

## INTERVENTION BY ARMS SHIPMENTS IN MEXICAN WAR

Munitions to Gil and  
Embargo Against  
Any to Rebels

Big Battle for Juarez

Recapture of Vera Cruz  
Completed

WASHINGTON, March 7. — An application for license to export munitions to Mexico was received at the state department today and will be granted, perhaps tomorrow. The application came from a private firm, and a visit by Mexican Ambassador Tellez to Kellogg indicated that the Mexican government was willing to purchase as required. Department officials were most scrupulous and would give out no names and every effort is made to conceal the route by which the munitions would be sent to Mexico. The request to export munitions to Mexico follows the Hoover policy announced two days ago, that the Mexican rebels would have no arms permitted as the embargo would be placed on them while shipments could be allowed to the Gil government.

WASHINGTON, March 7. — With the recapture of Vera Cruz by federal troops of the Mexican government yesterday, the Gil regime, with President Calles as acting minister of war, turned its attention to the campaign against the rebels in the north, dispatches to the state department state.

The Washington government has granted official permission to the Gil government to transport 2,000 Mexican federal troops over U. S. oil, from Matamoros, on the Gulf of Mexico at the U. S. border, to Juarez through El Paso, in an effort to split the rebellion in the north. Juarez, 750 miles by rail from Matamoros through Texas.

From Vera Cruz, consular reports state that several rebel leaders were killed during the fight for the city yesterday, among them Luis de la Sierra and General Gama. General Guirre is supposed to have "withdrew" after an armistice was declared by request of the consular.

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## MORE WORKERS AT I.L.D. BAZAAR

German and Hungarian  
Program Tonight

An even greater crowd of workers yesterday attended the second day of the big bazaar of the New York district of the International Labor Defense than on the opening day, the doors of New Star Casino, 17th St. and Park Ave., were thrown open at 2 p. m., tho the bazaar program did not start until 2 a. m.

Tomorrow afternoon will be children's Day, and in the evening the big International Costume Ball will be held. On Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock the official commemoration of the anniversary of the Paris Commune will be held.

Not only has the bourgeoisie urged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletarians.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## To Demonstrate Tomorrow Against A. C. W. Expulsions

A demonstration of protest, which will at the same time be a mobilization to struggle against the reactionary Hillman administration in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, is the purpose behind the holding of the mass meeting this Saturday noon at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place. The meeting is called by the Executive Committee of the Rank and File Shop Delegates Conference.

It is planned that the meeting will consider plans for fighting to reinstate Anna Fox, secretary of the Delegates Conference, whose expulsion from the union and removal from her job is the cause of the protest. The corrupt and traitorous Hillman regime again turns to its old method of terrorization to stifle the rank and file's protest against the

## Murdered by "Socialist" Traitors



Rosa Luxemburg, murdered with Karl Liebknecht by the agents of Noske and Scheidemann, who drowned in blood the German proletarian revolution, lives today as the inspiration of the workers of the world, and particularly of the toiling women.

## Rosa Luxemburg Was Fighter Against the Imperialist War

## FIND NEW PACT AGAINST U.S.S.R.

Plots Rumanian, Polish  
Attack on Soviet Union

KOVNO, Lithuania, March 7.—The official newspaper Lietuvos Aida today published sections of a secret Polish-Rumanian military agreement directed against the Soviet Union and Lithuania. The agreement is dated Oct. 1, 1928, supplementing the Polish-Rumanian treaty of 1926, the paper said.

"In case of danger," the treaty calls for a united Polish-Rumanian offensive and also a ten day ultimatum to the U. S. S. R., if necessary, the newspaper said.

In case of a Polish-Russian war, Poland would be entitled to occupy Lithuania under the agreement.

The newspaper said that the documents were obtained from a reliable source.

Poland Agent of Empires.

Poland, which has an American financial adviser, and is under French military supervision, has never ceased to plot against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. There have been a series of "border incidents" and diplomatic clashes, but the pressure of Soviet Union diplomacy, directed towards peace agreements and disarmament treaties was so great that Poland was forced recently to sign a joint treaty with the Baltic states and the U. S. S. R. to "reject war as a means of international relationship."

At the time of the treaty, Pravda, the organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, warned in a leading article, that as long as Poland took orders from western imperialists, its mere signature did not mean everything was settled.

## Many Meets in U. S.; N. Y. Rally March 17

Today is International Women's Day. Revolutionary working women, led by the Communist Parties throughout the world, will make this the occasion for an expression of their international fight, shoulder with the men, against the looming imperialist war and the accentuated racialization which is part and parcel of the war preparations and the attack on the working class.

All the principal cities and industrial centers of the United States during this week will hold mass meetings of working women, as a part of the united campaign against the coming war and the racialization of industry.

In New York City working women will gather in masses March 17, at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., at 2:30 p. m. A huge pageant will be staged representing the historic struggles of the working women.

The chief slogans which the Women's Department of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued for the demonstrations are: Struggle Against the War Danger! Fight Capitalist Rationalization! The immediate tasks which the working women will take up are: a recruiting drive to bring women into the Party and the building of the new left wing labor unions.

SEATTLE, March 7.—International Women's Day will be made into a militant demonstration of working women against the war danger and the speed-up at the mass meeting and dance to be held at Finnish Hall tomorrow night, under the auspices of the United Council of Working Women and the Workers (Communist) Party. The principal tasks will be broadening out

By S. CROLL.

THE name, the memory of Rosa Luxemburg, must be known and held dear by every worker and especially by every woman worker. War is threatening. On all sides we see the mighty imperialist powers preparing for war. Rosa Luxemburg died—was assassinated—for exposing the war mongers and their servants, the social democrats, in the last world war. She was murdered for trying to arouse the German masses to rise against their imperialist masters, to turn the guns on them and to unite with their proletarian brothers throughout the world for a determined and decisive struggle against the master class.

Rosa Luxemburg gave her whole life to exposing the capitalist system and to the struggle of the toiling masses.

Already at the age of 18 she had to flee her native country, Poland, in order to escape exile to Siberia for her revolutionary activities.

But Rosa, as she was often loved.

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## OBSERVE INT'L WOMEN'S DAY

Women's Day Appeal  
to Workers, Peasants

(Wireless By "Inprecorr")

MOSCOW, March 7.—The Executive Committee of the Communist International publishes an appeal to the working and peasant women of all countries on the Eighth of March, International Women's Day.

The statement points out the intensifying world situation, intensifying danger of war, above all war against the Soviet Union, the growing radicalization of workers in capitalist countries, and the developing new wave of revolutionary movement in colonial countries.

It gives examples of the great role of working women in the class struggle and concludes by appealing to the working and peasant women to continue the struggle against war and for the transformation of war into civil war for the overthrow of the capitalist dictatorship and the establishment of proletarian dictatorship.

SCIENTIST REVIVES CORPSE.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., March 7.—That persons ordinarily called dead can be brot back to life providing no material injury has been done to vital organs, was the statement today of Prof. Theodore Andreiev. He told of permanently resuscitating fishes, a dog that had been killed with poison, and a man for 20 minutes. The principle was established, he said, and it was now only necessary to work on the technique.

## Negro Working Women Must Take Place in the Class War

By GRACE LAMB.

Class-conscious organized workers should endeavor to reach working class women, since women are even more oppressed as workers, than are men. It is particularly necessary that Negro women workers should be brought to a consciousness of their position in the working class, and drawn into the class struggle.

Negro women workers are the most abused, exploited and discriminated against of all American

## DRESS STRIKE IS TERMINATED BY INDUSTRIAL UNION

First Struggle of New  
Industrial Union a  
Great Victory

400 Shops Unionized

Win 40-Hr. Wk.; Union  
Plans Fur Strike

At a full meeting of the General Strike Committee held last night in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., the dressmakers' strike was terminated.

Thus the new Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union brought to a victorious close the first open struggle to be conducted by it against the garment manufacturers and their agents, the scab International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Called exactly four weeks ago, the general strike of the New York dressmakers on its termination, boasts of having won union conditions, among them the 40-hour five-day week, for over four hundred shops in the industry, and of having made union men and women of thousands of non-union workers.

While officially called off, the General Strike Committee definitely declared that the campaign for the unionization of the dress industry in New York and environs, and the extermination of sweatshop conditions in that trade, is by no means over. Plans were drawn up, to be executed by the Dress Department of the Industrial Union for the tackling of every non-union shop in the industry, till the conditions enjoyed by the union workers are enforced here too.

Though comparatively short in duration, as needle trades strikes go, the four week struggle was one of the most bitterly and heroically fought strikes in needle trades history. All the strength of the garment bosses of all trades and all the scabbing power of the A. F. of L. and socialist I. L. C. W. U., in addition to a terrific police offensive, were overcome before conditions were won. Fifteen hundred strikers were arrested for picketing. The militant strike strategy, however, soon broke the ranks of the

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## George Pershing, John Steele, Will Address Y. W. L. Meet Tonight

George Pershing, field organizer of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, will address an anti-imperialist meeting of the Young Workers League of Williamsburgh at 8 o'clock tonight, at 55 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

Pershing will be supported by John Steele, an ex-soldier

## Leader of World's Proletarian Women



On International Women's Day working class women throughout the world join in honoring Clara Zetkin, who for two generations has been in the forefront of those who carried high the banner of proletarian revolution. During the last imperialist war Clara Zetkin fought with Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht against the social-democratic traitors and lackeys of German imperialism.

## Meets in U. S. S. R. Celebrate International Women's Day

## 1,500 STRIKE IN RUBBER FACTORY

Detroit Workers Won't  
Let A. F. L. Lead Them

DETROIT, March 7.—A strike is spreading thru the U. S. Rubber Co. here. Over 1,500 men have quit work already, and strike meetings are being held to pull out the 7,500 still left in the plant.

The strike was a spontaneous, unorganized revolt against the Fabrum system of payment, which means more speed up, piece work, and less wages altogether.

The strikers have elected a strike committee, and refuse to follow the leadership of the A. F. L. They rejected the "offer" of Frank Martell, president of the Detroit Federation of Labor, to lead them to the usual compromised defeat, and gave a rousing welcome at the first mass meeting, to Daily Worker representative Siegler, who addressed them.

The Detroit district of the Workers (Communist) Party has issued a leaflet congratulating the strikers on their seeing thru Martell, and rejecting the A. F. L., and advising them to join the Auto Workers Union. The leaflet calls for shop committees to be built at once.

Martell, the misleader of labor, is an advocate of the open shop A. F. L. policy in "organizing" the automobile industry, which means to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for organizers, who merely try to convince the employers that they could get more work out of their men for less pay if they sign up with the A. F. L. unions.

He belongs to the local Crossbeak wing of the republican party.

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Negro women workers are the most abused, exploited and discriminated against of all American

workers, not only by the capitalist system and the employers, but by the unlighted race prejudice which is found even in the working class, and is used by the employers to drive a wedge between the black and white workers and thus destroy their unity and fighting power. This effort of the employers must be energetically combated by the working class. Women workers must stand together, regardless of race and color, in organized action.

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## LOVESTONE MAKES REPORT ON POLITICAL SITUATION, PARTY ACTIVITIES, TASKS

Also Reports on Right Danger and Menace of  
Trotskyism; Commissions Elected

Negro Workers Head Negro, Trotskyism Com-  
missions; Greetings Telegraphed

The fourth session of the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party opened Wednesday night at 8:15 at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Plaza, with Ben

Gitlow, member of the Secretariat of the Party, in the chair. After the reading of telegrams of greetings, the organization of working commissions, continuation of the discussion on the reports on the war danger and the VI Comintern Congress, Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Party, made the report for the Central Executive Committee. This was a combined political report and a report on the Right danger and Trotskyism.

A Negro Commission of 22 was elected, with Otto Hall, of the Negro Department of the Party as chairman, and a Committee on Trotskyism of 17 members, with Otto Huiswood, head of the Negro Department of the Party, as chairman.

