

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

THE WORKING WOMAN

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

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

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WOMEN JAILED FOR MILITANCY IN DEMONSTRATIONS

Prepare For Mass Political Strike, May 1st.

More than 100 working women were among the many workers arrested and jailed during the recent unemployed demonstrations as part of the boss class attack upon the working class throughout the U. S. The spirited part played by these women in the class struggle has already stirred countless other women workers to demonstrate on May 1, to make this Mass Political Strike the greatest expression of working class solidarity ever yet seen in America.

More Convicted of Sedition.

Two young women workers, Betty Gannett and Zorka Yoki, were among the five found guilty of criminal syndicalism at Cadiz, Ohio, for the "crime" of passing out leaflets against imperialist war. They were arrested before they could even speak at a meeting. Facing sentences of five to ten years in prison for defying the big steel bosses of Ohio, these young workers are undaunted by the bosses' rule and are continuing the fight to organize the steel workers.

Women Taken in Police Raids.

In Chicago police raided the headquarters of the Communist Party and arrested ten men and two women. One woman, Julia Kjar, was turned over to immigration authorities for possible deportation. The Needle Trades Union office was also raided and one worker was arrested. Offices of the Slav paper, Radnik, were raided by police and fifteen workers arrested, including the women workers of the staff.

In Detroit, eight girls were arrested for distributing unemployment leaflets to National Guardsmen, and many women were among the workers arrested and held in jail for several days in connection with the unemployed demonstrations.

Women and young workers took a leading part in New York City demonstrations in defiance of police brutality. In spite of repeated clubbings by Whalen's police cosacks, working women were in the forefront of all the protest meetings. Sadie Van Veen, because of her work as a leader of the unemployed, was brutally kicked by a bull cop and is still suffering from injuries. The parents of children who took part in the unemployment demonstration on March 6 were arrested and spent a day in jail rather than pay a fine for allowing their children to take part in the class struggle.

In "Socialist Milwaukee".

Under a "socialist" mayro in Milwaukee, 60 workers and 8 children were arrested. Women took a spirited part in Unemployed demonstrations in this city, and many were sentenced to prison terms as were the men workers. Undaunted by the display of police brutality, women workers are preparing to make May 1 the greatest demonstration yet held.

All these vicious attacks upon the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union movement by the Socialist Party and the A. F. of L. are in themselves attempts to drive the Party and the movement underground. The working class must fight back these attacks.

Demand the immediate and unconditional release of the leaders of the New York demonstration and of the hundreds of other workers arrested in other cities! Demonstrate on May 1 and make this International Workers' day of struggle a great Mass Political Strike, the greatest demonstration of working class solidarity ever yet seen in America.

Out of the Factories! On the Streets May 1!



Working Women! Down Tools May Day

**FIGHT AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT!
 FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR!
 DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!**

May Day, 1930, finds the working women throughout the world suffering more than ever before from the effects of the economic crises, from mass unemployment, from rationalization and speed-up, wage cuts. In the steel, electric, textile, needle trades, chemical industries, women are more and more replacing men at much lower wages and more speed up. Women are drawn into the war industries, chemical, rayon, etc. and are used directly by the bosses to prepare for imperialist war.

In the United States we find the largest number of industrial women workers, over 2,000,000 of whom are married with families to support, slaving for the starvation wages of \$8.00 to \$12.00 a week and in constant fear of losing their jobs. Negro women receive lower wages than white women and work under conditions of slavery.

While thousands of older women 30-35 years are thrown off their jobs as useless to production—being unable to stand the inhuman speed-up, young girls from 14 years are taking their places at even lower wages, longer hours and more speed-up.

Thus women are added to the permanent army of unemployed.

There are 7,000,000 unemployed workers in the U. S. A. and the number is on the increase. Misery and starvation faces these workers and their dependents. About 2,000,000 women workers are out of jobs.

Women in the Soviet Union

While conditions in the Capitalist United States are steadily getting worse, in the Soviet Union the conditions of the working women improve from day to day. The Soviet women have a 7 hour day, and 4 day week. They have all the political, social, and economic rights that the men workers enjoy. They are given pay and two months leave before and after child birth. Nurseries are established at all factories.

The workers have one month vacation with pay. In the Soviet Union the women play a leading role in building industry and agriculture under the Five Year Plan. The women are trained in the Red Army to—

(Cont. on page 2)

JOBLESS LEADERS SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS IN JAIL

Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond face prison after a farcial trial.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, Robert Minor, editor of the Daily Worker, Israel Amter, district organizer of the Communist Party, and Harold Raymond of the Marine Workers' League, were sentenced to the New York State penitentiary for an indefinite period of time for the "crime" of organizing the unemployed. As the committee lected by 110,000 demonstrators against unemployment in Union Square, March 6th, the four leaders were sentenced after a railroaded trial on a charge of "unlawful assembly." A fifth member of the committee, Joseph Lesten, was given 30 days in jail.

This does not end their danger, for there will be a further hearing on the case, in the mourt district magistrate's court, under the charge of "feloniously assaulting a policeman" on March 6th.

Railroaded to Prison

The men were convicted on April 11, in a trial without a jury in which judges simply ruled out all evidences except the bare details of their demand on Police Commissioner Whalen for the removal of the police to permit the vast crowd to proceed to City Hall and lay the demands of the unemployed before Mayor Walker. The demands were for work or wages, immediate relief of the jobless by appropriations from the city treasury, unemployment insurance, paid for by the city and administered by the jobless, seven hour day and five day week, no speed-up, no imperialist war or attack on the Soviet Union.

Before the leaders were sentenced they made a statement on the real significance of the case as an illustration of capitalist class justice. Foster, Minor and Amter protested against the whole procedure of the trial, held before judges who already had their minds made up beforehand to sentence the leaders, without hearing any of the evidence. "But railroading us to jail," they continued, "Will not stop the organization of the Unemployed. The workers will unedrstand why their leaders are railroaded. Organization of the unemployed will go on for the basic demands, Work or wages."

Workers everywhere are beginning to realize that this jailing of the unemployed in New York is a symbol of the capitalist class attitude to the demands of the hungry and oppressed for work or wages. They are determined that unparallel demonstrations and strikes, May 1, and the rapid organization of the revolutionary unions of the huge congress on unemployment, to be held in Chicago, July 4-6, shall answer the bosses' attacks.

D. A. R. Attacks Communists; Boosts for War

WASHINGTON, April 16.—An attack against the Communists and their organization of the American working class for struggle against capitalism, and the demand that all armanents be increased immediately for war, were the two features thata signalized the meeting of the Daughters of the American "Revolution."

Hoover's rapid war preparations were too slow for these rabid war mongers, and they passed a resolution for a tremendous increase in armanent, sensing war to be closer than Hoover will admit. Various vicious attacks against the Communist Party marked the discussions.

Join the Communist Party of U.S.A

Voice of Women Workers

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The Fifth Congress of the Red Trade Union Intern'l.

The Red International of Labor Unions will hold its Fifth World Congress in Moscow on the tenth anniversary of its founding, July 15, 1930.

The R. I. L. U. is the revolutionary leader of the entire working class of the world in all of its economic struggles. All of the revolutionary unions and militant minorities in the reactionary unions of the world are linked together in the R. I. L. U.

The revolutionary Trade Union Unity League of the U. S. A. (TUUL), section of the RILU, together with the Communist Party, is the only leader of the working men and women, Negro and white, in their daily struggles in the factories, against capitalist rationalization, unemployment, speed-up, lower wages—for the 7 hour day, 5 day week, equal pay for equal work. The TUUL stands for the sharpest struggle against the fascist trade union leaders of the A. F. of L. and their lackeys and Musteites, social reformists betrayers of the workers and the working women specially, in all of their struggles.

The Fifth RILU Congress will make a survey of the world situation, the results of the past work and experiences of the International Trade Union movement and will set the future tasks for the various individual countries. At the same time, the tasks of the various sections regarding winning the women workers for the revolutionary struggle will be discussed and future activities outlined with the women representatives.

The National Committee of the TUUL has sent out directives in preparation for the Congress. Working men and women of all industries in the factories and in the trade union organizations must take a stand on the RILU Congress. Open discussion should be carried out by the workers of the shortcomings of the TUUL up to the present time, proposals and suggestions for mobilizing the workers for revolutionary unions should be made. The working women should take part in these meetings, especially since they have grievances of insufficient attention given to the problems of working women by the TUUL. The attitude of their fellow workers will depend largely on the working women themselves and their active participation in the work which will place them on the equal footing of comrades in the revolutionary struggle.

The International Working Women's Conference

At the close of the RILU Congress the women delegates will convene at the First International Working Women's Conference. The agenda of the conference is to be as follows:

1. Women workers in industrial life and the class struggle.
2. Forms and methods of organizing activities among women workers.
3. Female Labor and Welfare Work in the USSR.
4. Election of International Women Workers Trade Union Committee.

