

The Working Woman

UNCONQUERED SPIRIT
Eugene Gordon

STOCKYARD STELLA
By a Group of Workers
Chapter 3

GAY HOLLYWOOD
By an Extra Girl



March 1935
5¢

International WOMAN'S DAY

THE Working Woman

MARGARET COWL, Editor

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MARCH 8

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY

By ANN BARTON

TO the Communists, International Woman's Day, March 8, has a definite, class character. It is a day of struggle when women demonstrate their stubborn fight against capitalism, fascism, and war.

In 1919, the Communist International, as one of its first measures, declared March 8, International Woman's Day. The first Woman's Day, however, was born in the United States in 1908 when the American Socialist Party named the last Sunday of every February, a day for propaganda on woman's suffrage, and agitation among women in general. Demonstrations, meetings followed. But they soon lost any connection with the working class struggle and became nothing more than a series of "Votes for Women" meetings. Even these were abandoned, with the war days!

Clara Zetkin Stepped Forward

It was the fighting German working class woman leader and anti-war fighter, Clara Zetkin, who first made the proposal for an International Woman's Day. On her initiative the Socialist movement had founded an

International Women's Secretariat, to co-ordinate working women's activities throughout the world. Three years later, in 1910, again on her initiative, this Secretariat fixed March 8, as International Woman's Day. Clara Zetkin, from the very start, stated that the fight for the freedom of the working women from the slavery of capitalism must be part of the fight for the proletarian revolution. She fought continually against the reformists, the Social-Democrats, who were always compromising with the ruling class, content with 'reforming' incidental evils of the capitalist system, but who were also against a basic solution of all capitalist ills.

Clara Zetkin edited "Gleichheit," the women's paper of the Social-Democrats (Socialists in this country) for many years. She made of it a class-struggle organ. But in 1915, the pro-war central committee took it



Clara Zetkin, German revolutionary leader, who fought for the working class until the day of her death.

away from her. She continued her fight against the reformists, speaking, writing, fighting.

Women Bolsheviks Lead Others

At the same time Clara Zetkin was fighting the reformists in Germany,

the Russian Bolsheviks were building up a militant working-class movement. The feminists had organized groups of proletarian women into clubs. They tried to tell them that the interests of all women were the same, no matter from which class they came. Their struggle, they said, must be for the interests of all women on a "non-class" basis. The Bolsheviks made very clear the difference between the bourgeois feminist's movement, and the working-class movement. A number of women Bolsheviks attended the meetings of the feminists, explaining to the working women that the class interests of working women and women of the ruling class were opposite, that the proletarian women must take part in the fight of the working class for its freedom. The Bolsheviks organized the women in the factories to fight for better conditions. By 1908, the working women organized by the Bolsheviks, were so strong a force, that at the All Russian Women's Congress of Feminists, as minority delegates, they were able to convince thousands of working-class women, their place was in the revolutionary movement led by the Bolsheviks.

The Developing Struggle

In 1914, the Russian working women celebrated their first International Woman's Day, by publishing a new magazine. It was called the **Working Woman**. A few days before the scheduled appearance of the magazine, almost every member of the staff was arrested. But the editor,

(Continued on page 15)

CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1935

Articles

Spare Time in the Soviet Union—Alice Withrow Field	3
Fight the High Cost of Living	4
Unconquered Spirit, the Negro Woman in Action—Eugene Gordon	7
"We Appeal to the Women"—Tillie Elle	8
Adopt a Child—June Croll	8
Lenin Speaks to Women	13
City Without Prostitution—Rina Evans	14

Stories

Stockyard Stella—By a Group of Workers. Chapter 3	5
A True Story from China	6
Gay Hollywood—By an Extra Girl	10

Features

The Reader Has the Floor	11
A Good, Easy Recipe	11
The Contest Winners	12
Fashion Letter—Gwen Barde	15

A MAGAZINE FOR WORKING WOMEN, FARM WOMEN AND WORKING CLASS HOUSEWIVES

SPARE TIME

IN THE SOVIET UNION

WE hear so much about the seven-hour working day in the Soviet Union; how the Russian women are cared for when they are sick or are having babies; how there are more and more communal dining rooms to relieve them of kitchen drudgery; and more and more nurseries and schools to care for their children; and how there is little need for worrying about family budgets and unemployment. But little is said about what Russian women do with their spare time and this is very important.

Her Life Is Busy

No Russian woman would say that she has any spare time. She is much too busy. To begin with there are the meetings of the factory Soviets and the trade unions where all workers—women too—have a voice in forming policies and administering the work. Then there are the meetings of the schools where the mothers and fathers decide with the teachers and nurses about how the children shall be brought up. This means that parents must spend much time learning about the most modern ways of rearing children so that their co-operation with the schools can be of the best. And there are so many things to learn—how to feed children properly, how much freedom to allow them, how to answer their questions, how to know when they are sick, and a thousand other things.

Workers' Clubs in Winter

But no intelligent working woman stops with that: she has social work to do. It is up to her to convince her more backward neighbors that there is a better life to be had for the trying. By the very way she lives she is an example. She goes to the Workers' Clubs and takes her friends with her. In the Clubs there is much to do—books to read—plays to put on—exercises to keep her healthy through the long winter when it is not always tempting to be out of doors. In the Clubs she exchanges ideas on styles and dressmaking with the others and she is encouraged to keep on with the lovely embroidery work which Russian women do so well. More than

ALICE WITHROW FIELD
Author of "Protection of Women and Children in the Soviet Union"

that she can learn to draw or play the piano; and dancing is always a pleasant pastime.

Plays, Concerts, Opera

Now and again her trade union (or her husband's) buys a block of seats for the opera, or the ballet, or a theatre, or a concert. There is scarcely a working woman in Moscow who does not see all of the plays during the season as well as most of the movies. Then if she likes such things she can spend hours in the art museums. She has the time for all of these things, and the money too when a fee is charged. The hours are not quite so crowded if she lives in the country but she can join the local club just the same and travelling

theatres, libraries and exhibits come to her village from time to time, too.

Summer Sports Are Hers

For the city worker the long summer evenings in the Park of Culture and Rest are the nicest, however. The whole family goes and there is almost too much to do—swimming, tennis, ball games, gymnastics, music, reading and even sleep. Lately there has been horse racing which is exciting enough for anyone. Besides all this, thousands of city workers live in country cottages beyond the suburbs during the summer and then during the holidays they can take trips and excursions to all parts of the Soviet Union.

So it is quite clear that Russian women can make pleasant and profitable use of their hours from work and most of them are anxious to so organize their lives that they can take advantage of as many of these opportunities as possible.

