

The Working Woman

THE HEART OF
MILWAUKEE
Told by Strikers

STOCKYARD
STELLA
Part Two

THE JOBLESS
ORGANIZE

Cover photo by
JOSEPH KAPLAN



February
1935
5c

THE Working Woman

MARGARET COWL, Editor

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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

MARCH 8 has been set aside by militant workers' organizations throughout the world as International Women's Day. It is a day for the mobilizing of working class women to take part in working class struggles. It is a day when women voice their determination to put up a stubborn struggle against exploitation, against fascism and war.

In the Soviet Union, it will be a day of celebration to the women, freed from exploitation by the October Revolution. In capitalist countries, women will meet to pledge themselves to struggle for their immediate needs, and for the final overthrow of capitalism.

Working class women must celebrate this day as their own, a day when they may give expression to their needs and their determination to obtain them. In the United States, meetings for International Women's Day are now in preparation. All readers of this magazine should see that mass meetings are arranged by their organizations, and speakers gotten.

Organize Against War

Leaders of working class women will be honored throughout the world on this day. Foremost among these will be Clara Zetkin, a leading figure in instituting International Women's Day, and an active fighter all

her days against war. The inspiring memory of her relentless fight against imperialist war must give a keynote to these meetings. This is a time when every day may see the beginning of a new and more terrible war. Roosevelt has called for the largest war budget ever known in "peace" times. Provocations against the Soviet Union increase. In the United States, William Randolph Hearst is letting loose a torrent of unprincipled slander against the Soviet Union. International Women's Day must serve to put the women on guard. It must mobilize the women to fight against war by building anti-war groups in the neighborhoods and in the factories.

The Working Woman calls upon all its readers to help make this International Women's Day, a mightier demonstration than ever before of the working class woman's determination to participate in the fight for her needs.

FIGHTING FOR RELIEF

Dear Editor:

This town has a population of about 935. There have been three bank failures which killed business and made many old people nearly destitute. There have been twelve years of drought and terrific sand storms the past summer. The town has one of the largest lists of families on the relief rolls in the county.

The manner in which the federal relief allotments were handled last

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spring, due to insulting and snooply investigators, and an unsatisfactory relief administrator at the county seat, brought conditions to a head.

A group of men and women got together and decided to petition for the removal of the county head. A woman was appointed who called on the local editor and asked his support. A series of articles depicting the manner in which relief was handled and investigations were made, were printed a week before the petition was taken around. Copies of these stories were cut out and passed among the housewives. Workers took turns in making a house-to-house canvass with the petition. They were met at the door by women eager to sign. The petition was also taken by a delegation to the Governor of the State of Minnesota. The delegation was received by one of his representatives.

The result was that local investigators stopped their house snooping, and acquired a civil manner. The county relief head became more attentive to her business. Food allotments were increased. Allotments for clothing were given out.

During the past two weeks there has been agitation concerning pensions and financial aid to the needy. A petition has been circulated asking the local congressman to act on this matter. Although this is not the Lundeen bill, (H.R. 2827), the women have been urged to sign the petition in order to let their congressman know that they are aware of the present economic conditions and expect action.

There is some talk about forming an Unemployment Council. If this materializes, the women will do their part.

There are still many cases of individual needs, but the working women are unconsciously becoming awakened to the fact that their strength lies in solidarity and that individual protests are futile. I know these women personally. They are fine, hard working women who perform miracles with small grocery orders in feeding their families. D. M., Minnesota.

WILL KEEP NAME

The Working Woman will continue to be called the Working Woman for the present. The majority of those who responded to our request for suggestions said they were against a change.

The Heart of Milwaukee

THE FIRST GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE STRIKE IN AMERICA

"PAY DAY is Wednesday—and that means on Tuesday I generally don't eat." Anne gave a wry little smile as she made this statement. She is the mother of a 14-year old daughter whom she supports on the \$14 she earns at the Boston Store in Milwaukee.

Billy, another striker says: "My first introduction to the Boston Store system came when I was 15. I worked in the packing room. Beside me was a lovely blond girl. She wore a bandage over one eye. An electric bulb in the store had exploded and glass flew into her eyes. Before this, she was the head of her office, but when she returned to work after months in the hospital, she was placed in the packing room. Christmas eve she was fired because, as one of the executives said: "You might become a liability to the store."

Dad "S" felt sick one afternoon. He had pains in the chest. He went to the store nurse. She gave him one of the inevitable "pink pills," the cure-all for all store workers' ailments. The nurse told her patient he was all right and should return to work. Five minutes later, Dad "S" was stretched out on the jewelry department floor, dead from a heart attack.

And so it goes. Story after story. All smack of just the same heart-ache and desperation suffered by the workers of the Boston Store, called by high-pressure publicity agents "The Heart of Milwaukee."

A Story of Smoldering Resentment

For more than the thousand workers in the store, the average wage is \$12.60 for the 36-hour week; \$14 for the women and \$16 for the men, for the 40-hour week. The same wages for many who worked for the store 15 and 20 years, for men who support families.

"The Quota and Bonus system is the bane of our existence," strikers complain. "According to this system, each worker must sell a minimum of about \$1,000 each month. A commission of two per cent is allowed for sales above the quota (and very few ever make any). But—for those who

TOLD BY A GROUP OF STRIKERS

are deficient in their sales quota—a systematic record, running from one year's end to the other, constantly keeps us in fear of being fired."

Behind the wan smiles of the sales-clerks lies a story of smoldering resentment against starvation wages; countless hours overtime without a cent in overtime pay; sudden demotions; personal and family favoritism; firing without notice; intimidation of union members; of N.R.A. maximum made minimum; of a group of sadistic executives who carry out this program for the enrichment of Mr. Stanley Stone.

Marcelled, Manicured—But Hungry

Women are in the majority among store employees. From their meager wages, they must be perfectly groomed if they want to keep their jobs. This includes having their hair carefully dressed; nails manicured; flawless hose and shoes, while dresses must be a uniform black or blue, modishly cut. Many women come into the store conforming with all these demands, but lacking a dime for a sandwich.

The managers are so mean they have earned nicknames more fitting than their real names. The most common nickname is "Simon Legree," but

special names have been found for the more obnoxious characters. Perhaps the most despised of all is "Hitler" Diamond, basement manager who
(Continued on page 6)

DEPARTMENT STORE STRIKE FRONT

KLEINS—On December 18, Klein employees went on strike for the second time in a few weeks. Klein had agreed to reinstate 67 workers, fired because of union activity, but refused to live up to his agreement. Picketing was resumed. Shoppers, in several cases have joined with picketers. Despite arrests, picketing and a boycott campaign continue.

OHRBACHS—On December 15, 150 Ohrbach employees went on strike. Their demands are a 10 per cent wage increase, preferential list for extras; 40-hour week, one hour lunch period, and 20 minutes relief; recognition of the Office Workers Union. It was reported in several cases that shoppers in the store, after learning a strike was on, returned the goods they had bought to the counter, and walked out.