To assure the successful carrying through of this conference of working women of the United States must carry on a wide discussion at the industrial conferences, mass meetings and district conferences about their conditions to the effects of capitalist rationalization, the daily struggles in the factories, the betrayals of the fascist A. F. of L. and their social fascist and the Musteites. The women workers must at these meetings, make proposals

MAY DAY 1930

The First of May is a day of International Working Class Struggle, which was born in the United States in 1886, when the workers declared a general strike all over the country to fight for the eight hour day.

May Day, 1930, forty-four years after this militant struggle, takes place in a year of serious economic crisis in capitalist USA. Wherever the workers do have an eight hour day, the bosses do everything in their power to lengthen the hours, so that the ten and twelve hour day is becoming quite common.

Unemployment, and starvation are staring in the faces of 7,000,000 workers and their families in the United States today, who are walking the streets, filling the bread lines, listening to the cries of their starving children, while the bosses wax fatter on their profits.

In spite of the promises of Hoover not to cut wages, we find employers in the needle trades, textile, shoe factories, and in the basic industries announcing wage cuts of ten to thirty-eight per cent. These wage cuts affect the masses of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, the majority of whom are women.

The miserable unsanitary conditions, and the terrific speed-up under which we must work means that there are more accidents, especially in the ammunition plants where the danger of explosives is very high, more industrial diseases, and that ever greater numbers of women workers are worn out at an early age and thrown out on the streets, to be replaced by young workers whose youth and energy can better be bled by the bosses.

When the workers organize in the fighting industrial unions of the Trade Union Unity League, when they strike for decent working and living conditions, all the forces of reaction: the government, the police, the hired gangsters of the bosses, the Fascist A. F. of L. and the treacherous Socialist Party, unite in an attempt to defeat the workers struggles for organization. They arrest, beat and slug women workers as well as men, and have even used guns and knives to frighten us.

But they cannot crush the fighting spirit of the workers! On March Sixth, 1,250,000 workers in the United States, demanding Work or Wages, put up a splendid fight against the clubs, blackjacks, horse hoofs, and the police brutality, and showed their readiness to fight against the unbearable conditions facing us today.

We must make May Day an even bigger demonstration of the solidarity of the workers, giving it a definite political character. We must organize our forces through mass strikes and huge demonstrations, to demand Work or Wages, to resist the campaign of wage cuts, to fight for the unemployment program of the TUUL, to fight against the boss terrorism, to expose the role of the A. F. of L. and the socialist party, to fight against imperialist war, and in defense of the Soviet Union.

The bosses hate the Soviet Union, and are proceeding with their war preparations. Even the London conference can no longer fool the workers. The capitalists are using the religious issue to whip up a war hysteria against our workers' fatherland. We must stand ready to defend the workers of the U. S. S. R., who are building socialism, and who are an inspiration to the workers of the entire world.

Only by revolutionary mass action, by mass protest, can the workers fight against the war preparations of the bosses, demanding unemployment and social insurance, demanding the freedom of all those arrested on March Sixth and in strike activities, and giving warning to the boss class that they are preparing to put an end to their misery and starvation, by overthrowing the capitalist system.

Organize May Day Committees in your shops!

Fight for the right of the streets!
Strike! Demonstrate! Out on the streets in masses on May Day!

how best to draw the working women into the trade unions and into the work of the revolutionary trade unions. Articles on these problems should be sent to the "Working Woman" and "Labor Unity."

FORWARD TO WORK IN REPARATION FOR THE RILU CONGRESS AND THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING WOMEN'S CONFERENCE!

Jails Will Not Stop the Fight

The Unemployment Delegation, consisting of Comrades Foster, Minor, Amter, Lesten and Raymond, elected by 110,000 workers in New York City on March Sixth, have been railroaded to jail. This is the answer of the boss class to the demands of the workers for Work or Wages. This is the finishing touch to the clubbings, beatings, police brutality, and endless bread lines, which is the unemployment program of the capitalists.

A farce was staged in the Court of Special Sessions, a so-called trial, where the judge openly showed that they knew how to do the bidding of the capitalist class. They publicly announced the verdict which had already been decided upon behind closed doors. Evidence in favor of the delegation was not wanted and was ruled "out of order."

Whalen's mass clubbings, his under cover strong arm men, his mounted police riding over men, trampling down women and children, the moving pictures showing police violence; all this evidence was not wanted in court, and was ruled out.

Workers are not surprised at this verdict, which is a verdict of the capitalists against the workers. Violence and brutal suppression

is the only language capitalism can speak today, faced with seven million workers, who with their families, are starving because the capitalist system operates only for greater profits for the bosses. Let this verdict be another lesson to the working class that it must starve or fight. Women workers took a militant part in the March Sixth demonstration and over a hundred of them have been jailed.

Now the working class, employed or unemployed, must carry this fight to a higher stage. The great masses who demonstrated on March Sixth must begin to organize their forces; only through organization can the fight for Work or Wages be carried on successfully.

We women workers must join with the men workers to build the fighting trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League. We must establish more powerful Councils of Unemployed. We must strengthen and build the Communist Party, the fighting leader of the working class.

We must unite ever greater masses of workers in the preparation for the mass political strike on May Day, and have a day of struggle, the biggest demonstration of solidarity that the U. S. A. has ever seen.

ON THE STREETS MAY 1 50,000 Members For The Trade Union Unity League

(Continued from page 1)

gether with the men to defend the Workers' Fatherland.

Bosses Prepare to Attack Soviet Union

The London Naval conference in London has laid down the plans of the capitalist powers to attack the Soviet Republic. The bosses want to smash the Soviet Union because they know it is building industry and agriculture for the workers of the world against all the capitalist powers. The United States is leading the attack. The workers of America are being prepared for a new war by the ever increasing exploitation, mass lay-offs, more speed-up and wholesale wage cuts, more brutal attacks by the bosses against the revolutionary organizations of the workers, the COMMUNIST PARTY and the Trade Union Unity League, etc.

The bosses want to win the women workers by fooling them about "prosperity" taking their minds off the class struggle, Young Women's Christian Association auxiliaries of the American Legion, Daughters of the Revolution, etc.

The workers must answer the attacks of the bosses by ever increasing mass struggles, the American workers must show their unceasing solidarity to the workers of the Soviet Union.

We must organize into militant unions under the TUUL, we must organize into unemployment councils and JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY the leader of all the struggles of the workers, men and women.

On March 6th, the Communist Party of the U. S. A. and the Trade Union Unity League mobilized 1,250,000 workers, employed and unemployed in the greatest demonstration in the history of the American working class who came out in mass demonstrations against the capitalist ruling class demanding "Work or Wages." Negro and white women militantly participated in these demonstrations.

The Fight Must Be Carried On

On May Day the day of struggle for the working class, the employed and unemployed workers must fight through a Mass Political Strike for Unemployment Insurance and demand work or wages.

Working Women! Leave the factories May Day!

Wives of workers, you who suffer the greatest miseries of capitalist rationalization and unemployment—Join the demonstration on May First together with the men workers!

Fight for the right of the streets!
Join the Mass Political Strike!

Fight for the release of all class-war prisoners!

Fight Unemployment—Speed-Up!
Fight for Unemployment Insurance!

Join with the Unemployed Workers in

The Trade Union Unity League has launched a drive for 50,000 new members by June 30th.

In this campaign the T. U. U. L. is paying special attention to the recruiting of the masses of exploited negro and white women workers, who are practically unorganized. The various industrial unions, affiliated with the T. U. U. L., are drawing up programs for reaching women workers.

At the meeting of the Central Committee of the RILU and the Working Women's Trade Union Committee, the question of strengthening the work among the sections of the RILU was seriously discussed. It was the unanimous decision that in all capitalist countries the number of women workers in industry has greatly increased. It was clearly brought out that successful economic struggles can not be carried on without the participation of the working women. The duty of the RILU sections is to defend the interests of the working women in the daily struggles and to draw them into the trade unions and into active participation and into committees. The working women themselves must co-operate in the working out of the demands. The wives of workers must also be drawn in to take part in the struggle of the working class.

Every working woman must recognize how earnestly the T. U. U. L. Section of the R. I. L. U. is taking in the organization of the working women—for their special needs and demands.

Equal pay for equal work for men and women of all races, 7 hour day, 5 day week, equal unemployment insurance social and maternity insurance. Free nurseries for workers children; against night work, and work in dangerous occupations.

Working women must recognize that only the Trade Union Unity League leads them in their economic struggles. The task therefore of every woman worker is to join the TUUL to help win the masses of working women for the revolutionary trade unions, and together with the men workers to fight for the liberation of the working class.

Fight for Work or Wages!

DEMAND: Equal pay for equal work, for men and women of all races.

Demand the 7 hour day, the five day week.

Fight against the Women's Trade Union Leagues, betrayer of the working women.

Negro and white women join the Councils of the Unemployed!

Join the Trade Union Unity League!

Fight against Imperialist War!

Defend the Soviet Union!
Join the Communist Party of the U. S. A.
Out on the Streets on May Day!