Just Working Women — Out for Fun

Look around you and see if you can find a crowd of city women that look like this in the United States. These young women live in the Soviet Union, in fact, they live in Moscow. They are ready for a game of basketball. They don't have to worry about their next meal as you can see. With spare time because of short working hours, and no fear of losing jobs they have peace of mind and there are plenty of wonderful things for them to do.



FIGHT the High Cost of Living and Taxation

The United Councils Start a Nation - Wide Campaign

THE N.R.A. has not fulfilled its promises to the working class. On the contrary, our lot is becoming worse. The prices of food and other necessities of life have practically doubled in the last year. On top of that, an additional burden was added: the Sales Tax.

The need for rallying the working class around an intensive campaign against the high cost of living is now stronger than ever.

The United Council of Working Class Women of New York and vicinity has launched such a campaign some time ago. In some sections of the city, concessions were won.

At present we are preparing for several conferences in various sections of the city, the purpose of which is to organize a mass movement to demand the repeal of the sales tax; also to plan a fight against the high rates of gas, electricity and milk products.

These problems do not concern New York alone. The sales tax is

becoming a national issue; the same goes for high prices on all foodstuffs. It is therefore of utmost importance that this campaign becomes a national campaign.

To make this possible, our organization is taking the initiative in arranging two regional conferences, one of the New England States, including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, etc. (this is to be held in New York); and the other to include some of the Middle West cities—such as Milwaukee, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, etc. (this to be held in Cleveland.) Both these conferences are being planned to take place in March.

The purpose of these conferences is to consolidate the existing councils, to select regional committees and to plan how best to spread the campaign against the High Cost of Living, and against taxation. We will further discuss how to create a united front movement around these issues. Our

aim must be to interest and involve trade-union auxiliaries, mothers' clubs, parents' associations, church organizations, farm women, Negro women, etc., and all other organizations regardless of their political or religious views, as these issues concern all types of workers.

How to Go About This Work

This can be done in the following manner. The United Council in your locality can issue a call, committees should visit organizations to get them to select delegates, special leaflets are to be issued and should be distributed from house to house. Preliminary mass meetings to popularize the conference should be held on a neighborhood scale. Actions such as demonstrations in front of food markets, chain stores, etc., should be organized.

Delegations to be chosen at mass meetings to go to neighborhood and city authorities, such as aldermen, mayors, etc. Also, demonstrations to demand relief for unemployed and their families.

Individuals and organizations should be encouraged to make suggestions to the neighborhood conferences.

The New York Councils stand ready to assist you in helping to organize such campaigns. We will be glad to send you copies of leaflets, calls, petition blanks, etc., to use as a guide. We will also try to assist in any other way possible.

Let us do everything to organize a your ideas and suggestions.

Let us do everything to organize a mass movement throughout the United States against the High Cost of Living.

Against taxation
For Adequate Relief
For Social & Unemployment Insurance.

National Committee of
U.C.W.C.W., 80 E. 11th St.,
Room 535, New York City.

THERE is Stella, out in front with Joe at her right and Eddie at her left. When a crowd of workers make up their minds to get something it certainly looks as though they will get it. Are they going to the company rep? Doesn't look like it. They are ready to defend their rights and they're going about it the right way—together.



STOCKYARD STELLA

PART III

STELLA'S house was an unpainted wooden shack that stood smack against hundreds of others. Soot from the chimneys of the packing houses and the odor of the cattle blew in through the thin walls. The worn cushions, the broken chairs, the frayed pictures tacked on the walls of the cold parlor without frames—all told the story of her family's twenty-year struggle to make a living back of the yards. The pale, patient face of Jesus had watched Stella from many walls of the house, had seen her tending the new baby brothers and sisters as soon as they had arrived, watched her studying her lessons at night by the light of oil lamps, and seen her weep when her father was brought in dead from an accident in the railroad yards where he worked. Strange companions to the religious pictures were the framed painting of Roosevelt which Stella's young gangster mother had stolen from Goldblatt's department store, and the kewpie doll in the red satin skirt that Eddie had won shooting clay pigeons at the White City.

The house smelled strongly of bacon grease. Stella's mother insisted upon cooking and scrubbing just the same as on any other day, in spite of the fact that Stella expected about a

BY A GROUP OF WORKERS WITH JANE BENTON

dozen guests and the kitchen was the only warm room. Stella's two kid sisters were playing in front of the stove and Smutty, in the official sweater of the Ada Street gang, was practicing boxing all by himself in a corner. When Eddie arrived he immediately was punched in the nose by the young ruffian. Quickly he turned and caught Smutty in a half Nelson, and laughingly put him outside on the back porch. Stella's mother began to scold in Polish. She didn't like these goings-on. Why didn't Stella find herself a man that could keep a job, anyhow?

The back stairs shook, as Cleo and her cousin Joe arrived, puffing and blowing from the cold. They were the first Negro friends that had ever come to Stella's house. Stella's mother stared at them in an angry manner and then went into another room and slammed the door. Tears sprang into Cleo's eyes.

Stella took Cleo's hand. "I'm so glad you came to help us. Here, sit close to the stove. Eddie, move up some chairs."

Slim, the tractor-man, was next to come. Then Stephanie, shaking the

rickety house with her two hundred pounds. Anna was next. Then Dick, who was one of the most popular men in the department, came with Josie. Last to arrive was "the other Anna."

The kitchen was getting so crowded that Stella and Eddie had to share one chair. Eddie's body felt somewhat lifeless beside hers, these last few afternoons; he didn't put his arms around her the way he used to. Could it be that losing his job made him feel beaten? Did he think perhaps she wouldn't like him so much now? Or was her mother frightening him away? Stella slipped her hand into his. He squeezed it so tightly that he hurt her, and then heaved a deep sigh. No words could have expressed more discouragement than this sigh of a discouraged, jobless man who didn't feel he deserved to be loved, because he couldn't support his girl.

"Now, you all know why we're here," said Stella in a sharp, pained voice. "What do you suggest we do? How can we get Eddie his job back?"

"Well, how about his going to the company rep?" asked Anna.

"For cry eye! I suppose you believe in Santa Claus, too," said Dick. "The company rep'll do for a worker what a department store Santa Claus

(Continued on next page)

Household Hints

Removing Stains

Grass Stains: Wash in cold water and rub thoroughly if material is washable. If not—or if stains are on wool, silk, or delicate fabrics—try sponging with denatured alcohol and water mixed half-and-half.

Egg Stains: Don't use hot water for heat coagulates and solidifies the egg white. After scraping off as much as possible of the egg, wash or sponge the material with cold or lukewarm water. Then wash materials in hot suds. If greasy spot remains, apply high-test gasoline, or cleaner's naphtha.

