



ENGLISH

**American
Tapestry**

CHINESE

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American Tapestry:

Immigrant Children of the Bread and Roses Strike

What Happened?

In January of 1912, a Massachusetts labor law reduced the workweek from fifty-six to fifty-four hours. Mill owners reduced the salaries of struggling men, women and children who lived and worked under miserable conditions. The pay reduction increased tensions between workers and mill owners. As a result, thousands of immigrant workers speaking twenty-five different languages joined forces to fight for justice in what was later known as the Bread and Roses Strike. The workers' demands were: A pay increase of 15%, overtime pay for people who work more than 54 hours per week, and no punishment of workers who went on strike after they returned to their jobs.

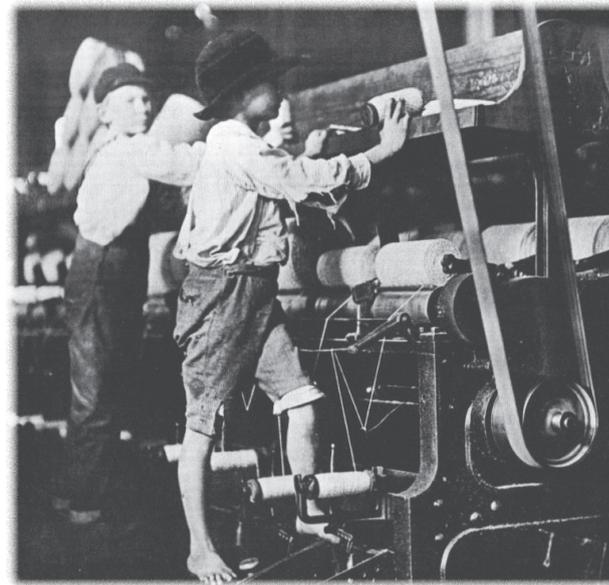
The winter strike meant that workers had little money for food and other necessities. In February, families attempted to relocate some of the children from Lawrence to other cities for their health and safety. Violence between strikers and local police reached a dangerous level. In one clash, police used brutal force to prevent parents from putting their children on a train to Philadelphia. In March of 1912, a Congressional investigation into conditions at the mills was launched and a delegation of child strikers from Lawrence testified in Washington D.C.

At the hearing, strikers testified about the poor working and living conditions in Lawrence, and asked that the mill owners grant their demands. Representatives from the mills testified that workers were paid fairly, according to their skill level. They argued that mill owners couldn't afford to pay their workers more, and if they were forced to do so the mills would go out of business, leaving thousands of workers unemployed. They claimed that union leaders from outside of Lawrence started the strike, and that many workers were intimidated to join once it started.



美國掛毯

在 1912 年 1 月，美國麻州的勞工法例將每週工作時間由 56 縮短為 54 小時。廠主亦減少在生活掙扎中和辛酸條件下工作的男人，婦女和兒童的薪金，減薪加劇工人和廠主之間的緊張局勢。其結果是數千講 25 種不同語言的移民工人聯手罷工去爭取正義，後被人稱為麵包與玫瑰的罷工。工人的需求是：每週工作超過 54 小時的人，加班費添加 15%，廠主也不能懲罰罷工後返回工作崗位的人。



冬天罷工意味著工人沒有什麼錢，食品和其他生活必需品，同年二月，為孩子們的健康和安全，家人試圖將一些孩子從勞倫斯搬遷到其他城市。當時示威者和當地警察之間的暴力衝突達到了一個危險的階段。在一個特殊衝突中，警察使用暴力，以防止父母將

他們的孩子送上火車走到費城。在 1912 年 3 月，國會進行調查工廠情況，由勞倫斯來的孩子示威者當作代表團在華盛頓作證。

在聆訊中，示威者作證在勞倫斯的惡劣工作和生活條件，並要求廠主給予他們的需求。從工廠的代表作證說，工人根據自己的技術水平得到公平報酬。他們認為廠主無力支付更多報酬，如果他們被迫這樣做的話，工廠將歇業，使數千之工人失業。他們聲稱來自勞倫斯之外的工會領袖開始罷工，而且它一開始許多工人被威嚇來參加。

發生了什麼事？

American Tapestry transports audiences to the Congressional hearings of March 1912. As members of the Congressional committee charged with investigating conditions in Lawrence, you will decide how to end the strike and improve conditions for working families. You will witness key moments of these dramatic events, question witnesses, sift through conflicting testimony, debate the issues with your classmates, and vote on a solution.