Shop News from Working Women

60-YEAR OLD WORKER TELLS OF POLICE BRUTALITY

(By a Worker Correspondent)

I wish to tell you about one example of police brutality. I and my wife have been housekeepers for a furnished rooming house of Mrs. Brendt, a charity worker. We have been working for the new Mrs. on the same condition as before, one month's notice. But to our horror, at the end of the month, she told us to get out. I insisted on our agreement. But the next day when I went to work, three police officers came and frightened my wife and my kids, one of them two, the other six years old.

The police told us to get out of the house. They said it was orders from the station house. So I ask you whether Mr. Whalen and his captains got nothing else to look about. I am sixty years old, and never was in any court room yet.

—60-YEAR-OLD WORKER.

Chicago Department Stores—Slave Holes

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHICAGO. — Here is a little job news in brief about Chicago department, and one slave-driving store in particular, "The Boston Store." The conditions here are getting worse every day. This house of efficiency requires us to have our cards punched on time to the minute, although we, of course, are "allowed" to go home later than closing time.

They have the fake company association known as the mutual benefit fund, which is supposed to teach you how to be contented with your job and how to be good and willing slaves for the store.

There is a chief monster, foul mouthed, slave driving Shlanger, who cruelly rides the girls and uses language that he would not dare use to a man.

The clerks work on a strictly commission basis in the basement. If it happens to be a bad day or merchandise not particularly attractive they are very lucky if they make their carfare and lunch money. Clerks are required to wear certain colors in dress, and if found with any other color or by "personal spy" are sent home for the day.

In some of the departments, such as dresses, the sales people receive fifty cents a day salary and P. M., or commissions on each sale. If a clerk leaves the department, and has collected her commissions and merchandise is returned all the other sales people in the department are required to make up the amount of the merchandise returned.

I hope the day comes soon when the stores will all be organized under the banner of the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party.

—STORE SLAVE.

South Starves Workers Trade Union Unity League Starts Organization Drive

The Negro women employed as ironers in a house dress factory in Greenville, S. C. They get six cents a dozen for pressing women's dresses, and three cents a dozen for pressing children's dresses. No matter how many pleats, tucks or fancy work there is to be pressed, the price is the same. The women start to work at 7:30 and work until 5:30, with thirty minutes off for lunch. These workers cannot press more than 150 dresses a day, for which they receive about 75 cents.

A short time ago they were given a lot of children's dresses which were so fancy that, sweat as they would, they could not average more than 101 dresses, which made their wages about 30 cents a day.

White girls sew on snaps, for which they get three cents a dozen. Two snaps have to be sewn on each dress. Packers get four cents a dozen. These girls average \$4 a week.

The white girls and women who sew the dresses make between \$2.98 and \$3.98 a week.

Equal pay for equal work," is not merely a slogan but a fighting demand of the Trade Union Unity League.

Dress Shop Workers Slave for 12 Years—Get Only \$6 a Week

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Bieberman Bros. at Fifteenth and Wallace Streets, is the largest cotton dress shop in the city.

About six hundred workers on an average, slave here under conditions almost unbelievable. Most of the workers are young girls, and a considerable number of them are old women. These old women who have worn themselves to the bone working all their lives get the benefit of the great American plan, whereby the supposition is that the longer a worker is faithful to the boss, the more they are advanced.

Six Dollars a Week After 12 Years

Thus, some of these women have been working twelve years and are now making the princely wage of \$5.00 and \$6.00 per week! The highest wage paid to any worker at Bieberman's is \$12 per week, and this sum to only a very few girls.

The workers never know what the price to be paid for making a dress will be until they are through, then there is nothing to do but accept what is offered.

Welfare Schemes to Fool Them

The company uses all the welfare schemes that have been devised to fool the workers, so that the workers will continue to work for next to nothing at Bieberman's.

A Building and Loan organization was started by the company. Now this has failed, no money being returned to the workers who were fooled by this scheme.

Ten cents a week is taken out of every pay, including the \$5.00-per week. The ten cents is supposed to go towards \$8.00 a week sick benefit. But the officers of this association, called the Welfare Association, are all members of the firm. No workers are represented on this supposed welfare association for workers.

The workers now know that only by joining the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union can they better their conditions. The bosses at Bieberman's are dreadfully frightened and are using spies to find out who are the ones joining the union, knowing that through organization the workers will be able to remedy the feudal conditions prevailing at this factory.

—PHILADELPHIA DRESS WORKER.

Boston Shoe Bosses Use Unemployment Threat to Sell Workers Shares

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BOSTON. — The shoe makers of Greater Boston are forcing the workers to buy shares. Their plan is to fool the workers by telling them that they are going to be part of the firm or have a chance to be bosses.

They also are telling them that they are going to have more work for them if they buy shares, but instead, the workers are working only part time in the shops.

If the workers don't want to buy shares the bosses say there is no work for them. They tell the workers to leave the shops. Buying shares is a scheme by the boss to cut the wages and try and keep the workers from organizing and striking for better conditions.

—H. P., SHOE WORKER.

Detroit Organizes Food Workers

Detroit, Mich.—A Food Workers Industrial League has been organized in Detroit, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League of 137 members. An Executive Committee was elected at the last meeting and the work to organize the food workers is on the way.

The food workers in Detroit have been working under miserable conditions for many years which has resulted in their militant determination to organize a strong, mass food workers' leagues to fight against the slavish conditions that the food workers suffer.

On May 1st we will mobilize the food workers to come out into the streets and fight for Work or Wages, against UNEMPLOYMENT, AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR, FOR DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION. Food workers! Demonstrate on May 1st!

Pearl Demery

GIRLS FAINT FROM SPEED-UP IN SEWING DEPARTMENT

By a Worker Correspondent Fisher Body, Cleveland

This is a perfect job—the speed-up is perfect! We have to keep our eyes on the curtains all day long in order to make the curtains all day long in order to make have to sew them over again. But the speed-up is 100 per cent perfect. As a result girls lose their eyesight. The majority of the girls wear glasses because of the work. That is not all. A young girl fainted one day and fell on the floor. Mr. Ray R. refused to pick her up or take her to the hospital. He also made the statement that "as far as I am concerned, they can all faint and I will have nothing to do with them."

Workers of the National Laundry—Organize! Strike on May First!

The National Laundry employs about 450 workers, most of them Negro girls. We are the most exploited workers in the whole industry. The hours have no limit. We work at the highest speed possible and Mr. Kashman, the manager, is still planning ways and means of speeding us up still more. We don't get a minute's breathing space from early in the morning till late at night, except the miserable 45 minutes lunch time, which is being shortened by the manager in all possible ways.

We have to work about 10-11 hours a day in a damp and unsanitary shop. The chemicals which are used for washing the clothes poisons our system. Many girls faint at work and are being sent home; and when they return after a few days they are told by Mr. Kaoshman that he has no use for sick girls. The men have to wear rubbers because the floors on which they work are wet and as a result they get sick with rheumatism.

The food that we are forced to buy in the lunch room of the National Laundry, because we have not enough time to go out to buy our food, is sickening. Particularly the Negro girls are forced to eat the most rotten food. The white girls have the privilege of ordering their food and it is not quite as bad as the feed that the Negro girls have to eat. Their food is stale and badly prepared.

The National Laundry has an established spy system. The overseers who wear one black ribbon on their heads are all the time on the job watching that the girls do not speak to each other, in this way preventing us from expressing our dissatisfaction when the manager gets especially mean. Then there is the forewoman for every 4 or 5 overseers. They wear 2 black ribbons and are doing the spying both on all the workers and particularly the overseers. The foremen also their boss to serve the boss. Then there is the manager who works hand in hand with the boss and bulldozes everybody in the place.

At present they are firing many workers who have worked themselves up to about \$12 a week, the highest wage for any girl in that shop. In their place he took on girls who work for \$10-\$11 a week. When he fires us he claims that he fires because these workers belong to a union. This is a lie, because he has fired many workers who have never belonged to a union.

We are going to stop this hiring and firing of workers! We are going to join the union and fight for better conditions. The bosses are going to find out that he cannot treat us like cattle. We are going to organize into a real fighting union and demand better living conditions.

On May Day the workers all over the world strike against the bosses, Against long hours, against starvation wages against speed up, against firing, against unemployment and the miserable conditions. Fellow workers of the National Laundry. Let us join in with the workers of the whole world.—

Down Tools on May Day!

Strike against the Bosses!

A Worker from the National Laundry, N.Y.

A STARVING NEGRO WOMAN WORKER WHO IS READY TO FIGHT

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In this little town by the name of Louisville, Miss., they don't want a Negro from the North to live. What kind of a world is this for the working people? The club and pistol were made for the working class. If we all were capitalists it would not be "club and pistol." What they do is to give us poor colored people some of us, \$3.50 worth of groceries for five of us in the family to last a week. It is just enough to keep us alive, and we are in rags. The community fund says you don't have to go in rags, we will give you some and then what do they do? They give us a card to go and get some clothes and then they want us to pay for them, such clothes, all patched up and stinky.

The community fund don't know what they should do, well, I'll tell them: they better get us some food so we don't have to starve, and do that to every hungry worker, and clothes too.