These workers, the majority of whom never before have been in a strike, came out on mass picket lines. Already 116 have been arrested. Many, sentenced to jail, refused to permit the union to pay their fines. "The union needs that money" they said—and served their sentence. Picketing still continues and militancy is high. The Office Workers Union which is leading both strikes has organized a wide boycott campaign against the two stores.



STOCKYARD STELLA

PART TWO

'Don't Take It Lying Down'

"HES got no right to fire you for anything like that," said Slim, one of the other tractor men.

"Darn right! He's been trying to get rid of Eddie for a long time."

"What are you going to do about it, Eddie?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"Well, don't take it lying down. Go and see the rep and get your job back."

"That won't do any good. He's just the company representative. He won't do any worker any good. He's paid by



Drawings by Arrow

the company and he'll be on the side of the foreman."

Stella and Eddie were no longer walking up the noisy, grey road alone. A group of indignant young men and girl workers from the canning department had joined them.

"I saw everythin' that happened, honey child. I was watchin' you from the hall," said Cleo.

"And I saw it, too," added Josie.

"When my cousin lost his job he went to see every big shot in the yards, and finally he got his job back for a ten-spot," said Cleo. "But then," she added mournfully, "he got fired again at the end of a week."

"That's the way it is here. They do you a favor to let you work at all."

NEXT morning when Stella hurried to work at a quarter to seven, the packinghouse whistles shrilled like voices of devils. With heavy feet the workers walked between the clattering trucks, narrowly dodging the cattle-trains that rode through the yards. Stella scuffled upstairs to a locker

BY A GROUP OF WORKERS
WITH JANE BENTON

room and hung her hat and coat in a cage-like closet where they would be more or less safe from the rats. The walls were bare. In the entire building there was nothing to look at but blood, meat, machinery, and the strained faces of workers. No sign of hope.

But what was this mysterious pink paper lying on the locker floor?

Josie was standing beside her.

"Did you get one of those pink papers?"

"Yet, what is it?"

"Sh! Don't say anything. Just keep it! Read it later."

Stella raced upstairs to punch the clock, with the pink paper safely hidden in her pocket. All morning her fingers worked speedily. Her heart was throbbing like the train that might very soon be carrying Eddie away from Chicago.

"Keep them babies movin'," said the foreman. "Come on, let's go downtown. . . . If you don't like this job there's plenty of girls in the employment office." Would he ever stop put-

ting his hands on the girls? But he didn't touch Stella today.

JOSIE, Cleo and Stella walked toward the gate at 43rd and Ashland together.

"What about Eddie?" asked Josie.

"He went to see the rep and he was told to come back this morning. I'm going to meet him now, and see what happened."

"The company representative doesn't really help anybody," said Cleo.

"Did you save that pink paper?" asked Josie.

"Yes, here it is."

All three girls took out the mysterious papers which they had been saving in their pockets. Copies of the "Armour Young Worker." They read: "Young Workers, fellows and girls,—we need you and every young person in the yards to carry this fight through—"

"What's all this?" asked Stella.

"Every word of it is true," said Josie. "These people are workers, just like you and me,—getting together in order to help each other."

They went on reading: "In the Vienna sausage department the girls



kept their chairs by sticking together just as all young workers should do when it comes to winning better working and living conditions. . . . It is the Young Communist League which is leading this fight for organization and unity of all young workers, Negro and white."

"Well, then does this mean there's any hope for Eddie?"

"There's all the hope in the world, if you and Eddie are willing to do something for yourselves and for other workers," said Josie, her eyes shining.

For the first time that day Stella felt happy. The warm sincerity of her two fellow-workers gave her courage. Just then they caught sight of Eddie standing alone at the corner of 43rd and Ashland, looking miserable. "Well, what happened?" called Stella.

"Nothing!"

"Didn't you go to the rep?"

"Sure I went. Yesterday afternoon. He said to be back this morning and he'd go with me to the foreman. I was there from nine until twelve waiting. Finally this big fat guy comes out—fat enough to give birth to a set of dishes full of roastbeef. If you don't like one of his chins, maybe you like the others! The guy we voted for! Ever seen him? Never again. After stalling around for another half hour he takes me up to the foreman and starts bawling him out. Then the foreman tells him it's all a lie, that I was annoying Stella and he defended her. And then he said I was a slow worker and that was why I got fired. So that settled it."

"Slow worker! And he comes home half dead every day!"

"But then what did you say to them?"

"Before I could say anything, the two of them started walking off arm in arm. 'Hey, what about me?' I yelled after them. The fat guy turned around and said, 'Come back tomorrow!' See him in hell tomorrow." Tomorrow I'll be five hundred miles out of here. I'm hopping the rods to South St. Paul."

"Eddie!" Stella was tearful. "You can't get work anywhere else. Eddie. All the stockyards are alike. You'll get the same break over there."

"Aw, what's the use!"

"Don't think you're all alone in this fix," said Josie.

"No, of course not," added Cleo. "There's lots of workers like you, and

like my cousin. We all got to stick together and do something."

"When they took the coffee time away from the men on the killing floor in Swift's, the union kicked and a leaflet like this one here was written up about it—and the men got their coffee time back without anyone being fired or anything!"

"So, you see, the workers can do something for themselves. Don't run away! Stay here and fight it out!"

"O. K., pals. I'm game. What do you think I ought to do?"

"Well, first of all, let's get together

WHEN BUSINESS IS A PLEASURE

JAN. 12, A.M., 9-54,

CHICAGO, ILL.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE COPIES JANUARY ISSUE SOLD OUT IMMEDIATELY RUSH THREE HUNDRED MORE

The only fly in the ointment was that we were all sold out by the ninth and although we borrowed copies from everyone we saw, we could only send 200. Imagine how we felt when we got a further request from Chicago for five hundred copies more!

We will print many more for February but unless agents place orders by

Last Tribute to Our Kirov

COMRADE KIROV was one of the leaders of the Party who had a profound understanding of the great importance of drawing the wide masses of working women into our socialist construction. With his live warm words he was able to reach the consciousness of the most backward working women and to lead them under the guidance of the Communist Party to participate in the great cause of freeing the workers.

The cares of the working woman—her needs, were clear to Comrade Kirov. With fatherly love, he was concerned with the creation of a new, bright and good life for our children, for the children of men and women workers, and collective farmers.

The women workers and collective farmers of the Leningrad Province knew, and warmly loved their political leader. Therefore, the first news of the death, of the assassination of Com-

a bunch from the department," suggested Josie.

"I'll tell you what—" said Cleo. "Let's all meet up at Stella's house tomorrow at one-thirty, and each one bring at least one more from our floor."

"Good! Here, here's the address. Write it down."

"But—do you really think there's any use trying?"

"Any use? For cry eye! Kids, are you going to take it like a bunch of saps?"