Telegrams of greetings were received from a number of mass workers' organizations and Party organizations. One from the Central Committee of the American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association read as follows:

"American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association sends its fraternal greetings to the Convention of the Workers Party and wishes that real harmony be established at this convention. Our association with its 7,000 members always supported Party activities and especially the Daily Worker. Best wishes to the Sixth Convention. Central Committee."

Another telegram was sent by the Communist mine nucleus at Slickville, Pa., in District 5:

"Accept greetings to Sixth National Convention CP. Unity must be established in our Party only on correct political line."

The Progressive Butchers and Poultry Workers' Union of Greater New York telegraphed: "Workers (Communist) Party. We greet you at your 6th National Convention. We are fighting with you."

The speakers participating in the

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## URGE WOMEN TO DEFEND U.S.S.R.

C.P. Women Delegates  
Hit Reformism

Calling on working women of the United States to rally to the defense of the Soviet Union and join the fight against Imperialist war, women delegates to the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party greet the women workers of America in the following statement issued for International Women's Day:

"The women delegates to the Sixth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, the American Section of the Communist International," the statement says, "greet the working women of America on the occasion of the International Women's Day, March 8, 1929, which marks the beginning of greater struggles in fighting the imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union, the only Workers' and Peasants' Republic. We

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## 7 WORKERS HURT IN 'L' SMASH UP

Seven workers, six of them women, were injured in the second elevated line crash of the week, when a northbound local train crashed the rear of another northbound train on the Third Ave. line, near the 133rd St. station, shortly after noon yesterday.

The reason for the crash is reported as "undetermined."

Suffering from lacerations, abrasions, confusion and shock, the injured were treated by a doctor from the Lincoln Hospital.

An effort is now being made to organize the workers of the plant.

## Working Women Play Leading Role in the Struggles of Labor

By KATE GITLOW.

Again the international vanguard of the workers takes account of what was accomplished during the past year in the way of organizing and educating the proletarian women to take their place with the class-conscious workers of the world; to carry on the struggle for the emancipation of the workers of all toiling peoples, for the overthrow of the capitalist dictatorship and for the establishment of a workers' dictatorship. The year 1928 has made history for the working women in the United States.

The active participation of women in the New Bedford textile strike will take up considerable space in the history of the textile workers' struggles, where, together with the men, they have vigorously resisted

the wage cuts and speed-up system introduced by the textile employers. Women textile workers have fought bravely against the betrayals of the labor bureaucrats of the textile unions. The women have not only shown their ability during the strike on the picket lines, where they resisted police clubbings and arrests, but they have also played an important role in the formation of the New Textile Union, under the leadership of the left wing.

Participate in Struggle.

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# Rockefeller and DuPont Knock Out Stewart and Childs; Big Finance Tightens Grip

## MUTINOUS OIL BARON OUSTED BY TWO TO ONE

### Powder Maker Agents Crush Chain Builder

WHITING, Indiana, March 7.—Rockefeller has won back the Standard Oil of Indiana. The votes will not be officially tabulated for some time. Col. Stewart, Rockefeller's rebellious vassal, manager of the Indiana company, concedes the victory to the Rockefeller dynasty.

In a meeting surcharged with personal recriminations between the two oil giants the shareholders voted to elect in his place Wm. Merriam Burton, former president of the company and inventor of the patented process for "cracking" crude oil.

The general atmosphere was that of a Rotary Club. Stewart called the speakers and officers by their nicknames as he introduced them. But then the fight began.

The Memorial Building which was built with \$600,000 of Rockefeller funds was closely guarded against anyone entering who did not own stock or carry a proxy of a stockholder.

The stage in the auditorium was flanked with leather chairs and a microphone to carry the voices of the wrangling financiers to all parts of the building, to the lounge rooms and gymnasiums where the overflow crowd was to be seated.

The trouble between Rockefeller and Stewart, which Rockefeller camouflaged as a "purity campaign" because of Stewart's connection with Teapot Dome, was really over the Indiana company's insistence on competing with Rockefeller owned oil companies in Kentucky, Spain, and the Near East.

Rockefeller, as a stockholder in Standard Oil of Indiana, was also disgruntled over Stewart's alliance with Sinclair in the Teapot Dome business.

**History of Crime.**  
In November, 1921, Stewart aided Sinclair to form the Continental Trading and Oil Co., which bought oil from A. E. Humphreys of Texas at \$1.50 a barrel and sold it to Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co. and Prairies Oil and Gas Co., immediately for \$1.75. A profit of \$3,000,000 was created, of which Stewart is said to have got \$700,000. Some of the rest was used to bribe cabinet officers and other officials and the rest just disappeared. Stewart was tried for perjury and contempt of the Senate during the investigation but could not be convicted.

**Barber Votes Childs Out.**

William Childs, founder and owner of the \$37,000,000 string of Childs' restaurants, was thrown out of control by heavier money bags yesterday, in the annual stockholders' meeting in New York. It is known that DuPont capital, entrusted to action to a stockholder named William F. Barber, held proxies and owned stock outright to the amount of 60 per cent of the total, and voted in its own board of directors and the officials that Childs discharged a few months ago.

The Childs' restaurants, which cater to the struggling gentile lower middle-class, professionals and white collar slaves trying to be "respectable" make ordinarily about \$2,000,000 a year profits, but less lately, because of Childs' attempt to turn vegetarian. This was used against him in the fight for proxies.

## RALLY TO AID SUMMIT STRIKE

### Meeting in Newark at 8 o'clock Tonight

Workers of Newark are called upon to attend a mass meeting where plans for aiding the silk strikers of Summit, N. J., will be worked out. The meeting, to be held under the joint auspices of the National Textile Workers Union and the International Labor Defense, will be held at the Workers Progressive Center, 93 Mercer St., Newark, N. J., at 8 o'clock tonight. Prominent speakers will address the gathering.

The silk strikers in Summit have been waging a heroic battle for many months against the silk bosses of that city. The small town authorities, anxious to protect their open-shop "benefactors" and very agile in offering the local police and courts for the use of the bosses, have been conducting a vicious terror of arrests and jailings.

Recently, the National Textile Workers Union took over leadership of the strike. The union's leadership was fought by the workers, who had ordered the traitorous officials of the Associated Silk Workers Union out of the situation. The N. T. W. is mobilizing all its strength behind the fight of the workers there.

In bourgeois society, living labor is not a means to increase accumulated labor, in Communist society, accumulated labor is not a means to a man, to a party, to promote the existence of the laborer—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## Militant Fighters in the Dressmakers' Strike



An enthusiastic meeting of striking dressmakers. Women workers, who form a majority in the dress trade, have been among the most militant fighters in the strike. They have refused to be cowed by the police and many of them have been arrested on the picket line.

## The American Women Workers and the Revolutionary Struggle

By JULIET STUART POYNTZ.

INTERNATIONAL Women's Day is a world-wide mobilization of working women, a demonstration of international solidarity in the struggle of labor against the capitalist offensive in all countries, against imperialism and the war danger.

Millions of working women will be represented in the meetings and demonstrations that take place in all countries in the International Women's Day campaign on March 8th and during the entire month of March. They will come together on the call of the Communist International as the revolutionary vanguard of the great masses of working women toiling in the factories and workshops under terrible conditions of exploitation, working at home bearing and rearing their children in a struggle with destitution and the ever-growing cost of living.

In the year 1929, International Women's Day is a demonstration of tremendous import. The world crisis of capitalism is broadening and deepening. The imperialist rivalry of the great capitalist powers for markets, for world trade, for financial domination, is growing ever more intense and leading inevitably to another world conflict, while within each country capitalist rationalization brings a greatly intensified speed-up in the factories and a reduction in the standards of labor, wage cuts, lengthening of hours and the open shop drive.

**Force Women to Factories.**  
Capitalist rationalization, the increased mechanization of industry and the growing importance of unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the labor force is drawing women workers into industry in ever-increasing numbers, while the worsening conditions of the working class in general; growing impoverishment, wage cuts, unemployment, are forcing women out of the home into the shops and factories. The number of women wage earners in America has increased from 8,000,000 in 1910 to probably about 12,000,000 today. In clerical occupations and trades they constitute more than half of all the workers, while in industry they are from 25 to 30 per cent and continually increasing. Married women and mothers are an ever larger proportion of the women workers, already 2,000,000 in 1929 and today much more.

**Do Work Men Did.**  
Women workers during the last world war took the places of men at work never before performed by women—in the heavy industry and industries manufacturing war materials, steel, rubber, auto, airplane, etc. In the present period of rationalization and preparation for new wars women workers are on the increase in all the heavy industries and are ever more exploited; they will play an all important role there in the event of a war.

The great masses of the women wage-earners in America are working in this land of Hooverian "prosperity" under terrible conditions of exploitation, under-payment and over-work. Starvation wages are the rule everywhere. More than half the working women in leading industrial states get less than \$10 to \$15 a week, while in the textile states of the South, half get less than \$8 and \$9 a week—wages of \$5, \$6 and \$7 are common everywhere.

Irregular and seasonal employment, especially prevalent in industries employing women, reduce these starvation wages still further, while lengthening of unlimited hours and speed-up are universal. So-called labor legislation for the protection of women workers, laws limiting hours and night work, minimum wage laws, etc., have proven a farce in capitalist America, as also anti-child-labor laws and measures for protection of working mothers. Social insurance is non-existent. Unlimited and unrestrained exploitation of women workers is the rule everywhere.

**Bosses Cutting Wage.**  
The employers, however, are conducting a drive today to pare away even these miserable conditions. Wage cuts are the rule in all industries employing women and especially in textiles. Systematic drives to lengthen hours and wipe out labor legislation are being conducted by

the employers, aided by the bourgeois feminists of the Woman's Party. Minimum wage laws for women were wiped out by the supreme court. Everywhere hours are being lengthened, new "efficiency" systems installed to intensify labor, to introduce bonus and piece-work systems and set up standards of production. The number of looms assigned a textile worker is being doubled and tripled. The travelling belt or conveyor system introduced in many factories keeps the worker jumping to work at top speed.

**Women Unorganized.**  
The employers in their attack place reliance upon the unorganized condition of the women workers in America where only about 2 per cent are in unions as compared with 10 per cent in England and 25 per cent in Germany. And where the women workers have organized or are organizing, as in the needle trades and the textile industry, the employers have undertaken a drive to smash the unions and defeat the strikes with the aid of the traitorous A. F. of L. and socialist officialdom.

The American Federation of Labor not only neglects the organization of unorganized women workers but it places every obstacle in their path. And its petty-bourgeois appendage, the Women's Trade Union League, follows the same policy. The close combination of reactionary forces, the government with its court injunctions and police, the corrupt A. F. of L. and socialist bureaucracy, the open shop employers, are all driving toward the same end, to prevent working women from organizing and to smash their unions when they do organize.

The drive of the Zartsky International to smash the Millinery Workers' Union, of the Sigman International against the dressmakers, of the Shipacoff-Waldman socialist gang against the paper box makers, of the Eatty clique against the New Bedford textile strikers; these are all activities in the offensive of bosses and bureaucrats against women workers' organizations.

**T.U.E.L. to Organize Them.**  
The organization of unorganized women workers thus becomes the task of the Left wing and its leader, the T.U.E.L. and is only possible in the new unions which are being built in the present struggles of the women workers.

The offensive of the employers finds an ever-increasing determination for struggle on the part of the women workers as is shown by their heroic resistance in the New Bedford strike and by their determined struggles in the needle trades, by the participation of women in the miners' strikes in the most violent struggles.

The working women in these struggles have shown themselves to be brave and persevering fighters meeting the attacks of the police, gangsters, and mounted constabulary on the picket line, conducting street demonstrations, undergoing arrest and prison sentences—organizing relief and defense.