They get millions of dollars every year out of us—people's wages—and then, when they should give it back, they say they do not have any. If they have those millions of dollars every year they get from us, then they must have it and must give it to us and besides this unemployment situation must be changed; we want relief from this hunger, we want clothes. Why don't the government take care of us while there isn't any work, so that we don't have to freeze and starve and walk all the time because we do not even have money for street car fare?

Every working woman should join the Unemployed Council if she is not working. I certainly will be ready to fight because I am hungry and so are my children.

—Negro Woman Worker.

More Lay-Offs for Telephone Girls in Detroit, Michigan

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT. — The increasing unemployment here has hit the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. Girl operators there have been "requested" to move their vacation periods from fall and summer months up to the present. If the situation has not improved by the summer, compulsory "vacations" without pay will be given. Operators also expect a lay-off then.

Operators who are on the day shift are being "given" afternoons off. Girls from the night shift are put in their places. In this way the total number of operators has been considerably reduced. When these changes were announced the girls were told

that "the company has 3,000 more operators than it needs at present." They were left to draw their own conclusions!

Company Union

The company union which the corporation maintains for its employees avails them nothing in this crisis. They may determine what kind of spoons they should have in the dining rooms, but when it comes to laying off, they are told to leave such complicated economics to the "wiser heads of the management." The Trade Union Unity League in its campaign for 50,000 new members is laying plans to organize these telephone operators.

Glimpses of the Picket Line in Southern Illinois

"LIL'S SWEETIE"

By ANN CLARK

Lil was one of the first to be on the picket line. Her dad was striking. Her mother was out there on the line too — standing next to her father — the infant brother at her breast. Lil's sisters and brothers — all younger than Lil — seven of them — were out there too, singing, holding up their strike banners in small thin hands, blue from the cold. Their little faces were pinched and blue, too. Lil was a little worried about one of the twins. The child had a cold and her shoes had holes big enough to shove your fist thru.

But she would not stay home. All the Pioneers were going to be on the line. They were going to sing at the scabs — singing for the strikers to give them courage to keep on fighting. She couldn't stay away. Why, that would be scabbing too, if she stayed at home while the rest of them were out there facing the clubs of the cops. Lil had not argued. She had helped persuade her mother to let Lettie go along. She had made Lettie promise not to walk in the deep puddles of slush on the road. And now they were all on the line — singing, stamping their feet to keep them warm, blowing on their blue little fists, challenging the miners as they swung up the road with their dinner buckets. "This is your strike boys — don't scab on us." "Come along, buddy, you are a union man — you can't work under the guards."

Lil had been a bit nervous all morning. Lil was eighteen, although she looked but fifteen and the world had centered itself around a grey-eyed young miner for some months now. She was "goin'" with him. Everyone was waiting for her to marry him. But Timmy was not a blue card man (National Miners Union). He still belonged to the old union — the fakir union that was today strike breaking. Lil had argued with him. She had threatened to stop going with him if he did not join up with the real union — the union of the working class — the union that fought for the workers and not against them.

But Timmy was not going to let any girl boss him. And Lil's arguments were never so strong or sharp when she argued with Timmy as when she argued with the other men and their wives and daughters.

Somehow when Timmy took her hand in his, she had nothing more to say. And often at such times Timmy himself grew tender and promised to come to the NMU meetings. But Timmy's father was a mine boss. Timmy had a fine job and was something or other in the union local too. Timmy never had joined the blue card men. But now that the strike was on — surely now Timmy would see he could not strike. Lil thought of Timmy's father and the position he held and her confidence wavered. And so it was that Lil awaited Timmy's arrival at the mine with a nervous quiver in her breast. Then Timmy came. Timmy — grey eyed, swinging his bucket jauntily, his head

flung back, a defiant look in his eyes. Lil's heart sank — Timmy was going to scab. Her Timmy — and Lil rushed out to meet him.

Surely he loved her and if he loved her she — only she would be able to turn him back — maybe even make him understand and come on the picket line.

"Timmy—you ain't gonna scab — are you?"

"Mornin' Lil, let me go. I'm going to work."

"Timmy, red-blooded men don't work in the mines when their fellow men are striking."

"Let me be, Lil. I must go to work, I'm tellin' you."

"Timmy — you can't — it would be scabbing!"

Timmy pushed the clinging hands off his arm and walked on. Lil ran after him and stopped him again.

"Timmy, if you go in there I am through with you. I love you but I'll never be able to love a scab."

Timmy grew rough. His face screwed up into a sneer. A sneer just like his father's when he was bulldozing a man about something. Lil saw the mine boss father in Timmy even before he put his venom into words.

"Listen, kid! You beat it—see? No dame is goin' to make me lose a good chanct to be something in this world. I'm going to be a mine boss — a real one — not a second rater like my Dad, and no guy ever strikes in a Communist strike is going to ever get a swell chanct like that—see? So you keep away from me. Think I want all my friends to see me talking to a picket?"

Lil dropped her hands from his arm. All the tenderness went out of her voice and face—

"You dirty yellow cur! I shoulda known better than to 'sociate with the kinda scum that comes from the houses of the mine bosses. You'd sell your fellow worker for a measly job. You want me to keep away from you? Well, I won't be seen talking to a yeller scab except I can spit in his face — there!"

A flush spread over Tim's face as he wiped it and hurried into the mine yard. Lil's voice carried to him from where she was shouting at the men on the way to work. "Don't be foolish boys—don't scab on your fellow workers. The boss will give you a slap on the back today for scabbing and a kick in the pants tomorrow when he puts in another machine and doesn't need you any longer. Don't be chumps — don't wait for the lousy company union to fight for your demands. They won't do it. They have sold you out to the bosses. The officials of the United Mine Workers of America are all alike — Lewis, Fishick — like your own lousy official, Timmy Harrel. He has sold you out. He will get a swell job for strike breaking. You will get a wage cut. Don't be suckers — come on boys, — on the Line!"

15 Summer Camps Are Planned for Workers' Children

Fifteen summer camps, where the children of the workers can spend a vacation, building their bodies and learning the lessons of the class struggle — this is the goal of a drive that has been launched by the Workers International Relief.

The Workers International Relief points out that the maintenance of thirteen camps last year was made possible by the contributions of workers' organizations and individual workers.

The WIR is now issuing coupon books containing coupons to sell for ten and twenty-five cents, in order to raise the necessary funds for the camps. They may be obtained from the Workers International Relief, 949 Broadway, Room 512, New York City.

JAPANESE REPRESSION IN KOREA

In the first days of February the Japanese police made numerous arrests amongst the Korean students. Bloody collisions occurred between the Japanese and the Koreans in the capital of Korea, Seoul, and 70 persons were killed by the Japanese police. The national revolutionary movement is growing rapidly throughout the country.

Negro Child Workers Slave Ten Hours a Day

Ten hours a day in a dust-filled factory for wages of \$4 to \$5 a week is the life of between 400 and 500 young Negro workers in the Charleston Bagging Company. Most of these workers are just children. They do not look more than 11 or 12 years of age.

When they leave the factory at night, their hair, eyelashes, face, every part of them is covered with the brown dust of the mill. In the mill the dust is so thick they cannot see the worker next to them.

Jobless Family Lived in Garage; Evicted

DETROIT, Mich., April 30. — Frank Pama, an unemployed worker, his wife and their four children have been ordered evicted from their one-room shack, a former garage with a dirt floor. Pama has been out of work for six months. He formerly worked for the Michigan Central Railroad. They have been eating garbage which the father has been able to beg from charity organizations.

Weeping Willow Perkins



STARVATION WAGES OF WOMEN WORKERS

Frances Perkins, New York State Commissioner of Labor, in speaking of unemployment, says: "It is worse than at any time since 1914, but what can we do about it?"

Admitting that a working woman cannot live on less than \$25 a week in New York, Frances says nothing about the countless women workers who earn less than even \$10 a week. As a social worker sob sister she urges the bosses to be nice and kind to the workers and raise their wages a few cents a week.

We know that Francis Perkins and the boss class whom she represents are not interested in bettering the conditions of the workers. The only way women workers can fight starvation and unemployment, is by organizing together with men workers, in the fighting industrial unions of the Trade Union Unity League.

NEW YORK PIONEERS MOBILIZE FOR MAY 1ST

Out of school on May Day is the main slogan of the Young Pioneers in the May 1st, campaign.

This slogan is raised in all schools, thru the school leaflets and school bulletins that are issued during the few weeks before May 1st.

The Pioneer movement in New York has gone thru many experiences in demonstrations, etc. Many lessons have been learned as a result of these struggles. Our Pioneer movement has become greatly strengthened thru these struggles.

Every young Pioneer today realizes that with May 1st will come increased terror, more demotions in school, persecutions, etc. Every young Pioneer is being prepared for this attack so that our movement will not be taken unawares but instead we are tightening and stabilizing our organization.

In the campaign against persecution, of which the case of Comrade Harry Eisman is the most outstanding, the working women can play a special role. The Young Pioneers are today organizing Parents Councils which will defend the Pioneers who are discriminated against.

