police ruthlessly clubbed. Three workers were severely wounded in Charlottenburg when police fired point-blank on them.

Fighting was particularly severe in the workers' section of Wedding and Neukoelln. About 250 workers were arrested altogether. One of the workers wounded has since died.

Liepzig, Halle, Dresden, Koln, Koenigsberg, Dusseldorf, Erfurt, Stuttgart Hamburg the industrial cities in the Rhine and Ruhr districts—all saw huge demonstrations by the workers.

WORKERS BATTLE VIENNA FASCISTS

VIENNA.—Seven thousand unemployed workers of Vienna battled fascisti and police to demonstrate on International Day. Three huge mass meetings took place in the evening.

week, which will help relieve the terrific exploitation of women workers under capitalism. However, equal opportunities for women and men workers will only be possible when the present capitalist system is abolished and we have a workers' government in the U. S. A.

There is only one country where women have equal opportunities and real equality with men workers and that is in the Soviet Union, the country ruled by the workers.

LONDON TOLERS FIGHT

LONDON.—In four great streams the workers of London marched on Tower Hill with band playing "The Red Flag" in the biggest demonstration and the "worst clash between police and radicals since the general strike in 1926."

Tom Mann, aged but agile, and Jack Gallagher led the demonstration, the crowd chering denunciations of the fake "labor" government. After the speaking the workers marched through the working class districts and back to the Hill, where they collided with the police in trying to march on the Mansion House, forbidden by police.

A stiff fight occurred in which a policeman was mauled and several workers trampled by mounted cops. The demonstration continued for four and a half hours.

STOCKHOLM WORKERS MARCH

STOCKHOLM.—International Fighting Day against unemployment was marked in Sweden by demonstrations in all industrial centers. Ten thousand demonstrated in Stockholm. A march was formed. Police charged with sabres and wounded many. The workers fought back. Twenty workers were arrested.

WORKERS FIGHT PARIS POLICE

PARIS.—Workers battled the police in the March 6 street demonstrations here. Strikes of taxi, subway and other workers featured the day.

FIGHT IN CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.—Thousands of workers participated in the world unemployment day demonstrations. The workers marched to city hall. Speakers addressed them. Police attacked the crowd but were effectively resisted.