This growing mood for struggle among the masses of unorganized women workers opens new possibilities for the building of new militant unions. The fighting spirit shown by the women workers in strikes and on the picket line and in the persistent struggle to maintain these organizations is the necessary basis on which the new fighting unions must be built. It is from such struggles in the dressmakers' strike that the new unions in the needle trades and the textile industry have grown. The task is now to utilize the fighting spirit of the women workers, their mood for resistance to the bosses' drive, to widen and strengthen these new unions and build them on a broad mass foundation.

**Special Apparatus.**  
The organization drive to organize the unorganized women workers must be extended to other industries and particularly to the heavy industries and those manufacturing war materials, to those which like the auto industry are particularly subject to capitalist rationalization. The Trade Union Educational League

must develop a special apparatus for this task of organization, a special department and committee for work among women, with propaganda literature and organizational forms adopted to their needs. Working women's delegate conferences must be built on the basis of factory circles to draw in unorganized women workers, to train them in the class struggle and lay the basis for union organization.

The struggles of working women in the industrial field and around issues of immediate importance to the workers such as the high cost of living, labor defense and relief, etc., must be linked up with the wider political issues, with the struggle of the workers against the capitalist system as a whole, against capitalist imperialism and the growing menace of war.

**Fight Pacifist Illusions.**  
Working women as the objects of the worst exploitation under the regime of capitalist imperialism and rationalization, as the mothers of the working class which is used as cannon fodder for capitalist wars, as the tools of capitalism for the manufacture of war materials and munitions, have the most powerful interests in fighting the imperialist war system. And they are coming to realize that it is only by determined revolutionary struggle that this system and its wars can be wiped out.

Working women must combat the illusions of pacifism and reformism, of class collaboration and social peace with which the capitalists are trying to neutralize the great revolutionary force of the working women masses. The bourgeois feminist and pacifist women's organizations as well as those which are openly fascist and reactionary, are all united on a platform of national defense and official pacifism, support of the League of Nations, the World Court, the Kellogg peace pact and all the pacifist apparatus of imperialism. Working women's organizations must take up a determined struggle against these pacifist smoke screens for the coming war and against the efforts of the bourgeoisie women to corrupt and mislead the working women into the pacifist camp.

The Communist Parties of all countries recognize their special task in mobilizing and winning for the class struggle the masses of working women, the oppressed and backward sections of the working class. And working women, as they develop class-consciousness realize that they can free themselves only through a revolutionary struggle against the whole capitalist system. They find leadership for such a struggle only in the Communist International, the defender of the most exploited and oppressed, the organizer of the unorganized masses, the leader of the world proletariat, men and women, in the conflict with world capitalism, in the struggle against the war danger and the capitalist offensive.

Working women have always been a revolutionary force of prime importance. It was the revolutionary energy of the working women of Paris demanding bread, that struck the first vital blow in the French revolution. Working women worked and fought and died side by side with working men, in the Paris Commune. Working women have played a heroic part in the Russian revolution, fighting in the vanguard against czarism and the bourgeoisie, struggling against famine, blockade and civil war, toiling and building in the construction of the new socialist society. Chinese women workers have been massacred by the thousands by the cut-throats of imperialism.

**Women Chief Victims.**  
Working women are the chief victims of capitalist society with its inhuman exploitation, its prostitution, its exhaustion of woman and child life, its brutal oppression and terror, its machinery of universal war and destruction. Working women are therefore a tremendous potential revolutionary force. Their freedom and their future, and that of their children, are bound up with the social revolution, and as Comrade Lenin said, "The revolution is impossible without the support of

## LOVESTONE IN CEC REPORT ON PARTY'S WORK

### Negro Workers Head Two Commissions

(Continued from Page One)  
discussion were Frank Borah, anti-thracite miner, who was applauded vociferously when he urged the delegates to stand solidly behind the present Central Executive Committee. Applause greeted his statement that although he was unable to express himself in the best English, he knew how to fight in the class struggle and how to express his support of a leadership deserving the unfailing loyalty of every Party member because of its correct political line.

Andanov, a worker from District 7 (Cleveland) also declared his complete support of the Party leadership and urged the ending of the factional struggle. Di Santo spoke on the role of the South in the economic life of the country and in the coming imperialist war. His speech ended with the same sentiment regarding the CEC as was expressed by the other speakers.

When Lovestone entered he was greeted by prolonged cheering, clapping, waving of banners and the singing of the International. His report, which combined two points on the agenda—1) the report of the CEC on the political and economic situation, the activities of the Party and the tasks facing it; and 2) the report on the Right danger and Trotskyism—lasted three hours and was a most thorough account of the subjects it covered. Due to the importance of this report and the impossibility of covering it in a few paragraphs, it will be printed in full beginning in a day or two.

The fifth business session of the Convention opened last night at 8:30 p. m., with William J. White, steel worker, in the chair. The session opened with the report of the Young Workers (Communist) League by Herbert Zern, secretary of the League. Following his report, which will be printed in a later issue of the Daily Worker, was discussion by the delegates on this report and on that made the previous evening by Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Party, on the political and economic situation and the activities and tasks of the Party. Publication of this latter report will begin in the Daily Worker soon.

the great masses of working women.

The bourgeoisie realizes the importance of working women as a revolutionary factor and is using every possible method to delude them and turn them aside from the revolutionary path. The church is one of the chief instruments of befuddlement, and its influence over great masses of the most backward working women, particularly in America, is a dangerous reactionary force.

The schools and the strong influence exerted by them on the family through the children, the bourgeoisie press, the "movies" and the radio, the women's organizations, pacifist and patriotic, all these influences are being used to keep back the working women from the revolutionary struggle.

**Socialists Try to Betray.**  
The socialist party, which long since abandoned all pretense at leading the working women in the class struggle, is now seeking to revive its influence over them. The Brussels International socialist conference this year, as well as the American socialist party convention, have taken steps to win over the working women to their false slogans of reformism and pacifism.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America has a great task under these conditions to win the masses of the working women for the revolutionary class struggle and for the Party. The leading task of the Party in the work among women, is to organize them for the struggle against the war danger and imperialism and against pacifist illusions. The working women must recognize the necessity of a revolutionary struggle against the war danger and the transformation of capitalist war into civil war, for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

The Workers (Communist) Party must devote all efforts, during the International Women's Day Campaign in the month of March, to laying the foundation for work among the broad masses of working women, to building up an effective Party apparatus for this purpose in all districts, to conducting an ideological campaign, to convince all Party members of the importance of this work. All remnants of prejudice against work among women must be done away with in the Party, all remains of social democratic views in underestimating the importance of women's work. Energetic efforts must be made to reach women in industry particularly, to penetrate large factories in which women are employed, to draw them into shop nuclei, to organize factory circles and working women's delegate conferences, to build new fighting unions including women workers, Industrial women must be drawn into the Party and into the leadership of the Party and its women's work, which must be proletarianized

## Women Athletes of the Workers' Republic



Women workers in the Soviet Union are learning the importance of building their bodies. At the Spartakiade in Moscow last year the performances of women athletes were outstanding. Photo shows the finish of one of the races.

## THE CHINESE WOMEN AND THE REVOLUTION

By J. CHAN.

Sharing the common fate with their sisters in other countries, the Chinese women have since time immemorial been ruthlessly oppressed economically, politically, socially, intellectually, and otherwise. They were bound from cradle to grave by cruel customs and absurd conventions which, for instance, demand that a girl when young must obey her parents, when married must obey her husband, and in case her husband died, must obey her son. Again, as a wife, the Chinese woman was liable to be divorced by her husband on any of the following grounds: disobedience to husbands, parents, bareness, adultery, envy, incurable disease, talkativeness, and theft. And divorce of course was absolutely a one-sided affair. A myriad, such instances may be enumerated. In short, the Chinese women have been an oppressed and exploited class.

The causes for this are not far to seek. Old conservative philosophy, superstitious religion, blind public opinion, all have been responsible for the dirty deal given to the Chinese women. But fundamentally, the reason has been economic. It was the economic dependence of the Chinese women on their husbands that kept them in feudal subjection and exploitation.

**New Era.**  
But a new era has been opened up in the life of women in China. After the war, industrialism has had a steady growth in the Middle Kingdom. New ideology, radical thoughts have penetrated the wall of dead tradition, and there has awakened a new generation of womanhood. Nowadays thousands of girls have left their kitchens or study in schools, their work in factories and harem and are being used to keep back the working women from the revolutionary struggle.

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first signal of revolt of the younger generation against the old.

At the same time, thousands of women began to pour into factories and work side by side with men. In 1922, during the Hongkong seamen's strike, which was the first successful proletarian revolt against capitalists and imperialists in China, the Chinese women gave moral and material support to the strikers. The Chinese women, both workers and students, played a very important role in the textile workers' strike in 1925, a strike that was followed by the notorious massacre of May 30th in Shanghai, and the Sha Men massacre near Canton. These massacres were conducted by the British imperialists, in which hundreds of Chinese workers were murdered in cold blood. Many of the strikers were women. In the same eventful year, the famous Hongkong strike took place. In this strike, the Chinese women helped not only with propaganda but with financial and material contributions. When the Kuomintang began its campaign against the Peking government in 1926, the Chinese women, thinking that the Kuomintang would fight against imperialism and capitalism, joined in the campaign with cheer and hope. They served not only as nurses, clerks and secretaries, but acted also as propagandists, organizers, and even in the actual fighting.

**Betrayed by Kuomintang.**  
But their hope was not realized. After the Nationalists turned their back definitely on the revolutionary movement, and began to conciliate with capitalists and imperialists, the Chinese realized that in order to fight against oppression and exploitation, they must fight with the workers and peasants. Many young Chinese women are now loyal and daring comrades. During the Canton uprising many women workers were arrested and killed by the reactionary militarists who treated women Communists in the most barbarous manner. It was reported that more than five hundred women workers fell in the uprising. But the white terror still failed to stop the revolutionary movement of the young Chinese women. They keep on working for the revolution.

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# NEGRO WORKING WOMEN MUST BE CLASS FIGHTERS

### Bosses Will Try to Use Them for Slavery

(Continued from Page One) ... to improve their conditions and fight the employers. Race consciousness must be replaced by class consciousness. Negro workers must broaden their outlook to the labor movement and must have a conception of the class struggle as a whole and the international struggle against capitalist imperialism, led by the Communist International.

### Negro Women and War.

Persistent effort must be made to develop in the Negro woman worker real working class ideology, especially now on the eve of a new war, in the coming war, as in the last world war, Negro women will be drawn into industry in large numbers and also into political support of the war-making imperialist government. Today, Negro working women throughout the United States are better trained in industry and have a wider political experience than ten years ago and are therefore a more weighty factor in the great struggles that are developing. With the growing class consciousness and political awakening of white women workers, capitalist bosses will seek to use Negro women as strikebreakers on a greater scale than before, while imperialist politicians will use all means to win their support for capitalism in the imperialist war.

The duty of the class conscious Negro, therefore, is to teach the oppressed Negro women workers the true nature of capitalism and imperialism, and to show them that this is a struggle of class and race, that the working class in America is composed of black and white together, that imperialism is a common enemy of all workers, and that in case of war, black and white working women, must stand together firmly organized and united to the end of strangling imperialism. At the same time, they, their white sisters, must give assistance to the capitalist oppressors everywhere, in the shop, in the street, in political campaigns, and fight together under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party, the only defender of the oppressed colonial and racial minorities. The class struggle is one that struggle in which all the workers are involved together, and which the Negro women in America are a factor of prime importance.

