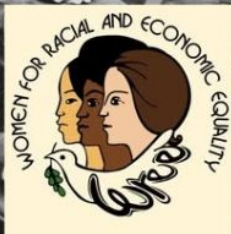




I am Woman by Helen Reddy

PEOPLES SCHOOL FOR MARXIST-LENINIST STUDIES™



Seneca Falls & The Women's Suffrage Movement

PSMLS 3/3/26



What we'll be learning today:

- History of the women's suffrage movement
- Seneca Falls Convention
- Modern day attacks on women's rights



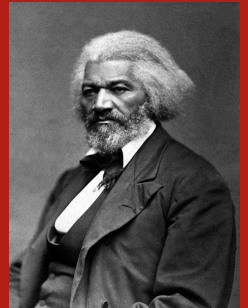
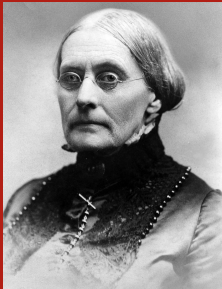
History of the Woman Suffrage Movement



The Women's Suffrage Movement in the United States

There were multiple important people in the Women's Suffrage Movement in the United States.

- Susan B. Anthony (1820-1906) was an American social reformer and women's rights activist who played a major role in women's' fight for equality. Since her youth she was committed to social justice starting her political career as staunch abolitionist.
- Harriet Tubman (1822-1913) was African American escaped former slave and leading guides of the Underground Railroad and a proud feminist who regularly collaborated with other activist such as Susan B. Anthony in the fight for women's liberation and equality.
- Some men even joined the fight such as, Frederick Douglass (1818-1895) who, similar to Harriet Tubman was an escaped former slave who strongly opposed slavery and strong supporter for women's suffrage stating, "Right is of no sex, truth is of no color."



From Left to Right: Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Tubman, and Frederick Douglass



Women's Rights in the U.S.S.R. (C.C.C.P.)

After the October Revolution of 1917 many vast and progressive social changes occurred in Russia one of the major ones being equal rights given to women.

- Women were given the right to vote and take part in politics. (Suffrage)
- Women were given equal employment and pay compared to their men comrades.
- Women were also given equal access to education.
- During the reign of the Tsars this was unheard of and was not put into place until the Bolsheviks came to power.
- Compared to the United States women did not receive the bare minimum of suffrage until 1920 which was still heavily restricted by race.



Soviet engineer, politician, and Soviet Cosmonaut,
Valentina Tereshkova, the First Woman in Space.





International Workingmen's Association (I.W.A.)/First International Women's Section

- The International Workingmen's Association (I.W.A.)/First International (1864-1876) was an organization founded to unite leftist (such as Socialists/Communists) and trade union groups striving for working-class unity and solidarity.
- It pushed for economic struggles and international cooperation.
- It is especially known for influencing the fight and idea for an 8 hour workday.
- On September 19th, 1871 Karl Marx drove the I.W.A. to create a section of the group that focused on women of the proletariat.
- He noticed that industries had begun to hire multiple women and saw them as essential members for the socialist/communist movement.
- The section main purpose was to bring women into to the class struggle for liberation and equality.
- A prominent example is, the Geneva Women's Section (1864-1876) which was a pioneering group whose main purpose was to integrate the demands of women workers with those of the male workers. This section as well as other regularly debated feminism and socialism.



The Communist Suffragettes: The Fight for Equality and the October Revolution

In 1916, Sylvia Pankhurst and her East London Federation of Suffragettes hosted a Christmas party for local children. Pankhurst described the scenes at her headquarters on 400 Old Ford Road in her 1932 memoir of the war years *The Home Front*. Fellow suffragette Norah Smyth disguised herself as Father Christmas and greeted a crowd of more than 900 children. Meanwhile, children wearing ‘red caps of liberty’ led a procession of young suffragettes adorned with flowers. Among these parading suffrage activists, Pankhurst wrote, were ‘the two pretty Cohens, one as slender as the lily she represented and the other, Nellie, my secretary, glowing ripe as a peach’.

Three years before this pageant, Pankhurst had established a branch of the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) in London’s East End that proved, to the extreme consternation of Sylvia’s mother Emmeline and sister Christabel, a ceaseless font of radical politics. Sylvia’s creation of ties with socialist organisations such as the Herald League brought her into conflict with the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) leadership. In 1913, her appearance on a platform in support of Irish workers active in that year’s famous Dublin lock-out – a large scale industrial dispute in the Irish capital – acted as the final catalyst that led Christabel to break the formal tie between the main body of the WSPU and Sylvia’s East London branch. Expelled from the parent organisation in 1914 and thus free to pursue an independent path, the East London Federation of Suffragettes argued that women’s suffrage was just one step in a road towards emancipation that necessarily entailed socialist transformation.



