

Feb. 28-34

THE WORKING WOMAN

5¢

TO MAKE MY BREAD

By GRACE LUMPKIN



**Louise Michel
Communard**

By SASHA SMALL



**Preparedness
Parades—
What For?**

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR



**Letters From
Workers**



SOVIET WOMEN FLIERS

Women in the Soviet Union are taking their place preparing to defend the workers' country against attacks of capitalists who are mobilizing for war against the U.S.S.R.

Demonstrate March 8th Against Fascism and War



U. S. PREPARES FOR WAR

Not since 1918 did we have "preparedness" parades. Now again, the bands are playing; flags are flying; the press, radio, church, the schools—all join in the mighty chorus of "Preparedness Week." What's all this ballyhoo about? Prepare for what? Prepare for whom?—working class women ask.

Prepare for war!—Roosevelt and his boss-run government say—and they are preparing.

Billions of dollars are being spent by Roosevelt's administration — to build an army, navy and air-fleet, second to none—195 new war vessels; out of every dollar coming into U. S. treasury, 70c is being spent for war preparations.

Negro and white workingclass women—don't let yourself be fooled. The Roosevelt government isn't merely showing off the army, navy, air fleet and brass buttons of the officers. It's more than that.

Preparedness week has been organized to make the people war-conscious, to instill patriotism among the children in schools and among grown-ups—to arouse a war spirit—to make the people think in direction of war.

The crisis, now in its fifth year, is not ending. Presidents come and go, and still the crisis is with us. In Europe kings and government fall, fascism rules, and still the economic crisis has the capitalist world in its grip. Only in the Soviet Union, where workers rule, there is no crisis. The capitalist governments, including the U.S.A. see a way out of the crisis through war and they are preparing.

Today, 16 years after the world war, we are closer to war than we have ever been—a much more de-

vastating war—the deadliest in history.

The world war, 1914-1918, fought by the workers, brought profits to the bosses. It made 17,500 new millionaires in the U. S.

For the workers it brought 26 million dead. It left five million women widows and nine million children fatherless. Millions of soldiers, many of whom still fill the hospitals—soldiers' homes—out of the 20 millions crippled in the last war.

War is already on. Japanese imperialists are waging robber war on the Chinese people. They are massing troops on the border of the Soviet Union preparing for an armed attack in the spring.

The U. S. as well as all other imperialist powers hate the Soviet Union—the only country where there is no unemployment; where there is food, clothing and shelter for all—the country that has proven the superiority of a land ruled by workers, as shown by the success of the first and second Five-Year Plans.

Bosses Prepare War Against the Soviet Union

The boss-owned world knows that once the workers realize their power they will follow the example of the Russian workers. This is why they are preparing to destroy the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland.

The workers in the United States, England, France, Cuba and Colonial Countries are awakening. They are realizing who their real enemies are and are waging daily struggles against their bosses' governments of hunger and war. The workers in China are gaining victories over their own and foreign imperialist oppressors. They are establishing Soviets. Working men and women have laid down their lives on the bar-

ricades in Austria fighting against fascism and war.

Fight War by Fighting Bosses

In such times as these, we working-class women must realize our fighting power, our strength. Let us pledge ourselves on International Women's Day to carry on a daily struggle against the Roosevelt program of fascism and war, by organizing into militant unions, by joining the Communist Party.

Let us not be fooled by the sweet speeches of the pacifists who betrayed us as they did in the world war. Let us prepare now to fight fascism and war. The only way to fight war is to fight the bosses who make war. Let us join hands with the Negro and white men and women workers on the job fighting against high cost of living, for higher wages and shorter hours, for equal pay for equal work, against all forms of discrimination of the Negro women, for unemployment and social insurance.

Negro and white working women:

Show your international solidarity with the oppressed workers of the world. Honor the heroic working men and women who fell on the barricades in Vienna, by supporting the struggles of the workers in Germany, Austria, Italy and other countries, who are fighting against fascism.

Let us stand shoulder to shoulder with the toiling masses in all capitalist countries in common struggle against exploitation and wars. Protect the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union, the workers' fatherland. All to the defense of the Soviet Union.

By ANNA DAMON

WOMEN HEROES

on the

BARRICADES

By GRACE HUTCHINS

"WOMEN WERE ACTIVE IN AUSTRIAN WARFARE. HAVE FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH SOCIALIST MEN, REFUSING TO TAKE CHANCES TO FLEE."

"WOMEN ARE SELF-POSSESSED. HOUSES TESTIFY TO TRAGEDY."

"SOCIALIST WOMEN FIGHT BESIDE MEN. HELP CARRY THE MUNITIONS AND RELOAD RIFLES IN ALL-NIGHT STRUGGLE IN FLORIDSDORF. SCORES ARE CASUALTIES."

"VIENNA WOMEN FIGHT. SCORES DIE."

Such were some of the headlines in the general capitalist press through the days of fighting in Vienna, February 14 to 18, when Chancellor Dollfuss decided to murder women and children and establish fascism in Austria. Now we see more clearly what fascism means. It means the killing of babies and the mothers who carry them; the turning of big guns on workers' homes in working class districts; the wiping out of labor unions and the hanging of workers and their leaders; the destruction of all the organizations and workers' schools and books that might bring life and freedom to the working class.

To women, fascism means the return to the kitchen and the church and the children: "Kinder, Kirche und Küche," as the German fascists say. Bear as many children as possible and stay imprisoned between the narrow walls of your own kitchen; learn nothing except what the pastors and masters teach; be slaves and forget your dreams of freedom.

No wonder the Austrian women were ready to defend themselves and their homes against the fascist state forces bombarding them with howitzers. No wonder they fought side by side with the men from the windows of their tenements and answered the appeal:

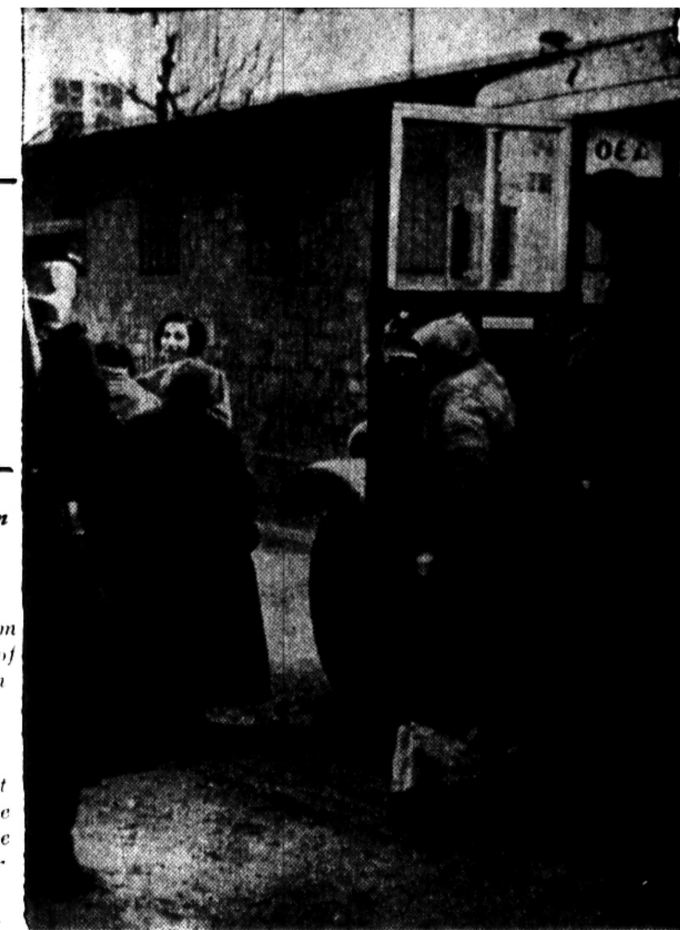
"Fight with all weapons. Your freedom, your children and your future are at stake. We will not be slaves."