Blood Stains: To take fresh blood stains out of washable materials soak in cold water, then wash in warm water and soap. For silk or wool cloth, sponge with warm water. For old stains, soak in cold water to which 2 tsp. of ammonia to 1 gallon of water have been added, then launder.

Cod-liver Oil Stains: Soak immediately in cold water and launder.

Iron-rust Stains: Use lemon juice and salt, sprinkling salt on cloth, moistening it with lemon juice and exposing the fabric to strong sunlight. Renew lemon juice occasionally.

TAX THE RICH TO FEED THE POOR!

will do for anybody—shake hands and make nice promises. But a hell of a lot he cares what happens to you, after he gets his salary from the company."

"Dick's right!" said Joe. "Listen, you-all—the whole gang of us has got to go and kick. Everybody on the floor should quit work until Eddie gets his white slip back. That rush order of meat'll be standin' there and the boss's hands'll be tied."

"Darn right! That's what the men did on the Beef Kill and it worked!"

"Nothing doing. I'm not going to let you kids all get fired on account of me," protested Eddie.

"Nerts! That's the way for us all to keep a job! Otherwise who'll be next to get fired for no reason? **Slow worker!** Why, lightning wouldn't be fast enough for that speed-up champ! We're just stickin' up for decent treatment," said Dick.

"But how can you get everybody on the floor to stop work?"

"Get out some leaflets," Dick answered. "Just like this here Armour Young Worker. I belong to the Young Communist League and they can help us get out some slips about Eddie. Let's elect three of us to sit down and write out the whole story of his case."

"Say, isn't that Young Communist League a Red bunch?" gasped Anna. "Isn't that un-American?"

"Listen, you kids! The Young Communist League fights for better living conditions for the workers—that's what the Reds stand for and that's why the bosses are down on them. Look at me. I'm American. I'm born and raised here. And I'd like to know what's more American than to work packing the meat that the people of this country eat!"

"I'm joining up too, in that Y.C.L.," said Josie. "And so's Cleo."

The other workers stared at Dick, not knowing what to say to him.

"Sure I'm a Red," Dick continued. "I put back furniture when somebody was evicted. I helped the laid-off workers fight for relief. I marched in the demonstration with the unemployed, and I want to carry on this fight now to get Eddie back his job. Who do I look like? The kind of a guy that hits babies on the head and robs your grandma?"

Eddie rose, walked over to Dick and grabbed his hand. "Dick, you're a guy with real guts. You've always stood up for the workers, and we've all noticed it. If that's what it is to be

a Red—then I guess there's lots of us that ought to be Reds in the yards"

"Darn right! I'm with you boys," said Stephanie.

"Good for Steve! And what about the rest of you kids?" cried Stella.

"We all want to get these here leaflets. What are we supposed to do?"

Dick, Eddie and Stephanie were elected to write out the facts of Eddie's case and get the leaflets printed by the Y.C.L.

"But how will give them out to everybody?" asked Anna.

"Each take 25 along to work. And first thing tomorrow morning find all the ways you can to get them distributed in the department. Stick them into cracks, hand them to your friends, spill them on the locker floor. If you're smart you'll get 'em passed all over the place in no time. I've helped do it before," said Dick.

"Yeah! Think of all the ways you can. It's not hard," said Joe.

Stella and Eddie looked at each other in amazement. There weren't just two people, now, fighting the battle. Here were ten. And tomorrow there might be—hundreds!

Did Dick help to get Eddie's job back? Read the answer in April.

A True Story From China

IN Soviet China, each and every toiler carries out his or her fighting duties. The women and children are particularly active, not only in nursing, laundering and other auxiliary services in the Red Army, but in actually fighting against the Kuomintang and imperial invasion. Here is a letter from Szechwan dated May 25, 1933, published in China Forum, Vol. 2, No. 9.

"When the Red Army was marching northward from Tung-Nan-Pa, Miss

Chang Chun Chu, head of of the Political Department of the Red Army, led five hundred farm women into the field of battle to protect the more than three hundred wounded soldiers quartered in the town of Koo-Su-Pa. A regiment of General Tien-Chun-Yao's troops surprised and attacked them. Miss Chang and her followers bravely organized their defense lines. An officer of the white army saw the red banner and the women-fighters with red bands around their heads on top of a hill.

He barked sharply, "800 meters—fire!" But to his surprise, nobody fired a shot. At the same time thunderous shouts came from the valley,

"Welcome, Revolutionary soldiers and brothers! Come over to the Red Army!! The Red Army is the vanguard against the invasion by Japanese imperialism!" The officer again ordered: "Fire!" But still nobody responded. Then came a regiment commander with a machine gun squad, ready to shoot at anyone who refused to obey.

The hatred of the soldiers was aroused and one of them openly protested, saying: "I have been in the army for more than twenty years and I have never seen an army which fights for the interests of the nation and the people. Non-resistance to the Japanese invasion is bad enough but to shoot at women! Shame on you!" A shot rang out and he dropped dead. But hundreds of others shouted, "Death to the reactionary officers!"

The result was the capture of the regiment and all the battalion commanders. This news of the disarming of a whole regiment of the white army by five hundred red women fighters spread to the whole province, and gave all who lived, worked and suffered renewed strength in their great fight.

Cast Your Vote Now!

The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill now comes before the whole Committee on Labor in Washington. Workers' organizations must demand its presentation to Congress. Sign this ballot immediately. Mail it at once.

THE WORKING WOMAN
50 East 13th St., N. Y. C.
I endorse H. R. 2827

Name
Address
CityState.....
Trade

Unconquered Spirit

The Negro Woman in Action

EUGENE GORDON

PART I

Early Struggles

ALL working women have a hard time under capitalism but Negro working women, owing to hangovers from slavery and to their unorganized condition, have received the dirtiest deal of all.

To see how the Negro woman has been treated from earliest times, look at a few typical advertisements from slaveholders' newspapers. But read them correctly, so you will see more than just the slave-owners' brutality; so you will see the glorious truth of the black woman's unconquerable spirit.

Mutilated but Unbeaten

"Ranaway, a Negro woman and two children; a few days before she went off, I burnt her with a hot iron, on the left side of her face. I tried to make the letter M."—"Ranaway Mary, a black woman, has a scar on her back and right arm near the shoulder, caused by a rifle ball."—"Ranaway a Negro woman named Rachel, has lost all her toes except the large one."—"Ranaway, the mulatto wench Mary—has cut on the left arm; a scar on the shoulder, and two upper teeth missing."—"Ranaway a black girl named Mary—has a scar on her cheek, and the end of one of her toes cut off."—"Ranaway, the negress Martha—she has lost her right eye."—"Ranaway, my mulatto woman Judy—she has her right arm broke."—"Ranaway, a Negro man and his wife, named Nat and Priscilla, he has a small scar on his left cheek, two stiff fingers on his right hand with a running sore on them; his wife has a scar on her left arm, and one upper tooth left.