Questions to consider

- Should companies be held responsible for the health and well-being of their workers? If so, under what condition? If not, why?
- Is it fair for people from outside of a community to put workers' livelihood at risk for a larger cause?
- How are children and other vulnerable people affected by a wide-spread conflict such as the Bread and Roses strike?
- Should people give up on a strike when it affects the health and safety of their family?
- How can opposing sides work together to resolve a conflict?

Arguments for Workers	Arguments for Mill Owners

美國掛毯傳輸聽眾到 1912 年三月的國會聆訊上，作為負責調查在勞倫斯境況的國會委員會成員，你將決定如何結束罷工和為家庭改善工作條件。你將目睹這些戲劇性事件的關鍵時刻，詢問證人，通過篩選有衝突證詞，與同學辯論問題，並於會上投票解決方案。

要考慮的問題

- 公司應否負責工人的健康和良好的眾生？如是的話，在什麼條件下？如否的話，為什麼？
- 由社區以外的人為一個更大的緣由把工人生計放在危險中，你認為公平與否？
- 如廣泛蔓延的麵包與玫瑰罷工事件，兒童和其他脆弱的人如何受影響？
- 人們應否在影響他們的家庭健康和安全的時候放棄罷工？
- 對立雙方怎樣才能共同努力解決衝突？

認同工人的論據	認同廠主的論據

January 1, 1912: The Massachusetts legislature passes a new labor law reducing the work week from 56 hours to 54. To make up for the loss of profits, Mill owners in Lawrence and elsewhere decide to decrease weekly wages and speed up their machines.

January 12, 1912: A strike is officially declared at the Lawrence mills in response to the decrease in wages and the unsafe working conditions created by faster machines.

January 13, 1912: Lawrence's Mayor deputizes 20 firemen as police officers. By the following week, approximately 800 men served as a militia.

January 20, 1912: Packages containing dynamite are found in three Lawrence locations. A Syrian man linked to the mill workers is arrested as the mastermind of the dynamite plot. It is later discovered that the former mayor's son John Breen planted the dynamite to make it appear as though the strikers were using violence.

January 26, 1912: Mill owner William Wood agrees to meet with strike leader Joseph Ettor to discuss strikers' demands.

January 29, 1912: Anna LoPizzo, age 33, is killed by a stray bullet while passing a clash between strikers and police near her home.

February 10, 1912: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn helps arrange for 150 children to be sent to live with sympathetic families who live in other states. The children arrive safely in New York and Vermont.

February 24, 1912: Armed militia and police gather at the train station to prevent striking families from putting another group of children on a train to Boston and Philadelphia. Police arrest 15 of the 46 children present and several parents.

February 26, 1912: As a result of press coverage of the violence at the train station, the House Committee on Rules decides to investigate the strike. Representatives from both sides of the conflict are called to testify.

Timeline Reflection Questions

1. What were some of the reasons for the Lawrence strike?
2. List three things that happened as a result of the strike.
3. How were children affected by the strike?
4. Why were some people suspicious of the striking workers?

1912 年 1 月 1 日: 美國麻州議會通過一項新的勞工法例，將每週工作時間由 56 縮短為 54 小時。為了彌補利潤損失，在勞倫斯和其他地方的廠主決定減少每週的工資和加快他們機器的速度。

1912 年 1 月 12 日: 以應對勞倫斯工廠的減少工資和更快的機器的不安全工作條件，罷工正式開始。

1912 年 1 月 13 日: 勞倫斯的市長以 20 名消防員頂替為警務人員。到了下一周，大約有 800 人擔任了民兵。

1912 年 1 月 20 日: 在勞倫斯三個位置發現有炸藥。一名與工人們有聯繫的敘利亞人被拘捕為炸藥陰謀的主謀。據後來發現，前市長的兒子 John Breen 將炸藥埋下，使它看起來好像示威者使用暴力。