On the streets, strewn with dead bodies, the workers built barricades of large iron garbage cans and defended themselves with machine guns until forced to retreat to their

Heroic women captured by Austrian State forces

Photo shows them being taken out of a patrol wagon under armed escort into prison.

These valiant fighters against Fascism will be tortured by the Dollfuss terror squads while awaiting trial.



homes in the face of heavy shelling by government troops. Shells screamed and smashed the doors and windows and walls of their homes, but the women fought on beside the men, loading and firing and reloading as rapidly as possible.

When the great Karl Marx apartment house was wrecked, a 5 year old girl and a boy of 14 died in the fighting around the building.

At one Vienna hospital, of 87 dead after the fighting, 27 were women.

For every 20 men killed in the workers' suburb of Floridsdorf, at least one woman or child was killed, according to the estimate of an Associated Press writer.

In Simmering, a woman slipped through the lines of soldiers who were constantly shooting at the house where she lived, bought medical supplies at a pharmacy and returned again through the lines in the midst of heavy firing.

The Indaverhof apartment house, home of many workers, was destroyed by artillery fire, as were so many other houses. When the workers at this house were finally forced to surrender, it was found that most of them were women, many of them wounded. Many of the men had already been killed, while others had gone to help defend other houses.

The women prisoners of the fascist state were marched out of the buildings in lines, grim and determined, herded into police wagons and taken away. Some of them carried children in their arms.

"If it had not been for the encouragement of the women," the men stated, "we could not have held our positions so long. The women harangued the men, urging them to fight to the last."

FIGHT TO THE LAST. It is a slogan that encourages not only the heroic Austrian workers, but workers all over the world. In Berlin, Germany, it arouses new hope among those who are now suppressed but who are courageously fighting the daily battle against fascist control of their lives.

In New York City, on the corner of 42nd St. and Fifth Ave., the busiest corner of the world, the words "Fight to the Last" are taken up by Communist and Socialist workers, demonstrating in solidarity with the Austrian workers. Their heads are broken by police clubs, women are trodden under policemen's feet—as the photographs show, but the workers march on.

"FIGHT TO THE LAST." The words will ring out in every strike in every capitalist country. And like the Austrian women of Vienna, women workers will stand shoulder to shoulder with the men in the front lines of every strike, of every demonstration, of every revolt.

NEGRO AND WHITE WORKING WOMEN! JOIN IN DEMONSTRATION ON MARCH 8. MAKE INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY A DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR—IN DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION!

THE WORKING WOMAN

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Mother Bloor

PREPAREDNESS PARADES WHAT FOR?

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR

EVERYWHERE PREPAREDNESS PARADES ARE BEING MOBILIZED. "WHAT FOR?" THE WOMEN ASK.

All over America today, women are stirring, listening, thinking; they listen to war propaganda over the Radio, see Moving Pictures, used to stimulate the youth for the music, adventure, and gay trappings of war. They are called upon to influence their boys to take part in the Boy Scout organization; only this week we witnessed in this western town a parade of 2,000 boy scouts led by big representatives of capitalism.

When the delegation elected by the American League Against War and Fascism went to Washington last week to protest against the tremendous and unprecedented war appropriations, one of the women delegates appealed to Speaker Rainey against the Vinson Bill, coming up the next day, in Congress, providing millions of dollars for *battleships and aeroplanes*, in addition to the five billions already set aside from relief funds for war purposes, Speaker Rainey said emphatically, almost defiantly, "The Vinson Bill will pass," "The only way to preserve capitalism in any country is to have these adequate preparations for defense and protection."

In the farm districts, condemnation of crops and cattle, arbitrary reduction of acreage, and prophecies, rumors, statements from the government of transferring poor farmers from their "big farms" to sub-marginal lands, putting thousands of unemployed in cities on farms. All these threats mean just this.

DANGER OF IMMEDIATE WAR.

How shall women everywhere meet this danger? First of all, we must face it bravely with our eyes open—fearing not only its effects on our own boys, but realizing fully what it means to our country—what it means to the workers' fatherland, the Soviet Union, if it is attacked by capitalist countries. Understand-

ing as thousands of women do the utter disregard of the sacredness of human life and happiness by the capitalists of the world. Understanding the effect of the brutal decrees made already by the ruling class concerning our *work, our homes, our lands*. We know the power of these decrees about the *life and death* of millions of our youth.

"What shall we do?" Get every woman we can reach to join hands with other women against all imperialist wars. So important is this organization of women against war. Henry Barbusse, the great French writer, and the Chairman of the International Congress Against War, has written to us, urging that our women and women's organizations join the women of Europe in an International Women's Congress Against Fascism and War, which will be held in the Spring.

We have written him pledging our cooperation to muster all our forces quickly, to rouse the world against the bloody struggles now being planned, cruelly and deliberately, by the world imperialists.

The farm women are uniting in

Women Defenders of the Soviet Union



struggle with their men. The miners' women, who have so long fought side by side with their husbands, brothers and sons, in the class war, pledge themselves to fight and strike against Imperialist Wars. The steel workers and their women pledge themselves not only to organize against war, but to strike against making or shipping war materials to be used in war against workers in other lands.

Especially do we now pledge ourselves to "Defend the Soviet Union" not only by crying aloud the slogan, but in our daily lives and actions. The only Workers' and Farmers' Government in the world must go on victoriously, building Socialism, must go on as the guiding force of all our class toward peace and security.

In every village, every town, and every farm land we can begin at once to organize Leagues of men, women, and youth—Leagues Against War and Fascism, affiliated with the National Organization, The American League Against War and Fascism.

START TODAY O UNITE AND FIGHT AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM.

Forgotten Women

By ANN BURLAK

National Secretary, N.T.W.U.

The Department of Labor was originally set up to give labor a voice in the government administration, or so we have been made to believe. William Doak, the former Secretary of Labor, was an out-and-out Big Corporation man. He made no pretenses at helping labor. He hobbled with William Green and other big bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor; his men carried through mass raids on foreign-born workers during strikes.

Then the Roosevelt administration and the "New Deal" came along. Frances Perkins, New York Commissioner of Labor, a "champion of the labor cause," a liberal, was appointed to office. Women throughout the United States welcomed this move, hoping that this was the beginning of a new deal for the working men, and especially for the working women.

Miss Perkins made fiery speeches against starvation wages, against night work for women, while she was being considered for office in the Department of Labor. Women looked forward to decidedly improved labor conditions under her administration.

One of the most graphic examples how Miss Perkins is protecting the rights of working women, is the way she reacted to the suspension of the law against night work for women in Massachusetts. She openly supported this move of the Massachusetts manufacturers. In fact, when a delegation of women textile workers came to Washington to demand "No night work for women," and reminded her that she too had spoken against this evil, Miss Perkins answered: "Oh, that was before I was Secretary of Labor." What could be more ironic? What could be more self-exposing?

Then the NRA was introduced with its extremely low wage standards. Now the Department of Labor had issued statistics showing that a family of 5 needs at least \$30 a week to be able to live according to minimum standards of American comfort and decency. But when the \$12 and \$13 starvation wage scales were incorporated into the Textile Code, there wasn't a murmur of protest from this liberal lady. Similar star-

FRONT LINE TRENCHES IN STRIKE

Young girl strikers in clothing factories in Rochester, N. Y., wear gas masks as a protection against police gas attacks.



ation minimums were soon incorporated in every other code, for the manufacturers used the textile scale, which was the first one, as a model.

In many of the industries there was rank discrimination towards women in the NRA codes. In the Dyeing and Finishing code, the NRA established a wage scale of 45c an hour for men, and 35c an hour for women. The same procedure was followed in other industries, 25% or one quarter of all industrial codes specify lower wages for women. Our "champion of labor," Miss Perkins, gave her full consent and support to this discrimination, in the name of patriotism. It was only the National Textile Workers Union and other unions of the Trade Union Unity League that led the struggle against this discrimination against women. That is why women silk workers marched with the men in Washington, telling the NRA officials that "WE WILL WRITE OUR CODES ON THE PICKET LINES."

