



The

WORKING WOMAN

The Voice of Women Workers

Published M

Subscription rates: 50 cents per year Foreign \$1.00 per year.

unist Party, U.S.A. Entered as second class matter April 22, 1930 at the Post Office New York, N. Y. Under the Act of March 2, 1879
50 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

VOL. 3, No. 1

JANUARY, 1932

5 CENTS

Women Hunger Marchers to Carry on Fight For Unemployment Insurance; Prepare Feb. 4 Bosses in Vicious Drive on Married Working Women

Reactionary Move Hits Hosiery and Railroad Workers

Boss Scheme to Split Married and Single Women and Men

A campaign to drive married women out of jobs has been started in many parts of the country by employers and their government agencies, under the guise of aiding the terrific unemployment crisis. In this campaign the bosses have mobilized their newspapers and other organs to show "that woman's place is in the home" to cover up their wholesale firing of married women. Simultaneously with the deprivation of thousands of married women of work, the bosses are forcing ever more women into the metal plants of the country (war industries) at wages cheaper than their husbands formerly got. Lack of organization of married working women and the vicious propaganda of the bosses that succeeded in getting backward elements of the woman workers themselves, has so far prevented the married working women thus fired to take a determined and organized stand against these wholesale layoffs.

Railroads Fire Married Women
An Associated Press despatch from St. Paul, Minn. December 9, tells the story in brief form of the drive railroad bosses are conducting against married working women.

"Women employed by the Northern Pacific will think twice before they leap into matrimony after January 1."

"An announcement by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks said that an agreement has been reached with officials of the railway under which women employees who marry after the first of the year will automatically forfeit their positions."



Cleveland unemployed workers and women in a recent demonstration demanding milk and bread for their children. Militant woman delegates were sent from Cleveland to the National Hunger March.

Kentucky Miners and Wives Prepare for Strike January 1

Seventeen hundred Kentucky miners and their wives voted to go on strike January 1, 1932 to win demands that will fight off slow starvation and misery in the coalfields, at a convention held in Pineville, Ky.

Women were especially active in preparing for the convention and are now back in the hill towns getting ready for struggle that will assume life and death aspects insofar as the majority of miners, their wives and children are concerned.

By Working Woman Correspondent
Each local of the National Miners Union in Kentucky has a Wo-

men's Auxiliary and the women are active in the Workers International Relief work, in charge of the kitchens, and on relief committees helping in distributing clothes, food, etc. They also do special union work.

At the Glendon mine, Straight Creek, Ky. for instance a House Committee was elected to see what houses needed repairing which the company promised to do when the strike was settled. A school committee has been elected to see that the children get books.

Women are very eager to join and belong to the Women's Auxiliaries. Each Auxiliary also has
(Continued on page 3)

Women Delegates Show Splendid Spirit; Maintain Negro and White Solidarity

Denounce Boss Press Lies Against Negro Women, Hunger March Delegates

By ANNA DAMON

The refusal of President Hoover and Congress to see the delegation of the National Hunger March on December 7 and to hear the demands for Unemployment Insurance by the delegates proved to all the workers that the Hoover government is not interested in the twelve million jobless workers and their families.

What do these gentlemen care if the workers live or die, if their children are starving, without food, clothing or roofs over their heads? We can be sure that their own immediate family and their own social circles don't have these problems. Their wages are not being cut, instead their dividends are still being clipped. While millions are starving they are living in great luxury.

They would have the workers believe that they represent them and their interests in Congress. The action of Congress and the fact that not one single Congressman or Congresswoman fought on the floor to permit the delegation to present the demands of 12 million starving workers, shows that no matter what fine promises these "esteemed gentlemen" make at election time, they are the representatives and servants of the big bankers and manufacturers, and as such are the enemies of the workers. We must mention that the bourgeois women in Congress are of the same stripe, made no move to admit the National Hunger March delegation which would present the demands for the jobless workers and special women's demands.

Boss Press in Vicious Lies

The capitalist newspapers carried screaming headlines that the government was feeding and housing the unemployed delegation in Washington. Those of us who had the "good fortune" to be housed and fed at the expense of the government cannot help but wonder at

the organized publicity which was distributed. Let us be assured that were this a delegation of bankers and rich manufacturers coming to Washington to make demands for a greater chance to rob and burden the working class the reception they would receive would be quite different. They too would be fed and lodged by the government but where and how is the question. The workers should know and the delegation will tell just how they were herded together, 500 in barracks and 1000 at the Salvation Army, the women in the unheated barracks, given slops unfit to eat and served in a stinking stable. How throughout the night the National Guard and the fire department and the police had their men walk back and forth, not permitting an hour's sleep to the worn out women hunger marchers.

The delegation learned that the Hoover government had the backing and was working hand in glove with the American Federation of Labor officials in refusing to grant a hearing to the unemployed workers and were opposed to any kind of unemployment insurance for the jobless workers.

In the National Hunger March there were a great many women.
(Continued on page 6)

Women Delegates Show Splendid Spirit; Maintain Negro and White Solidarity

Denounce Boss Press Lies Against Negro Women, Hunger March Delegates

(Continued from page 1)

Of the 1,670 delegates, 158 were women, 60 of which were Negro women, in face of the many difficulties and hardships the marchers had to undergo this must be considered an achievement.