These advertisements for runaway slaves filled columns of Southern newspapers. According to testimony of thousands of witnesses, collected and published by the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1839, Negro women (and men and children) "were branded with hot irons, pursued with greasies and shot, hunted with dogs and run

dirks, knives, etc.; had their ears cut by them, shockingly maimed with off, their eyes knocked out, their bones dislocated and broken with bludgeons, their fingers and toes cut off, their faces and other parts of their persons disfigured with scars and gashes, besides those made with the lash."

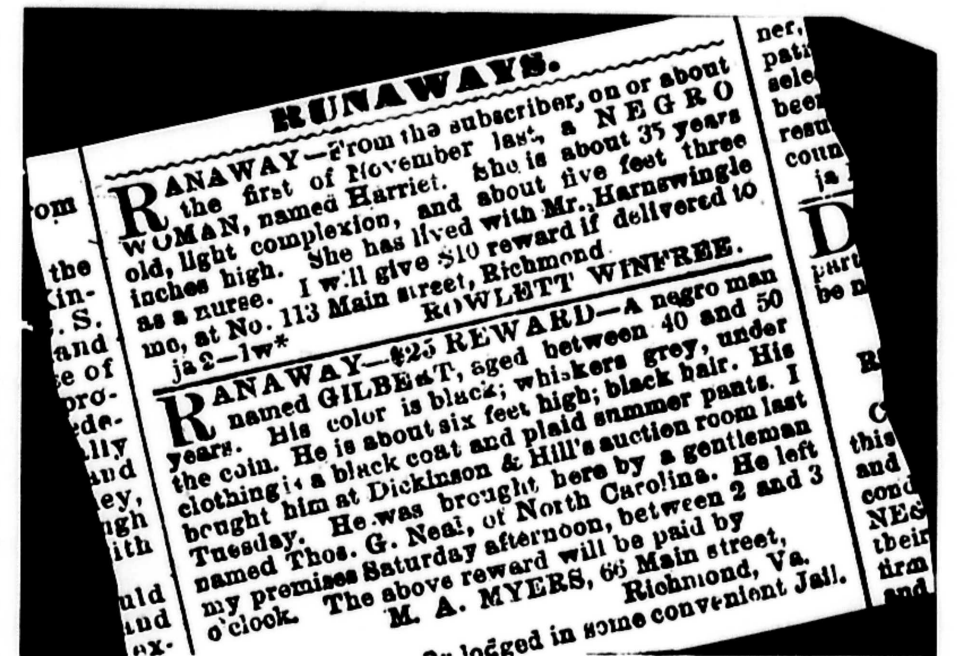
Splendid, Fighting Courage

Why all this inhuman, bestial cruelty? Remember that it was not confined to women; however, they suffered, even as today, more than the men. Why?

Because, being women, they were compelled to put up with more personal abuse than men. Resenting this

more than just slaveholders' brutality; that the glorious truth of the Negro woman's unconquerable spirit would be revealed. Can you not see what we meant? We meant that the runaway Negro woman was one of the bravest kind of a fighter for Negro liberation. In spite of all opposition, in the face of torture and death, these women sought freedom. To run away was not easy nor safe; it meant the greatest personal danger, for there was always this dominating question: "Where shall I go? How far shall I get?" As to what would happen to them if caught, ah, they knew!

They often ran away when they had no definite place to go. Once having learned in which direction friends and probable freedom were, they escaped to the North and to Canada. Sometimes they disguised themselves as men, because it was easier to get by.



Daily Dispatch, Richmond, Va., Jan. 4, 1862

abuse, they were punished. How did they resent it? Sometimes by striking back, an ineffectual method; sometimes by putting poison in their brutal masters' and mistresses' food; sometimes by running away—most often by running away.

We said the foregoing advertisements, read correctly, would show

There were instances of fair-skinned Negro women disguising themselves as white men and taking their black husbands along as personal servants.

Workers' Best Weapon

It is well known among all Negro workers that the Negro woman has always inspired her man to action. (Continued on page 14)

"WE APPEAL TO THE WOMEN"

There is a saying that nobody wants war. We can add to it. Nobody wants war except those who stand to make millions of dollars by sending the brothers, husbands, sons and sweethearts of working women out to fight, while bankers and millionaires take in the change. It is workers and working women then who don't want war. They must be ready to fight against it.

TILLIE ELLE

WITH every passing day it becomes clearer and clearer to us, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of workers, that reactionary and parasitic governments have always tried to utilize us to oppress and exploit our sons, brothers and sweethearts. They have constantly kept us in ignorance of economic and socio-political affairs, so that we might further be their prey and tools to further reaction. A brief survey of recent history will bear this out.

In his St. Louis speech of August 14, 1933, while holding forth on the N.R.A., Johnson made an appeal to the women of the U.S.A.—"It is the women in the homes and not the soldiers in uniform who will this time save our country from misery. . . . It is to the intelligent women that the N.R.A. appeals. . . . It is the women who must carry the whole weight of the President's war against depression."

Well, for 18 months now we have "carried the whole weight" of the strike-breaking, wage-slashing N.R.A. We have faced starvation, sickness and premature death in our homes and have known of it in the homes of other Negro and white workers and we have learned from these experiences!

Let us glance back for a moment to the year 1917. Wilson's declaration of war May 19, 1917, was a signal for a war hysteria over the land. All human logic and understanding was dammed up. Wall Street mobilized. "For Home and Country." "Hun" made people forget that we are all humans alike—Germans, Americans, Chinese, Negroes—. The notorious Creel Committee spread its patriotic poison in schools, homes, movies, and newspapers.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "peace" leader of women until the Wall Street drums began to beat, declared:

"Whether we like it or not, sacrifices must be made," and her call was echoed by the Congress of Constructive Patriots in Washington and by the Women's Trade Union League.

One month after Wilson had declared war, the Secretary of Interior proclaimed: "Unless our women feel the greatness of the moral issues involved; unless they have raised their boys to fight for the things for which we stand, the war cannot be won!" And Wilson capped the crest of that hysteria by stating, "I think the whole country has admired the spirit of devotion of the women of the U.S.A."