Of course, our Madam Perkins was a pacifist just like many liberals. However, she now not only approves the outrageous war expenditures out of Public Works funds, but even helps to petition Congress for more funds for the manufacture of war armaments. As Secretary of Labor, she is putting the stamp of approval on the whole Fascization and War program of Roosevelt.

The danger of deportation of such militant strike leaders as Edith

Berkman is not lessened by this liberal Madam Secretary. Whenever major strikes take place the Department of Labor agents continue to round up militant foreign-born workers for deportation. Since the recognition of the Soviet Union, Miss Perkins even made public a list of possible deportees to the Soviet Union. This list includes a large number of militant radical workers, whom Perkins would like to get out of the way.

Perkins is no more serving the interests of the working men and women of this country than Roosevelt. Both have forgotten the "forgotten men and women" they talked about. But we have not—we must keep on fighting for our rights. We can only do this through organizing into militant class struggle unions.

Working women, join the National Textile Workers Union or other TUUL unions of your trade. Take your place in the ranks of those militants participating in strikes and unemployed struggles.

Working women, we cannot feed our children on promises. Remember that even official government figures say there are 5,000,000 (five million) undernourished children the U. S. We owe it to our future generation to fight for better conditions. We must unite with our brothers—the working men—and carry on a determined struggle for higher living standards. This will be the only way we will succeed.

Unemployed WOMEN RAISE Voices

By SADIE VAN VEEN

On February 3rd a great congress convened in Washington. This was not the well-fed silk-hatted congress of the Bankers' Government. It did of the Bankers' Government. This was the great convention of the unemployed, direct representatives of three quarters of a million workers in the United States.

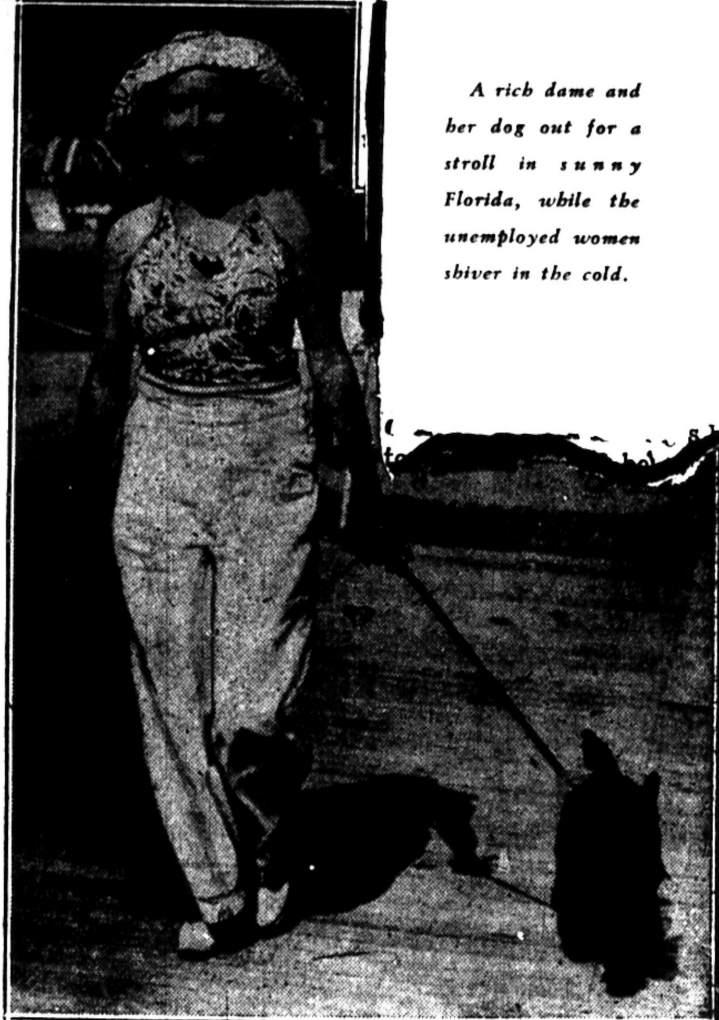
The keynote of the convention's demands was for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance bill. Due to mass pressure in his own state, Congressman Lundeen of Minnesota was forced to introduce the bill to the Washington government. But Lundeen failed to raise his voice for it when it came before the House Committee on Labor a few days ago.

The Unemployed Women Raise Their Voices

One hundred and fifty women, Negro and white, were among the delegates and the reports of the unemployed women throughout the country as made at the big meet will not be forgotten by those who heard. These women spoke with the fire and determination of workers who refuse to starve or to see their children fade away from lack of nourishment. Following are excerpts of reports of a few of the women delegates.

Mrs. Estelle, militant Negro worker from Pittsburgh, made a dramatic speech. Homely with the freshness of her experience, fighting for the unemployed and hungry women and children in Pittsburgh, city of steel, she said: "I can't tell you how glad I am to be here, to see this great outpouring of workers, to listen to delegates from other states and to learn from all the experiences which have been reported. In Pittsburgh our children can't go to school because they are hungry and ragged. There is no difference between Hoover and Roosevelt. They both make promises, but sweet words don't butter any bread. The supervisor of schools don't care about the children, Negro or white. All he wants is his salary. We don't get anything without fighting for it. We

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A rich dame and her dog out for a stroll in sunny Florida, while the unemployed women shiver in the cold.

working women will have to pave the way. We will have to put our shoulders to the wheel together with our men. If we don't get together and fight now, we will have nothing but starvation. The time has come, and we women of the working class are on the battle line."

Mrs. Jackson from McKeesport, Pa.: When we were fighting for relief my white neighbors asked me if I was a Red. I said, 'I don't know.' Maybe so. I am fighting for food for your children as well as mine; food and clothing for all our children. If that is Red, than I guess maybe I am Red. I said to the white mothers: if you organize and fight for something you will get it. So we organized 100 women in my neighborhood, Negro and white, and we all got relief. Now the women have learned to put up a struggle for relief."

A working woman from Cleveland, mother of seven children, reported that her husband had not had work for four years. One of her boys could not attend school because he had no clothes. The truant officer threatened her with jail for keeping her son out of school. She was arrested and in court she put her case

so militantly before the judge and the whole court crowded with workers that the judge was forced not only to dismiss the case against her; he told her to keep away from the unemployed councils and promised that food and clothing would be provided. She told him she would stay right with the workers.

Another Cleveland worker, a young woman, told how four hundred women on C.W.A. jobs were laid group and got back on the job. But, off. They organized into a solid she added, "We have continued to organize, for we have found that is the only way to get anything."

A Negro woman of Washington, D.C. reported that she gets from the county \$3.20 per week which is supposed to cover rent, food and clothing. She is a member of the Unemployed Council. She stated that whites always come first at the relief station and that Negro workers have to wait hours and days for their turn.

A delicate, undernourished little woman from Georgia reported that children in that state are suffering from slow starvation, and that the

(Continued on page 9)

Miner's Wives Will Fight

By F. BORICH

There was no major struggle of the miners against the coal operators in which the women did not play an important role. Picket lines, demonstrations, hunger marches, strikers' soup-kitchens — all were swelled by the women, Negro and white. They would divide the task of taking care of the "home." A group of women would stay at home taking care of children while others went on the picket line, alternating the tasks. Occasionally some of the men would stay at home so that the women may take a part on the picket line, demonstration or hunger march.

Women Fight Lewis Machine

When on duty they did not stay in the background. They stood in the very front lines. Many a strike-breaker lost his dinner pail to the women. Some of them will remember the women picket lines as long as they live. The Yellow Dogs in many cases were left without their clubs and guns. The women fought not only against the operators and the armed forces of the government, but also against the treacherous Lewis machine.