The women were a most active section of the Hunger March and took part in all activities and through the entire march not one fell out of the ranks though some were worn out by lack of sleep and food. The spirit was splendid not in one single instance were the politicians in the various cities along the line of march able to break the spirit of solidarity and comradeship that existed among the Negro and white hunger marchers. Boss elements tried to bribe the white workers especially the women in the so-called chivalrous states of the South to jim crow the Negro women and offered better sleeping accommodations to the white women. The white women hunger marchers in the true spirit of class solidarity refused the "generous" offers. They refused to accept anything that the Negro workers, their comrades in the Hunger March and their fellow workers in the class struggle would not get. So in Cumberland, Md., the city authorities having failed to create dissension by setting up the artificial white superiority were forced by the splendid spirit of the marchers to house the Negro and white men and women in the same barracks.

It seems that the bourgeoisie was hell bent on dividing the Negro and white workers. The Hoover government, the capitalist papers, all came out with lying statements that the Negro women were paid to take part in the Hunger March, and that they were just picked up "rabble."

Condemn Boss Lies.

At the women's meeting which was held on December 7 preceding the march to the Capitol the Negro women introduced a motion that was unanimously adopted by the entire women's delegation branding the statements as vicious lies. All the women delegates both Negro and white were regularly elected delegates representing tens of thousands of unemployed workers. The women delegates were chosen through their activities and militancy in the local struggles for Unemployment Insurance, against evictions and for having a record as fighters in the interest of the working class.

The splendid speeches of the Negro and white women at the conferences in Washington showed that the women of the country are well aware that the struggle for Unemployment Insurance can only be won through mass action of the entire working class men and women, Negro and white. That the fight for immediate winter relief must become a daily job of the women factory workers as well as the women at home, employed and unemployed. They brought out in their speeches that the only country that fully protects its workers in time of sickness, unemployment and old age is the Soviet Union. They pledged themselves to arouse the women of the working class to fight the bosses and their hirelings who are preparing for imperialist

war, and to defend the Soviet Union.

Four Women on Nat'l Committee

The experiences in Washington gave the women Hunger Marchers greater determination to continue the struggle for Unemployment Insurance and for immediate winter relief from local administrations. The National Committee that was elected has four women who will bring forward in all fields of activities the special needs and problems of the unemployed working girls and women and wives of unemployed workers.

The experiences in Washington gave the women Hunger Marchers greater determination to continue the struggle for Unemployment Insurance and for immediate winter relief from local administrations. The National Committee that was elected has four women who will bring forward in all fields of activities the special needs and problems of the unemployed working girls and women and wives of unemployed workers.

The tasks that confront the unemployed workers, and especially the women in connection with the Hunger March are many. On February 4, the day designated as the National Unemployment Day, great demonstrations will take place all over the country. From now on the women must redouble their efforts in all phases of activities among the unemployed.

To date very little has been done among the women in the factories and among the women in the employment agencies. All of these women are vitally concerned with the problem of social insurance. With the problems of wage cuts and part time work. The leading women in the struggles that have taken place must become the organizers and agitators especially among the women and arouse them to join in the fight for Unemployment Insurance, against wage cuts, against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The comrades active in the Un-



Negro Jobless Woman Who Took Part in the December 7 Hunger March.

employed Councils must see to it that women's committees are organized, that the women delegates who took part in the Hunger March report at the general meetings and that special women's meetings be arranged through the branches of the Unemployed Councils and in the various unions and women's organizations and in neighborhoods.

Women's conferences and delegate meetings around the issues of unemployment and struggle against imperialist war should be held around the 20th of January, 1932.

The collection of signatures for the Unemployment Insurance bill, the passing of resolutions condemning the action of Hoover and Congress in refusing to see the delegation with the demand for federal unemployment insurance, now becomes the task of every working woman in all organizations.

We must build a powerful unemployed movement. Unemployed women and wives of unemployed workers must unite their strength and fighting spirit in this great struggle. Join the Unemployed Councils.

Women Started Union In Bridgeport, O.

BRIDGEPORT, O.—I was the 1st to start organization. I got fifty men from one mine and thirty-five from another mine to come and hear the speaker. I called a ladies' meeting and sent for Miss Mary Smith. Thirty-three women came to the meeting.

MINERS' CHILDREN ARE BEING DEP

Pinchot in Hypocritical Plea While He

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Milk, a necessary food to young children is being taken away from them, even where they were getting some.

Governor Pinchot made an appeal for a Milk Fund. To this appeal we are certain that large contributions were made by the people for most of them understand the need of milk for the little children. As a result of this campaign four milk stations were opened giving milk to the undernourished children in four mining towns.

Now we see a statement made that these stations must be discontinued because of lack of funds. Is the state really financially bankrupt that it is not able to help give the poor children the very necessary food which will keep them in health and existence. We say that these stations must not discontinue but

more must be put up in every town where the children need the milk.

We see the poor farmers are being paid 40 to 80 cents for five gallons of milk. It is because milk costs so much that it is impossible to raise the money, or is it because the state does not have enough money to appropriate for this purpose? It is because of the big graft of those who are handling the money for this purpose that the funds are so quickly used. Is the state, county or township able to raise the necessary funds to put up milk stations in each town? Yes they are able to.

In some towns such as New Kensington the teachers give 2 per cent of their wages to the Salvation Army. In other towns the miners are docked several dollars each day for the welfare fund. Can not these teachers give this 2 per cent wages to the