Can women be devoted to, and fight for a great cause? An illuminating example is the womanly heroism which was shown last year in Austria. Dollfuss' fascist guns were trained on the Workers' Cooperatives — the Karl Marx House, the Workers' Home and

other workers' buildings. The workers heroically defended their homes from the assaults of the Heimwehr militia. An Associated Press report of February 15, 1934, stated: "Women fought grimly through the night beside the men. . . . Women fought like the pioneer women of the American prairies . . . they carried munitions

and reloaded rifles for husbands and brothers." To these revolutionary heroines Dollfuss offered the role of traitors in his appeal of February 15, 1934: ". . . On my word as Chancellor I appeal to the women, particularly, to persuade their menfolk to lay down their arms." It is to the immortal glory of Austrian working women that

they turned down that infamous offer to betray their class!

And now we organized women make our appeal: Women of America! Negro and White! Another bloodbath is being prepared by Wall Street and its agents. Do not be fooled by their patriotic speeches. Refuse to become tools of the American Hitlers! Remember

the "moral issues" involved, the rights of the American working class! Join our ranks and strengthen the struggle for better living conditions, for unemployment insurance, for our rights, against the danger of war and the menace of fascism! **Join the American League Against War and Fascism!**

Adopt a Child! JUNE CROLL

ANYONE who dares to protest against the fascist regime in Germany, which has outlawed every working-class and anti-fascist organization is immediately arrested, tortured and thrown into prison. Over 150,000 people have been murdered, thrown into the Hitler concentration camps for voicing the slightest complaint against the miserable conditions of Hitler Germany, or expressing the slightest disagreement with the Fascist Nazi government of Germany. The families of these prisoners, suffering mental agony over the tortures their loved ones are subjected to in

prison camps, are altogether destitute. They are denied relief and live only by the super-human sacrifices which their friends make to feed them out of their own miserable earnings or relief pittance. These are the families, women and children for the most part, who set an inspiring example in joining their relatives in prison camps and millions of workers and farmers in the pledge, "We shall never give up our fight for freedom. Our friends the world over will help us."

We in the United States who see the shadow of fascism spreading its deadly wings over us, can and must help our

German brothers and sisters to deal a death blow to the menace of fascism. The International Committee for the Relief of Victims of Fascism, located in Paris, appealed to all freedom-loving people of the United States to help them provide a home, food and clothes for the innocent orphans whose parents have been murdered by the Nazis, for the children whose parents are incarcerated in Hitler dungeons. "The U.S. National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism and Victims of Other Fascist Countries" has answered this appeal with a pledge to raise at least \$7,000 in the United States for the care of these children in two children's homes—one in Basle, Switzerland for German children; another in the South of France for the children of Spanish anti-fascist fight-

ers, our working class brothers.

What more fitting way to celebrate International Woman's Day than by undertaking to raise some immediate, material aid for these innocent child-victims of Fascism? Let us show our solidarity on International Woman's Day by pledging to our German and Spanish fellow anti-fascists to realize the slogan "Take patronage over anti-fascist fighter's child."

The National Committee urges all those in a position to do so, to immediately raise this slogan in their organizations; to propose that a definite sum of money be contributed for the relief of the child victims of Fascism; to speak to their friends, their neighbors, their fellow-workers; to ask them for a contribution no matter how small and rush it either to the **Working Woman** or to the address below. The National Committee has issued booklets of ten-cent coupons. Each ten-cent coupon buys a meal for a child in one of the homes. Twenty-five dollars will pay for the keep of a child for one whole month.

In a number of cities, Chicago, Providence, women's organizations have pledged on this basis, to care for one or two children through a regular monthly contribution. These organizations have been placed in direct correspondence with the children whom they are caring for. This is a splendid example and should be followed by others. House parties, theatre parties and similar means can be utilized to raise substantial sums. **Quick aid is double aid.** The National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism will welcome all requests for further information. Address 168 West 23rd Street, New York City.



Deserted but not voluntarily. Her mother lies dead; killed by German fascists. Can we permit children like this to wander in the streets without hearing their pitiful voices?



Gay Hollywood

Slave Market — Up to Date

BY AN EXTRA GIRL

HOW do we live, we "glamorous" extra girls of "glamorous" Hollywood? How do we survive, we "carefree, smiling lassies of the ensemble"? Ours is the "gay" life, the papers tell you, factory girl and office worker!

On the screen, the chorus girl and the extra girl always get the breaks. Millionaire club men pursue her through reel after reel, showering her with diamonds, and a Rolls-Royce now and then, but the fade-out never fails to develop that his intentions have been strictly honorable, and he has had the wedding ring tucked away in his inside pocket all the time. Millionaire club men and visiting firemen are always honorable in the American flickers.

Gilding Some Lily

The press departments see to it that the heads of the American motion picture public are kept in a continuous swim of illusions about the motion picture capital. You are fed on the idea that Hollywood is democratic and that every little extra girl has an equal chance to become a star. Fabulous salaries are handed out to the little unknown, because some director suddenly discovered her talents as she sipped coffee on some rainy afternoon. At stated intervals a little unknown is plucked from the ranks of the extras, and sky-rocketed to stardom. Newspapers ballyhoo the sudden rise to fame. Paid newspaper ads keep the public in a suspense for the proper number of weeks in advance, and out of a clear sky the screens across the country are treated to Miss Lili Demure, formerly Annie Jackson of Hoboken, N. J., Hollywood's latest sensation. The lily has been gilded, the money bags have rattled, and another star is born on the American cinema horizon.

The Unpublished Story

It is all too true that unknown extra girls have been suddenly raised to stardom. They are generally dis-



Looks like a swell life doesn't it? This girl probably got five dollars for posing for this and she undoubtedly waited and worried for weeks before she got this little job.

covered by some director. But, and the but is a big one, the sudden rise to stardom of an unknown extra girl is often a bigger surprise to the director who "discovered" her, than it is to the little unknown. Take, for instance, a typical case of one of the present box office draws of the American screen. She was raised to stardom, almost overnight, but why?

The details of the sudden rise have never been told in the newspaper columns, and never will be. Of this you can be very sure. It is the well-known story of the little extra girl, who appealed to the big shot actor. She was a tough kid. She had to be tough. She had had to fight for everything she had ever had. Born in poverty, without chance of education and background, she wandered to Hollywood, because someone had once said she was beautiful. She was not beautiful, and she had no particular talent for acting. She needed work, and she found little work the first few months.

Then, her peculiar toughness appealed to the big shot actor. The kid was 15 years of age at the time. The usual thing happened, and the actor expected to drop the girl immediately.

But, things began to pop. There was only one way to stop an unwanted scandal. A director "discovered" that the girl was talented. The wheels of the industry began to move, and another "star" was made.