Many of the women, because of their militant participation in the their families, under the tents and struggles, found themselves, with barracks where they live for the last seven years. Others found themselves behind the prison bars and in the workhouses for as long as eighteen months.

Miners' Womenfolk Form Auxiliaries

But this did not break their fighting spirit. In the recent strikes of the employed and the struggles of the unemployed—in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Mexico, Utah, Illinois, everywhere — the participation of women increased tremendously.

In the last strike of 100,000 Pennsylvania miners, a huge mass meeting of 25,000 strikers unanimously decided, on the recommendation of the Communist Party representative, to organize in the United Mine Workers of America Women's Auxiliaries in the N. M. W. of A.; greeted by the women with tremendous enthusiasm. They fought on the picket lines but had no chance to belong to an organization. And with-

Secretary,
National
Miners'
Union

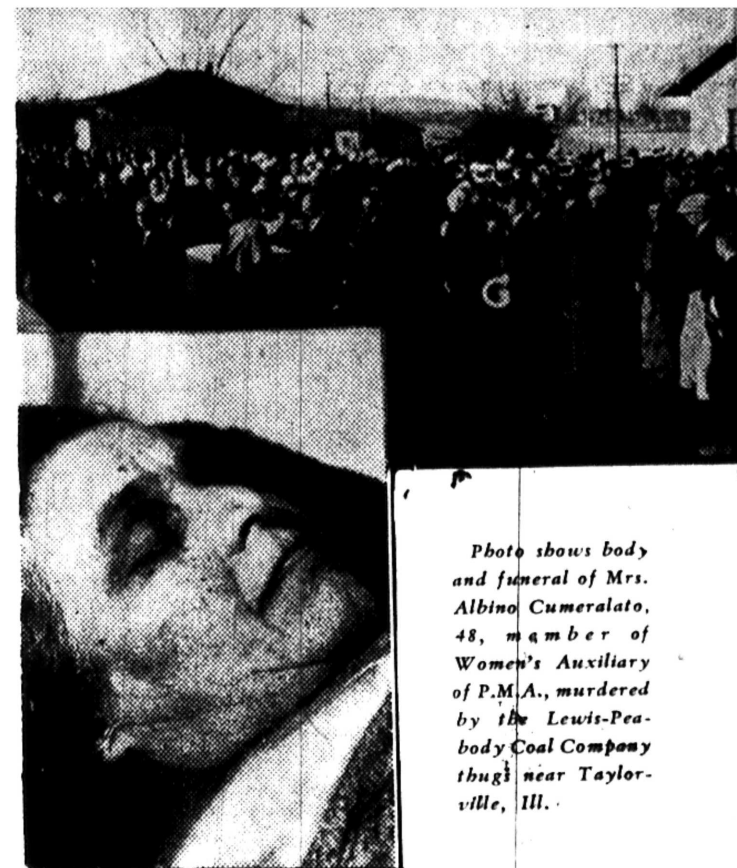


Photo shows body and funeral of Mrs. Albino Cumeralato, 48, member of Women's Auxiliary of P.M.A., murdered by the Lewis-Peabody Coal Company thugs near Taylorville, Ill.

in a week, despite the opposition, discouragement and sabotage by the officials, some 30 local Auxiliaries of the United Mine Workers were organized.

1,000 at Women's Conference

A conference attended by almost 1,000 women, was held to map out a plan of action to organize every woman in the striking area. The agents of Lewis and the employers who tried to disrupt the conference were thrown out bodily. The UMWA officials did everything to hinder the carrying out of these plans.

To overcome the opposition of the officials, and realizing the necessity of the women's participation in the coming struggles of the miners, many local unions adopted resolutions demanding from the 33rd UMWA convention not only the right to organize women but also instructions to all the locals to organize the Women's Auxiliary. But the packed convention rejected these resolutions. The sentiment in the field for the organization of women is so strong that Lewis was forced to speak against these resolutions, declaring that the women's place is at home and not in an organization.

But these same bureaucrats, who opposed the organization of the working-class women, invited Miss Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labor, a member of the parasite class, to address the same convention of the miners and to tell them to support the NRA and the Lewis strikebreaking machine. At the same time most

of these fakers brought to the convention either their wives or personal "secretaries"—at the expense of the starving miners.

U.M.W.A. Convention Rejects Resolutions to Organize Auxiliaries

The anti-working class decision of the UMWA convention, dominated by the paid organizers, will make the task of organizing the miners' wives and daughters more difficult, but it will not prevent the growth of the organization. Once the miners realize the importance of organizing the women, they will disregard all the decisions of Lewis and will proceed to organize them just as they did in 1931-32 and 33, but only with greater determination and better plans. And such a time is not far off as the miners are facing new and difficult strikes within the next few months when again the women will be found in the front ranks of the picket lines.

Women Will Defy Lewis Machine

International Women's Day, March 8th, the historic day of struggle for women's demands, is coming just a few weeks before the miners will enter new struggles. International Women's Day campaign must be utilized to initiate a powerful movement among the women in the mining field for their daily just demands: For the building of strong Women's Auxiliaries. This decision was for arousing their struggle against Fascism and War—and for the Defense of the Soviet Union.

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TO MAKE MY BREAD

Concluding Chapter from Grace Lumpkin's Book of the Life of Textile Workers

The reader will find in this chapter and the ones that will follow in the coming issues of the WORKING WOMAN a true account of the life and struggles of Southern mill workers. This particular instalment gives a vivid description of a strike and the murder of a woman strike leader by mill deputies.

Drawings by
DAN RICO



"I cried when I heard about Bonnie."

People crowded around the grave, standing in the deep red mud, while the casket rested beside the open red hole in the earth.

Someone who had come from the North to take Tom Moore's place spoke a few words. In the silence that followed them the faces of the people gathered around the grave—people drawn down with grief and thin with lack of food—looked into John's face. And he knew looking at them, that he must speak what was in him. When he stood forward he saw Ora and Jennie standing together, and knew, though he could not see, that they were crying. He saw Bonnie's young ones by the grave in front of Ora, and saw that little Emma, holding the youngest child, the baby, was like a little old woman who has gone through much pain.

"Friends," he said. "We have not invited a preacher here today. But if one was here, he would say in the presence of death we should not have any bitterness in our hearts. It is true that bitterness in the heart wears it down, like too much acid in dye eats at a piece of cloth. Yet there are times when not to have bitterness is the worst sin a man can commit. And I consider this is one of those times.

"A preacher would tell us that the people who killed Bonnie are fine, honest men.

"Maybe they are, but they killed Bonnie.

"I don't mean those misguided ones that fired the shot, but the ones who are behind the killing.

"The ones with Power, they killed her."

"Maybe they are fine, honest men. But they tore up our union hall, and had our food thrown out, good food for our children. They had it thrown on the ground.

"They call themselves dispassionate men.

"Yet they have had their paid men beat our women and force us to the ground when we were unarmed.

"They say what they want is peace and harmony.

"But they have leveled our tents and driven us to live in the wilderness.

"They call themselves just men. Yet they have jailed our people and not one of their law breakers has been brought to justice.

"They will say we have killed. But if one of us did that it was done in a fair and open fight, while we were defending our homes against a lawless attack. And we had given fair warning that we would.

"They call us murderers, and the preacher will tell you they are fair, honest men who call us that. And maybe they are.

"Yet they shot and killed Bonnie in cold blood.

"I can't forget that as I can't forget the other things they have done. And I'm going to remember—in bitterness. I will remember these fine, honest men. But I will remember more what they represent. For what they represent is an evil thing that must be put off the face of the earth."

He stepped back with the rest, and with his head bent looked down into the open red grave.

"Sally," Ora whispered, and Sally stood forward. She had been chosen to sing one of Bonnie's ballads at the grave.

Her head lifted and the song came from our mouth.