(To Be Concluded in March)

the 20th of each month, we cannot guarantee being able to fill late orders. Bundles sent out after publication date cost us much more in postage, too. Please have a heart and order early.

The Way to Do It

Dear Comrades:

We distributed 200 copies before the cigar factory, a hosiery factory and before the women's auxiliary meeting of the hosiery worker's union. I'm sure this helped boost the sale of the paper. We have increased the sale from five to twenty-five copies a month.

If you want to know exactly how to do this—please write us and we will let you in on the secret.

rade Kirov was received by the working women in our factories and plants as women receive news of the death of their own child or of a warmly-loved friend.

Now, at this sorrowful and solemn moment of last farewell to our friend, to our beloved leader, the machines of the Leningrad factories and plants have stopped. In deep silence stand the men and women workers, accompanying our dear leader on his last journey. The factory whistles and sirens are calling working men and women to rally still more closely around our Communist Party, around the great leader Comrade Stalin and under the banner of Lenin and Stalin to carry on to the end that great cause to which we were called and which was taught to us by our dear Comrade Kirov.

A Tribute from the Working Women of Leningrad

(Continued from page 3)

earned this title because of his close physical resemblance to Hitler and the similarity between his terroristic, fascist treatment of the workers. Another "devil" as the workers call him, is "Kreutznauer," buyer in the yard goods department.

The Union Comes

Last September, the union came. Many joined. As union numbers grew, so panic among store officials. They made desperate efforts to break the ranks of the union members. Even raises were given, as bribes against the union. Known union members and organizers were fired on trumped up charges. The store refused to grant the demands of the grievance committee, and the day after Thanksgiving, the strike was called.

The first days of the strike hopes ran high. Through driving rain, sleet, snow, zero weather, picket lines wound round the four entrances of the store. As the days passed into weeks, the weeks into months, the strikers began to examine the strategy of the strike. They began to question Koerner, Kingstal and Cooper, the officials of the three American Federation of Labor locals leading the strike.

The reactionary officials of the three unions failed to close the store down tight, permitting many crafts to remain in the store; they failed to organize the strikers into a solid unit; they failed to arouse the rest of organized, unorganized and unemployed workers in solidarity actions; failed to arouse the "consuming" public to support the struggle. More. Many offers of help from unemployed groups and others, were rejected by the officials and they did everything in their power to discourage all who came to help. In the last week of the strike the officials refused to permit rank and file delegates elected by the members, to serve on the Bargaining Committee. For a whole week, the officials were secretly closeted with the store representatives and refused to report these conferences to the pickets.

The League of Women Shoppers

One other incident helped to shatter all faith the workers originally had in their "leaders" . . . and that was their attitude towards the League of Women Shoppers.

A group of women, realizing that they, as consumers, could be a force in the strike, came to the officials offering help.

"We want to shut the doors of the Boston Store real tight," they said. "Let us conduct a campaign among the women shoppers of the store. We will tell them of the terrible working conditions in the store. We will call large mass meetings, circulate leaflets, send delegations to the management and raise funds for relief."

The stupid officials refused. Speedy, International representative, said:

"The International don't allow it," repeating the catechism over and over.

"There's some reds in your group, and we don't want to get mixed up with reds," said others.

Strikers witnessed this interview. Anger flashed in their eyes.

"If you don't let these women help us out, then you are either the greatest fool in the world, or the greatest crook in any union," they said to Koerner, clerk's president. Pressure from the rank and file removed this obstacle.

"Go ahead, do anything you want.

attended by nearly 1,000 heard firsthand reports by the strikers. Nearly two hundred dollars for relief, Christmas and New Years, grocery baskets for needy strikers' families, toys for the children, were raised by the women. They published thousands of leaflets under the title, "League of Women Shoppers News," urging the public to boycott the store until the strikers won. They circulated petitions and sent them to the store. The workers were cheered and inspired by the efforts of this group, which was actually doing the job which, the strikers said, "Our leaders ought to do." After the distribution of relief baskets, the strikers went to their president and compelled him to send an official letter of thanks to the League of Women Shoppers.

"Our Leaders Betrayed Us"

After nearly ten days of secret negotiations, the leaders brought the so-called "settlement" offer to the workers for a vote. No raise in wages, no real union recognition, an open, discriminatory clause against workers who, the store alleges, were "guilty of acts of violence"—and the officials



We don't object, we won't cooperate," the officials said.

The League of Women Shoppers then stepped boldly forward. Huge banners with the slogan "Customers Are on Strike Too" were printed. Picketing beside the strikers, they shouted this and other slogans into the ears of scabs and customers alike. They picketed through the store appealing to customers and workers to join the ranks outside. A large mass meeting,

presented this settlement as if it were exactly what the strikers wanted.

They came to the meeting with a baseball bat for a gavel. Scattered throughout the strike meeting were gangsters who shouted, cheered, yelled and howled every time an official spoke. When any member of the militant rank and file group left his seat, they followed him, menacing. A real intimidation atmosphere filled the hall. Finally, the "vote" was not by secret

ballot, nor was it counted. The chairman merely said:

"The ayes have it—they made the most noise."

The next day local papers carried a picture of the officials and the store managers signing the agreement. Under the picture, these leaders were quoted. Cooper, president of the maintenance local, said:

"The Boston Store again leads. . . . I personally feel that the conduct of the company was one of the fairest...."

Koerner, clerk's union president, said:

"I agree completely with Mr. Cooper. I feel perfectly sure the store officials will do everything and even more than the agreement calls for."

Support the Rank and File Program!

"These statements by the union officials are an open declaration of treachery," say the strikers. "We must guard against such officials, we must organize against them. They are just as much our enemies as the owners of the Boston Store. We must rally our members behind the rank-and-file opposition group program of more wages, 30-hour week, trade union democracy, and unemployment insurance as outlined in H.R. 2827."

"No pessimism can take root in our ranks," say others. "The lessons this strike has taught us are costly, but they could never be learned in any school or college. We must make these lessons our guiding light in the coming struggle before us. We must make our rank and file opposition group, guarding and fighting for the interests of our fellow-workers, the real 'heart of Milwaukee'—and the heart of Milwaukee workers shall beat as one."

What Do You Think?

THE following appears in a pamphlet published by the National Women's Trade Union League, which the Working Woman has just received.

"What is the place of the strike in the present organization of trade unions in the United States?"

"Opinions differ. Some believe that the most effective way of organizing and building up an organization is through strikes, and that the American labor movement makes a mistake

Hard to Organize?

Women Refute Old Gag of A. F. of L. Chiefs

CHARLOTTE TODES

A GREAT surge into the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor has taken place in recent months.

In many of the unions, especially in those industries where women are an important factor, the women along with the men have shown a determination to be organized. In the general strikes in the garment trade in New York and in the textile industry, the women, by their militant participation in strike activity and the building of the unions, cracked the old chestnut that "women are hard to organize" so frequently heard quoted by A. F. of L. reactionary officials. In such unions as the United Textile Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, the Millinery Union, women are represented in large numbers.