An International Movement

Considering the sprawling slums which lined the streets patrolled by the East London suffragettes, it is easy to understand how a revolution might have seemed the only solution. In cramped conditions, East End families survived the everyday indignities of capitalism alongside groups of social revolutionaries who were plotting its downfall. One group which provided a prolific stream of radicals was the local Jewish community, produced by the exodus of families fleeing antisemitic pogroms in the late 19th century Russian Empire. It was into one such refugee family that the 'two pretty Cohens' of Pankhurst's 1916 pageant, Nellie, and her younger sister Rose, were born. Lifelong renegades, the Cohen sisters shared a path that began in East London with the movement for women's suffrage and led to the international communist networks that developed in the tremors spreading outward from the October Revolution.



Sylvia Pankhurst protesting in
Trafalgar Square, London, 1932.



The “Lenin Revolution”



Sylvia Pankhurst, a Central Figure in the Historical Intersection of Struggles Against Class, Gender and Racial Discrimination.

In 1917, news of the Russian monarchy's demise entered this East End revolutionary 'nest' with all the force of a Special Branch raid. In March, Pankhurst addressed a meeting organised by representatives of the East London Jewish community to welcome the overthrow of the Tsar. Attendees swayed with enthusiasm as though intoxicated by the political moment. Following several more months of political tumult in Revolutionary Russia, the stage was set for Lenin's seizure of power. During the period between the February and October Revolutions, Pankhurst steered her organisation and the Dreadnought towards solidarity with Bolshevik aims. Pankhurst responded to the October Revolution with an editorial heralding the 'Lenin revolution' as the harbinger of an authentically democratic power. She was not the only suffrage agitator in Britain to call for 'all power to the soviets'. Charlotte Despard, the founder of the Women's Freedom League, joined a committee tasked with establishing a Soviet-style system in Britain during the summer of 1917. Dora Montefiore, the English-Australian suffrage campaigner, described in her 1927 memoir how, though she never personally met Lenin, she 'felt his spiritual presence on every side'. Indeed, Montefiore joined the Scottish suffragette Helen Crawford in the nascent Communist Party of Great Britain.



Bolshevik Aims as a Program for Gender Emancipation

In broader British society, the rise of the Labour Party ensured that popular desires for social transformation were funnelled through parliamentary- rather than revolutionary-style politics. Conservative opinion, of course, quaked at the portent of a Bolshevik-style revolution taking place in Britain, a threat exaggerated by paranoid government reports and sensationalist media coverage. In contrast to these fears of insurrection, Sylvia Pankhurst believed that support for Bolshevik aims provided an expansive program promising not only gender emancipation but the building of a new world. Nellie and Rose, through their work for Pankhurst, were flung into the race to establish a British Communist Party that would receive the graces of Lenin and the Comintern, the international organisation for world revolutionary parties headquartered in Moscow and Berlin.



Sylvia Pankhurst protesting in
Trafalgar Square, London, 1932.



The Only Viable Route to Human Emancipation.



Early Bolshevik success in reshaping the role of women in society had a magnetic draw for many international feminists. For Alexandra Kollontai, a Bolshevik and the first woman to hold a ministerial post, communism heralded the collapse of the traditional family and prophesied that in its place would rise a new gender dynamic built on comradeship. The reforms introduced by Kollontai's Commissariat for Social Welfare in the early years of the Soviet state included access to birth control and the legalisation of abortion. To enter into international communist networks was to act as a defender of these progressive reforms and to assert your belief that Marxist-Leninist theory provided the only viable route to human emancipation.

Alexandra Kollontai (1872-1952).



Discussion & New Members Introductions



New Member Introductions

- What is your name, pronouns and state (or country/territory)?
- Where do you work? Is it unionized?
- How did you find out about the People's School?
- What do you think about tonight's class?

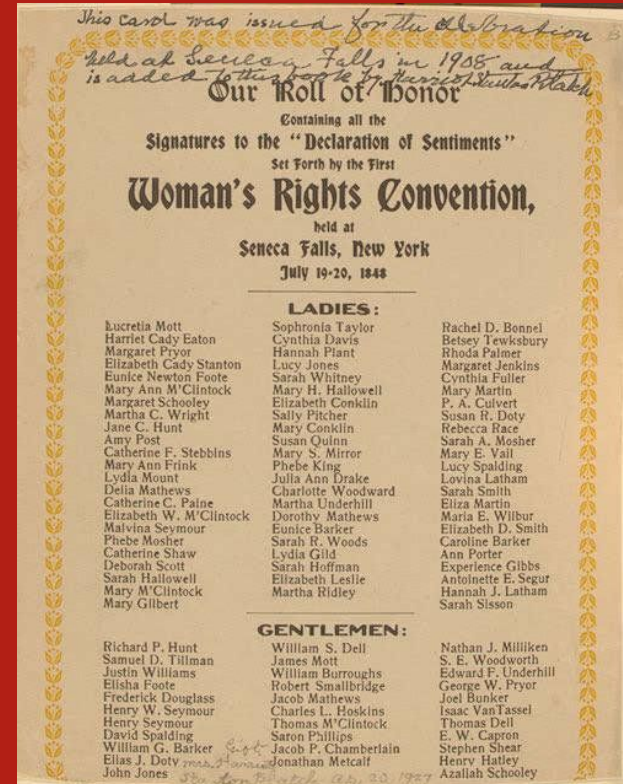


Seneca Falls Convention



Seneca Falls Convention

- The Seneca Falls convention was the first woman's rights convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, it spanned two days over July 19–20, 1848.
- It was described by organizers as "a convention to discuss the social, civil, and religious condition and rights of woman"
- Female Quakers local to the area organized the meeting along with Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Quakers were a progressive sect of Christians who believed in the spiritual equality of men and women. This conviction led to early, radical inclusion of women as public ministers, leaders, and organizers in business meetings.