May 1st will see a picket line and section demonstrations in every neighborhood where there are a group of Young Pioneers. Police terror cannot hamper our movement. We have seen how the arrest of our Comrade Harry Eisman has served as a means of educating and drawing large numbers of children into the ranks of the Young Pioneers.

Working Women! Help build a mass children's movement. Your child must stay out of school May 1st. Organize protest meetings for the freedom of Harry Eisman! Defend the Pioneers who are persecuted because of their active participation in the struggles of the workers!

Lenin Quotations

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

"HOW I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A RIFLE!"

A FRENCH WORKING WOMAN DESCRIBES A DEMONSTRATION

"POLICE LIKE BEASTS!"

The letter printed below from a Frenchwoman worker, employed in an engineering factory, shows clearly the rising tide of militancy among the working women of France, as of every capitalist country.

"Yesterday the Socialist organized a demonstration in Champigny. The Communist Party issued a call to the workers to form a counter-demonstration, and I must say that we achieved a great success. Young Communist League members organized several contingents and also groups of women. The men workers responded to our call, they were in fighting trim, it was magnificent and the fight went on all day long. But what a smack in the face to the socialist detective.

"As an example I will tell you about my contingent and how I had my knee injured. We women were marching at the head of the procession, shouting: "Organize Soviets in France! Long live the Red Army! Down with the social assassin!"

Tore Down Banners

"We tore down all the red-white-and-blue banners with which the municipality had decorated the streets. Tore them into shreds and dragged them on the ground. What a magnificent scene!

"Just at that moment the police, who were beside themselves with rage attacked us with their batons, striking us on the head. Many were injured and taken to the hospital. The police agents were following us, and though many of us fell they did not take any notice and went on beating and trampling under foot. It seems as if they did not know how to give vent to their fury.

"There were demonstrations in all the streets of the town. In many places the socialists who were protected by the police were shouting to the latter at the sight of the demonstrating workers: "Kill them, kill them!"

Like Wild Beasts

"And like wild beasts the policemen threw themselves on us who were shouting to express our hatred of them. The lesson I have learned from this demonstration is—that if the C. P. knows how to go about its work, the masses will be with us. One could see yesterday that the workers are feeling that the C. P. is their only bulwark; they were not afraid to come to Champigny, though they knew what they had to expect there.

"Our last battle was fought on the railway platforms. The police were bringing their batons into play, many people fell on the to the railway line.

"I assure you, comrades, that I have never held a rifle in my hands, but how I would like to have one in moments such as these! I hope not to be bedridden too long, otherwise I will feel miserable about the long spell of inactivity!"

Solid Gold Phone for Pope While Jobless Workers Starve

The starving unemployed throughout the world yesterday were fed—not with food but with the press report that the pope is installing a telephone system in the Vatican "presented" by the Italian branch of the U. S. trust, the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, with the pope's own personal phone being made of solid gold with mother of pearl ornaments. The pope, it is to be recalled, had led the "religious" war preparations against the Soviet Union. The Vatican paper says that there is "to much tolerance" in the United States. The church is always favoring the blackest reaction, as may be seen by these two incidents.

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to the

WORKING WOMAN

Out of the Factories On May Day

Calls Women Workers to Join The National Textile Union

Gastonia Fighter Tells of the Class Struggle in N. C.

By DAISY McDONALD

I was born and raised in the western part of North Carolina where the birds sing and the wild flowers bloom, knowing nothing of hard slavery in the cotton mills until I was twenty years old. I was raised by hard working parents, knowing my father to work for fifty cents and one dollar a day to support his family.

From the time I was six years old I had to work in the field. Not being large enough to hoe corn by myself I had to help my brother in his work, he being older than myself. All country children, especially the poor farmers' children knew their places. It is very plain to see that the farmer's child has no chance in life, as well as the textile worker's children, only they get the fresh air and sunshine that the textile children do not get.

Worked for Ten Cents a Day

I worked in the field for ten cents a day after my father died to help my mother with the younger children. These miserable struggles were with us until I was fifteen years of age. I decided then that I wanted something for myself. I began cooking away from home for the wages of one dollar per week. So you see my fortune never came.

Into the Textile Mill

This kind of work I did until we moved to the textile industries, where the capitalist class said in those days that money grew on trees and the river flowed with milk and honey. But when we arrived the bosses had already gathered all the money and the tree has produced none since, only what the boss gathers for himself.

I have been slaving almost twenty years in the textile mills and I have got less now than I had the day I entered the mills to learn the trade. I have learned several different trades in the mills, thinking I might earn a little more on one job than I could on the other. But I find out very little difference in them. It is only speed-up and stretch-out and long hours and low pay for the workers and big profits for the bosses.

Raising a Family on Ninety Cents a Day
I was married in the year of 1909. Being married one year our first baby was born. Then our struggling in life began. For we so much wanted to give our child a chance in life and see it have the things that children should have. But all in vain. For on such wages as 80 and 90 cents per day that my husband made we could not accomplish anything for ourselves or baby. So at the age of three months our baby was left in the hands of other women and I was forced to go back in the mills to make some more profits for the bosses and misery and unhappiness for myself and baby. I could not give my baby the right attention, leaving it 11 and 12 hours a day. At the age of 15 months our baby developed pneumonia and died.

Now I am the mother of seven children. Just such conditions have existed since the first day I entered the textile mills to work in the year 1925, fourteen years after my first baby died, my youngest child was born at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C. When my baby was five weeks old the mill owners of that mill fired my husband because he only had one leg, the other being amputated three years previous to this time with tuberculosis of the bone. He being the only support of the family of seven at this time he was forced to look for a job in other mills. After looking two weeks he finally found a job for himself and me. At this time my baby was seven weeks old.

When we moved to this job at the Myers Mill, Gastonia, the superintendent would not let me go to work until I prom-

ised him that I would not go out of the to nurse my baby. Knowing I had to work to help support my family I was forced by the capitalist class to forsake my seven weeks' old baby and go in the mills and stand on my feet 11 and 12 hours a day for \$12 and \$13.

Children Go to Mills.

Later in 1926 my oldest girl became 14 years old. Just when she should have been in school I was forced to put her in the mills to help me support the other small children, my husband and my invalid mother that I had to take care of in her old days.

Moving back to Loray Mill, Gastonia, we went to work there. To work there I had to get up in the morning at 4 o'clock, get breakfast for the family, prepare my dinner at the same time, go in the mill at 6 in the morning, work until 6 in the evening, go home get supper, do my scrubbing, washing, ironing, sewing at night and on Saturday afternoon.

On this job I made \$12.90 per week and my daughter worked for 8 months. Then the automatic machinery was installed, the stretchout system put on and about 175 hands were laid off and my daughter was one of the number. Then there was no one left to support but myself. A family of 8 to support on \$12.90 a week, three children to send to school—books and supplies to buy which are very expensive in the South. House rent \$1.50 a week, light bills 85 cents a week, life insurance \$1.25 a week. In the winter season coal \$1.75 one week, the next week, wood \$2.20. All these bills to pay and groceries for eight, so you see I could not buy but very little food with what I had left of \$12.90 a week.

Beal Comes South

When Fred Beal came to the South to organize a union I was very much interested and when a strike was called at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, I was very glad to help carry on the struggles of the workers and ever since the strike I have taken an active part and helped organize the National Textile Workers Union.

Workers everywhere should and must come together and carry on the struggles of the working class the world over regardless of color creed or nationality.

I want to say it is very important for women to organize along with the men, especially women with children who have to carry the burden of child bearing, rearing and all the responsibilities of herself and children. I know by self experience just what it means to women to support their family on such small wages and long hours as I have already written in my story.

Women workers must organize to form Textile Workers Union, section of the Trade Union Unity League—which fights for all workers alike, men and women—Negro and white—young and old.

The Trade Union Unity League in its Organization drive for 50,000 new members by June 30th has laid plans to conduct an organization campaign among the extremely exploited Negro and white women workers in the South. To enroll these workers into Industrial Unions to fight for Equal Pay for Equal Work! For a minimum wage of \$20.00! Against the Piece Work System! Against Racial discrimination! For the 7 hour Day and the 5 Day Week. For Unemployment and Social Insurance!

Negro and White Women of the South Join the Trade Union Unity League and Fight to Better Your Living Conditions.

LENIN SAID: "THE WORKING WOMEN MUST BE TAUGHT TO FIGHT TOGETHER WITH THE MEN AGAINST THE TYRANNY OF THE CAPITALISTS TO FIGHT FOR SOCIAL LEGISLATION. FOR SHORTER WORKING DAY, FOR BETTER WAGES."

TEXTILE WORKERS IN PARADE MAY FIRST 1925



TWO THOUSAND NEW WOMEN RECRUITS TO THE RANKS OF THE NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION BY JUNE 6

The General Executive Board of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union has decided to launch a membership drive to make up its quota of five thousand new members, assigned to us as part of the general fifty thousand membership drive of the Trade Union Unity League. A large percentage of these five thousand new members to be recruited into the ranks of the Industrial Union must come from the women workers who are employed by the thousands in the needle industry.