No Hope for the Many

While this incident is typical of the one extra girl, out of thousands, who attains stardom, the case is not at all typical of the average extra girl, who ekes out a bare existence in Hollywood, and knows the meaning of actual hunger. The average extra girl has no hope of becoming even a featured player. She is, and she knows it well, the "cattle" of the industry. She is the most exploited, and the least paid. Her main ambition is to get as many days' work each year as she can, and to get out of the industry as soon as she can. Her working career is brief, and she eventually ends up as a waitress, a domestic, a clerk, or, if the opportunity presents itself, she marries.

Few extra girls keep their illusions about Hollywood after the first month in town, believe me.

(To be continued in an early issue)

The Reader Has the Floor

H. R. 2827 ANSWERS

Fayette County, Pa.

Dear Editor:

In the town of Gillespie, with a population of six hundred, the majority of the workers are unemployed. And since we are on relief in one of the richest coal mining regions, in Fayette County, we women of the unemployed were forced to walk four miles for food. Many a time we walked the four miles, and the food was refused. Medical care was needed for women. The children were forced to remain at home for lack of clothes. Because of this condition, disease spread among the children, in spite of the fact that doctors are paid by the State Relief to look after them.

Here, the women are very glad when the men receive work for one or two days a week. Then the men come home from work bringing news of a lay-off. This means going back on relief again.

Since the organization of the Unemployment Council and the Women's League, we have won more relief, clothing, fuel and medical care. We have learned that only by organization can we get results. Our committees did not rest until all demands were granted. Since the organization, we have decided to broaden our work out and to educate the women as we go along in fighting for the every day demands. In our course of work we have raised funds to send delegates to Harrisburg and to the Unemployment and Social Insurance Congress, held in Washington. Our methods in raising funds are by raffles, bingo parties and collections. We are very much interested in knowing the ways of other women in organizations.

New York
Among the sixteen million unemployed in this country, there are more than three million women workers who are out of work.

The bosses say that women work only in order to buy luxuries, silk

stockings and lace dresses. Experience has proved to us that thousands of children are left alone in dark cold tenements, while their mothers go out looking for work in order to feed them.

In Harlem for instance, we find many women deserted because of unemployment. A certain Mrs. F. on Eighth Avenue announced in the paper last week that she is willing to sell her little girl in order not to have to see the child starve. At the Home Relief Bureaus we find more women applying for relief than men, and yet many of them are stalled off by one fluke excuse or another.

A few days ago Mrs. White of 134th Street fainted away in the line at the Home Relief Bureau while waiting for an application blank. When her application blank arrived, she was told that because she is single she must wait until more money is appropriated, for her application to be accepted. The woman reported this to the Unemployment Council and by mass pressure, relief was secured for her.

In the locals of our Upper Harlem Unemployment Council more than half the membership consists of women. In these locals many women are secretaries and organizers, and they carry forward the struggle not only for immediate relief, but also for unemployment insurance. The women are showing their growing discontent with hunger, and are willing to fight to the bitter end for the Workers' Bill (H. R. 2827) which is the only bill providing security for unemployed men and women, regardless of race and color. Therefore we must make special effort to organize not only the men into the unemployment Councils but also the women.

FRIEDA JACKSON
Upper Harlem Council Organizer

A Good, Easy Recipe

Butterscotch Pudding

1 cup brown sugar.

1 tbsp. butter.

2 cups hot water.

Let these simmer in a round deep pan on top of the stove while you are making the following:

Cream together: 1 tbsp. butter and three-quarters cup brown sugar. Add one-half cup sweet milk, one and a half cups of flour, sifted twice, 2 heaping tsp. baking powder.

Iowa
Dear Editor:

I am not yet a subscriber to the Working Woman but will get several friends to subscribe in a few days and will send my subscription in then too. I have read several of the magazines and passed them on to other housewives of the unemployed and they all ask me for more.

We find it very necessary to have a woman's organization here, because we found the only results we get from the "starvation experts" is through mass organization. Twelve of us women went to the court house and demanded the quilts they were making in the sewing room. It was awfully cold and we were in dire need of them. The officials said they had been giving them out as soon as they were made, but that was not true. It was the middle of the winter and no one had gotten any, so we offered our time to go to the sewing room and help get them out. But they said they had no room for any more women. They also said our homes had not been inspected, and we could not get any quilts until the inspector had been around. We had quite a battle and said we all needed mattresses too. He said all they allowed this town of 4,000 was eleven mattresses.

The next day the inspector came around to all of the twelve houses. The day after that we all got a mattress and a comforter. So we know through that that we must organize the women, and this will make the men's organization twice as strong because many women hold their husbands back because they don't understand why the men should go to meetings several nights a week. Please send us any helpful information you have on how to organize the housewives.
E. B.

LENIN Speaks to WOMEN

“THE aim of Socialism in the whole world is to fight exploitation of one human being by another. For us democracy has a real significance when it serves the exploited and all those suffering from inequality. Disfranchisement of those who are not working, means real equality among people. Those who do not work shall not eat.

“We see equality declared in all the democratic republics, but in the civil laws and the laws dealing with woman and the position in the family, in the question of divorce, in every step we observe inequality and degradation for women. And we declare that this is violation of democracy particularly in regard to the oppressed. The Soviet Power, more than any other of the most advanced countries, has realized democracy by the very fact that not a single trace of inequality for women was left in its laws. I repeat, not one state and no democratic legislation has given woman half of what the Soviet Power has given her in the first months of its existence.

“It goes without saying that laws

alone are not sufficient and we cannot be satisfied with what we say in the field of legislation. But we are proud to say that we have accomplished everything that was expected of us in providing equality for women. The condition of women in Soviet Russia at the present time is such that it is ideal from the viewpoint of the most advanced states. But we say to ourselves that this is certainly only the beginning.

Release the Housewife

“The position of women in the household still remains restricted. For the complete emancipation of women and for their real equality with men, it is necessary to establish social economy and the participation of women in general productive labor. Only then will the woman occupy the same place as the man.

“It is understood that when we talk of equality for women in productive labor, in extent of labor, its duration, conditions, etc., we mean that the woman should not be oppressed in her economic position in comparison with the man. You all know that even in

conditions of complete equality, there still remains the real oppression of woman, because she carries the whole burden of the household. This household economy, carried on by the women, is in most cases unproductive, most primitive and most burdensome. Such work, petty in itself, cannot help the development of women.

“Aiming for a Socialist ideal, we are fighting for complete realization of Socialism, and here a large field for work is open for women. We are, at the present time, clearing the road for Socialist construction. The construction of Socialist society will begin only then when we, having established the complete equality of women, will undertake this new work together with women, freed from this petty, stupefying, unproductive labor. Such work will last for many years to come. It cannot be expected to show quick results, nor different effects.

