The professional section includes teachers, civil service, nurses, and professional workers of all types of domestic workers. Agricultural deals with women employed on farms, the lives of women workers, and the situation of women workers in Ireland.

There is a great deal of organized labor in the United States during the war the women of the linen and industry were fairly well organized, but the decline in the textile industry, as well as the decline in the trade union, there are increasing women in the Irish women working in the northern cities and women workers is confined to the Irish Free State. It included 187,000 women and 50,000 women in the Irish Teachers' Union and the Irish Women's Trade Union. It is safe to say that there are not more than 10,000 organized women workers in Ireland.

The Irish Labour Party and Trade Union Congress, which is a combination of the political and industrial section of the working class movement, has not made any real effort towards organizing the women or even giving them an opportunity to take their place in the movement. It is true that candidates have been run in local elections, but they have not been real working class women, rather than the peculiar kind of "reduced" women to speak. The leaders of the labour movement create the impression that they think that women are purely one of the service and the feeling remains that they are not a great part of the movement.

Women played a great part in the life of the Irish Labour party and trade union congress. In the early years of the development of the movement, women did good work in strikes. Their conditions of employment, especially in the clothing and textile industries, are very bad. The woman in this period was thrown back to the old days of the middle class being the master of the family.

It was discovered that women were being offered over 300 hours of work per week at 60p per week. This was not all that was going on.
These women workers have made no protest. They have been forever counselled to accept their lot without question. The Church has long counselled them to accept the lot of a slave. Any sign of protest or attempt to escape from the drudgery and monotony of their toil is looked upon as a degrading act of the Church. Possibly the Church feels that if women escape from this slow and unending task of toil and try to play and less to work.

In the 20th century, women in Ireland played a heroic part. Their deeds of heroism, in face of a brutal military power, did not go unnoticed by the Government. Many times, under a hail of bullets, they stood and fought with the men, and they also took part in the actual fighting. It seemed as if the opposition of the years had become a bond. These women were so devoted to the ideals of the revolution that Home fires were unbreakable, brothers and sisters, and the rest of the country was being pulled down.

The leadership of these women, so deeply involved in the Irish Republican movement, is exemplary. They engage in negative attacks on the government but Irish understand that political freedom is but the outside shell of economic freedom the kernel. Republican women like Mrs. MacCannady even go on the way of their life Missionaries, and in a way, a Christian service to Ireland.

According to the law the Byewoner is not allowed to employ more than two women with their families, but this number is too low to be of any advantage to the employers. Women in general are not allowed to have more than two women, but to have many women and domestics. The women of Ireland will be given the opportunity to work in the future, but no one can say how.

THE PEASANTS’ MOVEMENT

THE LAND AND THE PEASANT IN SOUTH AFRICA

By James Shields (Johannesburg)

In a country such as South Africa where agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, the question of land and its distribution is a matter of great concern to the workers. The peasantry of South Africa is one of the most oppressed and exploited classes in the world. It is a class without rights, without voice, and without power.

In South Africa, the peasantry is not only a small group of workers, but also a large group of people engaged in agriculture. They are the “slave of slaves.” As has been pointed out, they are not free men, but rather, they are forced to work under the most degrading and oppressive conditions. Their hours of labour are not fixed, but rather, they are determined by the needs of the landowners. They work from early morning until late at night. Their wages are as low as 20 cents per day, and are often not paid at all.

Some conditions are a little better, but they are still far from satisfactory. In some cases, the peasants work in small groups, but the majority of them are scattered throughout the country. In some cases, they are even referred to as “black men.”

The situation of the peasants in South Africa is desperate. They are forced to work long hours under the most degrading conditions. They are forced to live in poor and overcrowded conditions. They are forced to work for very low wages, and they are forced to work under the control of the landowners.

In conclusion, the situation of the peasants in South Africa is desperate. They are forced to work under the most degrading and oppressive conditions. They are forced to live in poor and overcrowded conditions. They are forced to work for very low wages, and they are forced to work under the control of the landowners. It is time that these conditions are changed, and that the peasants are given their rights and freedom.