# WORKING WOMEN ACTIVE IN FIGHT

### Play Leading Role in Labor's Struggles

(Continued from Page One) ... role in the establishment of a new Trade Union Workers Industrial Union. The success of the present dressmakers' strike, which is under the leadership of the Left wing, will mean a great deal toward the development of the future labor movement. As in 1909, so now Local 22 of the dressmakers' union is foremost in the fight to organize the organized and to bring back union conditions. They are not only interested in organizing the dressmakers, but their aim is to organize all the needle trades workers and bring back the union conditions which were destroyed by the Right wing leadership. The proletarian women (wives of workers) are burdened at home, as a result of the wage cuts, speed-up system, unemployment, etc. They are faced with the high cost of living, poor housing, high rents, in order to make ends meet, thousands of workers' wives are forced to leave their homes and children to enter shops and factories, where they are compelled to work under the most horrible conditions, with the result that their children

# Working and Peasant Women of Soviet Union at the First Congress



A gathering of women who participated in the first congress of working and peasant women of Soviet Russia held in 1918. Not content with merely passing laws granting women full social and economic equality, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organized a Department for Work Among Women, which has as its task the raising of the cultural level of the hitherto oppressed mass of toiling women. In the foreground are, from left to right, Moyra, head of the International Women's Secretariat of the Communist International, Ulyanova, sister of Lenin and in charge of Worker and Peasant Correspondence, and Artuchina, head of the Department for Work Among Women.

# Women and Children in the Next Imperialist War

By EDITH RUDQUIST.

A new mass slaughter is being prepared. Otherwise why should the imperialists ratify Kellogg "peace" pacts, pass the cruiser bill, get disturbed over the British influence in our Federal Reserve Board, etc.? These acts and many others lead to and at the same time attempt to shield the plans for the bloody massacre of workers.

### Workshop Cities.

Chicago's women workers should know that each day when they go to work they are part of the mighty industrial army turning out material for the killing of other workers. In this city and its vicinity are centered some of the most important industries from a war point of view. Steel, electrical, chemical industries, light manufacturing and assembling plants, to mention only a few. These factories are modern, equipped with the latest patented devices for "labor saving" and speed-up. Here toil thousands and thousands of workers, a great percentage of which are women and girls. They are experienced, every nerve keyed up to the most terrific speed of the efficiency system. Little do most of them suspect that the work they turn out each day is part of the United States war machine, these girls working at the drills, the lathes, punch presses, the assemblers, etc. We must not forget the other factories that can, almost overnight, be transformed into full-fledged war production plants.

### "No 'Civilian' Population."

Chicago is a citadel of the American imperialists. It must be specially protected from the enemy, within and without. The next war will not be fought mainly in trenches; there will be no Hindenburg in the old sense, no "civilian population," no women and children, no non-combatants to take into account. Slaughtering devices now consist of deadly gases, fumes, all easily stored in bombs, etc., ready to be dropped from aeroplanes. A few of these will exterminate a whole city in a few hours. The whole population is the enemy. To stop the

and homes lack the proper care. Such conditions prevail in the richest country in the world, the United States of America. These proletarian women have realized that their interests are closely connected with the men and women in the factories and shops. The workers as a whole are beginning to realize that in order to be able to better their conditions the proletarian women in the shop and factory and in the home must be drawn into the class struggle. Progress Shown. In the past few years we have witnessed great activities amongst working women. We find that

# Form Special Organizations to Teach USSR Women Labor

By RASUMOVA.

On the first anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution the first Congress of working and peasant women was held in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The Soviet government, as yet young and not quite strong, had for the first time appealed to the masses of toiling women to take up the defense of the October gains from the onslaught of numerous enemies. The task of the first congress was to arouse the masses of toiling women, to cause them to be active, and to direct their efforts into the channel of socialist construction.

In the course of ten years the working and peasant women have been able to furnish many more useful and necessary workers in the country than could be dreamed of in the first years of the Revolution. Even the most oppressed, the toiling women of the East, were called in to take part in the building of Socialism.

The first congress of working and peasant women noted in its resolution that the working women should have no special women's organizations, because the working woman has the same aim and purposes as the rest of the proletariat. Yet, in view of the backwardness of the masses of toiling women, the congress recognized the necessity of carrying on increased agitation and propaganda among the women. To this end there were organized, soon after the congress, the special commissions for propaganda and agitation among the women at the Central Committee of the Communist Party and at the local Party committees.

In 1919 these commissions were reorganized into departments for activity among working and peasant women, or the Women's Departments. The Women's Departments are still necessary today as indispensable apparatus of the Party for the purpose of attracting the working and peasant women to the building of Socialism, and for training them to take part in the government of the country. Now, on the tenth anniversary of the Party's work among women, we find the full realization of the watchword given out by Lenin in his speech at the first congress of working and peasant women, that "every kitchen maid should learn how to govern the country."

During the past period there were considerable successes made in attracting the working and peasant women to all branches of socialist construction. In the composition of the urban Soviets the percentage of women has grown from 5.7% in 1922 to 21.3% in 1927, and in the rural Soviets from 1.5% in 1922 to 11.8% in 1927; in the composition of the Central Committees of the trade unions the increase was from 4.2% in 1925 to 10.2% in 1927; in the composition of provincial councils of trade unions, the increase was from 6% in 1923 to 15.5% in 1927; on the factory committees, from 14.4% in 1923 to 18.5% in 1927; among shareholders of consumer cooperatives we find now 1,332,000 working women and 782,000 peasant women.

It is with great difficulty that the Eastern women are attracted to the cooperatives. The greatest success has been achieved in attracting the women to the cooperatives in Uzbekistan by establishing special cooperative stores for women. On January 1, 1927, there were 42 stores with a membership of about 5,000 Uzbek women. In Turkmenistan in 1926 there were 7,000 women members, and in 1928 there were already 15,000.

The first congress adopted a series of important decisions on the question of the emancipation of women. The first concern of the Soviet authorities was to alleviate the burden of motherhood, to secure to the infant the conditions of normal growth, and to the mother the conditions for working without impairing her health.

The network of institutions for the protection of motherhood and childhood in the towns has grown with the active assistance of the working and peasant women, so that by 1927 there were 1,838 institutions of this kind. In late years the peasant women have been attracted to the establishment of summer creches, of which there were in the summer of 1928

# Against Imperialism! LONG HOURS, LOW PAY FOR NEGRO LAUNDRY SLAVES



Just as in the days of the Revolution, the women of the Soviet Union are ready to fight side by side with the men for the defense of the proletarian fatherland. Above is Comrade Nesterova, of Sverdlovsk, USSR, who is the best shot in the city.

Girls, Women Driven Mercilessly

By MARY ADAMS.

Reprinted from the Negro Champion To my question, "How are the conditions in your laundry?" I received a flood of protests and complaints from the Negro girls and women working in this particular laundry.

Conditions are terrible and well nigh intolerable, they all agreed. The pay is miserable. They get on an average about \$12 a week. In addition, they are never sure of what's in their pay envelopes. They are constantly docked and never told for what reason. In fact, they simply get what the boss feels like handing out each particular pay day.

### Slave 12-Hour Day.

"Our hours are not fixed. We understand we should go home at six. We start work at seven in the morning, but often have to stay until seven at night, and several times we were worked until eleven. We had no extra pay for this overtime.

"I have never been able to get a definite agreement about wages," added a dignified woman, the best worker in the place, I was told. "When I came I told the boss I had been getting \$18 a week. He said, 'All right, come on. I will do the right thing by you.' But at no time have I received more than \$15. He always puts me off with promises when I approach him on the subject."

Miserable wages, long hours, overtime without pay, uncertainty of pay and many other evils are the rule in the laundries.

### Need Leadership.

These conditions must be changed. These girls and women show a desire to do something definite. They lack leadership. The Workers (Communist) Party and the American Negro Labor Congress must supply this leadership. The Congress has helped to organize and give leadership to Negro workers in other industries. We must supply leadership and inspiration to the thousands of Negro workers who are being exploited under the most damnable and inhuman conditions in the laundries of this city.

# OBSERVE INT'L WOMEN'S DAY

(Continued from Page One)

into the unorganized fields of working women.

### Phila. Meet March 22.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—International Women's Day will be celebrated in Philadelphia by a mass meeting Friday, March 22, 8 p. m., at Boslover Hall, 701 Pine St., under the auspices of the Women's Department of the Workers (Communist) Party.

### Boston Celebrates March 17.

BOSTON, March 7.—International Women's Day will be celebrated here March 17 with a mass meeting at Robert Burns Hall, 53 Berkeley St., under the auspices of the New England Federation of Working Class Women and the Workers (Communist) Party.

Other mass meetings in celebration of International Women's Day will take place as follows:

Rochester, N. Y., March 10, 7:30 p. m., at Lithuanian Hall.

Warren, Ohio, March 17, 2 p. m., at Association Hall.

Youngstown, Ohio, March 17, 7 p. m., 369 East Federal St.

factories there are now women red directors, promoted by the working women, who enjoy esteem and affection of the mass of the workers. In the villages there is great respect today for women chairmen of rural Soviets who have recommended themselves by their efficient work. On June 23, 1928, a resolution was adopted by the Party to take a definite course towards promoting women Communists, particularly working women, to leading activity. We now have women in the position of chairman of district executive committees, members of the boards of the People's Commissariats, and of responsible leaders in Party work.

# ROSA LUXEMBURG FOUGHT BOSS WAR

### Exposed Treachery of Social-Democrats

(Continued from Page One)

ingly called and known to the German masses among whom she worked most of her life, realized full well the treacherous role played by the social reformists and the labor bureaucrats who betrayed the working class to their exploiters, the capitalists, thru fooling them with revolutionary phrases, and carried on an unrelenting fight against them. In burning words she exposed their role in the last world war: "Shamed, dishonored, wading in blood and dripping with filth, thus capitalist society stands. Not as we usually see it, playing the role of peace and righteousness, of order, of philosophy, of ethics, but as a roaring beast, as an orgy of anarchy, as a pestilential breath, devastating culture and humanity—so it appears in all its hideous nakedness. And in the midst of this orgy a world tragedy has occurred: the capitulation of the social democracy. It forgot all its principles, its pledges, the decision of international congresses, just at the moment when they should have found their application."

### Many Follow Her.

Rosa Luxemburg was only one example of the brave women fighters which the proletarian struggle has produced. And her assassination brought whole regiments of additional proletarian women into the army which the social traitors of Germany sought to destroy by taking her life. Her last written words are characteristic of the unflinching fighter she was and urge the working class on to final victory in spite of defeats which may be temporarily suffered by them.

### "Order reigns in Berlin! You senseless thugs! Your 'order' is built on sand. The revolution will rise tomorrow bristling to the heights, and will to your terror sound forth the trumpet call: 'I was, I am, I am to be!'"

### Lesson of Solidarity.

To the working women of the United States this means—must mean—in answer to the war preparations of the mightiest imperialist power of all, American imperialism, a firm solidarity with the rest of the toiling population regardless of race, nation, or sex, a strengthening of the unorganized, entering the ranks of the most advanced guard of the proletariat in the U. S. A., the Workers (Communist) Party of America, in order to begin now the preparation for turning the coming war into a civil war—a war against the employers and for the establishment of a working class government.

# THE HERITAGE OF A TEXTILE WORKER'S CHILD

By a Woman Worker Correspondent

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—As one passes thru this typical New England textile town of 11,000 population (Easthampton, Mass.), the first impression will be favorable. Truly, a beautiful town. Homes are neat and outward appearance, set well back from the street, with lawns, trees and shrubbery around.

Most of these homes are the so-called company houses—property of the West Boylston and Hampton companies. Though of good outward appearance—they are like leeches in winter time, when winds come howling through the thin walls. Most of the houses were built during the war boom, when the expansion of the mills made housing shortage very acute. In these hastily-thrown-together homes mill lives live.

So amidst this beauty the textile workers are suffering from cold, want and destitution. Recent rationalization has added more to the suffering as many family hands

were thrown out of employment. Textile workers children see no happy childhood, as the mills are only too glad to hire cheap labor which these children furnish. Want at home forces them young, at the age of 14, in the mill.

### School Children Hungry, Ill.

My child often spoke of children in her grade in school being so hungry, that they begged for a bite of lunch or a drink of milk from those that had. Here in school, if one has 35c to pay in advance for a 10 days' supply of milk, a half pint is delivered daily by the milk man during recess period.