Seneca Falls Convention

- The meeting comprised six sessions including a lecture on law, a humorous presentation, and multiple discussions about the role of women in society.
- Stanton and the Quaker women presented two prepared documents, the Declaration of Sentiments and an accompanying list of resolutions, to be debated and modified before being put forward for signatures.
- A heated debate sprang up regarding women's right to vote, with many urging the removal of this concept, but Frederick Douglass, who was the convention's sole African American attendee, argued eloquently for its inclusion, and the suffrage resolution was retained.





Declaration of Sentiments

The Declaration of Sentiments was modeled after the Declaration of Independence.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one portion of the family of man to assume among the people of the earth a position different from that which they have hitherto occupied, but one to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes that impel them to such a course.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men and women are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of those who suffer from it to refuse allegiance to it, and to insist upon the institution of a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they were accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the women under this government, and such is now the necessity





Declaration of Sentiments

which constrains them to demand the equal station to which they are entitled.

The history of mankind is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations on the part of man toward woman, having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over her. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has never permitted her to exercise her inalienable right to the elective franchise.

He has compelled her to submit to laws, in the formation of which she had no voice.

He has withheld from her rights which are given to the most ignorant and degraded men - both natives and foreigners.

Having deprived her of this first right as a citizen, the elective franchise, thereby leaving her without representation in the halls of legislation, he has oppressed her on all sides.

He has made her, if married, in the eye of the law, civilly dead.

He has taken from her all right in property, even to the wages she earns.

He has made her morally, an irresponsible being, as she can commit many crimes with impunity, provided they be done in the presence of her husband. In the covenant of marriage, she is compelled to promise obedience to her husband, he becoming, to all intents and purposes, her master - the law giving him power to deprive her of her liberty, and to administer chastisement.

He has so framed the laws of divorce, as to what shall be the proper causes of divorce, in case of separation, to whom the guardianship of the children shall be given; as to be wholly regardless of the happiness of the women - the law, in all cases, going upon a false supposition of the supremacy of man, and giving all power into his hands.

After depriving her of all rights as a married woman, if single and the owner of property, he has taxed her to support a government which recognizes her only when her property can be made profitable to it.

He has monopolized nearly all the profitable employments, and from those she is permitted to follow, she receives but a scanty remuneration.

He closes against her all the avenues to wealth and distinction, which he considers most honorable to himself. As a teacher of theology, medicine, or law, she is not

known.

He has denied her the facilities for obtaining a thorough education - all colleges being closed against her.

He allows her in church, as well as State, but a subordinate position, claiming Apostolic authority for her exclusion from the ministry, and, with some exceptions, from any public participation in the affairs of the Church.

He has created a false public sentiment by giving to the world a different code of morals for men and women, by which moral delinquencies which exclude women from society, are not only tolerated but deemed of little account in man.

He has usurped the prerogative of Jehovah himself, claiming it as his right to assign for her a sphere of action, when that belongs to her conscience and her God.

He has endeavored, in every way that he could to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life.

Now, in view of this entire disfranchisement of one-half the people of this country, their social and religious degradation, - in view of the unjust laws above mentioned, and because women do feel themselves aggrieved, oppressed, and fraudulently deprived of their most sacred rights, we insist that they have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of these United States.

In entering upon the great work before us, we anticipate no small amount of misconception, misrepresentation, and ridicule; but we shall use every instrumentality within our power to effect our object. We shall employ agents, circulate tracts, petition the State and national Legislatures, and endeavor to enlist the pulpit and the press in our behalf. We hope this Convention will be followed by a series of Conventions, embracing every part of the country.

Firmly relying upon the final triumph of the Right and the True, we do this day affix our signatures to this declaration.