"How it grieves the heart of a mother," she sang and went on to the end.

As she finished, there was some disturbance in the crowd of mourners. A man pushed his way through, and as he came to the grave they saw it was Preacher Simpkins. They had not expected this. He held his Bible in front of him—open—and as they lowered the coffin into the ground he read from the pages.

"In my father's house are many mansions," he read. "I go to prepare a place for you."

When he had finished reading he looked up at those who were around him. While the clods of red mud were shoveled on the coffin he spoke.

"Death is not an aristocratic event," he said. "It comes to poor and rich alike, in the mansion and in the hovel. This mill woman is not different from the man who owns the mill, for he, too, must come to the same end. All are the same before Jesus. And the rich may be as fine and honest as the poor, just as the poor may be as fine and honest as the rich. And rich or poor, we must humble ourselves before the Lord, for the Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

He stood until the last clod had been put on the mound that sloped down the hill, for it had been hard to fit Bonnie's grave into the space which they had been able to buy.

Ora and Zinie put the few flowers on the mound. Then they all walked down the slope to the road. Ora held Bonnie's youngest child in her arms and little Emma and John helped the two others through the mud. At the gate Preacher Simpkins got into a car that was waiting there for him. But the car did not drive away. From it stepped State Attorney Albert Burnett, with a long white paper in his hand.

He walked over to Ora and John.

"You are to give those children into my care," he said to them.

"We aim t' care for them," John told him.

"The law demands that those who wish to adopt orphans be able to swear that they have a certain income," Attorney Burnett said. "Have you that income?"

"I have nothing," John said. "But with it I will care for my own young, and together we can care for hers."

"This is a court order," Attorney Burnett said, and held out the paper.

"It says you must give up the children to be put in an orphanage."

"We're ready t' care for them," Ora spoke out and held tightly to little Emma's hand.

"I'm afraid we must take the children." With a possessive gesture Attorney Burnett laid his hand on the child's shoulder. "All of them," he added firmly and reached out his hands to take Bonnie's youngest from Ora's arms.

The other mourners gathered around John and Ora. They watched while Albert Burnett and Preacher Simpkins lifted Bonnie's children into the car.

"It couldn't be helped," John said. "Not now." Red flamed up under

his skin as if the red mud below his feet was reflected in his face.

"What I hate," Ora told him, and he heard in her voice that she was crying. "What I hate most is her young ones will be taught that Bonnie was evil, when she was s' good..."

The newspaper that afternoon had a story about Bonnie's funeral. John read it in the parlor of Mrs. Sevier's boarding house where he had gone to meet John Stevens.

The story began:

"Today in a little mud-hole to the northeast of the Wentworth Mill Village, the first revolutionary movement in this state was buried. Ostensibly it was the funeral of Mrs. Bonnie Calhoun, mill-worker. . ."

John Stevens coming into the room some time later could not see John's face. It was hidden between his arms on the table. The paper was spread out before him.

"I have read that, too," John Stevens said. He put a hand on John's shoulder. "I cried when I heard about Bonnie . . . cried from anger and shame."

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN RAISE VOICES

(Continued from page 6)

most terrible thing in the world for a mother is to hear her children crying for food the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, and to be unable to obtain food to feed them.

"Our children beg for food," she cried in a ringing voice. "The mayor of Atlanta said no one in Georgia was without food. He said if there are any hungry people in this city or county, bring them to me.

"Angelo Herndon, 21 year old Negro, organizer of the Atlanta Unemployed Councils, said: 'All right, we will bring them.' Herndon led hundreds of families to the city hall and demanded immediate food and relief. One week later he was arrested and charged with incitement to riot, and now he is rotting in Fulton Town jail. We white women in Georgia are uniting with the Negroes to fight for food, for our children. And we want Angelo Herndon freed. He didn't commit any crime. He just tried to help us and they want to give him 18 years on the chain gang. We don't intend to



"A farmer had picked them up on the road."

"This on your arm," he touched the red band on John's sleeve, "stands for blood that has been shed, and that will be shed before we reach that which we are fighting for."

"It seems a long way," John said. "It is a long way. Stand up, John."

John slowly got up from the chair. He stood looking at John Stevens, and in his face he saw just what he had seen when he first knew him, hope and belief.

"Tonight," John Stevens said, "there will be a secret meeting in the woods north of Bonnie's shack. You and I will go to all we can trust and tell them to come. We must let everyone know."

"I was feeling," John said, "as if everything was finished."

"No," John Stevens said. "This is just the beginning."

stand for it. He went in for us. And we are going to keep up the fight to free him and to get unemployment insurance."

Yes, the women are on the job. They are fighting for their lives and the lives and health of working class children. They stand together with the men in solidarity as brave as the women who fought side by side with the men in the magnificent stand against fascism a few days ago in Vienna.

The Washington Unemployed Convention is over. It was an inspiring meet and a driving force to further organization and action. The unemployed workers have plainly shown their readiness to struggle against hunger and cold whether under a Hoover or a Roosevelt administration. The thousand delegates have returned to the many states from which they came, to build up the movement for unemployment and social insurance. They will back the drive for the enactment of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

The fight goes on.



"I will remember these free, honest men."

FIGHT against FASCISM and WAR

By CLARA BODIAN

Fascism is spreading throughout Europe. The various capitalist countries are decaying gradually. The crisis of the last five years is becoming more serious. The fascist governments of Italy, Germany, etc. cannot fulfill the promises that they made to the population. All this leads to another world war which seems to be the only way out for capitalism. At the same time the Soviet Union is constantly going forward building socialism, improving conditions for the working class, raising their wages, shortening hours of work, building new homes, nurseries, rest homes, etc., and raising the standard of living generally for the millions of workers.

The Role of the Pacifists

Before the last world war the various pacifist organizations carried on propaganda against war, because of that they rallied many workers behind their slogans. As a matter of fact, President Wilson was elected on the slogan that he will keep us out of war. But no sooner was war declared when the pacifist women's organizations turned about face and under the slogan, "A War to End All Wars," played an important role in carrying through the war mobilization.

We know that the world has not as yet recovered from the horrors and damage done by the last world war. In spite of that now, eighteen years later, with conditions worse than ever before due to unemployment, etc., the same kind of propaganda is being resorted to in order to blind the working class against the actual war preparations.

U. S. Prepares for War

Billions of dollars are being spent in all capitalist countries, including the United States, for war preparations. This is going on while thousands of workers and their families are starving in the United States. Young boys are being militarized, drilled in concentration camps as future cannon fodder. This also takes place in high schools, colleges, universities, preparing our children for the war that is practically at our heels.

The recent codes introduced into industry through the N.R.A. have not solved the problems for the workers; on the contrary the result is a lower standard of living, less wages, less food for our children, more hunger and misery.

The single men and women, many of whom are young boys and girls, who left their homes because they could not see the rest of their families starve, are even worse off than their families, they get no consideration at all in so far as relief is concerned. The result is either a road of crime for the young boys and prostitution for the girls in order to keep themselves alive. Such

are the conditions in the richest country in the world where there is plenty of everything for the rich—while workers starve.

How much longer will we stand for such miseries? Working class women can do a great deal to help change these conditions through strong organizations. We can rally working class women around issues that concern all of us. The rise in the cost of living, the demands for relief, or jobs for our husbands, and grown sons and daughters, higher wages in order to meet the rise in food prices, etc.

Our Immediate Tasks

We must immediately strengthen the campaign started to fight the rise in the cost of living. We must make special efforts to spread the fight in other sections in New York. We must reach Negro women, native American and all other nationalities, as the cost of living affects everybody alike, regardless of race, color, religion, employed or unemployed. We must approach women in other organizations, such as pacifist, patriotic, charitable, social, etc. We must point out to them in the most tactful manner that their problems are the same as ours, that only through united action can we better our economic conditions, and fight effectively against fascism and imperialist preparations for war. We must unite with other organizations on the demands for unemployment insurance and immediate relief.