1912 年 1 月 26 日: 廠主 William Wood 同意與罷工領導人 Joseph Ettor 會面來討論示威者的要求。

1912 年 1 月 29 日: Anna LoPizzo, 33 歲，是在她家附近通過罷工和警察之間被流彈槍殺了的。

1912 年 2 月 10 日: Elizabeth Gurley Flynn 幫助安排 150 名兒童被送到與同情家庭的其他國家住。孩子們安全地到達紐約和佛蒙特州。

1912 年 2 月 24 日: 武裝民兵和警察在火車站聚集，防止另一組示威者的孩子上火車運到波士頓和費城。警方從現場 46 名兒童，逮捕了 15 名兒童和幾名家長。

1912 年 2 月 26 日: 由於在火車站暴力事件的新聞報導後，規則內務委員會決定調查罷工的事件，衝突雙方的代表都被召來作證。

時間線反思問題

1. 你認為勞倫斯罷工有哪些原因？
2. 列出罷工結果中發生的三件事情。
3. 孩子如何受罷工影響？
4. 為何有些人懷疑罷工的工人？

American Federation of Labor (AFL): one of the first labor unions in the United States, formed in 1886 under the leadership of Samuel Gompers. Women, former slaves, and immigrants were not allowed to join the union.

Anarchist: a person who believes in the elimination of government in favor of a social system based on voluntary cooperation.

Exodus: the departure of a large number of people. This term was used to describe the movement of the Lawrence children to New York City during the Bread and Roses Strike.

Foreman: a person in charge of a department or group of people in a factory.

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW): also known as the Wobblies, this labor union provided support and leadership to the Lawrence strikers in 1912, and particularly reached out to immigrants and their families.

Labor Union: an organization formed for the purpose of maintaining fair wages, benefits, and good working conditions.

Militia: a group of volunteer citizens enrolled as soldiers, who are called upon during a time of emergency.

Overtime: work done beyond an employee's regular working hours.

Picket Line: a line of strikers or protesters outside a place of business. This tactic was used for the first time in New England during the Bread and Roses Strike.

Scab: a worker who refuses to join a labor union, participate in a strike, and takes a striking worker's place on the job.

Strike: to suspend work until employees' demands are met.

Wage: the amount of money an employee is paid, usually per hour.

Don't be a Scab



This Strike is won if you, the workers stay out as you are doing.

The arrest of Etor and others is simply a proof of the desperation of the bosses. Instead of breaking the strike, it has only strengthened the workers determination to get what is due them.

Various Committees have investigated the strike. Their reports state that all, or part of the demands of the strikers are justified.

Governor Foss in a statement to the New York Journal of Commerce says in effect, THE MILL MEN ARE TO BLAME!

Workers the country over are aroused and support is pledged and given. Not only that; but Textile Workers in this State, and in plants of the American Woolen Co., in at least two States WILL STRIKE within two weeks if necessary.

Bring all cases of distress to the attention of the Relief Committee.

See all who are still at work and induce them to stay out. Show them that their actions means increased misery to themselves and children; and that SCABS in this strike are TRAITORS to their families and class.

The strike cannot be lost. Who will come here to replace strikers at \$6.00 per week?