Naturally the child's statements were taken lightly until recently when she became ill. Stopping at school to tell the teacher of her illness, I mentioned that she can give the milk due my child to some needy tot.

She sighed and said, "Quite a lot of these children come to school without any breakfast. That makes them cross and hard to manage. In my class at least 6 are tubercular

children." She called upon several of them to stand up. They looked like little old men and women. Sallow complexion, puny or bodies. Though they were 7 or thereabouts years of age, yet one could easily take them for 4 or 5 years old.

### "I wish the town would supply lunch for those tots," the teacher continued sympathetically.

That this was not the whole solution as yet in this country I did not argue with her. It would have taken a long while to explain to this bourgeois servant the solution of this question. I merely mentioned that there is a country, a Soviet Russia where such matters are taken care of by the state.

To think that the ill tubercular children are permitted to be in classes with all the rest, where there is danger of others contracting the dread disease is a crime which only a capitalist state does not see. These children should be sent to institutions provided for that purpose under best medical care.

### Different Where Workers Rule.

In Soviet Russia, the children yet unborn are booked to be physically well. The working mothers are given a special protection and sci-

entific studies of her condition are made free of charge before childbirth. They are provided with special food and medical care. They receive two months' vacation before and after childbirth. Each factory has special day nurseries equipped with best care and are considered part of the factory.

The factories there are planned with best care for the protection of workers. It is their home during the working hours and their welfare is the first consideration. It is no wonder that "Pravda" states that the health and growth of present youth in Soviet Russia has increased to 6 per cent.

### Women In U. S. Should Awaken.

Such are the facts against our mills and factories in U. S. A. They demonstrate the necessity of mobilization of working women in the fighting workers unions (the National Textile Workers Union, etc.), and drawing them politically into the vanguard of the working class Communist Party.

—ANNE ALDEN.



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# Great Speed-Up for Girl Slaves in Department Stores, Says Woman Correspondent

## WORK HOURS OVERTIME FOR LESS THAN \$1

### Prizes Part of Scheme of Companies

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
Thousands of girls and women workers are employed in the department stores of this big city; thousands of them are exploited daily under the artificial lights of the basements and other floors.

I have worked in the department store system for several years and many of my experiences are worth while mentioning, for they are the experiences of other slaves.

#### Must Make "Quota."

The average salesgirl gets \$14 a week for the whole six days, including the miserable commission. Stores like Gimbel's have a system whereby each girl has to make a certain quota before she can get any commission. The hours are from 8:40 till 6 o'clock—45 minutes for lunch, and when there is a special sale in the department we only get 20 minutes. The nights before the sale we have to stay in sometimes as late as 9 and 10 o'clock. On such nights you are not even given a supper.

It's only on inventory nights when we have to stay in sometimes as many as five nights a week, that we get a ham sandwich which is left over from the fountain counter. I nearly forgot that we also get paid 75 cents for five extra hours. This twice a year for inventory.

#### Prizes for Speed-Up.

The speed-up system is well organized. You make your commission at the expense of your fellow-workers. If during the day you don't grab sales from your fellow-worker, the buyer is after you. Prizes are offered for the biggest sales. The girls are afraid to go off the floor for a moment, because they may lose some sales and hence their job.

Why, they even hold all kinds of meetings, either in the morning before you start fixing and dusting the counters, or in the evening. Here the buyers tell us that we must break our last year record, our last month's record, our last week's record, etc. Their motto is sell, sell, sell even if you have to talk your lungs out. When the meetings are held in the mornings, every employee has to sign a slip to the effect that she must be in the store a half hour earlier than usual. But if you are late for some reason or other you are lucky to be allowed to work that day, and, of course, money is deducted even for 15 minutes' lateness.

I remember one day when I was sent home for coming in 10 minutes late. When I told the manager that the train was delayed, he said, "Go home and sleep and come back early the next day."

In such "respectable" places workers must wear "respectable" clothes. You are not allowed to wear colorful dresses, only black and navy clothes, so that you form a dark background for the goods you sell. You must smile to the customers. You must be "civil." You know we have a "respectable and selected clientele."

#### The House Organ.

The minds of the workers are "well taken care of." They put out a monthly magazine for which you have to pay. You read how to behave to the bosses; how the bosses spend their vacations; how to be a success in your department by working hard. They have dentists who fix your teeth at reduced rates—but not saying how. They have rest rooms and music. All this to make you feel that they are taking care of you and have your interest at heart.

#### Stool-Pigeons.

But their interests are always first and foremost. They make sure that they have an efficient spy system. The old faithful slaves are given two dollars a week extra for writing a little report each week about their fellow-workers. Besides these spies they have regular detectives watching the girls. And when you leave the store at night you have to show an open pocketbook.

They take more of your pay than they give you. By giving the employees a 10 per cent discount they induce them to buy things in the store. There is also a convenient charge account if you have no cash on hand. This means that one's salary reduces itself sometimes as low as \$5 a week.

"When you go on the vacation, why go to a strange place where you can get different psychology. Join our camp and enjoy the canned products. It is cheaper, too, only \$16 a week." So they tell us.

In this way the store again gets back the salary paid you. Because you have not much time to eat, you are compelled to eat at the store's lunchroom. The food is rotten and gravy is purposely made to cover the color of the meat and potatoes.

There will be no change for you slaves, unless you organize into one big union to fight the damned bosses. And join the only workers' party, the Communist Party, which fights for you.

F. M.  
The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## HOTEL MAID'S LIFE OF SLAVERY IS HELL; ABUSED BY CUSTOMER AND BOSS

By a Woman Worker Correspondent  
I work as a maid for the last 10 years, and I haven't got \$20 to my name.

The conditions for the hotel and apartment house slaves are unbearable. We work all week without a day off, for \$30 to \$50 a month. We clean all kinds of dirt. We get nothing to eat ex-

cept in some places we are allowed to have a cup of tea and a piece of bread. We have to stand all kinds of abuse, because we are fired if we don't.

Every one, from the big boss, to the customer and the unthinking bell hops even, drive us to death.

Many of us fall, and take the "easy money road." For if they

do not, the only prospect is a life of slavery, and then when they get old, they are worn out, and can get no more work. In old age, we have no money saved up. So you can understand why so many are driven on the streets.

Often, if we go in to clean a room, somebody is waiting inside to grab you, and if you holler, he complains to the management of

the house and you lose your job, and you have to tramp in the streets again.

It is awful when you think of what we have to stand for the few cents we get. Yet the boss class talks about "decency," although they are to blame when we go wrong.

We women are damned fools to allow them to do these things to

us; we are fools because we don't wake up and organize. If we were organized we could at least stop this abuse by defending ourselves through our union.

The city and the officials don't give a damn about us, if we complain about the treatment we get. "Oh, she's a maid! That means street-walker." So they say. I have a friend who is a wait-

ress and because she did not submit to a customer's rotten wish, he waited outside with a detective, and they locked her up, because he claimed she is a "bad woman." So that is our lot. Anything that happens, the working woman is the guilty one, in the eyes of the capitalist laws. If we now do not wake up and organize we will always be like dogs. MARY B.

## Women Workers Played Prominent Role in Big New Bedford Strike



The thousands of women who took part in the heroic six-months' strike of the New Bedford textile workers were among the most militant fighters in that great struggle. Photo shows one of the big strike parades in New Bedford in which women strikers played a prominent role.

## Gang Work Makes Life of Women Auto Slaves Hell

By SARAH VICTOR.

During the last world war when production of all kinds of munition and killing devices prospered, the woman was "talked into" the big factories in the name of "God," of patriotism, of democracy and, most of all, in the name of mother-love and mother-sacrifice. The woman proved herself very valuable even in the heavy industries. The captains rather liked to see the woman emancipated not only in casting votes, but also in casting iron.

#### Many Women Auto Slaves.

The woman worker is now an ordinary occurrence in the auto industry. But at "Briggs" and at "Hudson's" the woman worker has really reached the apex of the Women's Party conception of "equality" with the man worker. There the woman worker is given "full opportunity" to prove herself worthy to be on the same footing with the male worker. The speed-up system, the gang-work, that latest invention of converting sweat and blood of the worker into profits and gold for the boss without showing the whip held by him over the heads of his slaves. This devilish device is generously applied to the woman worker as well and as successfully as to the male worker.

#### Gang Work.

A group of women are doing a series of operations which complete a part of the auto. The production for the day, or the week is set for the whole group with a "bonus" (generally a mere fraction of the actual value produced) for over-production. The "gang" never knows how much their pay envelope will contain, and in order to get bigger pay individually, every member of the "gang" is trying her utmost to squeeze out the last drop of energy, not only of her own body, but also of her neighbor worker, simply because any slackening down of the co-worker means a loss to the "gang." No foreman is needed to annoy the worker, or to "interrupt"

her in her task of auto making. The slave-driver is invisible. Furthermore, the woman worker, herself a slave, is becoming a slave-driver at the same time, without being aware of the fact. And when one of the "gang" remains "obstinate" in being slow even after a "fair" warning from the next worker (Hey, there! Speed-up! Falling asleep? . . .), the "dangerous" member is removed, cut out from the body of the gang ruthlessly, and a new one put in instead. This "operation" is made by the "straw-boss," of course, and such "operations" are very frequent, as the woman worker is still as a woman apt to undergo certain "periods" in life. As a woman, the woman worker continues to have her "whims" of not feeling well once a month and other "foolishness" of motherhood and womanhood. . . . But what has all this got to do with the iron heel of the great god mammon? And Big Business is a great devotee to the "Almighty," for ever and ever. This is how the capitalists and their lackies such as the Women's Party understand "equality."

#### In the USSR.

Only the "Reds," the "Bolsheviks" in a "barbaric" country like the USSR have time and patience to "bother" with such "trifles" as special security for the woman worker while in certain conditions as woman and mother.

What do you, women auto workers, think? If you don't, it is to your sole benefit to start to think of your present situation as workers, and think of it good and hard, and after a good sensible thinking you will surely come to good sensible action.

The first and most fundamental step to better your conditions is ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## MAKE GOWNS OF RICH IN CELLARS

### Health of Workers Is Ruined

By a Woman Worker Correspondent

I wish to call your attention to the conditions of the women who slave in some of the Fifth Ave. and Madison Ave. shops where I have worked. I mean the shops where they sell high class, ready made gowns. We have to slave from fifty to sixty hours a week in these hell-holes, and work in dark cellars, which are so unsanitary that the health of the girl slaves is soon affected. The wages are miserable. The girls in these shops should be organized, the same as the dressmaker, because they are dressmakers, and I know that a fighting, progressive union would take the lead in getting better conditions for these slaves.

—E. S.

## Unemployment Grows for British Workers

LONDON, March 7.—The ministry of labor has announced that the total number of persons on the registers of employment exchanges, which are the bureaux of unemployment registration in Great Britain, on Feb. 4 was 1,369,500. This was 24,578 less than a week before, but 207,347 more than a year ago.

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie today the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## 'MAKE IT SNAPPY' IS COMMAND TO NABISCO SLAVES

### Production Is Doubled, Wages Miserable

By a Woman Worker Correspondent

For several years I have been working in the packing department of the National Biscuit Co., where the majority of the workers are women. We have to stand on our feet eight long hours, in one square foot of space, without moving at all.

Behind us stands the foreman, or the forelady, yelling most of the time at us to "make it snappy." Every two or three months, as soon as they see that more can be produced with the same amount of workers, they speed us up. I remember that two years ago the highest production was 30 barrels a day for each conveyor. Now, with the same girls, and sometimes less, they produce 45 to 50 barrels. No girl can complain without getting "jumped on" by the foreman. He says, "Well, if you don't like it, you know where you can go." If we only had a union, then we'd know where we could go!

Comparing the wages with what work we do, they are miserable—from \$14 to \$24 a week. Women who have spent their lives here may get \$30, but they are wrecks. And no one here ever heard of any sort of pension, or leave of absence during pregnancy—not even a paid holiday for a week.