The Industrial Union bases itself mainly on the great mass of unskilled and unorganized workers, the greatest portion of whom are women. In the women's and children's dress trade in the white-oods and underwear trade, in the shirt factories, etc., thousands of women workers are ruthlessly exploited, especially negro women, working long hours for miserable wages, under an inhuman speed-up system. These women workers, organized and unorganized, time and again show militancy in every struggle undertaken by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union against sweat-shop conditions—against the fascist A. F. of L. officials and their company unions, and were always to be found in the front ranks of the struggle.

June 6th Mass Convention

The present membership drive amongst the women in the needle trades will be tied up directly with the campaign for the election of delegates to the coming convention of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union which will be held June 6, 7, and 8, where the women workers will be drawn into the leadership of the Union in larger numbers.

The coming convention will be a mass

Weekly "Young Worker" Starts on May First

The "Young Worker," organ of the Young Communist League of U. S. A., will begin to appear weekly from May 1. The May First issue will be an enlarged 16-page one with special features and articles on all sides of the life of the young workers, including letters of young workers directly from the shops, sports and a short story. These special features will be kept up in all the following issues of the weekly.

Subscribe now and get the weekly "Young Workers" from the beginning. Subscription is \$1.50 for a year and 75 cents for a half a year. Send your sub to the "Young Workers," 43 East 125th Street, New York City, N. Y.

convention, truly representative of the workers in the needle trades, unorganized as well as organized, Negro and white must have a large representation of women delegates.

The Women's Department of the Industrial Union is working out a detailed plan for this campaign, which will be carried on in a broad mass scale thru shop committees, based on the conditions of the women worker in the shops. It is the duty of every women worker in every needle trades shop to line up in this membership drive; to become an active soldier in the ranks of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; to take up militantly the struggle for the 7 hour day, 5 day week, equal pay for equal work, higher wages, the right to the job, unemployment insurance, sanitary conditions, etc.; to help organize the women in the needle trades; to help build a strong and powerful Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union that will be a fighting instrument under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, carry on the struggle against capitalist exploitation, against unemployment and against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, where the working women side by side with the working men are building Socialism.

Women Workers of the Needle Trades! YOUR PLACE IS IN THE RANKS OF THE NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION!

JOIN THE INDUSTRIAL UNION! ORGANIZE A SHOP COMMITTEE IN YOUR SHOP! IN ORGANIZATION LIES STRENGTH!

LINE UP YOUR SHOP MATES IN THE MEMBERSHIP DRIVE OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION!

STRIKE YOUR SHOP ON MAY 1st! JOIN IN DEMONSTRATION—DOWN TOOLS ON MAY DAY!

Musteite Won't Fight Vicious Injunction

NAZARETH, Pa., April 30.—Carrying the injunctions of the bosses to the extreme Judge Stewart has ordered that nobody in Northampton County can say anything in opposition to the "yellow dog" contract system in connection with the strike at the Kraemer hosiery mill.

Instead of fighting this vicious injunction, the fakers in the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers are going to appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. By the time a decision is made the bosses will win the strike, due to the betraying tactics of the Musteite fakers.

THE WORKING WOMAN
For Every
WOMAN WORKER
THIS IS YOUR PAPER—
WRITE FOR IT!

Read and Build the Working Woman!

BUILDING THE WORKING WOMAN

Our paper is spreading to all parts of the U. S. A. From the far corners of the west, and even Canada, we hear that the WORKING WOMAN is becoming more and more popular with women workers.

Bundle orders and subscriptions are coming in—but not enough of them! THE WORKING WOMAN must be used in the mobilization of thousands of women workers for the MAS' POLITICAL STRIKE on MAY DAY! Shops and factories, mills and homes must be reached with our paper which issues a special call to women workers to drop their tools on May 1st, to STRIKE, to DEMONSTRATE, and to FIGHT for the RIGHT of the STREETS.

The militancy of our women workers in the tremendous March 6th demonstrations shows that they are ready to build and support the papers of the working class. We must show them the way.

THE WORKING WOMAN must be circulated at factory gate meetings, at shop meetings, at union meetings, at all large mass meetings of workers, and appeals for subs should be made. In the house to house canvas, on Red Sundays, THE WORKING WOMAN should play an important part.

WRITE FOR YOUR PAPER!

There is no more important way of build-

ing our paper than through workers correspondence. We want the women workers themselves to write most of the paper; we want stories from the mines and mills, factories and farms. Women workers must learn how their comrades in other sections of the country and in other industries live and work. Organizing WORKERS CORRESPONDING CIRCLES is a basic task before us today. Let our slogan be "At least one WORKING WOMAN'S Correspondence Circle in each city!"

SUPPORT THE WORKING WOMAN!

Soe of the districts are actively coming to the support of the paper. The Ukrainian Working Women's Club of New York donated \$30, part of the proceeds of an affair which they held, the Chicago district contributed \$20, also from the proceeds of an affair, the Belden Women's Club of Van Hook, No. Dakota contributed \$10. The New York District will have a midnight Movie Party on May 10th. All the proceeds will go to The Working Woman.

Keep up the good work, comrades, and we will soon begin to talk about a weekly paper!

ON WITH THE SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE!

THIS IS YOUR PAPER—WRITE FOR IT!

IN A TINY RUSSIAN TOWN

How They Celebrate International Women's Day

By MARJORIE MARTIN

This article is the first of a series of three by an English comrade living in Soviet Russia. She gives a vivid description of the way the lives of Russian workers, even in the most out-of-the-way places, are being transformed under Soviet rule.

Kimri is a very tiny town on the Volga—so small that it does not boast of its own railway station—and the visitor from Moscow, one hundred and forty miles away, has to rock perilously across several miles of open country in a sledge, whose jingling bells and gay colors serve to compensate for the breath-taking jolts and lurches.

Small as it is, when Kimri's women came out on the streets, with their bands and banners to celebrate International Women's Day, they stretched over half a mile in a procession, six deep, which finally crowded the little market place around a gaily festooned tribune.

Didn't Mind Weather

The only unfavorable element was the weather—cold and bleak, with driving sleet; but women who have fought revolutions, civil war, famine and pestilence in the snow, do not mind celebrating their victory over them under any weather conditions!

Kimri is a historic center of skilled artisans and petty handicraftsmen. In 1812, the entire boots for the Tsarist army were being made by hand in the miserable hovels of the Kimri leather workers, while the women have for generations helped with the boot making and turned out the exquisitely hand drawn and embroidered pillow cases and linen, which have made the whole district famous.

All the peasant plots in the surrounding area were on a similarly small scale, while until quite recently the best houses in the town were occupied by the kulaks, who, in spite of high taxation, waxed fat and prosperous, through the inability of the poor peasants to cultivate their land scientifically through its small size.

Second Revolution

During the last few months a second revolution has transformed the entire face of Kimri. Big shoe factories, equipped with the latest machinery, working the conveyor system, unite all scattered home workers and multiply their output incredibly, while providing at the same time centers for the

entire social and cultural life of the town. Women from these factories were well in evidence in the procession. So, were all the school children, together with their teachers, proudly carrying their school banners.

But the outstanding feature of the whole demonstration was the presence of over two hundred peasant women from two collective farms, bringing out for the first time on International Women's Day the brand new banners of the collective farms which have emancipated them from the domination of the kulaks and are transforming the whole of their lives and outlook.

Woman's Message

Cheer after cheer rang out as their representative mounted to the tribune to speak—a middle-aged woman, toil worn and grey with years of Czarist slavery. She had been a tremendous force among the wives of the poor peasants, explaining to them the tremendous benefits of collective farming, and urging them to join in.

After the speeches were over, the demonstrators marched to the spot where a central co-operative house is to be built, and the foundation stone was laid. Then to the outskirts of the town where the ceremonial laying of the foundation stone of a new hospital took place.

There is no hall in Kimri large enough to accommodate the thousands who wanted to attend the evening celebrations, so all the peasant women gathered in the Kino and the towns women in the Trade Union Hall. Both buildings were packed to the very doors.

Komsomol's Sketch

After the meeting the Komsomols put on a very fine sketch, depicting the freeing of women from the degradation and slavery of the old brutal days.

Mass singing of revolutionary songs and the century old folk songs of Russia, and the dancing of traditional country dances (in which the 70-year-olds footed it as nimbly as the Komsomols) finished the evening, or rather, ushered in the morning.

Then, with tremendous jingling of bells and snorting of horses, the peasant women piled into their carts and sledges—back to the new villages in which the tractor and the mechanical plough are rapidly destroying all the old, individualistic traits of the peasantry and uniting them firmly and unshakably with the toilers of the town in the task of Socialist construction.

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Houghton, Mich.

BELDEN WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Van Hook, No. Dakota.

LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Cliffside, N. J.

LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Linden, N. J.

LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Linden, N. J.

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Read the paper of the working class
The DAILY WORKER

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Communist Party, U. S. A.
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I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.
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Fight Against Imperialist War—Defend the Soviet Union!