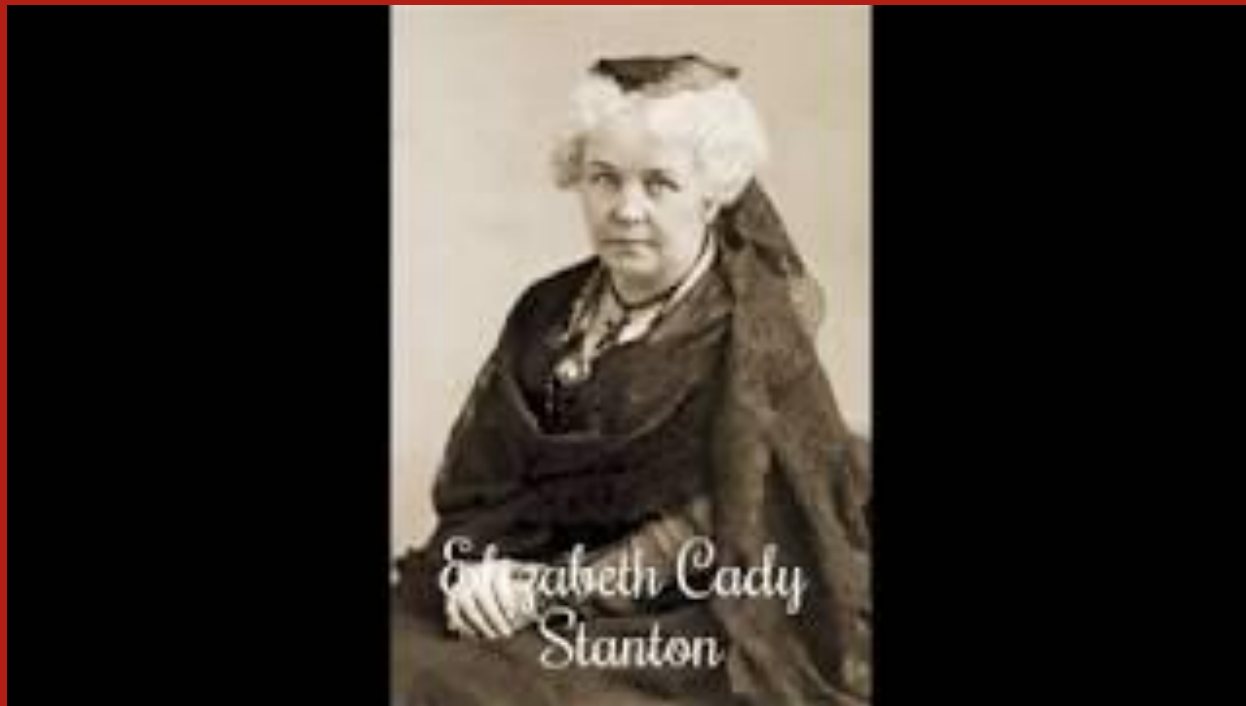
Seneca Falls Convention Continued

- Exactly 100 of approximately 300 attendees signed the Declaration of Sentiments and the accompanying resolutions, mostly women.
- The convention was seen by some of its contemporaries as one important step among many others in the continuing effort by women to gain for themselves a greater proportion of social, civil and moral rights, while it was viewed by others as a revolutionary beginning to the struggle by women for complete equality with men.
- Stanton considered the Seneca Falls Convention to be the beginning of the women's rights movement.





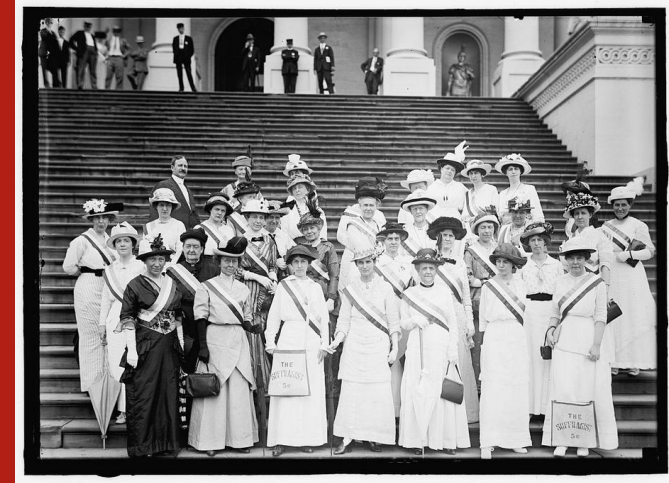
Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Address at Seneca Falls 1848