The January issue of "Advance," official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, claims a membership among women workers of more than half the total for the union. In October, 1933, it was estimated that only 200,000 of the five million women in industry are organized. Since then the big strike movement has drawn more into the ranks of the unions and may have raised the figure. Yet, despite this, millions of working women remain outside of the trade unions today. In such important women's indus-

tries as food, metal, shoe, rubber, railway clerks, store clerks and in the white collar jobs, such as teaching, office and government employment, the unions cannot record a membership in any way proportionate to the numbers of women in industry.

How A. F. of L. Chiefs Work

Responsibility for this situation may be charged to the policies of the chiefs, the officials in the leadership of the A. F. of L. unions. The same program which leads them to separate the workers into craft unions, to discriminate against the semi-skilled and unskilled workers, to create barriers between Negro and white workers and to prevent the unity of the workers, is applied in dividing the men from the women workers. To them, women are competing factors with men for jobs. To maintain a few highly skilled workers in a privileged position, the women along with other sections of the working class are kept in a lower economic status. The employers back them up in this. For years, guided by this program, the A. F. of L. chiefs barred women from membership in many unions and when compelled to admit them, formed separate locals or branches where they could put over a lower wage scale for women for the same work. At the same time, they permitted them none of the rights of union members. Such as holding office or sharing in the sick and death benefits.

Helped Legalize Lower Wages

When the A. F. of L. officials helped formulate the N.R.A. codes, they raised no objection to continuing the prevailing condition of wage differentials and legalized the payment of lower wages for women for the same work.

Even so thoroughly reliable a supporter of the A. F. of L. officialdom as Elizabeth Christman, national secretary of the Women's Trade Union

(Continued on page 10)

THE JOBLESS ORGANIZE!

MILLIONS of workers are in favor of unemployment insurance. The great National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance which was held in Washington, D. C., January 5, 6 and 7, testified to that. Twenty five hundred delegates, representing an estimated two million people went on record endorsing a real bill, H. R. 2827, which you may read on this page. There are other millions, employed and unemployed who desperately need and want such insurance.

Women particularly, will willingly lend their support to a bill which calls for "maternity insurance eight weeks previous and eight weeks following childbirth."

On reading the bill carefully, you will see that the "necessary funds shall be paid by the government of the United States." This bill does not call for the cost of unemployment to be borne by the workers, but lays the burden right where it belongs. On the shoulders of the rich, the bankers, the employers and the idle, useless inheritors of great fortunes.

Women Attend Sub-Session

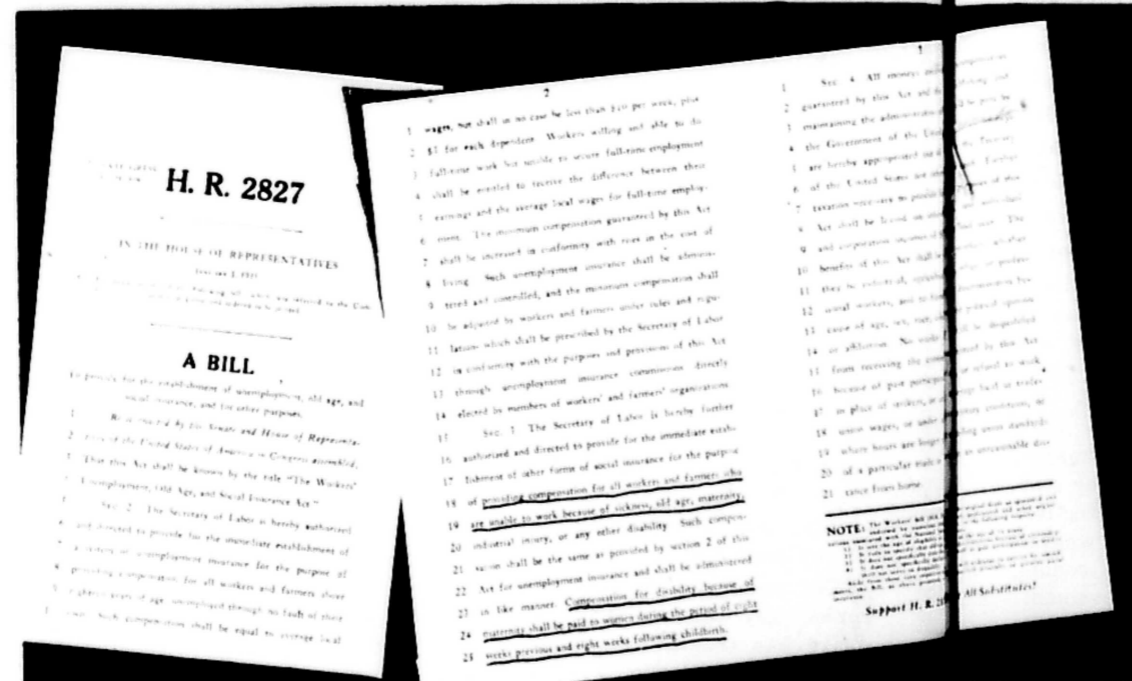
There were about 400 women delegates at the Congress—women from all over the United States—factory workers and professionals, housewives and white collar workers, many of whom attended the Women's Sub-Session.

Margaret Cowl, editor of the "Working Woman" and member of the National Sponsoring Committee, opened the session by calling on the women to express their opinion of H.R. 2827. "The need for unemployment insurance is so great," she declared, "that no time must be lost in bringing the message of this Congress to all workers, especially to women."

Factory worker and housewife, professional and office worker, one after another took the floor. No speech was more moving than that of a miner's wife from West Virginia, who told of a mother, desperately ill with dropsy, who was forced to go on nursing her baby because she did not have money for milk.

Mrs. Mary Sidney, of Detroit, Mich.,

a Negro woman, was warmly applauded and cheered when she spoke for unity between Negro and white women. Through a storm of clapping, she called for "white women to love their Negro sisters!"



Mrs. Nelson, of Reading, Pa., a Socialist who had been in the Soviet Union, described the free birth control clinics in the U.S.S.R. bringing out the fact that in this country which the workers own, in spite of birth control information free to all, the birth rate is rising.

There is a reason for this. Since workers do not fear to lose their jobs in that land where there is no unemployment, they do not hesitate to have children.

The Sub-Session went on record in favor of H.R. 2827, and adopted a resolution which described the double hardship of women who must be breadwinners and care for children also; of girls who have had to seek shelter in flop houses; of the vicious federal laws which deny women the right to regulate their families. The Sub-Session made the following proposals:

1. To bring the decisions of the

Congress to every women's organization in the United States, Negro and white, employed and unemployed, and rally them to action in support of the Workers' Bill.

2. To develop the campaign for the

4. To develop the fight for immediate, adequate relief for unemployed women by actions to compel local authorities to provide relief and shelter for them.