WOMEN ON THE BARRICADES

Nigeria is the largest and most highly developed British colony in West Africa. Nigeria is still primarily an agricultural country. Millions of natives live on their own lands as peasants, producing cocoa, kola nuts, ground nuts, and other tropical products, which they sell in the open market. This has been their historic occupation and because of the independence which they formerly enjoyed, they resent the idea of working for white men. Therefore, in order to acquire the lands of the natives for large-scale plantations, as well as an adequate supply of cheap labor for the mining industries, the Government has introduced a system of taxation levied on huts, land-holding and crops. In this way the natives are being expropriated from the lands because they are unable to pay the taxes. To this burden has been added a tremendous decrease in the prices of the chief products due in part to the general world crisis of capitalism, but in particular to the British monopoly which prevails on the West Coast.

The revolt which took place last December was a direct outcome of the agrarian situation. Together with this, the imperialists also attempted to impose a special tax on women, in order to force them to leave their villages and seek employment in the mines, factories and plantations. This the women refused to do, and when the British tax collectors appeared in the villages they stoned them out. They then organized demonstrations arousing the broad masses of poor peasants in protest against the imperialists.

So enthusiastic was the response of the toiling masses, that within a few hours the entire districts of Apobo and Aboko were in open revolt. Twenty thousand women marched to the foreign settlement where they took control of all the important buildings doing damage to the extent of \$100,000. The British officials and traders along with their families were driven out of the towns. Native chiefs who attempted to betray the workers by acting as lackeys of the imperialists were also severely dealt with. Chief Mark Pople Jaj, one of the principal henchmen of the British, had a very narrow escape with his life. The women had just broken through his body-guard and were about to seize him when a company of soldiers appeared on the scene and shot ten of them. Thus a black traitor was saved at the expense of the blood of heroic working women!

Policy of Social-Fascism.

The colonial policy of MacDonald's Social-Fascist Government is identical with that of the capitalist-imperialists. Within the short period of a year, the British "Labor" Party has glaringly demonstrated its hangman role. They have murdered Arabs in Palestine, imprisoned Indian working class leaders in bloody dungeons, and massacred Negroes in Nigeria. Even Mussolini can well afford to envy MacDonald of this rich harvest of the best blood of revolutionary fighters!

Despite all these brutal methods adopted by the British bourgeoisie, the Nigerian peasantry, especially the women, have refused to pay any additional taxes.

The Governor of Nigeria in an official communication to the Imperial Government writes: "Women all over the districts rose up to protest against the system of utterly impoverishing them. Banks and other mercantile houses were broken into and their books and other materials damaged. Native courts, which have become, in popular opinion, fattening houses for chiefs, were broken into and excesses committed. Further, it must be wrong to expect illiterate women, especially when infuriated, to understand and appreciate why they must pay more for what they purchase from European stores, while at the same time only the lowest prices paid for produce."

Yes, it is these same "illiterate" women referred to by this colonial Czar, who, without the aid of any conscious ideological revolutionary leadership dared to answer the high-handed policy of this imperialist agent by an offensive against the colonial exploiters.

This is merely the beginning of a new revolutionary awakening among the black toiling masses of the colonies. The International Proletariat, especially the class-

Working Women of the Soviet Union at Work and Play



Young women factory workers in Leningrad participating in revolutionary competition. Under the Five-Year-Plan for the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the women workers take a leading role and enthusiastically enter the revolutionary competition to spur production, which in turn rebounds to the advantage of the worker in lessening of hours of work and an increase in their standard of living.

Letter from SOVIET RUSSIA

Dear Comrades:

On International Women's Day, March 8, the women workers of the Vyborgskaya Storona, a Leningrad suburb, gathered together in the House of Culture to attend the celebrations.

Two thousand women listened with upturned faces to the speaker, who told of the life and struggle of the women workers abroad, of the progress made and the tasks to build up their vast country—Soviet Russia.

If only you could have been there to see how they greeted the message of greetings that I gave them from the women workers abroad and how they expressed their unswerving loyalty to the cause that Soviet Russia stands for. Indignation was clearly written on their faces when they heard of the brutal exploitation and poverty of the women workers in the capitalist countries.

I find it hard to put in words what I felt when the women delegates from the various factories began to relate what they had done to carry out the Five-Year Plan, speaking of the determination of all the women workers to complete the Plan in four years.

The first woman delegate to speak came from the "Red October" plant which is now busy improving the quality of its products. All the workers of this plant bought the Industrialization Loan. Eight communal "shock brigades" have been organized consisting of 215 women workers and 207 Young Communist League members—this means that the women workers, members of the commune, receiving various rates of pay owing to different qualifications put their wages together and divide them up equally among all the members, all receiving in this way the same pay. She was followed by another delegate from an engineering plant who said that owing to the composition of the workers in her plant they had to conduct extensive educational activities because there was still illiteracy to be found among the workers. On that day, March 8, an "Educational Shock-Brigade" was organized to raise the cultural level of the women workers.

After this a woman delegate from the "Svetlana" electric lamp factory said that

for 20 years past the women workers in every part of the world had declared war on this day against the capitalist system and that this fight had not been in vain. "We have achieved much. Great changes have been introduced in our present way of living. We have heard—she said—how our sisters from abroad told us how they were exploited and in what poverty-stricken conditions they were living. Let me say in the name of all present here, comrades, that we shall always work together and support each other in every way and here is my hand of fraternity. We cannot fold our arms yet. We still have much to do. We must take all steps to improve the quality of our work and to increase the wages. At our factories, 130 "Shock Brigades," where you will find 1,140 workers, are now tackling this problem."

They have an excellent contingent of active women workers organized at the "New Dawn" factory, which has set itself the task of carrying out the Five Year Plan in four years. The delegate from the Central Committee of the U. S. S. R. Chemical and Aerial Defense Society appealed to all women to join this organization and said very briefly but aptly: "Women were always heroes and such they must remain." It was decided there and then to send a telegram to the USSR Communist Party expressing heartiest greetings and the determination to complete the Five-Year Plan in four years, as well as cables of greetings to the fraternal parties.

The speeches and the meeting was followed by an excellent entertainment.

The Russian comrades gave me many messages of greetings for the women workers abroad. The pioneers gathered together all the red buttonholes from their members and requested that they be forwarded to our pioneers as a sign of their regard and solidarity. After leaving them I thought to myself the imperialists will never be able to destroy this stronghold of the proletariat for the women workers abroad will lay down their lives if necessary to defend it.

With heartiest militant greetings,
K.

Soviet-U.S. Trade Increases

Soviet purchases and sales in the United States during the first half of the current fiscal year, beginning October 1, 1929, reached the record figures of \$98,000,000, as compared with \$61,000,000 in the six months ending March 31, 1929, a gain of 61 per cent, according to an announcement of the Amtorg Trading Corporation.

conscious working women of Europe and America, must expose the bloody deeds of MacDonald's "Labor" Government, and render every possible aid to the toiling black, yellow, and brown women in the colonies in the common struggle of all oppressed peoples against world imperialism.

Socialist Competition in Collective Farms

Methods of socialist competition and shock brigades are vastly applied in collective farms. These methods were introduced and popularized by the industrial workers sent there for organizational work. The latter are endeavoring to bring a thorough change into the organization of labor in collective farms. They do everything to speed up the work, to allot to every collective farm members a special task, to keep a strict account and to control the work done.

"Crack" collective farms were ready for sowing sooner than the others. They gained in authority and began to attract new members. They also help in adjoining collective farms by setting an example to them.



Champion woman skier of the U. S. S. R.—Andreyana, a working woman in the Soviet Union, who won the championship in a skiing contest.

SOVIET NEWS IN BRIEF

American Tractors in the Soviet Union

Twenty tractors presented to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union by various working class organizations in the United States affiliated to the Friends of the Soviet Union, have arrived in the Soviet Union. Eight of these tractors have already been given to the collective undertaking "Soviet Land."

Drop Tourist Fee for Soviet Union

MOSCOW, April 30.—In order to invite tourists from all parts of the world so that they can see for themselves, the rapid strides toward socialism under the Five-Year Plan, the \$22 incoming visa fee for those who travel under the auspices of the official Soviet Tourist Bureau will be abolished. Thousands of foreign visitors are expected this summer.

SHOCK BRIGADES

MOSCOW (By Mail). — Now that the important part played by the "Shock Brigades" in carrying out the Five-Year Plan is becoming generally recognized by all the workers of all countries, it is interesting to recall how the first "Shock Brigade" originated.

In September, 1926, 120 young women workers in the Red Triangle Rubber factory, Leningrad, got together on their own initiative and worked out scientific plans for increasing their output and reducing production costs.

Today, there are 2,168 women enrolled in the Red Triangle Shock Brigades, where production has been raised 16 per cent.

Women "Brigadiers" in a Moscow electrical factory have increased their output of "spirals" from 3,000 to 11,000 per day.

In a Kiev clothing factory, where six seven per cent of the members of the Shock Brigade are women, production has increased forty-eight per cent, the women textile workers' brigade in Shuya have increased production 32 per cent, in a stocking factory in Vitebsk, by 56 per cent.