Seneca Falls Convention Legacy

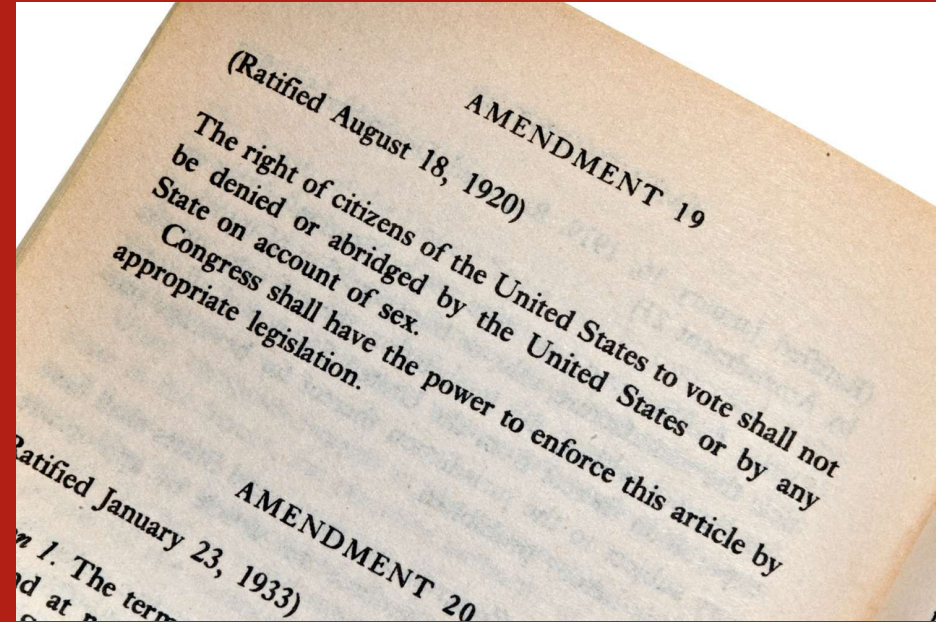
- On April 7, 1848, in response to a citizen's petition, the New York State Assembly passed the Married Woman's Property Act, giving women the right to retain the property they brought into a marriage, as well as property they acquired during the marriage. Other women's rights conventions formed soon after, including the Rochester Women's Rights Convention in Rochester, New York, two weeks later. In 1850 the first in a series of annual National Women's Rights Conventions met in Worcester, Massachusetts.
- By the time of the National Women's Rights Convention of 1851, the issue of women's right to vote had become a central tenet of the United States women's rights movement





Seneca Falls Convention Legacy

- The convention highlighted the necessity for women's autonomy in education, property, and professional opportunities, rather than just voting rights.
- The movement spurred by the convention led to the 1920 ratification of the 19th Amendment, cementing women's right to vote





Discussion



Modern Day Attacks on Women's Rights



Section III Women's Rights Attacked and Defended

Dobbs v. Jackson (2022)

Restrictions of Women's Rights

Project 2025

Values Platform for Oppression of Women

Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE)

Organizing the defense of Women's Rights



Editorial Cartoon by Graeme MacKay, The Hamilton Spectator – Friday May 6, 2022

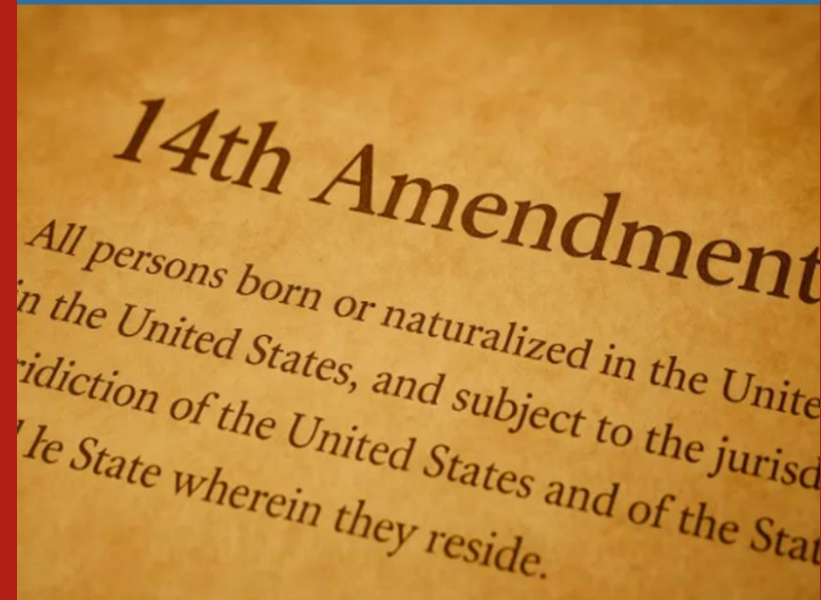


Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization (2022)

Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization is the 2022 Supreme Court case that reversed Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey, the decisions that originally asserted the fundamental right to an abortion prior to the viability of the fetus.

Dobbs v. Jackson states that the Constitution does not confer a right to abortion; and, the authority to regulate abortion is "returned to the people and their elected representatives."

The State of Mississippi, through Dobbs, argued that the Constitution does not provide a right to abortion and therefore, states can freely ban abortions if it is rationally related to legitimate government interests.





The Arguments

Mississippi Arguments for Banning Women's Rights:

- Leaned cited the Tenth Amendment, that denies states powers like making treaties, but does not directly deny the power to restrict abortion.
- Additionally, Mississippi argued that “liberty” as written in the Fourteenth Amendment only implicates fundamental rights that are “deeply rooted in U.S history and tradition.”
- Mississippi further argued that abortion is not a fundamental right since many states at the time of the Fourteenth Amendment’s ratification had bans on abortions.
- Additionally, Mississippi contended that the “viability line” prevented a state from protecting its interest and was too arbitrary or subjective.

Women’s Health’s Defense of Women’s rights argued:

That abortion is grounded in the Fourteenth Amendment.