5. To initiate the movement for

LEFT: Women and men workers should get their organizations to endorse this Bill as well as the March to Washington to force its enactment.

RIGHT: "This Congress is the first national expression of a people's movement for security," declared Mary Van Kleeck, economist and member of the Interprofessional Association for Social Insurance.

and free transportation for school children; for the repeal of federal laws preventing dissemination of birth control information.

7. That the National Action Committee elected by the Congress, ap-



delegation of workers who brought their problems in."

A worker's wife spoke of pellagra and rickets among children and of the many deaths in childbirth due to inadequate care and lack of food. She demanded maternity insurance. McGrady agreed that the government owed mothers aid and then offered to send her "booklets on pre-natal care and you can distribute them to the women in your territory."

"Booklets will not buy milk and orange juice for babies!" the thin, pale, half-starved woman answered.

Delegate after delegate shouted at him. "What is your position on this Bill?" McGrady tried to hedge and avoid a direct answer and finally said, "It is impossible for the Department of Labor to make up its mind so quickly."

"We'll help make up your mind, Mr. McGrady," answered the workers and left the office.

Working Women: Are you in favor of unemployment and social insurance? Are you in favor of maternity insurance? If you are, register your vote for H.R. 2827 now. Fill out the ballot and mail it in.

"We must go out from this Congress," declared Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist Party, "to rally millions for the necessary next step—to build a broad, united front of labor, economically and politically—which will launch the struggle that, though it begins with the Workers' Bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance, can end only with a complete Workers' Society that will abolish forever, even the terrible memory of hunger, misery and unemployment."

Workers' Bill in the trade unions and women's auxiliaries, and in shops and factories.

3. To arrange, wherever support develops among women, that special delegations go to Congress, to the State legislatures and to individual representatives in these bodies, demanding the adoption of the Bill.

maternity insurance by introducing bills for this purpose in the State legislatures, and organizing the women in support of this measure.

6. To popularize a Mothers' Bill of Rights by mobilizing the women in every community for the fight for the establishment of free day nurseries, birth control clinics and for free lunches

Note on the Workers' Bill

THE Workers' Bill now differs from the original bill, H.R. 7598, introduced in Congress last year, in the following points:

1. The Bill now sets the eligibility age as 18 instead of 16 years.
2. It fails to specify that old age benefits commence at 55 years of age.
3. It does not specifically state that there shall be no discrimination because a worker is not a citizen.
4. It does not specifically declare

that present as well as past participation in strikes shall not serve to disqualify.

"Aside from these very important omissions, which we shall endeavor to correct," stated Herbert Benjamin of the National Action Committee, "the Bill embodies all the principles of genuine Social Insurance." Benjamin, from the very beginning has been a leading figure in the struggle for unemployment insurance.

Women were prominent in a delegation of men and women from the Congress, which on Monday, January 7, called on the United States Department of Labor to get its endorsement of the Bill. Frances (Slide-Out-of-It) Perkins, Secretary of Labor, "didn't wait until we arrived," stated Ann Burlak, nationally known trade union leader, after the Congress, "we saw Edward McGrady, Assistant Secretary. McGrady immediately made a smooth, short talk saying that the Department of Labor was the workers' part of the government and that he welcomed any

THE WORKING WOMAN
BALLOT
I endorse H. R. 2827.
Name
Address
City State
Trade



Drawing by Del

Mrs. Duncan: How do you get to stay so thin?
Mrs. Jackson: Worrying if I'm going to live long enough to get this here old age pension so nothing sits right on my stomach.

I Was a Strike-Breaker, Too

Dear Editor:

The letter from a mother in your January number makes me recall my childhood. I went to work at 14 years at Swift and Company's in the canvas room. I worked 10 hours a day and earned at the beginning \$4.50 a week. After a year I was earning \$1.25 a day, 6 days a week.

In the summer time we often had to work overtime, but were not told of it beforehand. One day I was dead tired and could hardly wait for 5:30 to come. But when it came the foreman said, "Half an hour for supper, girls, then back to work." I was ready to burst into tears.

"Oscar, can't I go home? I'm sick."
"No, we need you. Go on and eat and you'll feel better."

I was a strike breaker, too. I didn't know any better. Neither did my mother. She used to worry that I

would get hurt and would say, when I came into the house, "Thank God, you're home!"

In the winter time maybe we would only work two hours. Sometimes there would not be any work at all. When we got there, we'd hear, "No work for you today, girls." But we were ten cents carfare out. This was 30 years ago, and even today in the Swift Packing Co. here the girls are almost as foolish. They are not organized. I met a girl who works there going home at 10:30 A. M. Only 3 hours work that day. I asked her if the girls had an organization. She said, no; the men had, but girls had been put in the men's place.

From my own experience I know how necessary it is that we have unemployment or social insurance, so that young girls are not forced out to work to help their families.

M. T., Los Angeles.

THE WORKING WOMAN CONTEST

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Judges of the Working Woman Contest wish to announce that the names of the sixteen prize winners will be printed in the March issue. Our magazine went to the printers on January 23, in order to reach all cities by February 1, and the judges wanted to give every letter the most thorough consideration. They did not want to exclude from the contest letters coming in at the last minute, which is midnight, January 25.

Look for the March issue of the Working Woman to see who wrote prize-winning letters in answer to the question of a woman who asks, "What can a woman do, whose husband will not let her attend working class meetings?"

(Continued from page 7)

League, in a speech before the 1933 convention of the A. F. of L. felt called upon to administer a gentle scolding to the reactionary officials:

"The women in the labor movement ask you for a new deal. . . . Can you afford to let them continue to compete in the form of cheaper labor as their isolated position forces them to do. . . . Women must be organized along with men and organized women must be represented along with men in the official councils of the labor movement. . . . Their comparatively small numbers in the membership of the unions is partly due to the fact that they have not been given a fair deal in trade unionism. . . . Give them real participation, encouragement, responsibility. . . ."

Best Defense Is Militancy

This growing movement of the rank and file which comprises the most energetic, most honest and most militant workers has as its major aim to win the unions for the rank and file and to turn them into effective weapons of struggle for more wages, fewer hours and better shop conditions. The rank and file movement initiated the fight for the Workers Bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance in the face of the most vigorous opposition of the A. F. of L. chiefs.

The immediate, burning issues of the women in the trade unions are the elimination of the discrimination on the job and in the unions and protection against unemployment. Through drawing larger masses of unorganized women into the unions, the fight against wage differentials is strengthened.

Through active participation in the rank and file movement the women in the trade unions can more effectively carry on the fight for their economic demands, for organizing the unorganized and for the right to participate equally with the men in the affairs of the union.

Step Forward, Women!

Active women in the trade unions must step forward and unite the women in the unions in defense of the special needs of the women as well as for the program of the rank and file as a whole.

In Factory and Office

A Department in Which Mill, Factory, Office and Shop Workers Will Record Their Conditions and Struggles

Spinners Worked to Death

Danville, Va.