Towards Socialism

“We are now building model institutions, dining rooms, nurseries, for the purpose of liberating the woman from household economy, and the work of establishing such institutions is especially fitted for women. We must say that such institutions which would aid the woman to free herself from being a household slave, are very few in Russia. There are few of them and the conditions in which the Soviet Republic finds itself at the present time—conditions of war and food supply about which the comrades have spoken here in detail—interfere with this work. Yet we must say that these institutions which free the woman from her condition of a household slave are springing up everywhere, wherever there is the slightest possibility. We say that the liberation of the working class must be the task of the workers, just as the liberation of working women must be the task of the working women. The working women themselves must concern themselves with the development of these institutions, and these activities of women will ultimately bring a complete change from her position in a capitalist society.

“Here a broad field of activity is open for working women by the Soviet Power.”

From a speech given at a conference of working women in Moscow, U.S.S.R., September 25, 1919.



“We must win over to our side millions of toiling women in towns and villages. Win them for our struggles and in particular for the Communist transformation of society. There can be no real mass movement without women,” declared Lenin.

THE WINNERS!

“I AM interested in the working class movement” wrote the woman whose letter the Working Woman Contest was based. “I would like to join a real working class organization and attend meetings. But my husband won't let me. Can you tell me what I can do?”

First Prize. Hamper of White Rose Canned products. F. Reish, a Bronx, New York housewife.

I am going to tell you what I would do. The first thing, I would buy the Daily Worker every day and would give it to my husband to read. I would buy pamphlets and magazines to give him. I would not expect in the beginning that he would read everything, but I would pick out something to appeal especially to him. If he would not read it, I would not quarrel with him, but I would find out what organization is giving a good lecture and “just for fun” I would invite him to go. I would tell him he doesn't have to join the organization, but “let us go anyway and hear what they have to say.” I would invite him to a big mass meeting. He would listen to the speakers and recognize in their talk, his own conditions. As to the children, mother and father should arrange not to go to meetings the same evening. They should share the time, as they share their bread. Perhaps two evenings a week father should go, and two evenings mother.

Now, what would I do if my husband would ignore me; if he would not care to read anything that has to do with workers' life and would not want to go to mass meetings, and also would not let me go? I would stand for my rights. Finally, if he would refuse to let me go out, and the children are too small, I would bring the meetings to my house. I would give my children a proletarian education. I would win them for the working class. If we take part in the working class movement, we help in the fight for a better life. We fight for freedom for all. And we don't get old. We keep young physically and mentally.

Second Prize. Westinghouse Electric Iron. Anna Vera Bell, Central Pennsylvania miner's wife.

I am married eight years, have two children. When I was first married I was a very good Christian. My husband was class conscious. But what he did was wrong. He would not allow me to go to church and it was hard for me to understand him. Several times he would sit with me and try to explain to me. But I would not hear of it. One day he said to me he would like to learn me how to read in Ukrainian. He brought home the Ukrainian Daily News. After reading it, to my surprise, I myself did not want to go to church. I didn't know about the Daily Worker at that time. Two years later, I went with my husband to a mass meeting in Johnstown. I listened carefully. The same night I bought a few pamphlets. I told him if he had explained things as the comrade at the meeting, things would have been much easier. Now I am in the Communist Party four months. One day last week he told me he would put a stop to all this meeting business. He thinks I'm out too much. But I

told him there can't be a revolution without women. Our Party is the only Party interested in the working woman. No one could ever convince me to drop out. I told him rather than leave the Party, I would leave him.

“The sanctity and peace of the home” wrote one woman “is the most important thing of all. If you love your husband, you will please him, no matter what he requires.” The majority of the women, however, declared that such a “peace” would be distasteful to them.

One woman said she read her husband sentences and paragraphs out of Lenin on the woman question from time to time. He admitted finally he “had never seen it that way.”

“If we allow men to tell us what we can and cannot do” writes a farm woman from Texas “we will never get our freedom.”

The many letters show that a very important problem has been probed through this contest. The letters make vivid reading and reveal the ferment among women; their demand to be organized; to fight for their economic and political rights.

The letters show that this period is very ripe for the organization of women. They are waiting to be organized, and in many cases are organizing themselves. It lays a task upon the readers of the Working Woman. They must organize these women, bring them into the rank and file groups of the unions, into the unemployed organizations, into the fight against fascism and war, into the Communist Party. The women, these letters reveal, are demanding organization. As one farm woman writes—“Let's go to it!”

Other Prize Winners

Third Prize—Myrtle Croxall, East Liverpool, O.

Fourth Prize—Dora Benson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fifth Prize—Octavia Sitea, East Chicago, Indiana.

Sixth Prize—Felicia Kornreich, Paterson, N. J.

Seventh Prize—J. Kaplan, Bronx, N. Y.

Eighth Prize—Goldie Kaspin, Chicago, Illinois.

Ninth Prize—Bertha Perry, Harlem, N. Y.

Tenth Prize—Ida Meigh, Seattle, Washington.

Eleventh Prize—E. Minchin, Canada.

Twelfth Prize—M. Razanskiene, Newark, N. J.

Thirteenth Prize—Mrs. Rogers Browning, Hillsboro, N. H.

Fourteenth Prize—Mrs. Fannie Lauderdale, Texas.

Fifteenth Prize—Women's Council No. 1, Los Angeles.

Sixteenth Prize—R. H., Alabama.

CITY WITHOUT PROSTITUTION

RINA EVANS

MOSCOW! Busses—fur stores—splendid hotels—flowers—candies—radios—homes, factories and schools. Packed theatres, moving picture and opera houses. The pulse of life beats energetically and joyously. Everything is to be had in Moscow—but for one article. There are no prostitutes, a manifestation usually present in every big and small city of the capitalist world.

It is not because there is a law against it in the Soviet Union. There is no need for such a law. It is simply that the building of socialism removes the causes which breed prostitution. There is no unemployment; woman is equal to man in all fields of life. Women work as chemists and doctors, on locomotive engines and as Red Army commanders. There is economic security.

While visiting an institution which cures prostitutes, one of them told me,

"Sure, I can, in one evening, earn a hundred roubles, but since I can choose any profession I wish and be healthy, I don't care to be a prostitute."

In the days of Czarist Russia, prostitution was a serious problem. Exploitation and misery threw many women workers out on the streets. In 1913, Moscow with a population of a million and a half had 30,000 prostitutes, Leningrad 20,000, Nizhny Novgorod 60,000—women with "yellow passports." These legalized prostitutes, who supposedly had to report every three to five days for "examination," spread all sort of venereal diseases among large sections of the population. There were known to be whole towns which were completely syphilitic.