The concept of physical autonomy and body integrity are “essential elements of liberty protected by the Due Process Clause.” For example, contraception is included in the word “liberty.”

That abortion, or the right of a person to have possession of their own body is important in the common law tradition. Furthermore, Women’s Health pointed out that federal courts have uniformly applied the viability line.



Decision- To Overturn Roe v. Wade

Justice Alito wrote the majority opinion, joined by Justices Thomas, Gorsuch, Kavanaugh, and Barrett.

The Court explained that the critical question was whether the Constitution “properly understood” confers a right to obtain an abortion.

The Court first stated that the Constitution makes no express references to abortion.

The Court noted that the history of abortion in the U.S is “as a crime”-- that at the time the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, three-quarters of the States had made abortion a crime at any stage of pregnancy.

The Court explained that this was true until Roe v. Wade—and thus, “liberty” would not recognize abortion as a fundamental right rooted in the nature, history, or traditions of the nation. Indeed, the Court stated that “Roe either ignored or misstated this history.”

The Court also explained that “the people of various states” may evaluate the interests between “potential life” and a “woman who wants an abortion” differently than the Court. Finally, the Court concluded

Abortion is not part of a broader entrenched right—that justifying this premise “proves too much.” The Court said that linking abortion to a right to autonomy or to “define one’s concept of existence” would also license fundamental rights to “illicit drug use, [or] prostitution.”



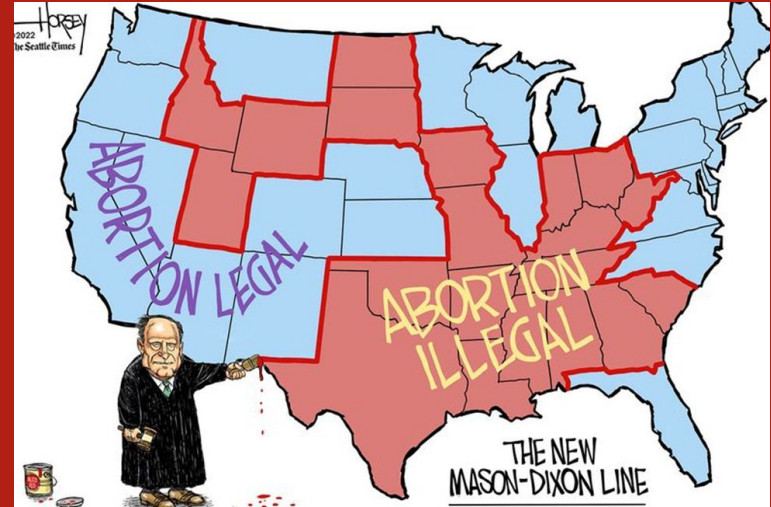
Implications for Women's Health and Rights

States may regulate abortion “for legitimate reasons” and if those laws are challenged under the Constitution, they are entitled to “a strong presumption of validity.”

From outright bans to bills targeting medication abortion and bolstering the ability of far-right activists to lie to those seeking care about available options (such as requiring counseling on medication abortion “reversal”), states across the country have accelerated their efforts to limit access to abortion.

By the 100th day after the Dobbs decision, nearly 22 million women of reproductive age—almost 1 in 3 women—found themselves living in states where abortion was unavailable or severely restricted.

In 2022 alone, state legislators introduced 563 provisions to restrict access to abortion, and 50 of those restrictions were signed into law the same year.





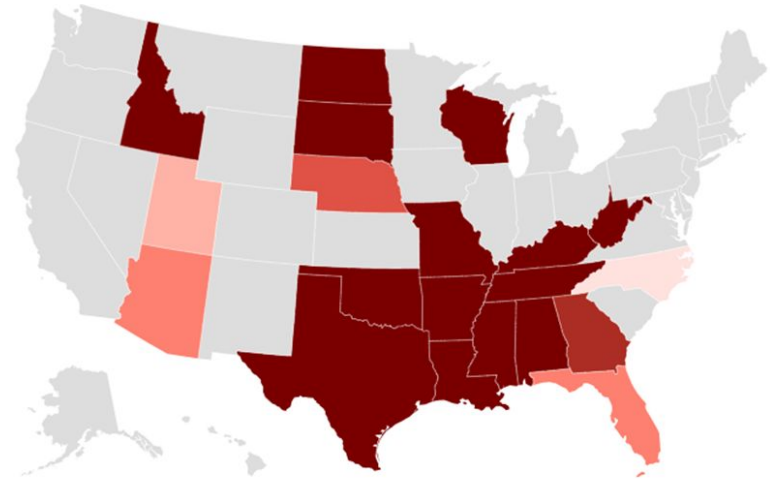
The States' Response to the Dobbs Ruling

- 14 states have near-total abortion bans during any point in pregnancy in effect: Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
- Several other states have similar abortion bans that have been temporarily blocked by the courts, including Arizona, Indiana, Utah, and Wyoming.

After *Dobbs*, states across the country have accelerated their efforts to limit access to abortion

Abortion bans across the United States, by length

Any point in pregnancy 6 weeks 12 weeks 15 weeks 18 weeks 20 weeks



Hover or click to see details.