These figures bear eloquent testimony to the way in which women in the USSR are using their newly-won freedom and equality to build up Socialism under the Soviet power which emancipated them from slavery.

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY

WORKING WOMEN STRIKE ON MAY DAY!

HELP THE YORKSHIRE STRIKERS!

Over 100,000 textile workers in the woolen mills of Yorkshire are on strike against the wage-cuts and rationalization of the British bosses and their "Labor" government of MacDonald & Co.

The strike, breaking out with elemental force over all the efforts of the government, the employers, and the trade union misleaders, is under the leadership of the revolutionary Minority Movement.

It is thus one of the most important events in the world development of the working class struggle. It marks the first big break in the forces of the social-fascists, in their organizational hold upon the masses of British trade unionists. It is a great contribution to the world struggle of the workers against rationalization, speed-up and wage cuts. It brings new mass recruitment to the international forces of class struggle.

Hail the fighting Yorkshire textile workers! All help to our fighting brothers and sisters.

Let us welcome these new fighters with a movement of international solidarity! Let every shop circulate a collection list for donations to an international solidarity fund! Let all such funds collected be sent to the National Textile Workers' Union, 96 Fifth Ave., New York City, to be transmitted to the National Minority Movement in England.

Government is Preparing For New War

WASHINGTON, April 6.—War expenditures and preparations for the next imperialist war eat up 66 per cent of the entire government expenditure, admitted the Treasury Department in figures just compiled.

While spending \$1,262,000,000 for war purposes each year the imperialist government cannot find funds for a full wage unemployment insurance demanded by the 7,000,000 unemployed workers in the United States.

The creation of a new tear gas bomb for police and other riot use, faster working and more powerful than the present type, was announced by the War Department.

The type as described as a "universal fast burning tear gas candle which will produce an effective gas concentration so quickly that rioter will be made helpless immediately."

Rose Pastor, Beaten by Whalen's Thugs at Haiti Protest, Is Ill

Rose Pastor Stokes, revolutionary fighter, has been operated on and is seriously ill as a result of a clubbing received last December from one of Whalen's cossacks at the protest against the murder of Haitian workers held before the Federal Building, New York City.

She took an active part in the demonstration, and when she saw one of Whalen's armed thugs beat up a young worker until his back was almost broken, she went up and protester. The cop turned on her and savagely struck her in the breast. He then placed Rose under arrest. When she threatened to expose his beating her up, the cop got cold feet and released her.

As a result of the blows she received at this demonstration she became rapidly worse. She was told by a doctor that the blow stimulated something latent, a pre-disposition, perhaps, of a diseased gland. The germ seems to have permeated the lymphatic system. An operation was performed.

She is now gravely ill at the home of a friend in Jersey.

By Fred Ellis Imperialist Scavengers!



NATIONAL MINERS UNION IN DRIVE TO BUILD WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

The women of the mining fields are just as dependent on the mines for her livelihood as the miner. There are few opportunities for a woman of the mining field to earn a living. There are few factories. The mine is necessarily a vital part of the life of the women. The women of these fields are closer to the class struggle than the average housewife of the city.

In every militant struggle of the miners the women of the mining field are taking active part. In the Illinois strike the wives, daughters and sisters of the miners fought courageously against the bosses and the company owned U.M.W.A. When the police, the A. F. of L. deputies and the militia came in to smash the picket lines, these women faced the guns and braved the black-jacks. In Coello women were slugged and beaten brutally and faced machine gun firing. In Taylorville 16 women went to jail because of their militant picketing. In Eldorado the women and children were the leaders of the picket line. The same has been true of every section, every picket line in the mining fields.

In the past the women were discouraged from taking interest in, let alone part in the miners' struggle. The doors of the union meetings of the fascist A. F. of L. union were closed to them. Today women are attending meetings of the Militant Na-

tional Miners Union—are taking active part in the work.

As part of its revolutionary class conscious program, the National Miners Union recognizes that the organization of women auxiliaries will help build the Union and spread its influence among the broad masses of miners in the United States. The women must be brought closer to the class struggle thru militant organization and class education. On the picket line organized women pickets lend fire and enthusiasm to the line. In the work of building the Union, of spreading its influence and carrying out its program, the women of the mining field play a significant role. They are very effective in the work of building the International Labor Defense, the Workers International Relief, of organizing the children of the working class and giving them working class education to counteract the bourgeoisie, capitalist class education they are today receiving in the schools, churches and thru the press and movies.

In the campaign for 10,000 new members the National Miners Union has set itself the task of enrolling women, wives and daughters of Miners into Women's Auxiliaries.

The slogan must be "A Woman's Auxiliary in every N.M.U. Local."

The International Struggle

Unemployment in India

BOMBAY (By Inprecorr Press Service).—The four spinning mills of Petit in Bombay, which are amongst the largest, have closed down altogether with the result that 15,000 textile workers have been thrown on the streets. The textile factories of Ahmedabad are also expected to close down shortly. India is at present suffering from an industrial and commercial crisis.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT IN WEST BOHEMIA

According to a report from Komotau the Poldi foundry has been completely closed down. A few weeks ago half the staff was dismissed. The metallurgical factory Heeg has also closed down. The shoe works Feder has dismissed 85 per cent of its workers. Dismissals have also taken place at the pits and the remaining miners are working half time. During a meeting of the municipal council in Teplitz the Mayor called the police and ejected the unemployed workers who were following the proceedings from the galleries.

TOILING IN FIELDS

PARIS.—According to figures just released there are more than 4,000,000 women agricultural workers in France.

75,000 Shanghai Workers Struck in 1929

SHANGHAI, April, 30.—Despite the white terror of the Chiang Kai-Shek government, 108 strikes were called in 1929, admits the Chinese Bureau of Social Affairs. The total number of workers affected was 75,000, half of whom were women workers. Fully 25 per cent of the strikers are still out. The largest strike of the year, the report says, was that of 12,000 women, who struck for higher wages in a Shanghai silk mill.

Antwerp Workers Win Jobless Relief Increase

BRUSSELS, (By Inprecorr Service).—The Communist agitation amongst the unemployed workers in Antwerp is bearing fruit. The municipal authorities have granted an increase of the unemployment support for unemployed workers with children. The unemployed workers demand an all-around increase of 2 francs a day. With this partial granting of the unemployed demands the authorities hope to split the united front of the unemployed workers behind the Communists.

By EMMA BLECHSCHMIDT
According to the Congressional Record, Congress has voted an appropriation of \$5,386,367 "to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries."

How noble! One of the greatest jingo and war preparation schemes yet attempted. There are over 30,000 graves marked with the names of men from this country in the European cemeteries, and countless others bearing no names but holding the bodies of thousands of soldiers, dumped together because there was no trace of identity after the shells had blown them to bits.

And for all these many tens of thousands of men, 11,630 mothers and wives have been located who are "eligible under the law," to make the pilgrimage. The "under the law" is inserted to eliminate revolutionary working class mothers. Of these 5,649 women will make the trip. Representative O'Connell of New York told Congress: "General Cheatham, then the Quartermaster General, stated that the number of mothers and soldiers widows who would be entitled to make this pilgrimage would be approximately 6,000, at a cost of about \$800 for each person." This is cheap enough in the view of the losses for the war-propaganda that could be gotten from the enterprise. Mr. O'Connell went on to say that, "this \$5,000,000 is one of the best investments our country could make and it will bring us manifold interest in international good will and amity with our allies in the great world conflict." Give these pacifist phrases their real imperialist meaning and the intentions of the bosses become clear.

The conditions of the proposed trip are further proof that this is no mere philanthropic act of Congress. It is to be a "carefully conducted" tour.

There are to be special trains, special hotels and, as escorts, army officers—the same officers who made the army life of these women's sons and husbands a living hell. Every precaution is to be taken that the imperialist purposes of the tour shall be served.

And the most outstanding condition is that the Negro women are to be segregated from the white women. And they must go on separate boats. But this fact is kept within committee records and not made part of the ballyhoo about "Congress's noble act" now being carried in the press. They didn't shudder nor hesitate to send Negro and white soldiers to be killed in the same battles nor do they object to exploiting Negro and white workers alike, but horrors! They couldn't think of having the war mothers and wives of Negroes travel with those of the "white boys." The women in their common sorrow, might forget to hate each other.

But then, this trip isn't supposed to be blighted by sorrow. Mr. DuPuy in the N. Y. Times (Feb. 23) says: "The War Department emphasizes its determination not to make this pilgrimage a melancholy occasion dominated by the grief that came with the war. On the contrary, it believes that the visits to these far-away and sacred shrines should be occasions of joy and thanksgiving. The mothers should be made happier by the experience."

What a glorious reward!
The imperialist scavengers are hovering over the graves of the victims of the last imperialist war! Only the most militant activities of the working class women under the leadership of the Communist Party will defeat them.

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COMMUNIST HUNGER STRIKER DIES

A Jewish Communist girl of 18, who had been in prison since last September, died today in the Hadassah Hospital, where she had been taken in a dying condition from the prison. She had been on a two weeks hunger strike.