Especially during the war, this evil grew tremendously, but during the heroic days of civil war, prostitution fell considerably. During the "Nep" period which produced a certain amount of unemployment, this blight spread again.

Given a Chance

The Soviet government, in coping with this problem, organized special institutes where not only was medical care given but also steps were taken that would help to make the women developed, productive human beings.

Women here learn a trade and get a regular education. Those who show talent learn to play musical instruments. Chemistry, physics and literature may be studied. Every woman is given a chance to develop individually.

They Took It

Out of the 2,500 who for the last two years lived and worked in the Moscow Institute, 52 per cent of them now working in factories are "shock brigaders," 12 per cent are technicians, 19 per cent do social work in government institutions and 17 per cent of them joined the Communist Party and the Young Communist League. Recently one such woman was delegated to the All Soviet Congress of writers held recently, another one is studying in a music conservatory and will soon appear as an opera singer.

In 1932 there were still 700 prostitutes in Moscow. Today it is now 200 out of a population of almost three and a half million. With the building of socialism, the *New Life*, as the Soviet workers call it; the drawing in of women in all walks of life on an equal basis with men, amid plenty; there is no room left for such a horrible evil as prostitution. In Moscow, as well as in other cities of the Soviet Socialist Republics, it is already a thing of the past.

GREETINGS FOR MARCH 8

United Council of Working Class Women, New York Sections.....	\$5.00
Women's Council, Stamford, Conn.....	5.00
English Section of the I.W.O.....	3.00
Pittsburgh Chapter of the National Research League.....	2.50
Finnish Working Women's Clubs, New York District.....	2.00
Women's Council No. 1, Newark, N. J.....	2.00
M. E. Herrick, Warsaw, Indiana.....	2.00
S. Ketchin, Windsor Locks, Conn.....	.50
Minn.-Wis. District Finnish Working Women's Clubs.....	1.00
<i>Cleveland, Ohio</i>	
Jewish Women's Council No. 3.....	2.00
Jewish Women's Council No. 2.....	1.05
Hungarian Women's Council (East Side).....	1.00
Glenville Women's Council.....	1.00
Total	\$28.05

Unconquered Spirit

(Continued from page 7)

One of the reasons we have read so little of her heroic struggle for Negro liberation is that she has fought obscurely, in the background. That was true under slavery and it is true under capitalism. Being employed largely in unorganized occupations, she has been unable to use the workers' best weapon, militant organization. Once the great masses of black women and white women are organized together against their common enemy, the capitalist and landlord classes, victory for the Negro masses and for the whole working class—both black and white—is in sight. The women, are already realizing this fact.

It is not too late to send in your greetings. They will be printed in the April issue. Your aid will help the magazine. Your support is needed to make up the balance of the \$200 of the Sustaining Fund.

Notify Us One Month in Advance When You Move



THE monster about to devour your correspondent is merely half of a fish. It is meant to be cut out of some bright material and applied on to a child's plain dress or suit. If used at neck side closing (fig. 1) have a fish in back, too. Let the front fish have a big hook in his mouth and let the back fish have the eye in his mouth.

But We Women Need Pockets

So, sew Mr. Fish on head downward (fig. 2), stitching up to tip of fins. Let the pocket close by putting a snapper on his tail. Almost any little girl would also enjoy an apron made in this fishy way. And almost any

fish will look better dotted with French knots.

Now You Tell One

Dear readers, if any: Have you some ideas for practical easy-to-make children's clothes? Please send them in, with careful descriptions—postmarked not later than midnight, April 10th. The one voted best by the editorial staff will be printed in the May issue—

and will win a year's subscription to the *Working Woman* (to be sent to self or anyone you say). Do it now—puleez.—Gwen Barde.

(Continued from page 7)

Lenin's sister, escaped, and through her and a group of factory women, on March 8, 1914, the *Working Woman* appeared on the streets for the first time.

The fight of the Russian working women developed, broadened—and in March, 1917, it was the working women who came out on the streets to demand bread, peace, and the return of their husbands from the war front. A few months later, the working women helped create and defend the October Revolution.

Now, in the Soviet Union, each March 8 is a day of happy celebration. Women pour into the streets from the factories to celebrate the victories they have won through the October Revolution, through their adherence to the Bolshevik class struggle policies.

But as late as 1931, at the Fourth International Women's Conference, the reformists, the Social-Democrats, announced as "the greatest achievement of Social-Democratic agitation among women since 1928," the "winning of equal suffrage in England."

The conclusions to be drawn are that in this country, on International Woman's Day, women meeting in a thousand cities and farm towns must clearly realize that the way to their freedom is the way pointed out by Clara Zetkin, the way of the Russian Bolsheviks, the way of the American Communist Party. It involves the participation of women in the struggle of the working class for power.

In the United States also, the Communist Party exposes the reformists. The chiefs in the American Federation of Labor, where leading Socialists are also officials, attempt to limit and restrain working women's activity in behalf of their class. The chiefs in the American Federation of Labor did not oppose the N.R.A. codes, a sizable portion of which, provide for lower wages for women. Through the work of the high officials one of the American Federation of Labor's major unions, the United Mine Workers of America, at a Convention in Indianapolis in January, 1934, despite resolutions introduced by representatives of local unions, for the organization

of women's auxiliaries, went on record against such organization. The United Textile Workers of America, although it is the union for an industry employing the largest numbers of women, does not have a woman on its National Board. There have been many examples where women are told not to picket, to limit their strike activity and it is to the credit of the women themselves, that in the past months they have broken past official barriers to show inspiring courage on picket lines and in the unions.

The Communist Party's position is that women must become ever more active in the class struggle—they must add their strength to the movement that will emancipate the entire working class. Only in the Soviet Union and in the Soviet section of China is the slogan "equal rights for women" an actuality. This has been achieved through women's participation in the class struggle. It is along this same road, on this International Woman's Day, that women must demonstrate to the rulers, lies their own October.

THE DRIVE IS ON!

1500 Subscriptions

to the WORKING WOMAN is the Goal!

COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIZE

Los Angeles Women's Council—21 subscriptions

New York Women's Councils—16 subscriptions

Who will do better?

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.

New Pamphlets for International Women's Day

- Mother Bloor by Ann Barton..... 3c
- Women and Equality by Margaret Cowl 2c
- Women in Action by Sasha Small..... 2c
- What Every Working Woman Wants by Grace Hutchins..... 2c
- The Position of the Negro Woman by Eugene Gordon and Cyril Briggs.. 2c

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