Dear Comrades:

I am a spinner employed in Number 3 spinning room, Schoolfield, and I want to tell you how the bosses treat us.

Last week a woman was running fourteen sides and the roping was creeling on all of them. She didn't have time to do anything else and was working as fast as possible to keep her sides straight. The boss came and asked her "why the hell don't you run out guides?" She told him she had no time with all her sides creeling.

The boss told her then to go home and stay until she could find time to do her work. This woman is a hard worker and a good spinner, but it is impossible to do what the boss asked her to. We are worked to death now and don't see any way out of it because the company's agents have control of the local U.T.W., and we don't

know how to organize ourselves. We still feel like there is a way out if the people will only realize the seriousness of our plight.

A Worker in Number 3,
Dan River Co.

Union Needed Badly

Virginia.

Dear Comrades:

The N.R.A. code wants to give the tobacco workers twenty-five cents an hour for hand stemming. How the tobacco workers can live on that amount is more than I can say. There are many days we have no work so that twenty-five cents an hour would not be enough to keep body and soul together.

Conditions are so bad, with workers who are mostly women—getting as low as four dollars and five dollars a week—that experienced tobacco workers have had to apply to the relief. We need organization. Only through

a union will we be able to fight these terrible conditions.

A Stemmer.

Editorial Note: A Bulletin from the U. S. Department of Labor, Womens' Bureau, says about the wages of the tobacco workers — "One stemmery, with 2,000 employees showing an average weekly wage of \$10.82, produced during the week over 3,000,000 pounds of strips, or enough tobacco for a billion cigarettes. The cost of labor operations was less than a penny a pound of prepared tobacco or less than a mill per package of 20 cigarettes."

This speaks for itself as to the degree of exploitation the tobacco workers suffer. The answer is organization.

Readers of the WORKING WOMAN! We want this department to be used by our readers to tell about conditions and experiences in their factory and office. If we are to organize women, we must be armed with facts about their conditions. Take time now and write the WORKING WOMAN. Get your friends to write. We are interested in conditions and struggles and whatever experiences you have during working hours.

HEARST LIES!

THE Soviet Union, the only country in the entire world, where the standard of living of the workers has increased, where there is no unemployment, where the workers' government has given the women maternity insurance and a free political and economic life, is now being attacked by all enemies of the workers.

Roosevelt in his latest "Economic Social Security" Bill, proposes a new form of taxing employed workers.

The above is a contrast of two worlds. One a workers' world, where workers are building a happy life—the other a country ruled by the boss class wherein millions of workers can no longer find a way to exist.

No wonder that the Hearst press is leading a campaign against the Soviet

Union when it destroyed the enemies of the working class and against all militant workers in the U.S.A. who are most active in strikes for better conditions. And especially is the Hearst press attacking the Communist Party which is the only party genuinely defending the interests of the workers; the only party which shows the workers a real way out of their poverty — through the establishment

of a Soviet form of government in the U.S.A.

All workers are called upon to warn the bosses that they are not fooled by the demagogy of the Hearst press. They must give their answer to Hearst by mobilizing in increasing numbers to fight growing fascism. Becoming members of the Communist Party, workers will strengthen the fight for a better life.

DON'T YOU GET IT?

Maybe you have subscribed and suddenly, the magazine doesn't show up. This may be why. Have you moved? If you didn't give your new address to the Post Office, or to us, we do not know where to send it. When the Post Office sends us a postal (for which we have to pay two cents) telling us they

don't know where you have gone, we can only put your magazine on ice until we hear from you.

Agents please take note: When you get complaints like this, first ask, "Did you let the Working Woman know where you moved to?"

Notify Us One Month in Advance When You Move

Tax the Rich to Feed the Poor!

CLARA BODIAN

Secretary, United Council of Working Class Women

THE following statement, made by Borough President Lyons of the Bronx, appeared in the New York Times on December 10, "The Sales Tax is soaking the very people that we were to help. We pay as much as 6 to 8 per cent tax because we cannot buy in large quantity."

The United Council of Working Class Women has launched a campaign to demand the repeal of the Sales Tax. Their slogan is: "Tax the rich, not the poor."

In order to make this campaign effective the following plan has been outlined and is being put into action: Petitions have been issued appealing to workers, professionals and small business people to protest the Sales Tax. Special leaflets have been issued on local, sectional and on a national scale. These were distributed from house to house. Delegations were chosen to visit Aldermen in their sections. Written statements were prepared and spokesmen chosen to present them. The demands made were that the Aldermen protest the Sales Tax at City Hall, and that they endorse the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. Some of them promised to do so. Mass meetings were arranged. Workers who signed petitions and women's organizations were called upon to attend through special leaflets in various sections. At these meetings delegations were chosen. These delegations also chose spokesmen and prepared written statements to present to the Mayor. On Monday, December 31, these delegations met at City Hall. Although the Mayor was informed by letter from various sections that it was coming, he refused to see the delegation of over 60 which came from all over the city representing thousands who signed the petitions.

But the campaign has only started. More petitions and leaflets are being distributed than ever, on a house to house basis. Various women's organizations are being visited to join in this struggle. This is being linked up with our struggle against the high cost of living and the demand for Unemployment Insurance. We are also planning Conferences throughout the

city, at which the delegates will be able to plan how best to fight against high food prices, higher rents, etc.

While the cost of living is rising, and new taxes are being levied, the profits of the rich rise higher than ever. Big corporations have increased their profits in 1933—\$654,500,000 and manufacturers' profits have increased from \$10,000,000 in 1932 to \$121,000,000 in 1933. Real Estate stock and bond profits increased from \$50,000,000 in 1932 to \$133,000,000 in 1933.

Fight the Sales Tax

Working class women throughout the country should organize and fight

against the Sales Tax and the high cost of living generally. Go to your local officials. Demonstrate in front of markets and wholesale houses. Fight for more adequate relief. Demand food and clothing for your children in the schools. These problems face all of us and only by uniting all women's organizations regardless of political or religious affiliations on these issues, will be able to better our every day conditions.

Will Give Information

Write to the United Council of Working Class Women, 80 East 11 St., Room 535, New York City, for more information on how to carry on this work. We will be glad to help you plan your work. A good way to interest women in such work is to spread the **Working Woman**.

BEWARE OF ILLUSIONS

Scottsboro Follows Mooney to the Supreme Court

ANYONE who still had illusions about the fairness and the impartiality of the U. S. Supreme Court, should be convinced that it is no different than any other court—after the raw deal it has given Tom Mooney. The California courts, directly and openly controlled by the big monied interests, framed Mooney 18 years ago to get him out of the labor movement which he led so unflinchingly in its fight for higher wages, better conditions and the right to organize in Open Shop California. These courts have kept Mooney behind the bars for 18 years. The last trial Mooney won in 1933, ended in acquittal. The State had no case against him and was forced to admit it right in open court.