The workers of Austria have not forgotten the misery of the last war, they are unemployed, starving and clad in rags. The workers and their families could not stand the oppression any longer, and rather than starve they have taken up arms to defend themselves from fascism and starvation and war. They are putting up a heroic struggle. Women and young girls are fighting side by side with the men, heroically laying down their lives for the freedom of the Austrian workers.

Let us strengthen our organizations!

Let us unite our forces with other organizations fighting for our daily needs!

Together we can raise a mighty protest against fascism and war!



By ESTHER LOWELL

You're telling me!

Drawings by GROPPER

Vienna Women Die: Defending Homes

"RAW WAR. UNCENSORED."

"VIENNA WOMAN FIGHT; SCORES DIE."

"Socialist women fought grimly throughout the night beside their men . . ."

"Scores of women and children are unofficially reported among the casualties."

"Every half hour the government radio broadcast an appeal to the workingclass women to persuade their men to give up resistance."

In the U.S.A. we are flooded with horror pictures from the last war—not all the horror pictures. Few of mangled survivors. None of still-tortured jobless veterans living on the dump heaps of every city in the country.

Why do the capitalist papers show us these pictures of uniformed workngmen charging each other, falling before cannon and poison gas? To make us shudder and fear war? Yes. To fight against war and make the workers of all countries unite against war and fascism? A million times NO. That is the last thing these newspaper tools of the bosses want us to do.

"While Europe Seethes America Remains UNPREPARED," their editorials scream. "Every American should demand a bigger army and a greater navy for NATIONAL SAFETY."

But we'll fool them, just as the heroic workingmen and workingwomen of Austria are doing as this is written. The immediate outcome of their struggle you may know when you read this. But the final outcome of their brave fight for their homes and freedom, we cannot doubt.

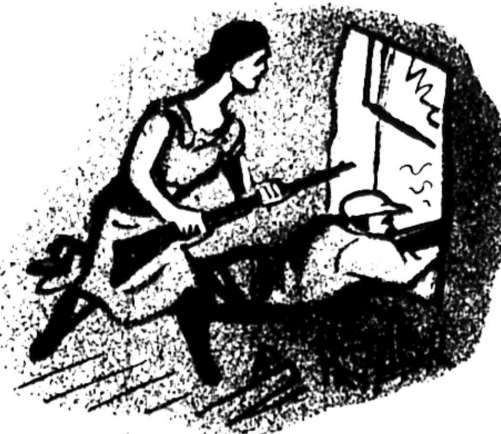
"The women fought like the pioneer women of the American prairies."

That is the way that we will have to fight, too, working women of the United States. Do not let yourselves be fooled that we will have any easier time here to win real freedom and security, a full, rich life for all who labor.

Dedicate yourselves, this International Woman's Day, to the fight against boss wars and fascism.

Does "national safety" preached by boss editors mean your safety?

Look at Austria. The guns for "national safety" are guns to be turned against you.



Demand that all war funds go to the unemployed. Organize into unions, into unemployed Councils.

Help defend the Soviet Union, where our sister women workers already are showing us the way of a new life.

"Buy war stocks," the speculators are telling each other. Two sat behind me in a theatre, giving great belly-laughs at the sufferings of an American farm family (on the stage). "Put your money in steels," said one. "In the spring, when war is declared, zoom—they go up," he raised his hands, "and we're in velvet." Two sleek-gowned girlies with them laughed.



"Prosperity, prosperity," jeered the Irish grocery clerk to a working woman complaining how much of her dollar the food took.

"Prosperity's still around that corner," the woman answered bitterly.

"You'll see another war before you see prosperity," the clerk confided.

"You won't see prosperity if there is a war!" declared the woman. "Don't fool yourself. Wages went up, did they, in the last war? How about cost of living? What about war profits? Did you get any? Maybe your brother never came back, or your father was crippled for life. Did you get your bonus? What did we women get? Hearaches, backaches, every kind of ache at new jobs, new speed-up, and always at lower pay than men for the same work.

"The next time the bosses start a war, we working women are going to do our best to make it a real 'war-to-end-war,' a war to end bosses!"

Working Women, what has war meant to you?

We saw the last one take a bunch of us kids from high school out to scab in the fruit orchards ("Save the country's food," was the bosses' slogan), roll bandages for the Red Cross (that won't save striking miners' wives and children from starving), knit socks and sweaters for worker-soldiers (who died to "end war" or came back to starve without a job). What have you to say, working women?

LOUISE MICHEL

By Sasha Small

A story of women in the Paris Commune. The women, led by Louise Michel, fought bravely on the barricades in the streets of Paris for a Workers' Government—for a better world.

"The proclamation of the Commune was splendid. It was not the fete of power—it was the pomp of ascription. One felt that the newly elected Commune was willing to die for its principles. . . . A sea of people under arms, bayonets crowded together like ears of corn in a field, trumpets rending the air, muffled beating of drum. . . . The heavy roaring of cannon saluted the revolution at regular intervals. Bayonets were lowered before the red flags that were draped about the statue of the Republic. . . . All of Paris is out. The Central Committee is on the platform. Before them stand the members of the Commune, all wearing Red sashes. The Central Committee declares that its mandate has expired. It hands over its powers to the Commune. There is a roll call. A great cry is lifted: 'Vive La Commune.' The drummers beat their drums. The artillery shakes the sun. 'In the name of the people the Commune is proclaimed.'

(From Louise Michel's book "La Commune")

LOUISE MICHEL

In the ranks of one of these regiments drawn up before the Hotel de Ville, her heart beating with triumph and hope, stood a young woman. Small, slight and not beautiful. For she had worked endless hours among weeks and months before this day the working women on Montmartre, in Bellville, and other working class neighborhoods of Paris, organizing them into Vigilance Committees, teaching them, talking to them, awakening them to class consciousness. Her name was Louise Michel.

She was born in a small French village in the early 30's of the last century. The exact date is not known for she was the illegitimate daughter of a peasant girl and the son of the nobleman who owned the village. Her grandfather was a liberal man who brought the child up in the ruined old castle. He was a Republican, a firm believer in the principles of the French revolution and a great hater of monarchy. He gave Louise a fine education.

She came to Paris in 1856—Paris at the height of the Second Empire. The shameless luxury of the ruling classes was flaunted in the face of the misery of the masses. Corruption and scandal flourished in the open. Freedom of thought and expression was not even the dishonest phrase that it is today in our country. It was openly forbidden.

But the resistance against oppression was growing. Ideas of revolt and freedom were seeping through the barrier of darkness. Literature was smuggled around, lectures were held. And Louise Michel studied. After the fall of the Empire, defeated by the rising power of the Prussian ruling class in September 1870, political clubs sprang up over night. Vigilance committees were organized. The workers were thirsty for knowledge after 20 years of repression. Their energy and rebellion reached a fever pitch. The Vigilance Committees formulated immediate demands, which they presented to the new government—a republic that continued the same exploitation and crushing of the workers behind radical phrases, as the Empire had carried on in the open.

Louise Michel was the driving force in many of these committees.

She led delegations of women to the City Hall. She wrote up their demands and sent them to the working-class press of that day.

And then on March 18th, the workers finally saw through the treachery of their republican government and revolted. The government leaders had been trying for months to disarm them, especially after they surrendered Paris to the Prussians. But the Parisian workers held on to their ammunition just as the Austrian workers did last month.

With the proclamation of the Commune Louise Michel's activity doubled. She personifies the spirit of those 76 days of the Commune. To list her activities is to list the activities of the Commune, particularly of the Communard women. Women's clubs were organized in the churches which were declared public property. A Union of Women was established, which took up the problems of arranging free schools and nurseries where mothers could leave their children while they went to work. It is hard to say what else they might have accomplished, because their work was soon interrupted. But this document shows their aims.