ATTEND MEETINGS

DON'T BE A SCAB

An Injury to One is an Injury to ALL

STRIKE COMMITTEE



美國勞工聯邦: 是美國初期其 一的一個勞工工會，在Samuel Gompers 的領導下於 1886 年組成。當時女性，昔日奴隸和移民都不准加入工會的。

無政府主義者: 一個主張基於自願合作體系的社會和相信消除政府的人。

出走埃及記: 大量的人外流。這個術語被用來描述勞倫斯麵包與玫瑰罷工期間示威者的孩子走到紐約市。

領班: 一個在工廠負責管理一個部門或一群人的人。

世界產業工人聯合會 (IWW): 又稱 Wobblies, 這個工會在 1912 年提供支持和領導勞倫斯的示威者，尤其是移民和他們的家庭。

工會: 維持公平的工資，福利和良好的工作條件為主的組織。

民兵: 一組志願的公民登記為士兵，需要在緊急時刻投入工作。

加班: 做超越僱員正常工作時間的工作。

警戒線: 示威者在工作地點的前面以一條線路徑行走。在麵包與玫瑰罷工期間，這種戰術是第一次在新英格蘭使用的。

癩: 一個拒絕加入工會，或參加罷工，又頂替示威者工作的工人。

罷工: 暫停工作，直至員工的需求得到滿足。

工資: 工人賺取的錢，通常按每小時計。



Russian

<i>Я не понимаю (Ya ne pahneemayoo)</i>	I don't understand.
<i>Галубчик (galoorchik)</i>	little dove
<i>Нет (nyet)</i>	no
<i>Это все (Etta vsyaw!)</i>	That's it!
<i>Милый (mealy)</i>	dear

Italian

<i>Dio mio! Che giornata!</i>	My God! What a day!
<i>Ah, miei piedi!</i>	Ah, my feet!
<i>Ai. é 'na disgraziata.</i>	That's a shame!
<i>Cosa?</i>	What?
<i>Mo ch'pozzu fare?</i>	What am I supposed to do?
<i>tesora</i>	darling
<i>na brava ragazza</i>	a nice girl
<i>mi dispiace</i>	I'm sorry
<i>Buonna notte</i>	Goodnight
<i>Si, certo</i>	Yes, of course
<i>e niente</i>	it's nothing
<i>tanti soldi</i>	a lot of money
<i>aspetta</i>	wait
<i>polizia</i>	police
<i>grazie</i>	thank you
<i>sciopero</i>	strike
<i>Tutto sarà bene!</i>	Everything's going to be fine!
<i>ciao</i>	goodbye
<i>carina</i>	dear
<i>Lasciate le macchine!</i>	Leave the machines!
<i>Più pane!</i>	More bread!

Polish

<i>Za niskie wypłaty!</i>	Short pay!
<i>Przestajmy pracować!</i>	Stop working!
<i>Strajk!</i>	Strike!
<i>Więcej chleba!</i>	More bread!
<i>Witaj moja droga</i>	Hello my dear
<i>Tak</i>	Yes
<i>Kocham cie!</i>	I love you!
<i>Po co?</i>	Why?

俄語

<i>Я не понимаю (Ya ne pahneemayoo)</i>	我不明白。
<i>Галубчик (galoorchik)</i>	小鴿子
<i>Нет (nyet)</i>	沒有
<i>Это все (Etta vsyaw!)</i>	這就是它!
<i>Милый (mealy)</i>	親愛的

意大利語

<i>Dio mio! Che giornata!</i>	我的上帝! 多麼的一天!
<i>Ah, miei piedi!</i>	啊, 我的腳!
<i>Ai. é 'na disgraziata.</i>	這是一個恥辱!
<i>Cosa?</i>	什麼?
<i>Mo ch'pozzu fare?</i>	那我該怎麼辦?
<i>Tesora</i>	寵兒
<i>na brava ragazza</i>	一個漂亮的女孩
<i>mi dispiace</i>	對不起
<i>Buonna notte</i>	晚安
<i>Si, certo</i>	是的, 當然
<i>e niente</i>	這沒什麼
<i>tanti soldi</i>	很多錢
<i>aspetta</i>	等待
<i>polizia</i>	警察
<i>grazie</i>	謝謝
<i>sciopero</i>	罷工
<i>Tutto sarà bene!</i>	一切都會好起來的!
<i>ciao</i>	再見
<i>carina</i>	親愛的
<i>Lasciate le macchine!</i>	離開機器!
<i>Più pane!</i>	更多的麵包!

波蘭語

<i>Za niskie wypłaty!</i>	減少了的薪酬!
<i>Przestajmy pracować!</i>	停止工作!
<i>Strajk!</i>	罷工!
<i>Więcej chleba!</i>	更多的麵包!
<i>Witaj moja droga</i>	你好我親愛的
<i>Tak</i>	是的
<i>Kocham cie!</i>	我愛你!
<i>Po co?</i>	為什麼?

Union Leaders

JOSEPH ETTOR, known as “Smiling Joe,” began leading the IWW Local 20 strikers in Lawrence after receiving a telegram from young Italian striker **Angelo Rocco**. Ettor urged peace, but violence often followed his speeches, and he was blamed for the actions of others.