And when Mooney appealed to the supposedly fair and impartial U. S. Supreme Court as a last resort, these nine old fossils stated, "that California, contrived a conviction through the pretense of a trial which in truth is but used as a means of depriving a defendant of liberty through deliberate deception of court and jury by the presentation of testimony known to be perjured."

In other words—"You were framed, Tom Mooney, but we are not going to

do anything about it. We leave you to the tender mercies of the same courts that are responsible for your being in jail, an innocent man these 18 long years."

It is before the bar of this same court that the cases of the two Scottsboro Boys, Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, and the case of Angelo Herndon now stand. The International Labor Defense which organized the mass defense of these three innocent young Negro boys, forced the court to hear their appeals. But only stronger mass defense can force them to hand down favorable decisions in these cases. The Scottsboro case is before them a second time.

Last time, in November 1932, millions led by the I.L.D. forced the court to reverse the original lynch verdict against them. This time an even more powerful roar of protest is necessary to free these innocent boys. Flood the Supreme Court with your protests. Demand freedom for the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon. And help the I.L.D. continue its relentless battle for their freedom by contributing to its fighting fund at 80 East 11th Street, New York City, Room 610. **Sasha Small.**



You're telling me!

GRACE HUTCHINS

Drawings by Gropper

ALL the news of the month that fits—that's what we're telling.

Taking it out of obscure corners in the general press where it is hidden because workers are not supposed to think about these things. Or from the foreign papers not circulated in this country. Or from the labor press with correspondents all over the world, ready to tell things never admitted in the capitalist press.

International news first, because we usually know least about what's happening in other countries. Here's a story from Spain where the workers fought in such a glorious revolutionary struggle in the autumn of 1934. The name of the Spanish province of Asturias has been made immortal by their heroism. In this civil war when the workers turned their guns against the forces of reaction, 70,000 men and women were killed by the government troops. And now 7,347 persons are to be tried by court martial for their part in the struggle.

Terror Cannot Still the Workers

But such terror does not silence the workers. The general press has not been permitted to publish reports about the splendid demonstration of over a thousand working men and women in the streets of Oviedo, Spain, in December, when they marched in protest against the government provocations.

Women workers had taken their children with them. The demonstrators marched through the streets with raised fists, singing the International. It was some time before the police succeeded in dispersing the procession after firing into the crowd and seriously injuring several workers.

Nazi terror now engulfs the Saar region where the vote was taken on January 13. Just before the election a mighty women's demonstration of the People's Front was attended by over two thousand women. The vote went against them, but these heroic fighters now declare: "We shall continue to fight!"

In Dresden, Germany, women textile workers of a plant that manufactures undershirts for the German army struck for a wage increase. When their demands were at first refused, they picketed the manager's offices. After an hour's strike, the management agreed to a wage rise.

Berlin, center of Hitler's power, was the scene of a great demonstration of women and children when the Nazis tried to close down the neighborhood grocery shops. Storm

Troopers arrived to disperse the women, but more and more workers arrived, and the demonstration became known over a wide area.

Wages Rise in U.S.S.R.

All workers in the Soviet Union have had a wage increase of 10 per cent in connection with the abolition of bread rationing cards. Since this change in the system of buying bread involves an increase in price, workers' wages are increased to meet the difference. The wage rise went into effect on January 1.

How different this is from capitalist United States where workers' wages never keep pace with the rising cost of living. Food prices have gone up 27 per cent under the "New Deal" but workers' real wages have gone down. Real wages mean the purchasing power of the workers' earnings, in terms of what they will buy—bread, meat, clothing, heat and light, and other items.

On Strike in the U.S.A.

Not only in European capitalist countries, Germany, Spain and the others, but here in the United States too, women have taken part in some splendid strikes lately.



Three thousand workers including 1,400 girls are on strike in the New York plant of the National Biscuit Company alone, in sympathy with the Philadelphia strike at the same company's plants.

It seems that the Philadelphia Nabisco was paying some packers 35 cents an hour and other packers only 30 cents an hour. The union, Inside Bakeries Workers Federal Union of the American Federation of Labor, demands that the same scale be paid all workers for the same kind of work.

The girls are picketing the shops that might try to sell Nabisco products during the strike.

How to Get Sick From Vitamins

The Medical Adviser

HIGH and fancy lying, misrepresentation and distortion of facts—otherwise known as advertising—on the part of drug and chemical supply houses is responsible for making the buying public, of which you, my dear women readers, are the major part, conscious of a whole set of dread diseases—at so much per bottle.

As long as this type of advertising is restricted to stuff that is applied externally, it is not dangerous to health, provided that the drug does not scrape, burn, inflame or corrode the skin. This practice is harmful in a negative way usually, in that by

using these preparations for self-diagnosed conditions a person may often delay getting adequate treatment for the skin condition and so neglect and permit a skin disease to become worse while believing that he can expect benefit from the advertised article.

But now this method of scaring people into buying and consuming a lot of unnecessary drugs and concoctions by means of threatening them and their children and their children's children with dire and dread diseases has become quite widespread, and the greatest exploitation is carried on in the field of vitamins. Here, the drug

companies have taken over the old rigamarole of the traveling medicine man and have modernized him by putting on him a scientific white coat, a test tube in one hand, a microscope in the other, and a pair of Harold Lloyd spectacles, through which his piercing eyes glaring at you say, more or less: "So you are all run down and out of pep, constipated, etc., etc.?" The advertisement will further tell you some of the following: "Twenty-five European and assorted home-baked specialists advise Vitamin A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, which are all to be found in Squabbs' Super-Vita-Vittles, concentrated."

Everything, from candy bars and cough drops up, is ready to save America's life and health, to bring sunshine into every home by filling you to the hilt with vitamins.

You will therefore be interested to know that long before drug and food companies learned to put up vitamins in labeled packages at so much per package, we were all getting our vitamins daily, as long as we ate enough fresh foods. Vitamin is the general name given to certain substances that are present in different amounts in all fresh foods.

Though we do not know just what these substances are actually, we do know that if we remove certain parts from a food by artificial action we often remove a substance which by its absence causes parts of the body not to develop or function properly. So that the absence of the vitamins from the diet may be bad, but the opposite, namely, an overabundance of the vitamins, has not been proven to be good. *Just as overeating is harmful, so the overeating of vitamins can be harmful.*

The indiscriminate advertising of patent medicine companies does not tell you, for instance, that if you are getting an adequate diet of standard fresh foods, you are getting more than enough vitamins to satisfy the daily body needs.

Thus in most cases the advertising scares normal people into overdosing themselves with vitamins. . . .

The real vitamin deficiency diseases are only found among those who get hunger and malnutrition and starvation, instead of "daily bread."

(Continued on next page)



LATELY, I have been worrying about our hair—that part of it that's turning gray—and we so young.

Ill health, improper nourishment, worry and fatigue are all contributing factors. Let's think a minute about our crowning glory. This is what I learned after a little snooping, from the most nearly scientific of the hair specialists in New York.