Note: Florida has also passed a six-week ban on abortion, but it will only go into effect if the state's current 15-week ban is upheld in court. North Carolina has passed a 12-week abortion ban that will go into effect on July 1, 2023.

Source: The New York Times, "Tracking the States Where Abortion Is Now Banned," available at <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2022/us/abortion-laws-roe-v-wade.html> (last accessed June 2023).

Map: Center for American Progress



Extreme Penalties for Women and Healthcare Providers

- Enforcement mechanisms include criminal penalties, bounty hunter provisions, and fear and confusion
- Overwhelmingly, state bans on abortion at any point in pregnancy contain criminal penalties for those who perform or attempt to perform an abortion.
- The majority of these criminal penalties include jail time, which typically ranges from 1 to 20 years, although the bans in Alabama and Texas can lead to life in prison.
- Some states have also passed bounty hunter laws, which allow individuals to sue abortion providers and, in some cases, those who “aid” or “abet” an abortion.



Project 2025- The Trump Regime's Values Strategy

Project 2025 is a 900-plus–page handbook assembled by the **Heritage Foundation**, a leading conservative think tank, with at least 140 former Trump administration officials involved in its drafting.

It offers a step-by-step guide for how to quickly implement an extreme agenda across the federal government from day one of a conservative presidential administration. The Project 2025 agenda offers sweeping policy proposals that would dramatically overhaul how our federal government, including departments, agencies, sub-agencies, and personnel, would function, all geared toward implementing and institutionalizing extremist policy priorities and power.

Project 2025 seeks to impose a hierarchical, gendered, patriarchal vision of society. It is particularly focused on enforcing a vision of the family that relies on fixed and narrowly defined gender roles and in undermining protections that enable women and LGBTQI+ people to thrive outside of a male-dominated, heterosexual family.



President Reagan and Heritage founder Ed Feulner (right) at the Heritage Foundation's 10th anniversary gala in 1983. (Heritage Foundation)

Neoconservative Ronald Reagan in partnership with the Heritage Foundation 1983



Project 2025

Project 2025 on Gender, Race, Religion and Family

“It takes one fertile man and one fertile woman to reproduce, The family is the foundation of civilization, and marriage—the committed union of one man and one woman—is its cornerstone. It is the seedbed of self-government.”

“When the Moynihan report, *The Negro Family: The Case for National Action*, was published in 1965, Daniel Patrick Moynihan—then Assistant Secretary of Labor under President Lyndon Johnson—was so concerned about a 25 percent nonmarital birth rate for black women that he called for national action from the federal government.”

“In the decades since the report was published, that rate has nearly tripled. Underlying this view is a deep sense of gratitude in knowing that human beings are here by God’s grace and that children are divine gifts.”

“The welfare state kick-started the current crisis by punishing work and marriage. The welfare system has made marriage economically irrational for many low-income couples. Nearly all of the cash, food, and housing programs focus on subsidizing non-married single-parent families with the greatest benefits aimed at families that do not work.”





Project 2025

Project 2025 Incentivises “Traditional” Families

First, Congress should build on the President’s innovative Trump Accounts by supporting marriage with a \$2,500 initial deposit into a new investment account

Second, Congress should apply the current \$17,670 adoption tax credit to married parents for each of their own newborns.

To end America’s family crisis, policymakers and civic leaders should treat restoring the family home as a matter of justice, driven by two truths.

- The first is that all children have a right to the affection and protection of the man and woman who created them.
- The second is that the ideal environment in which to exercise this right is in a loving and stable home with their married biological parents. In contrast, the default in American culture today is to put the desires of adults over the needs of children. Children are too often called to sacrifice what is due to them—the presence of their mom and dad under the same roof for the entirety of their childhood.





Project 2025

According to the Heritage Foundation's framework, called "Saving America by Saving the Family," Marriage Boot Camps would serve as reeducation centers for unmarried couples.

"Successful completion of the program would mean that couples are ready to walk down the aisle at a communal wedding by the end of the bootcamp," the organization's screed declares. "The bride and groom would also be matched with a mentor couple to help them to navigate the highs and lows of early married life."

Each couple that completes the program could receive a 'wedding bonus' of up to \$5,000 on their wedding day to be paid through foundations or private donors, not government funds."



**PROJECT 2025 AUTHORS
PROPOSE 'MARRIAGE CAMP'
FOR THE UNMARRIED**



Women for Racial and Economic Equality (WREE)



Women for Racial and Economic Equality
(WREE)

WREE's History

Women for Racial and Economic Equality, WREE, was established in 1974 as a successor to the CAW, Congress of American Women, and as an affiliate of WIDF, Women's International Democratic Federation, a UN-recognized NGO. doing much of what progressive women's organizations did in the 1960s and 1970s in helping women gain greater equality.

WREE was reconstituted on March 7, 2018, by a group of women. We have contacted some members in the previous generation of WREE, as well as leaders of its international affiliate, WIDF. We are growing, and looking for new members to join us in our struggle for Racial and Economic Equality.