WILLIAM “BIG BILL” HAYWOOD founded the Industrial Workers of the World, or “one big union,” in 1905. In the Lawrence mill strike, Haywood introduced a new strike tactic: the endless picket line.

Representatives of the Mills

AUSTIN P. WADE, cashier of the Ayer Mill, which was owned by the American Woolen Company. Wade testified on behalf of the mills at the Congressional Hearings. In the play, Wade is played by a woman as “Mrs. Austin P. Wade.”

WILLIAM WOOD, president of the American Woolen Company, owned the Ayer and Wood Mills in Lawrence. Because the Wood Mill was the largest in the country, he became a primary target for strikers.

Child Strikers

SAMUEL GOLDBERG began working for the American Woolen Company at age 14. He testified at the Congressional hearings about the wages and long hours at the mills. He also witnessed violence against strikers at the mills and at the train station during the children’s exodus.

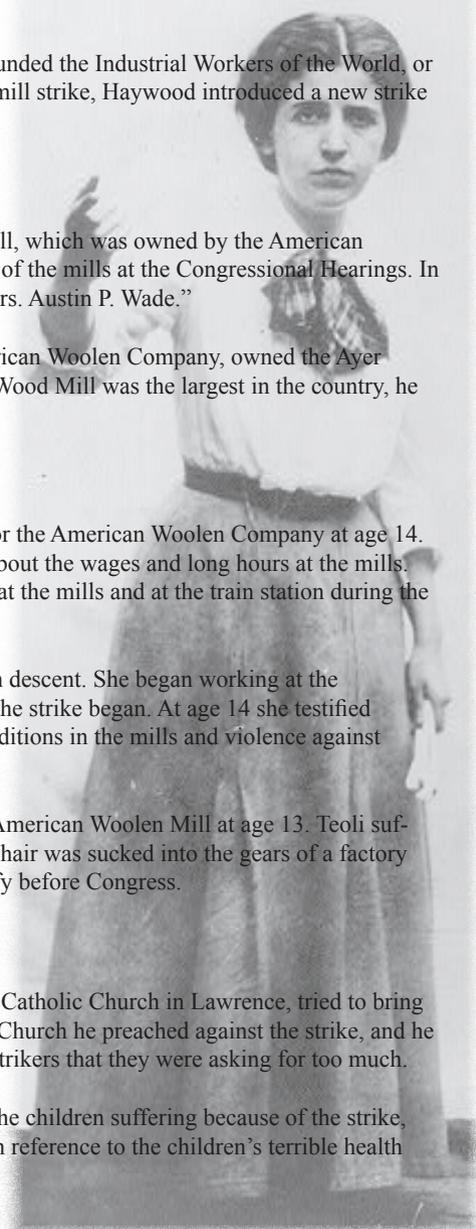
VICTORIA WENNARYZK was of Polish descent. She began working at the American Woolen Mill five months before the strike began. At age 14 she testified before Congress about terrible working conditions in the mills and violence against strikers.

CARMELLA TEOLI began working for American Woolen Mill at age 13. Teoli suffered a serious injury to her scalp when her hair was sucked into the gears of a factory machine. She was the twelfth child to testify before Congress.

Community Leaders

FATHER MILANESE, acting head of the Catholic Church in Lawrence, tried to bring about a peaceful resolution to the strike. In Church he preached against the strike, and he even went door to door trying to convince strikers that they were asking for too much.

MARGARET SANGER nursed many of the children suffering because of the strike, and testified at the congressional hearings in reference to the children’s terrible health under the mill management.



工會領導人

JOSEPH ETTOR, 被稱為 “Smiling Joe” 自從收到年輕的意大利示威者 Angelo Rocco 的電報後，開始領導世界產業工人聯合會在勞倫斯的 20 號地方性工會。Ettor 呼籲和平，但暴力往往接著他的演講之後發生，他為別人的行為被指責。

WILLIAM “BIG BILL” HAYWOOD 於 1905 年創辦了世界產業工人聯合會，或 “一個大聯盟”，在勞倫斯工廠罷工中，Haywood 推出了新的打擊戰術：無盡的警戒線。

眾廠家的代表

AUSTIN P. WADE, 美國毛紡工廠的附屬 Ayer 工廠的收銀員，Wade 代表眾廠家在國會聆訊作證。在劇中，Wade 是由一個女人演出為 “Mrs. Austin P. Wade.”