Out, Out Gray Locks!

The hair pigment cells need oil in order to function. This specialist, of course, sells an herbal ointment at a dollar a tube, a small amount of which should be massaged into the scalp every night. Olive oil does just



that fall out will be the gray ones and the new hairs will be in the original color. Sounds silly but I swear it worked very well with me. Just dip finger tips in oil and rub scalp, not hair.

And gray hair aside, if yours is becoming a dirty blond instead, try some white vinegar in the last rinse after the shampoo. This gives a kind of honey glint.

To Bang or Not to Bang

Those new bonnet-like hats call for bangs. But don't if your face is very round! (But if you insist, then expose your ears, too.) Cut the bangs so they reach your eyebrows, at first anyway. —Gwen Barde.

as well except that it makes you smell like a salad.

The scalp pores need to breathe, so wash the hair at least once a week. If you do all this, they say, the hairs

(Continued from page 14)

These are the impoverished and oppressed of every land.

The Chinese worker feeds on white rice — gets beri-beri. The American miner's children get scurvy from lack of fresh fruit. The Negro child gets rickets from lack of milk and butter. The poor white worker in the South gets pellagra from lack of fresh meat and vegetables. These are the real vitamin diseases, and it is these workers and farmers who can't get a square meal amid capitalism's "plenty" who need the vitamin concentrate most and can afford it the least.

Those who can buy enough to eat (and therefore enough vitamins) are asked by capitalism to cram more vitamins down their throats while those who need just ordinary food and can't get it, don't even get a few drops of vitamin concentrate.

That is what makes me sick when I think of vitamins.

HOUSEHOLD CORNER

FRANCES OLIVER

Baked Haddock

5 or 6 lbs. haddock.
1 cup stale bread crumbs.
Salt, pepper.
Poultry dressing.
1 tsp. butter.
One-quarter cup melted butter.

Buy a five or six pound haddock and have the bones taken out at the market. Be sure that the clerk gives you the head and back-bone which can be used to make a chowder. Clean the two fillets and be sure that there are no bones left in them. Lay one fillet, skin-side down on a greased baking pan, cover with dressing given below. Put other fillet on top, pour over it one-fourth cup of melted butter and bake in a hot oven about forty-five minutes. If desired, place slices of onion on top and remove when fish is done. Baste occasionally with butter in the pan. Make dressing as follows: to one large cup of crumbled stale

bread crumbs made soft with hot water, add salt, pepper and poultry dressing to suit taste. Then add teaspoon of melted butter.

Fish Chowder

Put fish head and back-bone in cold water, bring to a boil and continue boiling for fifteen minutes. Fry two slices of fat pork in a kettle, remove pork and fry two or three sliced onions in the fat until slightly browned. Add the liquor from which the head and bones have been strained, two cups of sliced raw potatoes, salt and pepper and cook until the potatoes are done. Then add any fish which may have been left from the baked fish, making sure that there are no bones or skin included. Crumble in one or two crackers, add one can of condensed milk or two cups of fresh milk and allow to come to boil. Remove from fire and serve. This is delicious.

ORDER BUNDLES OF SPECIAL MARCH 8 ISSUE NOW!

GREET THIS MAGAZINE on International Women's Day! Support its efforts to tell every working-class woman in the United States about the need for unity.

March 8 is getting near and the *Working Woman* is ready to print your names with the amount that individuals or organizations send in. Support your magazine!

A reserve fund of \$200 is needed if we are to keep the price at 5c. Send in your greetings now. Closing date for the printing of your name in the *Special International Women's Day Issue* is February 20, and it is fast approaching. The low price of the magazine is a fine thing, but, because of it, we do not cover expenses. *News Flash!* The Women's Councils of Stamford, Conn., have just sent in \$5.

GREETINGS to the Working Woman!

NAME	Amount
NAME	
ADDRESS	
CITY	STATE
NAME	
ADDRESS	
CITY	STATE

THE DRIVE IS ON!

1500 Subscriptions

to the WORKING WOMAN is the Goal!

Los Angeles Women's Council, Boyle Heights No. 1, have delivered 12 subscriptions so far. This is the largest number received to date.

PRIZES

Get on the Job!

Highest number of yearly subscriptions and renewals (minimum number is 200) can win choice of **LENIN** — Complete Set of His Works, or, **TWO** handsome cast aluminum cooking vessels, guaranteed for long wear.

For **TEN** yearly subscriptions your own will be entered or renewed **FREE!** For **FIVE** subscriptions 'Mother Bloor' by Ann Barton will be sent you free!

Rules:

Drive ends midnight, April 1, 1935. Anyone wishing to credit subscriptions to an individual may do so. Renewals **DO** count toward prizes! Tying contestants will each receive prize tied for.



HURRY!

Please enter my subscription to the **WORKING WOMAN** at once.

Name

Address

City

State

New *Renewal*
(Check one below)

2 Years \$1

1 Year 30c

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Canada and Foreign, 75c Year

New Working Woman LIBRARY

Some of the following pamphlets are already on sale. Those marked with this sign (*) will be ready by February 15th. Place orders at once.

- AMERICAN WOMEN IN PRESENT DAY STRUGGLES *Sasha Small* 2c*
- NEGRO WOMEN IN ACTION *Eugene Gordon* 2c*
- MANIFESTO AND CHARTER OF DEMANDS OF PARIS WOMEN'S CONGRESS AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM 2c
- THE JOBLESS WOMAN *Grace Hutchins* 2c*
- MOTHER BLOOR'S LIFE *Ann Barton* 5c*
- LENIN ON THE WOMAN QUESTION *Clara Zetkin* 5c
- WOMEN UNDER HITLER FASCISM 3c
- WOMEN IN THE SOVIET UNION *Nurina* 15c
- WOMEN WHO WORK *Grace Hutchins* 5c
- WOMEN AND EQUALITY *Margaret Cowl* 2c*
- THE ROAD TO WOMAN'S FREEDOM *K. Kirsanova* 3c

Orders must be placed *now* with the following Workers' Bookstores so that they may be prepared to have pamphlets in time for March 8 meetings and demonstrations.

Bookstores

New York	50 East 13th Street	Detroit	1981 Grand River Avenue
Bronx	699 Prospect Avenue	Grand Rapids	336 Bond Avenue
Brooklyn	369 Sutter Avenue	Chicago	505 S. State Street
Boston	216 Broadway		4305 S. Park Avenue
Philadelphia	46 N. 8th Street, 2nd Floor	Milwaukee	312 West State Street
West Philadelphia	4023 Girard Avenue	Seattle	Room 202, Collins Building
Baltimore	509 N. Eutaw Street	Tacoma	1315 Tacoma Avenue
Washington, D.C.	513 F Street, N.W.	San Francisco	37 Grove Street
Pittsburgh	1638 Fifth Avenue	Los Angeles	224 South Spring Street
Cleveland	1522 Prospect Avenue		