In the summer time it is worst of all. It's like an oven. The temperature goes up as high as a hundred. Hot pans of crackers are spread all over the room. From the sweat, our clothes look as if we had just come out of a swimming pool. Many girls faint during the summer days.

—MARY H.

## British Mill Paralyzed by Strike When Cut in Wages Is Announced

MANCHESTER, England, March 7.—The Alma Mill in Scottfield, Oldham, is today paralyzed by a strike of its workers, who walked out Wednesday.

The mill owners had made the announcement Tuesday that a wage reduction would immediately be put into effect, thereby precipitating the strike.

Numerous mills have been affected by strikes when they tried to cut wages and increase the speed of production. Many of these ended victoriously for the workers.

The reactionary leaders of the textile workers union still refuse to organize concerted action against the widespread drive of the textile employers to worsen the already miserable conditions existing in this industry.

## USSR Women Active Worker Correspondents



At the International Conference of Worker Correspondents in Moscow last December, the women correspondents played an important role. Photo shows, left to right, M. I. Ulyanova (sister of Lenin), Brileva, Village Correspondent, and A. I. Elisarova (sister of Lenin). Brileva was beaten up and severely wounded by a kulak (rich peasant) whom she had exposed as an exploiter in a local peasant paper.

## 'Young Alexander' Opens at the Biltmore Theatre

A NEW play by Hardwick Nevin, will present the comedy at the Er-langer Theatre on March 14.

The coming Saturday matinee will mark the 200th performance of "The New Moon" at the Imperial Theatre.

The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

#### ALYCE DERA



Playing a leading role in "Brothers" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

final week here. The production will close on Saturday night. Next season the play will go on tour.

Another closing announced for Saturday is the Maxwell Anderson play, "Gypsy," now current at the Klaw Theatre. Beginning Monday, the production will be seen on the subway circuit prior to the showing in Philadelphia and Boston.

The latest additions to the cast of "Buckaroo" are Dell Cleveland, who played in "Gods of the Lightning"; Robert Beyers, Mary Alice Collins, J. S. Boatman and Slim Cavanaugh. Hamilton McFadden

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New Playwrights Theatre, 22 Grove St., New York City

# Workers' Lives Are Endangered by Flames and Explosions in War Industry Plant

## PERILOUS WAR STUFF IN BIG NEWARK BLAZE

### Celluloid Plant Runs for 2 Blocks

NEWARK, N. J., March 7.—Lives of workers in the local factory of the Celluloid Corporation were endangered and scores of others jeopardized when celluloid in storage near the plant caught fire.

Several explosions accompanied the fire which for a time threatened to spread to the downtown section of the city.

Heavy waves of smoke interspersed with flame from the highly inflammable celluloid rose above the plant, adding to the peril to life and drawing large crowds to the downtown section.

The fire is alleged to have started in a long low building used for storing scrap at the Newark plant. The building and several bins were destroyed.

Celluloid is a war industry and the plant of the Celluloid Corporation extends for two blocks through one of the most populous sections of Newark.

## Cultural Work Among Women of Far East



Uzbek women at an All-Union conference of women who are doing cultural work among the women of the eastern republics and national minorities in the Soviet Union. Before the Revolution these women were practically chattel slaves. Now they have been given complete equality and their cultural level is being raised so that they may more completely fulfill their role in the new society.

## Workers Party Activities

### Section 4 Daily Dance.

Entertainment and dance for the funds of the Daily Worker and Spanish and Negro papers will be given by Section 4, Friday night, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St.

### Spanish Fractio Ball.

A "Ball of the Sandinistas" will be given by the Spanish Fractio of the Party, Saturday night, March 16, Lexington Hall, 160-11 E. 116th St. Proceeds to "Vida Obrera," organ of the Spanish Bureau.

### Daily Worker Spring Dance, Bath Beach.

Unit 4, Section 7, Bath Beach, will give a Daily Worker dance at 48 Bay 28th St., Saturday evening, March 16.

### Young Workers League Dance.

An entertainment and dance under the auspices of the five Manhattan units of the Young Workers League will be held at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., March 30. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

### Williamsburgh Y. W. L. Units.

The Young Workers (Communist) League has arranged an anti-war mass meeting for tonight at 8 p. m. at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. George Pershing will be the principal speaker. Good entertainment.

### Section 4 Dance.

A dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion, the Daily Worker and the Vida Obrera will be given by Section 4 of the Young Workers (Communist) Party at the Imperial Auditorium, 160-4 W. 129th St., Friday evening, March 22. Music by John C. Smith's Negro orchestra. Tickets may be obtained at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 124th St., Workers Bookshop, 26 Union Square, or the District Negro Committee, 25 Union Square.

### Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L.

A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers League of the Y. W. L. Sunday, March 17, 8 p. m., at 715 Lexington St., Manhattan. A play based on the Paris Commune will be presented by the Bronx Section Dramatic Group. Proceeds to the Young Worker.

### Y. W. L. Jazz Band.

Comrades who can play saxophone, banjo, etc., are wanted to organize a Y. W. L. Jazz Band. Those interested communicate immediately with Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 110th St.

### Young Workers League Dance.

A novelty dance will be given by the Young Workers League of the Young City tomorrow evening, Ukrainian Hall, 169 Mercer St. Dance prizes will be awarded.

### Paterson Y. W. L. Dance.

A dance for the benefit of the Young Workers League of Paterson, Saturday, 8 p. m., March 16, 3 Governor's Palace.

### Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre meets 8 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 324 E. 16th St., basement. The productions, "Marching Guns," and "Revolutionary Interlude" will be given without charge for any working class organization within 60 miles of New York City.

### Lower Bronx Open Forum.

Nat Kaplan will speak on "Youth and the Press" at the Lower Bronx Unit, Y. W. L., open forum, 8 p. m., Sunday, 715 E. 138th St.

### Harlem Y. W. L. Dance.

A Ballroom Dance will be given by the Harlem unit Y. W. L., at the Harlem Working Youth Center, 2 E. 110th St., tomorrow night.

### Brook Section 5, Workers Party.

Branch 5, Section 5, Workers Party, will give a "Kaptunim" Ball for the benefit of the Daily Worker, Sunday, March 23, 8:30 p. m., 2700 Bronx Park East. A 12-scene opera show and imported souvenirs will be among the features.

### East N. Y. Unit Y. W. L. Hike.

The East N. Y. Unit of the Y. W. L. will hike to Engelwood, N. J., Sunday. An open air class will be held during the hike. Members will meet at headquarters, 313 Hinesdale St., 7 a. m. Bronx comrades will meet at Dyckman St., Ferry, 9:30 a. m.

### Section 3 Women's Work Directors.

Unit Women's Work Directors of Section 3 will meet today at 6:30 p. m., 101 W. 37th St.

### East New York Y. W. L. Forum.

The East N. Y. Unit of the Y. W. L. will hold a forum, 8 p. m., at 26 Union Square.

## NEW COMMITTEE TO PREPARE WAR

### Big Capitalists on the "Defense" Group

WASHINGTON, March 7 (LRA).

Preparations for the next imperialist war are taking definite shape in the appointment of a National Defense Committee by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This committee of wealthy jingoes is co-operating with the House Military Affairs Committee in laying plans for war-time production. So-called "educational orders" are being used to test the speed of big industrial establishments in shifting gears for war-time production.

Representatives of the transportation and metal industries are among the most important on the new committee. The motor industry, in particular, is getting ready to throw its plant capacity into military orders when war breaks. Among those on the Chamber of Commerce National Defense Committee are:

A. J. Brosseau, president and director of Mack Trucks, Inc., and vice-president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce; Henry D. Sharpe, president of Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co. and director of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.; Ernest T. Trigg, president of John Lucas and Co. (Phila.); Frederick J. Haynes, president of Durant Motors, Inc.; E. Kent Hubbard, president of the militantly open-shop manufacturers' Association of Connecticut; C. R. Gray, president and director of the Union Pacific Railroad Co.; W. L. Chase, chairman of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.

H. H. Rice of the General Motors Co., is one of the chief advocates of the "educational orders" scheme, as are other capitalists who will make enormous profits from war orders.

## Businessman Wanted in Coroner's Inquest

MIAMI, Fla., March 7.—(UP)—Guy A. Loomis, wealthy New Yorker and winter visitor here, will appear at a coroner's inquest today into the death of Mrs. Nora Wilson, who was found with a bullet through her brain in an apartment Sunday. She had left notes addressed to Loomis in which she accused him of leaving her moneyless.

According to the woman's story, Loomis promised her \$100 a week for life if she would become his "housekeeper." She made a trip with him recently on his private yacht to Cuba, but states he later discarded her, and refused to pay up. She recently brought suit against him for \$25,000.

## Night Work for Women Illegal in Japan Mills

(By L. R. A. Service.) By imperial edict night work for women and children in Japanese textile mills will be prohibited on and after July 1, 1929. Remarkable on this new policy in Japan, the Textile World, trade paper of textile losses in the United States, calls attention to what it terms "The Night Work Trio." "The United States, China and India will be the only important textile countries of the world having social standards permitting the exploiting of women and minors on all-night shifts."

COOPERATORS! PATRONIZE **M. FORMAN** Allerton Carriage, Bicycle and Toy Shop 736 ALLERTON AVENUE (Near Allerton Theatre, Bronx) Phone, Olivette 3583

## Capitalists Mobilize Women for Coming Imperialist War

By OLGA GOLD.

Lenin clearly foresaw the preparation for the militarization of women by the ruling class when he wrote, "Today the imperialist bourgeoisie is not only militarizing the whole people, but also the youth; tomorrow it will probably begin to militarize the women." Today, fourteen years after the beginning of the last great massacre, and on the eve of the new imperialist war, we witness all over the world and especially in America, the tremendous preparations on the part of the ruling class to spread the poison of militarism among the masses of women in preparation for the coming imperialist war.

### Patriotic Propaganda.

Today, the capitalists are not only utilizing the cheaper labor power of women to replace men workers, to lower wages, to weaken the resistance of the workers, to increase unemployment, but the imperialists are mobilizing the women for the coming imperialist blood-bath. The horrors of war will be increased a hundred fold with the development of the technique of warfare, in the relentless struggle for power, for repatriation of colonies, for redistribution of markets, for intensified world-wide exploitation of the working class.

The capitalists have various schemes to permeate the working class with imperialist ideology by means of the subtle propaganda of sentiment and patriotism, calling on them to murder their brothers in the name of duty, obedience, discipline, in the name even of peace. The capitalist class aims directly at organizing and controlling the masses of working women by means of such organizations as the League for Women Voters, the National Women's Party, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Peace League, all organizations of varying influence, but equal in the zeal with which they "carry on," "doing their bit" to serve the imperialist master class.

The American imperialist government is today preparing for the mobilization of women for the next war and for the preparation of war. Secretary of War Davis announced this week a system of co-ordination between the war department and the various women's organizations capitalist in order that the women may be drawn more effectively into the war machinery. This plan was announced as the result of a meeting held with Davis by representatives of capitalist women's organizations, who demanded that the women have means of participating in war activities. The war department accordingly arranged for the appointment of a woman as chief "contact officer" between the war department and the "women of the United States and in the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Panama Canal Zone. The organizations represented were the League of American Pen Women, American War Mothers, National Civic Federation, American League of University Women, Daughters of American Revolution, Federation of Women's Clubs, Daughters of 1812, American Legion Auxiliary.

The imperialists all over the world are organizing special women's military organizations. In Finland, the Lotte Sward has 45,000 women who are being trained for military service in war. In Latvia, the military defense organizations include special women's corps. In Poland, the Anti-Bolshevik League have attached to it, together with many other women's organizations, the nationalistic women's organizations. In Germany, the Koenigs Louise Bund, a tremendous association uniting 3,000 bourgeois women's organizations, all amalgamated into one single society, penetrates directly into the masses of women workers of Germany, energetically employing all sorts of schemes and methods to mobilize the working women direct from the factories, arranging a regular and constant series of entertainments, lectures and other means of propaganda, appealing always to special feminine psychology. The members of this giant organization wear regulation uniforms and advocate in their program two years' compulsory military service.