WILLIAM WOOD, 美國毛紡工廠的總裁，在勞倫斯擁有 Ayer 和 Wood 工廠。因為 Wood Mill 是國家最大的廠家，所以他成為示威者的主要目標。

兒童示威者

SAMUEL GOLDBERG 14 歲時開始在美國毛紡工廠工作。他在國會聆訊上對工廠的工資和長時間作證。他也在工廠和火車站的孩子們出走埃及記，目睹了反對示威者的暴力。

VICTORIA WENNARYZK 是波蘭後裔，她於罷工事件前五個月開始在美國毛紡工廠工作，14 歲時她在國會上作證在工廠可怕的工作條件和侵害示威者的暴力。

CARMELLA TEOLI 13 歲時開始在美國毛紡工廠工作，Teoli 的頭髮被吸進了工廠機器的齒輪，她的頭皮遭受了嚴重傷害。她是第十二名女童在國會作證。

社區領袖

FATHER MILANESE 在勞倫斯當天主教教會代理主任，試圖以和平解決罷工撞擊。他在教堂講道贊成反對罷工，他甚至來訪家家戶戶試圖說服示威者不需要罷工，認為他們要求太多。

MARGARET SANGER 護理很多因為罷工受痛苦的孩子，並在國會聆訊上證明了工廠管理下的孩子們的可怕健康情況。

As members of the U.S. Congress, you will have the opportunity to ask questions of the following key players. Write down some questions that you may ask.

Mrs. Austin P. Wade, a cashier at the Ayer Mill:

Carmella Teoli, a young mill worker on strike, who suffered a head injury while working at the American Woolen Mill:

Father Milanese, a Catholic priest who has ministered to the needs of many working families in Lawrence and believes that workers should end the strike:

Samuel Goldberg, another young mill worker, also on strike, who witnessed the confrontation between families and militia at the Lawrence train station:

作為美國國會的成員，你將有機會向以下幾個關鍵人物提出問題。寫下你可能會問的一些問題。

Mrs. Austin P. Wade, 在 Ayer Mill 的收銀員:

Carmella Teoli, 一個年輕工廠罷工工人，她在美國毛紡工廠工作時頭部受了傷:

Father Milanese, 一位在勞倫斯的天主教牧師曾事奉許多工薪家庭的需
求，並認為工人應當結束罷工:

Samuel Goldberg, 另一位年輕的工廠工人，也曾參與罷工，見證了家屬
和民兵在勞倫斯火車站之間的衝突:

TheatreEspresso performs at the Lawrence Heritage State Park Visitors Center, at the John Adams Courthouse in Boston (in collaboration with the Supreme Judicial Court), and in schools and museums throughout New England. The company thanks Mass Humanities and the following foundations for their generous support.



Cabot Family Charitable Trust, Catherine McCarthy Memorial Trust Fund, Clipper Ship Foundation, Friends of Lawrence Heritage State Park, Foley Hoag Foundation, Immigrant City Archives, National Endowment for the Arts, C. Pringle Charitable Foundation, Nathaniel and Elizabeth P. Stevens Foundation, and the White Fund

*This program is supported in part by a grant from the Boston Cultural Council, a local agency which is funded by the Massachusetts Cultural Council, administered by the Mayor's Office of Arts, Tourism, and Special Events.

Since 1992, **TheatreEspresso** has toured its educational dramas to schools, museums, libraries, and courthouses throughout New England. **TheatreEspresso's** work challenges students to make critical judgments, explore social relationships, reflect on the role of law and human rights in our society, and question accepted truths about the history of America. These plays confront students with complex situations, based on actual historical events, that provoke a variety of opinions and solutions. By asking students to consider themselves participants in the drama, the company engages students in examining contradictory events and testimony in order to reach their decisions.

TheatreEspresso does not advocate any one viewpoint, but hopes to compel students to relate historical events to contemporary issues. **TheatreEspresso** is in residence at Wheelock Family Theatre.



**For further information, visit our website at
www.TheatreEspresso.org**