April 20, 1871.—

A true and solid organization has been formed among the citoyennes of Paris, resolved to sustain and support the cause of the people, the Revolution, and the Commune. It will aid the government commissions in their work and serve in the ambulances, common kitchens, and on the barricades.

Article 1—The committees of each arrondissement are especially charged to:

Register at once all citoyennes ready to serve with the ambulances, in the kitchens, or on the barricades.

Be ready at any hour of the day or night according to the urgency of circumstances to call upon the registered citoyennes in the service of the State; this summons is to come from the Central Committee upon in-

WOMEN PRISONERS IN THE HANDS OF VERSAILLESE

Heroic and devoted women fighters for a workers' government shown in a prison after the fall of the Paris Commune. These women faced torture and death with greatest courage in history.



itation from the commissions of the government.

Central Committee of the Union of Women.
Louise Michel.

The last weeks of the Commune were spent entirely in defending it against the ever tightening circle of enemy fire.

When there seemed nothing left to do but to die fighting on the barricades Louise Michel dressed herself in the uniform of the National Guard, took a gun and fought until the last barricade was taken. At the same time she organized a nursing corps among the Communard women. Here is a letter, which she wrote on April 25, 1871, to one of the newspapers of the Commune, *La Sociale*:

April 25, 1871.

La Sociale.

Comrade Editor:

The volunteer nurses of the Commune come, in passing, to shake your hand. They ask you to insert the following declaration, for they feel, that in this moment, those who do not declare their stand, are just like those who flee—cowards.

The ambulancières of the Commune declare themselves bound to no other form of society than that which exists at the present moment. Their lives belong completely to the revolution. They are determined to nurse on the field of battle the wounds inflicted by the poisoned bullets of the Versailles,—to take gun in hand and fight beside the others when the hour comes.

Vive la Commune.

Long live the Universal Republic.

The volunteer ambulancières of the Commune,

Louise Michel.

By some miraculous chance Louise

Michel was not killed on the barricades, where men, women and children died by the thousands defending their Commune—the first workers' government in the world.

She was captured, taken prisoner and along with other thousands marched through the rain and mud for hours from Paris to Versailles. For seven months she remained in the filth and horror and Satory jail—where every thought was punctuated by the rattle of bullets shooting down into graves, they themselves were forced to dig, workers who had dared to establish a government of their own.

On December 16, 1871, she was brought to trial before the blood-thirstiest court of the reaction. She defended herself in a speech that was reprinted in newspapers all over the world—even in the American press.

I will not defend myself and I will not be defended. I belong body and soul to the social revolution and I take, without restriction, entire responsibility for all my acts.

I am told that I am guilty of having participated in the Commune. Of course, I am. The Commune strove towards the achievement of the social revolution and the social revolution is the most fervent of my hopes. I share all the ideas of my brothers in the Commune and I am ready to atone, just as they did, for my convictions; the Commune never murdered or stole! If there were assassinations or threats search for their authors among the police, among those who judge us. We wished for nothing but the triumph of the great principles of the revolution. I swear it by the blood of our martyrs whom I acclaim from this place and who will

some day be avenged.

What I demand of you who are soldiers and who are my judges, is that you do not hide behind the Commission of Pardons. I demand of you the field of Satory where my brothers have already been killed. I must be removed from the world. The judge has already said so.—Very well. This commissioner of the republic is right. As long as every heart that beats for freedom has no other right than to hold a piece of lead, I demand my share too. If you let me live I shall not cease to shout for vengeance upon the murderers of my brothers. If you are not cowards, kill me.

But the court did not sentence her to death. She was exiled to New Caledonia, a barren island south of Australia, where she spent the next eight years of her life. The story of her revolutionary activity until she died in 1905 is another chapter to be told at another time.

This chapter of her life is a glorious example of the heroism of women fighters to be especially remembered on International Women's Day and March 18th, the day of the Paris Commune. Many other heroic figures have taken their place beside Louise Michel through the years. Only a few weeks ago hundreds of Austrian working women took their places besides the men on the barricades against fascism and in defense of their homes. They have carried on as we must, the great tradition of working women fighters against misery and oppression. They have joined the ranks, as we must, of the army that is ready to die fighting for the right to live in a world free from hunger, war and terror, a world ruled by workers in their own interests and building their own future.

Hitler "CRANKS-UP" Marriages

By ERNA STAMS

The number of unmarried men and women has been steadily increasing during the last years in Germany. Low wages and the fear of unemployment had its effect. Fewer men dare to marry; the responsibility of supporting a family is too great. One of the essential points in Hitler's "recovery" program is to induce young people to get married and to eliminate the women from production.

As an inducement he offers to those who are desirous to marry a loan of up to 1,000 Mark. This marriage loan is as great a fake as there has ever been. Let us see under what conditions such loan is granted:

First: The woman must have had steady employment for at least six months prior to her marriage, she must give up her job on getting married. A further condition is that she must not accept work again as long as her husband is employed and the loan has not been repaid to the last penny.

Second: The past of both parties must be without blemish (according to Hitler's ethics), so that there can be no doubt as to the repayment of the loan. Both must be vouched for that they will at any time wholly back up Hitlerism.

Third: The loan is given in scrip, for which only furniture can be bought.

Fourth: The amount of the loan, which cannot at all events exceed 1,000 Marks, is to be determined ac-

ording to the earnings of the husband, the social descent of both, man and woman, and the cultural level of the district in which the newlyweds will live. The point being that in villages the cost for furniture is not as high as in the cities, for, the peasants have been too poor to buy good furniture and have not been used to having it.

The amount of the loan is conditioned up on the social state and income of the applicant, which means that a worker has no right to expect 1,000 Marks. Such amount is granted to members of the "better" class only—this is "socialism" of the Hitler brand!

On receiving the loan, 25 Marks is deducted right away for taxes. Twenty Marks must be repaid on this loan every month.

Revolutionary workers, of course, have no right to apply for such a loan, for they are not willing to support the fascist state. Part-time workers, unemployed workers, and those who cannot guarantee that they will be able to repay the loan as required, are as a matter of course excluded.

The intention behind this scheme is to stop the steady decrease in the birth rate. Hitler is arming for war and for this he needs cannon fodder. The "Race-Bureau" which did research work on this question has es-

tablished that the decrease in the birth rate is above all among the workers.

The premiums which Hitler is allowing to married couples is to induce them to have children willingly. For each child Hitler allows 25 per cent of the balance of the loan to be deducted. But inasmuch as the repayment of the loan has to be made on time set, only those can catch some pennies of the "premium" who have kids without any delay whatsoever. To top it all, this is a good business proposition for the Nazis, for, not only are they getting back most of the money, but in addition they tax all unmarried men over the age of 18 years with a "marriage tax" of 1.5 per cent of their income.

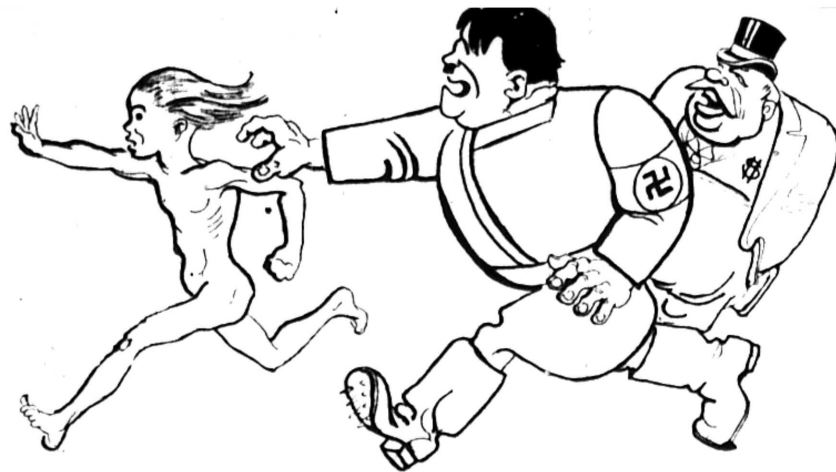
A Nazi woman-leader declared at a congress that children's homes and nurseries should disappear as soon as possible. According to her, "the abolition of such children's homes and nurseries would promote 'family life,'" for the women would be occupied *only* with rearing children, attending to the needs and well-being of her husband, and would not take part in any public activity.