## URGЕ WOMEN TO DEFEND U.S.S.R.

### C.P. Women Delegates Hit Reformism

(Continued from Page One) declare that the working women of America will not be deceived by the hypocritical pacifist illusions spread by the combined forces of the yellow socialists, the American Federation of Labor and the bourgeois women's organizations, the tools of American imperialism.

"We call upon the working women to mobilize all their forces to fight the capitalist rationalization, to turn the coming imperialist war into a civil war for the establishment of the workers' and farmers' government of the U. S. A.

"Working women, organize into militant trade unions! Join the Workers (Communist) Party, the only revolutionary organization of the working class.

"Long live the solidarity of the working class!"

"Long live the Soviet Union!"

"Long live the Communist International!"

### "The King Is Dead," Says Cal Ruefully

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 7.—E-president Coolidge today referred to himself in terms of royalty, thus enunciating what many think he would have liked to say during his regime, if wiser men had not kept watch of Cal's "ego expression."

A newspaperman during the day went to the door and asked to see Mr. Coolidge. "The king is dead," said a man who formerly was the White House spokesman in Washington, D. C. "He does not intend to return to shake his shroud in the face of the new ruler."

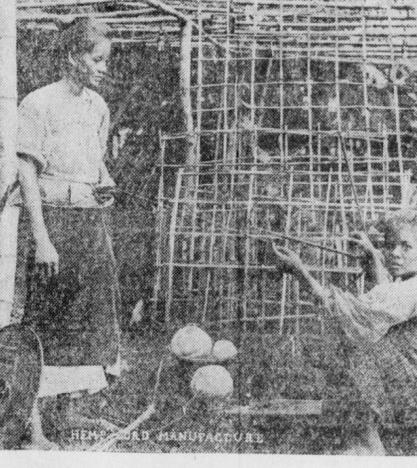
That ended the conversation.

In bourgeois society, living labor is but a means to increase accumulated labor. In Communist society, accumulated labor is but a means to widen, to enrich, to promote the existence of the laborer.—Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

## FOOD CARNIVAL and DANCE

Sunday, March 17, at 8 p. m. WORKERS CENTER, 26-28 UNION SQUARE Under the auspices of Section 1, Workers (Communist) Party and Downtown Section Young Workers (Communist) League Admission Fifty Cents

## Squeezing Profits Out of Philippines



Filipino women producing hemp to swell the profits of the American imperialists. These women workers toil long hours for the most miserable wages. Only by joining with the men workers in the common fight against American imperialism can they achieve their emancipation.

## Fraternal Organizations

### Freiheit Singing Society.

The Bronx section, Freiheit Singing Society will hold a concert and ball tomorrow, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road. The chorus will participate in the concert program.

### Entertainment, New York Drug Clerks.

The New York Drug Clerks Association will hold an entertainment and dance at Leslie Gardens, 83rd St. and Broadway, Sunday evening, March 8, 8 p. m. All organizations please keep this date open.

### Inter-Racial Dance.

An inter-racial dance for the benefit of the Negro Champion, Daily Worker and the Obrero has been arranged for Friday evening, March 22, Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St.

### Millinery Theatre Party.

The Millinery Workers Union, 43, has arranged a theatre party for March 20, 8 p. m. All organizations are asked not to arrange conflicting dates for that evening.

### Workers Laboratory Theatre.

The Workers Laboratory Theatre will give an episode of the miners' struggle, without charge for any Party unit, trade union or fraternal organization at any affair they arrange. Write Sylvia Pollack, 1409 Ave. J., Brooklyn.

### Bronx Workers Sport Club.

A sport carnival and ball will be given by the Bronx Workers Sport Club Saturday, March 23, Rose Garden, 1347 Boston Road.

### Young Workers Social Culture Club.

The fourth annual dance of the Young Workers Social Culture Club will be given Saturday evening, March 23, at the Hebrew Ladies Day Nursery, 521 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn.

### Anti-Fascist Ball.

An entertainment and ball will be given by the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. on Saturday evening, March 23, at 8:30 p. m.

### "Stage and Backstage" Review.

Comrade Moishe Nadir will present "Stage and Backstage," a yearly review, at the Civic Repertory Theatre Sunday evening, 7:30 p. m. Negro actor, will appear.

### Brooklyn Workers Entertainment.

An entertainment will be offered at the Brooklyn Workers Center, 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, March 16, 8 p. m. Dance will follow the entertainment.

### Bronx Benefit for Young Worker.

Upper Bronx Units 1 and 2 will give a benefit for the Young Worker, tomorrow evening at the Bronx Workers Center, 1239 Williams Ave. Bronx. The Workers Laboratory Players will present "Marching Guns." Dance music will be played by a Negro jazz band.

### Harlem Progressive Youth Club Dance Postponed.

The dance arranged by the Harlem Progressive Youth Club for

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## INTERVENTION BY ARMS SHIPMENTS IN MEXICAN WAR

### Recapture of Vera Cruz Completed

(Continued from Page One) body, by taking to the sea. This indicates his complete defeat.

Secretary of State Kellogg and Secretary of War Good have conferred on supplying the Gil government with ammunition. Gil has ordered munitions from a private company. The U. S. government has 1,000,000 rifles and 100,000,000 cartridges in reserve, aside from heavier guns, and artfully states that it "has no objection" to selling the cartridges, "as the powder deteriorates."

Two conferences on the Mexican situation were had by Hoover with Kellogg at the White House. All U. S. officials were clearly pleased at the success of the Mexican federals in re-taking Vera Cruz.

It is noted in political circles that Hoover's telegram to Cortes Gil, taking advantage of the congratulations the latter sent Hoover on his inaugural, went beyond those sent to other government heads in such way as to assure Gil that Hoover will support him against the present rebellion.

Battle for Juarez. EL PASO, Texas, March 7.—At 2:30 today Mexican federals at Juarez engaged in battle with a force of rebel troops advancing from the south against Juarez five miles south of the city.

As the battle started, United States troops from Fort Bliss moved to the international bridge in armored motor cars, new machines brought to the border only a month ago. The Americans who had been boozing in Juarez fled back in streams to the safety of the border. Juarez saloons closed, taxis stopped and the cabarets where Yankees have hitherto been able to get anything they wanted for money, were closed and the women drifted over to the American side of the line.

The federal troops and some 300 volunteers went out to meet the 425 or more rebels reported to have left Chihuahua, 225 miles south. A detachment was sent to the east to prevent flank attacks from the mountains and hospitals made ready to receive the wounded. The rebels are commanded by General Marcelo Caraveo.

### Comrade Frances Pilat

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# BILL HAYWOOD'S BOOK

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## Rockefeller and the Crimes Against Labor; The Conference Which Called the I. W. W. Into Existence.

In previous instalments Haywood told of his early life as miner, cowboy and homesteader; of his work as union man in the Western Federation of Miners; his election as Secretary-Treasurer; the W. F. M. battles in Idaho and is speaking now of the great Colorado strikes. Now go on reading.

By WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD. PART 55

AFTER a long and hard-fought battle in the southern part of the state, the United Mine Workers of this district called off their strike. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with various other coal companies, continued to violate the eight hour law, the anti-scrip law, which forbade the companies issuing their own money to the workers; the law that prohibited the companies from compelling the workers to trade at company stores, and other laws. Seven labor laws were being ignored with impunity. Not the least of them was the check-weighman law, by evading which the companies got thirty-eight hundred pounds of coal to the ton.

During this criminal lawbreaking the sniffling old profligate at the head of the Rockefeller interests was nibbling his hypocritical Baptist communion, wielding more power with his golf stocks than could the people of Colorado with their ballots.

WHEN the legislature finally passed a new eight-hour law the smelter men of Denver declared their strike off after a struggle lasting twenty one months, during which time, in spite of the work of the detective agencies, there were few desertions from the ranks.

Industrial unionism was rapidly developing. The 1904 convention of the Western Federation had outlined plans for the amalgamation of the entire working class into one general organization, and had instructed the executive board to carry out this program. There had been some informal conferences in Denver with Dan MacDonald of the American Labor Union and George Estes of the United Railway Workers, and we had had some correspondence with Clarence Smith, secretary of the American Labor Union. A secret conference was called to be held in Chicago on January second, 1905. The letter or invitation, which was sent to about thirty people, contained the following paragraph:

Asserting our confidence in the ability of the working class, if correctly organized in both political and industrial lines, to take possession of and operate successfully . . . the industries of the country; believing that working-class political expression, through the Socialist ballot, in order to be sound, must have its economic counterpart in a labor organization builded as the structure of socialist society, embracing within itself the working class in approximately the same groups and departments and industries that the workers would assume in the working-class administration of the Cooperative Commonwealth . . . we invite you to meet us at Chicago, Monday, January second, 1905, in secret conference to discuss ways and means of uniting the working people of America in correct revolutionary principles, regardless of any general labor organization of past or present, and only restricted by such basic principles as will insure its integrity as a real protector of the interest of the workers.

MOYER, O'Neill and I were elected by the executive board to represent the Western Federation of Miners at this conference. We met in a hall in Lake street, often used as a meeting place by the Chicago anarchists, where Parsons and Spies had spoken to the workers. When the conference was called to order, I was elected permanent chairman, and George Estes permanent secretary. At these sessions we formulated the manifesto that brought into existence the Industrial Workers of the World, which read:

Social relations and grouping only reflect mechanical and industrial conditions. The great facts of present industry are the displacement of human skill by machines and the increase of capitalist power through concentration in the possession of the tools with which wealth is produced and distributed. Because of these facts trade divisions among laborers and competition among capitalists are alike disappearing. Class divisions grow ever more fixed and class antagonisms more sharp. Trade lines have been swallowed up in a common servitude of all workers to the machines which they tend. New machines, ever replacing less productive ones, wipe out whole trades and plunge new bodies of workers into the ever-growing army of tradeless, hopeless unemployed. As human beings and human skill are displaced by mechanical progress, the capitalists need use the workers only during the brief period when muscles and nerves respond most intensely. The moment the laborer no longer yields the maximum of profits, he is thrown upon the scrap pile, to starve along in the discarded machine. A dead-line has been drawn, and an age-limit established, to cross which, in this world of monopolized opportunities, means condemnation to industrial death.

The worker, wholly separated from the land and the tools, with his skill of craftsmanship rendered useless, is sunk in the uniform mass of wage slaves. He sees his power of resistance broken by craft devisions, perpetuated from outgrown industrial stages. His wages constantly grow less as his hours grow longer and monopolized prices grow higher. Shired hither and thither by the demands of profit-takers the laborer's home no longer exists. In this helpless condition he is forced to accept whatever humiliating conditions his master may impose. He is submitted to a physical and intellectual examination more searching than was the chattel slave when sold from the auction block. Laborers are no longer classified by differences in trade skill, but the employer assigns them according to the machines to which they are attached. These divisions, far from representing differences in skill or interests among the laborers, are imposed by the employers that workers may be pitted against one another and spurred to greater exertion in the shop, and that all resistance to capitalist tyranny may be weakened by artificial distinctions.

WHILE encouraging these outgrown divisions among the workers the capitalists carefully adjust themselves to the new conditions. They wipe out all differences among themselves and present a united front in their war upon labor. Through employers' associations they seek to crush with brutal force, by the injunctions of the judiciary and the use of military power, all efforts at resistance. Or when the other policy seems more profitable, they conceal their daggers beneath the Civic Federation and hoodwink and betray those whom they would rule and exploit. Both methods depend for success upon the blindness and internal dissensions of the working class. The employers' line of battle and methods of warfare correspond to the solidarity of the mechanical and industrial concentration, while laborers still form their fighting organizations on lines of long-gone trade divisions. The battles of the past emphasize this lesson. The textile workers of Lowell, Philadelphia, and Fall River; the butchers of Chicago, weakened by the disintegrating effects of trade divisions; the machinists of the Santa Fe, unsupported by their fellow-workers subject to the same masters; the long struggling miners of Colorado, hampered by lack of unity and solidarity upon the industrial battle-field, all bear witness to the helplessness and impotency of labor as at present organized.