WREE

From the program of their 3rd National Convention in May of 1984:

“We are Black, white, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Asian and Native American women. We are workers, trade unionists, unemployed, housewives, welfare recipients, professionals, students and senior citizens.

We are women witnessing a daily deterioration of our living standards as the economic crisis in our country grows deeper.

We are women who see banks and giant corporations grow richer and increasingly in direct control of city, state and national government, as our children and families suffer greater hardships.

We are women who see corporate monopoly reap huge profits from women workers by fostering divisions between men and women.

We are women demanding a say in the future of our country and an end to all forms of male supremacy.

We are women whose experiences have shown that racism is the major obstacle to bettering our living conditions in any real or meaningful way. Our organization strives for unity of all women based on a principled program of struggle to end racism in all its forms.

We are women who are united with our sisters throughout the world under the banner of world peace and equality for women.”



WREE

Current Projects

- Defending Women's reproductive rights
- Opposing restrictions of women's rights
- Calling for military spending cuts to increase funding for education
- Defending rights of transgender and LGBTQ+ women
- Supporting and organizing women workers and unions



Women were at the forefront of the historic New York State Nurses Association strike which lasted 41 days, ending with a win for the nurses in Feb 2026



WREE

Get Involved!

<https://wreeusa.org/contact-wree/>



Discussion & Wrap Up



Announcements

- PCUSA Cell Chairs need to call members of their cells to remind them about attendance.
- The next issue of New Masses (2026) has begun production. If you have art you want us to feature, email it to info@partyofcommunistsusa.net.



Volunteers Needed!

We are in need of volunteers for the staff of the People's School! Here's a few roles we need filled:

- People to help manage posting on our social media and podcast platforms
- Video Editors, Audio Editors, Graphic Designers, Artists, Narrators
- Web Controls, Moderators

Email info@peopleschool.us if you're interested and try to attend our next staff meeting if possible.



View From Left Field

<https://viewfromleftfield.libsyn.com>



The Old PSMLS Youtube is now the Youtube of View From Left Field, a podcast of analysis and discussion of current events from a progressive perspective.

Like the Youtube videos and subscribe with 5 star ratings on your podcast platforms.

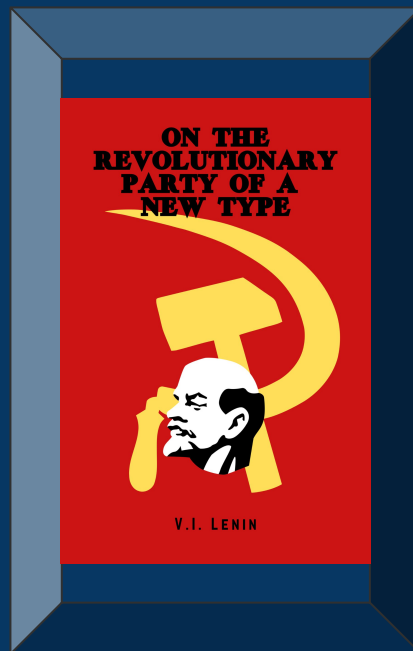
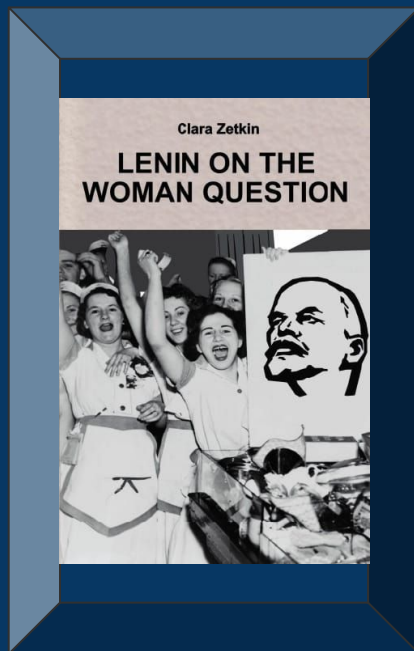
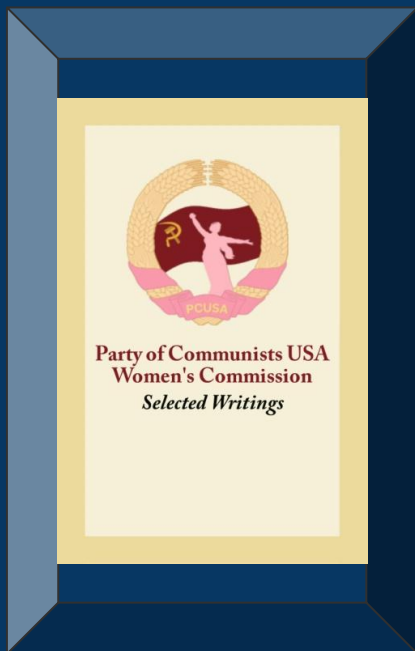




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