Such are the "blessings" which fascism has in store for the German women. In addition to worsening her economic position, fascism is heaping disgrace over the women, pushing them back into the position from which they have emancipated themselves through long and hard struggles some decades ago.

Elimination from all public offices and leaving for her only the 3 K'S (Kinder, Kirche, Kueche), the children, church and the kitchen, the double enslavement of the women, by the capitalist state and by male superiority, are the gifts which Hitler brought the woman in his "Third Reich."

The women who are doubly exploited and suppressed under fascism, are mustering their energy and strength in carrying on the fight against this brown plague.

The women in Austria, in Germany are in the front ranks in the revolutionary battle against fascism, laying down their lives on the barricades—for the overthrow of Fascism and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.



What Women Should Know

By DR. LONE

Birth Control

The Birth Control Conference, headed by Margaret Sanger, held at Washington a short time ago, demanded legislation which would permit doctors to legally receive contraceptive objects and distribute them to their patients. Such reform can be expected from the "most generous" portion of the bourgeoisie, the "liberals."

Such legislation is neither necessary nor helpful. Physicians' mails are clogged with advertisements and samples of birth control materials. The Post Office does not interfere. All intelligent doctors — although they are in the minority in the profession—prescribe and dispense anything they wish to men and women for family limitation.

Why should workers be forced to pay exorbitant fees to medical men for contraceptive knowledge and materials? Why the pretense that only patients suffering from disease are in need of regulation of conception? Demand free and legal information for all working and farm men and women everywhere—and not only for the rich.

The difference between the bourgeois movement for birth control and the proletarian is that the liberals see Birth Control as a solution for all the problems of mankind. To them it is the final aim. Don't they claim that too many children are the cause of poverty, war, etc., and not the capitalist system? But for the worker birth control is only one step in the big fight for the emancipation of the workers.

Wide-awake workers know that birth control, practiced by humanity in one form or another since time immemorial, will continue under any and all forms of society? We can take as an example the Soviet Union where birth control methods are taught freely to all the workers and peasants who desire it.

Deaths in Childbirth

It is the working woman, the worker's wife, who is the victim of this, the highest—or almost highest—mortality in the world during the natural process of normal child delivery. (We are not speaking here of the abnormal cases.) It is for her that the obstetrician—or the general practitioner acting as an obstetrician—has the least respect! It is in her case that he is in a great hurry because, although the fee she pays is comparatively very high, it

is not high enough for him and he must hasten to pack in as many confinements in a week as possible. Of course, he would not do so if that meant no pecuniary gain, in a society based on service and not on private profit.

The wealthy women can afford to buy the services of the best specialists in the field and are sufficiently educated and informed to know whether or not she is receiving adequate care.

It is important to note that all the fees for child delivery in the ordinary American maternity hospital where the worker's wife is confined are simply a racket. Not only are the fees exorbitant, but the woman who should get complete service there is usually made to pay an extra fee for a "private" physician for her confinement. What is the hospital doctor for? Why the hospital at all? Is it only a hotel? I have known hundreds of workers going into heavy debt for years in order to pay this tribute which they thought absolutely necessary.

Workers' wives, demand complete hospital service with no additional fee! Further, demand that the community give free service during pregnancy and confinement to every proletarian woman!

SUPPORT "THE WORKING WOMAN"

A Letter from One of Our Men Supporters
West Point, Georgia.

I received that magazine you sent me of THE WORKING WOMAN and I found it to be one of the best magazines that I ever read. I enclose 50c, for which please send THE WORKING WOMAN for one year.

I myself am a poor farming man and have 7 in the family and our living conditions are very poor. Some people are working for only \$12. per month and can not do any better. They have a white lady here that is called the Welfare Lady, but she does not help anybody very much but the white people.
A. H.

Detroit, Mich.
I have been a subscriber to your magazine for one year. Reading this magazine helped me learn about struggles of workers all over the country. I found out that this is the best magazine for the women.

I received a collection list for THE WORKING WOMAN and did my best and collected 80c on the list and got 3 new subscribers. I am renewing my subscription for THE WORKING WOMAN.

MARY ZYLANSHA.

From a letter written by M. Goldstein, Secretary
Los Angeles Women's Council:

I also want to tell you that we have made arrangements for a "Red Sunday" for THE WORKING WOMAN and hope to bring in a lot of subs for our magazine. We shall let you know the results as soon as possible.

B. G.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY CONCERT AND DANCE

for the benefit of
THE WORKING WOMAN and
LABOR DEFENDER

SUNDAY, MARCH 11th
Beginning at 2 P.M.

FINNISH HALL
5969—14th Street at McGraw, Detroit, Mich.
Admission 10c

German Fascists
burning books of
modern thought.
During this cam-
paign millions of
famous books were
destroyed.



International Women's Day Greetings

We working class women of the United States send greetings of solidarity to the victorious workers of the Soviet Union, on International Women's Day—March 8, 1934.

We pledge to follow your glorious example in the United States; to fight for a SOVIET AMERICA. We join with the workers of other countries in fight against Fascism and Imperialist War.

Long live the workers' fatherland, the Soviet Union!

Hail the success of the Second Five-Year Plan!

Down with Imperialist War! For the Defense of the Soviet Union!

The Finnish Working Women's Club of New York City Sends Revolutionary Greetings to all the Working Class Women of the World on International Women's Day.

LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S CLUB
Branch 24
Cleveland, Ohio

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN DISTRICT
SECRETARIAT OF THE FINNISH
WORKING WOMEN'S CLUBS

FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUB
Cook, Minn.

Revolutionary Greetings
ASTORIA WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Astoria, Oregon

FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Seattle, Wash.

FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Hanna Wyoming

FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUB
Port Chester, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER,
Branch 302, New York

WOMEN'S COUNCIL No. 21, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL No. 25, NEW YORK

WOMEN'S COUNCIL No. 30, Bronx, N. Y.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL No. 38, NEW YORK

WOMEN'S COUNCIL, No. 39, NEW YORK

WOMEN'S COUNCIL
Staten Island, N. Y.

GERMAN WORKERS' CLUB, DOWNTOWN
New York, N. Y.

FINNISH WOMAN'S CLUB
Norwood, Mass.

CLOQUET WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Cloquet, Minn.

Detroit, Mich.

S. Hanska
Hanska, S.
Slensah, M.
Wisniewska, J.

Nowato, A.
With
Zjlowski, M.

LOS ANGELES WOMEN'S COUNCIL

WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Brantwood, Wis.

BAY SECTION WOMEN'S COUNCIL
Send Greetings
Los Angeles

JEWISH WOMEN'S COUNCIL
UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S COUNCIL
INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S COUNCIL
COMMUNIST PARTY

NEW HAVEN

FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUB
Worcester, Mass.

March 8th Greetings from
NEGAUNEE WOMAN'S SECTION
Negaunee, Mich.

Scandinavian Working Women's Council
South Euclid, Ohio Cleveland

FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Glassport, Pa.

FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Baltimore, Md.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL
Jamestown, N. Y.

WOMEN'S CLUB
N.Y. Mills, Minn.

FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUB
Olympia, Wash.

FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB
Detroit, Mich.

STATEN ISLAND FINN. WORKERS CLUB
Port Richmond, S. I., New York

DETROIT COOPERATIVE

located at

9238 JO CAMPAN ST. 2934 YEAMANS ST.

FINNISH WOMEN'S CLUB
Fitchburg, Mass.

Greetings from Rose Sydney and C. Renner