THE worn out and corrupt system offers no promise of improvement and adaptation. There is no silver lining to the clouds of darkness and despair settling down upon the world of labor.

This system offers only a perpetual struggle for slight relief within wage slavery. It is blind to the possibility of establishing an industrial democracy, wherein there shall be no wage slavery, but where the workers will own the tools which they operate, and the product of which they alone will enjoy.

It shatters the ranks of the workers into fragments, rendering them helpless and impotent on the industrial battle-field. Separation of craft from craft renders industrial and financial solidarity impossible.

Union men scab upon union men; hatred of worker for worker is engendered, and the workers are delivered helpless and disintegrated into the hands of the capitalists.

In the next instalment Haywood gives the remainder of the historic industrial union manifesto of 1905; more of the Colorado strikes; how he introduced his children to family responsibility. Readers who wish to obtain Haywood's book in regular bound volume, may get it free with a yearly subscription, renewal or extension to the Daily Worker.



## AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

By Fred Ellis



# Daily Worker

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of the women workers. The rivalry of the various imperialist powers for control of natural resources and raw materials, for markets for goods and investments, for labor power to exploit, brings ever nearer the danger of world conflict.

In the Far East the imperialists of England, France, Italy, America and Japan are aiming to impose capitalist "civilization" upon the "barbarians" of the Eastern countries and especially China. With the help of their fleets they destroy peaceful villages in China and murder great masses of peasants and workers. Cooperating with the Chinese Junkers and bourgeoisie they seek to extinguish the flames of revolution in blood. The young and feeble bourgeoisie of China have concluded peace with all the imperialist powers and have betrayed the national revolution. The peasant uprisings in the country and the disturbances of the workers in the towns indicate that the class war is developing strength again in China. Native and foreign capitalists have united their forces against the revolutionary movement of the Chinese workers and peasants.

The attempt of the imperialist powers to crush the Chinese revolution has a twofold aim: to gain new spheres of exploitation for the imperialist powers and at the same time to open the road for an attack on the Soviet Union from the Far East. The power of the proletarian dictatorship stands as a stumbling block in the way of the imperialist advance. Capitalism is making mighty efforts on all fronts and with all means at its disposal to crush the Soviet Union politically, economically and with military force. It cannot reconcile itself to the fact that this government of workers and peasants covering one-sixth of the surface of the globe, possessing enormous natural resources, productive forces and population refuses to be subjected to imperialist exploitation, and worse than that, dares to call to the exploited and oppressed masses all over the world: Arise! Don't hesitate, and you can also throw off your chains and become the rulers of the world!

The Soviet Union, surrounded as it is by the hatred and persecution of all the capitalist countries, is the only country which holds out the possibility of emancipation to working women. Only in the Soviet Union have complete freedom and equality for women workers been achieved. The position of the working women, the peasant women and all classes of women toilers is improving every year. The laws that have been enacted for the benefit of women are rapidly being put into effect. Working women receive equal pay for equal work in Soviet Russia. They receive by law two weeks vacation with pay, also two months' leave with full wages before and after childbirth. Laws providing for the health of women workers and for social insurance and old age pensions are being put into operation. The working women are sent to hospitals and sanatoria, houses of rest and recreation, located in the palaces and villas of former nobility, aristocracy and bourgeoisie.

Much attention is given in the Soviet Union to the training of working women for more skilled technical institutes. The factory management works together with the trade unions under the supervision of the Communist Party to safeguard workers in the introduction of rationalization against unemployment and the speed-up. Working women are members of the factory committees and all other organizations and institutions which organize and guide the internal life of the country. She is benefiting especially by the introduction of the seven hour day which is being carried out without wage reductions in the land of the proletarian dictatorship.

None of the capitalist countries with their tremendous wealth can boast of such social institutions and undertakings for the benefit of mothers and children as the Soviet Union. Educational institutions and schools for older children help greatly to solve the problems of mothers as parents. A whole series of institutions for the care of mothers and children has been organized during the last year. During this time the number of children's nurseries and playgrounds organized in connection with factories has greatly increased. The peasants are demanding that such institutions be organized in greater numbers in the villages also, and they are establishing themselves from public funds.

Great public restaurants have been opened in Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Nijni-Novgorod and Moscow and other towns which have proved the success of the experiment and have created a desire for building similar institutions in other towns. Public laundries and similar institutions are being fostered for the relief of household drudgery.

Working women are participating actively in the new cultural life of Soviet Russia. They seem to want to make up for all that they had to miss during their years of subjection. In the towns and villages the working women and peasants fill the schools organized to wipe out illiteracy and patronize all other courses. In the factories, universities, academies and other educational institutions the ambitious women worker students sit beside the men. The Red Pioneers and Comsomols also include many girls in their ranks.

In the Communist Party, trade unions and cooperatives the women work on all the workers' committees and study as "practical workers." The working women's delegate conferences are at the same time schools for the training of working women in social and political problems. The number of women who vote and those who are elected to the Soviets is constantly on the increase, as are the women who are chairmen of soviets and members of the Soviet Executive Committees. The best indication of the growing equality of women is the fact that more than a thousand village soviets count peasant women among their chairmen. Women participate in the highest legislative and executive functions of the Soviet republic. Thus in all the spheres of socialist construction have become more fully co-workers equal to the men in their rights, importance and responsibility.

## International Women's Day

By Clara Zetkin

To the working women of capitalist countries, International Women's Day means above all, a day of reckoning with the ruling power which controls their fate. This day is also a day of review for the masses of working women.

In Russia, Red October, 1917, crushed the power of the propertied classes and gave it into the hands of the victorious proletariat, giving birth to the first proletarian dictatorship in the world, the U. S. S. R. The proletarian state, led by the Communist Party, correctly solves its fundamental problem—to remodel the state and all forms of social life on a socialistic basis in order to build socialism. U. S. S. R. is the only country which actually succeeded in establishing full social and personal freedom for the toiling woman and gives her actual equality. The important factor is that Soviet laws not only recognize the complete equality of the woman but practically abolish exploitation. The subjection of one human being by another is forbidden by laws actually carried into effect.

The principles of government established in bourgeois countries stand in glaring contrast to the theory and practice of the proletarian state. The former are consecrated to the perpetuation and safeguarding of the rights of exploitation and the rule of the minority over the overwhelming majority of the people. Even when the working women in capitalist countries have equal rights according to law, they are subjected to merciless exploitation and subjection, because their rights are the rights of slaves beneath the whip of the capitalist boss.

In Hindenberg's republic, although it boasts vainly of the sham democracy, capital has achieved unbounded monopoly and power. It is master not only in government, in industrial undertakings, in the factories, in the banks, but in politics. The plundering of the working women as creators and consumers is carried on just as mercilessly, if not more mercilessly, today than formerly. The protection of woman in her role of toiler, mother and housekeeper and in her cultural development is more deficient—than before.

Rationalization is being instituted in the state, in society, and in administration at the expense of the working women as well as at the expense of their fathers, husbands and brothers. As a result of this rationalization the working women in the factory or in institutions are suffering intense fatigue, depletion of muscular and nervous energy, beggary wages, unheard-of speed-up at their work, sometimes punishment by discharge and deprivation of their bread. Rits of food are

dole'd out to the unemployed, and the working women are subjected to humiliation into the bargain. One by one the workers are being deprived of the advantages which they managed to win, before the war, by dint of sore martyrdom in the political and economic field. The eight-hour working day became a myth. The working women lost the privilege of Saturday afternoons off. The employer has the right at any moment to discharge a pregnant woman or nursing mother, if that be to his benefit or if it satisfied his fancy.

The rent increases have aggravated the housing shortage for the poorest sections of the people. The prices of the prime necessities of life are inflated enormously under the dictatorship of the syndicates and other capitalist institutions. All sorts of taxation aid in robbing the workers. The burden of the taxes

is unbearable. The capitalist class utilizes its political power to squeeze out of the people the enormous sums which are demanded by the conquerors of the world war from shattered Germany.

Bourgeois democratic governments are forced to herald their "democracy" by special decrees. In order to palm off the consequences of their guilt upon the innocent proletariat, petty bourgeoisie, and peasantry, and to whitewash the trust owners, all the burden and infamy of their oppression is concentrated with unusual vigor upon the Communist Party—the only revolutionary class-conscious party of the proletariat, the only guide of the exploited and suppressed workers.

In order to satisfy its greed for money and power, the bourgeoisie tramples upon culture. It turns the elementary schools over into the hands of the priests; it utilizes the

police and the most unscrupulous laws; it crushes the striving of the youth for education. The rising generation must serve it as cheap and obedient subjects for exploitation.

It must be said that the balance struck by the working woman on March 8 is increased poverty and misery. That, too, is the fate of her sisters in all the capitalist countries, including the countries that have conquered in the world war, that is France, England, Italy, and the United States of America. There the bourgeoisie is also trying to stabilize and strengthen its shaky class domination and undermined economy, and is resorting to greater exploitation of the working class, both men and women.

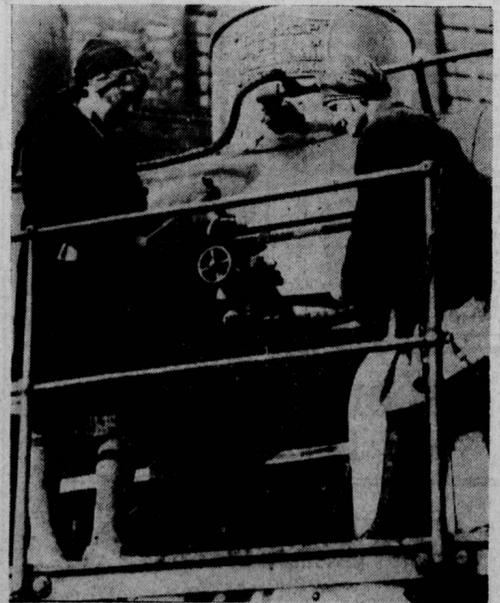
In England the miners and their families suffer from terrible need, because of the crisis in the mining situation. In England the poverty of the working men and women grows steadily. Each day sees an increase in the army of the unemployed and the unemployment doles grow steadily less. The laws passed in England forbidding trade unions takes away the right of the workers to strike. That is the state of affairs in the bourgeois country of Great Britain.

In France, the land which, during the great bourgeois revolution gave birth to women's organizations for equal rights of women—in that France where woman has shown herself to be an incomparable fighter in all the revolutionary struggles—there they have not yet at the present time achieved the right to vote. But the so called "socialist" Boncour has formulated a military law which is to affect the entire population, including the women, for the military purposes of the government.

In Italy the fascist government has forced a considerable reduction of wages upon the men and women workers, and it has abolished all the organizations of the workers and poorest peasantry wherever it noticed the slightest pulse-beat of class-conscious life.

In the United States, that "ideal" country of capitalism, extolled by the reformists, we see the monster strikes and merciless exploitation of the industrial slaves. But it is in the colonial and semi-colonial countries that the masses of toiling women are suffering under the heaviest burdens. There capitalist imperialism utilizes the old instruments of social and political oppression in the subjection of the working women, the superior power of the male sex, the power of the church, tradition and prejudice. Wherever the working woman looks on the eighth of March she will see world capitalism intensifying the enslavement of the workers especially

### Women Workers Helping Build Soviet Industry



Economic emancipation for women in Soviet Russia means that women are taking their places in fields of industry formerly reserved only for men and are being promoted to more and more skilled and responsible jobs. Above are Comrades Kovalenko and Golan, locksmiths on a steam engine in the Urals.