



**ENGLISH**

# American Tapestry

**SOMALI**

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**TheatreEspresso** 

## American Tapestry:

Immigrant Children of the Bread and Roses Strike

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.

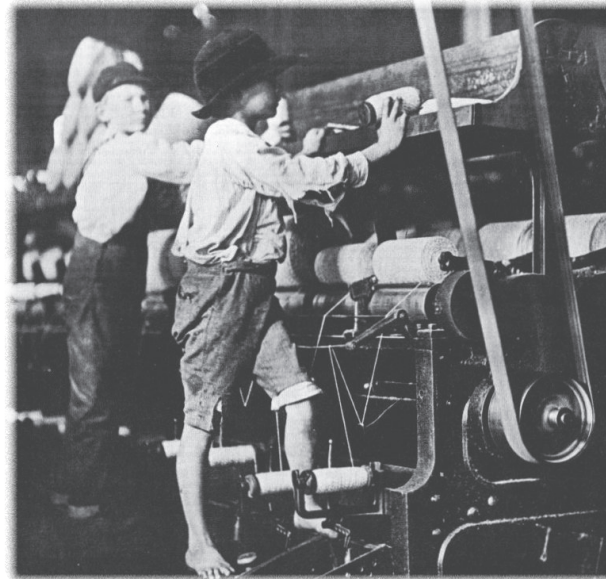
At the hearing, strikers testified about the poor working and living conditions in Lawrence, and asked that the mill owners grant their demands. Representatives from the mills testified that workers were paid fairly, according to their skill level. They argued that mill owners couldn't afford to pay 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.



## Dun Maraykanaad:

Ubaddii Soogalootiga ee Shaqajoojintii Furin iyo Ubaxyo

January 1912, xeerka shaqada ee Massachusetts ayaa yareeyay saacadaha la shaqeeyo toddobaadka oo ahaa 56, kana dhigay 54 saacadood. Mulkiilayaasha warshadaha ayaa dhimay mushaarka shaqaalihii ragga, dumarka, iyo carruurta ba lahaa ee nolosha adag iyo shaqada daran ku jiray. Lacag-dhimistu waxay iska hor keentay shaqaalaha iyo mulkiilayaasha warshadaha. Ka dib, waxaa isgaashaanbuursaday kumanyaal shaqaale soogalooti ah oo 25 af ku kala hadla si ay xaqooda ugu diriraan, taas oo markii dambe loo bixiyay, Shaqajoojintii Furin iyo Ubaxyo. Waxay shaqaaluhu codsadeen: Lagac-kordhin 15%, in lacag dheeraad ah la siiyo dadka 54 saacadood ka badan shaqeeyay, iyo in aan la ciqaabin shaqaalihii shaqajoojinta ka qaybqaatay.



Shaqajoojinta jiilaalkii waxay ku beegnayd xilli shaqaaluhu haystaan lacag yar oo cunto iyo baahiyaad kale ba u gooya. Isla February, qoysasku, si ay caafimaad iyo nabad ugu helaan, waxay ubadkooda qaar ka soo wareejiyeen Lawrence oo u wareejiyeen magaalooyinka kale. Rabshadaha shaqajoojiyaasha iyo booliiska u dhexeeyay ayaa meel xun gaaray. Mar baa jirtay ay booliisku si axmaqnimo leh waalidiinta uga hor istaageen in ay

ubadkooda saaraan tareen Philadelphia u socday. March 1912, baadhis Kongaraseed oo ka war keenaysa xaaladaha lagu qabo warshadaha ayaa la qabtay; waxaana Washington D.C. ka hadlay ergo shaqajoojiyayaal ciyaal ah oo ka socday Lawrence.

Shaqajoojiyayaashu waxay ka warrameen nolol adkaanta iyo shaqo silica ka taagnayd Lawrence, waxayna ku adkaysteen inay xaqooda ka helaan mulkiilayaasha warshadaha. Difaacayaasha warshadaha ayaa dhankooda sheegay in shaqaaluhu qaataan mushaar fiican, oo ku xiran xirfadahooda. Waxay ku doodeen in aanay u awoodin lacag badan shaqaalaha, haddiina taas lagu qasbo in ay warshaduhu xirmayaan, oo kumanyaal ay shaqo beelayaan. Waxay sheegeen in madaxda ururrada shaqo oo aan Lawrence degganayd ay masuul ka yihiin shaqajoojinta, taas oo shaqaalaha ba lagu qasbay.

Maxaa Dhacay?

*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

*Dun Maraykanaad* waxay daalacdayaasha dul geenaysaa dhageysigii Kongaraseed ee March 1912. Si aad tahay xubin ka tirsan guddiga Kongaraseed ee baadhaya xaaladaha Lawrence, adigu waxaad go'aaminaysaa soo-afmeeridda shaqajoojinta iyo sidii loo horumarin lahaa xaaladaha shaqaalaha. Adigoo marag u ah dhacdooyinkan, warsan doona markhaatiyaasha, oo gorfayn doona hadalladooda is diiddan, isla markaasna arrimahan kala doodi doona ardayda kale ayaad u codaynaysaa xalka.

### Bal isweydii

- Shirkaduhu ma masuul ayay ka yihiin caafimaadka iyo fayaqabka shaqaalahooda? Hadday tahay haa, sidee? Haddii kale, waayo?
- Ma xaq baa in dad dibadda ka jooga bulshada ay shaqaalaha noloshooda ciriiri u galiyaan danta-guud?
- Sidee ayay shaqaaqo baahsan, siiba Shaqajoojintii Furin iyo Ubaxyo, u saamaynaysaa ubadka iyo maatada?
- Dadku ma in ay ka gaabsadaan shaqajoojinta baa haddii ay waxyeello caafimaad iyo mid amniyeedi ka soo gaarayso?
- Sidee ayay u heshiin karaan labada dhinac ee is diiddan?

#### Doodaha Shaqaalaha

#### Doodaha Mulkiilayaasha Warshadaha



**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?

**January 1, 1912:** Sharcidejinta Massachusetts ayaa soo saaray xeer shaqo oo cusub oo yareeyay saacadaha la shaqeeyo toddobaadka oo ahaa 56, kana dhigay 54 saacadood. Si ay uga kabtaan dhakhli yarida, mulkiilayaasha warshadaha ee Lawrence ayaa dhimay mushaarka shaqaalaha ee toddobaadka, iyagoo kor u qaaday adeegsiga mashiinno xawli ku socda.

**January 12, 1912:** Shaqajoojin ayaa warshadaha Lawrence si rasmi ah looga dhawaaqay si looga hor tago mushaar-yaraynta iyo halis lagu qabay mashiinnada xawliga ku socday.

**January 13, 1912:** Duqa magaalada Lawrence ayaa 20 dabdamiyayaal ah qoray booliis. Toddobaadkaas kii xigay, in ku dhow 800 oo nin ayaa la qoray maleeshiyo.

**January 20, 1912:** Waxaa saddex meelood oo Lawrence ah laga helay kartoommo ay ka buuxaan walxaha qarxa. Nin Suuriyaan ah ayaa loo qabtay inuu masuul ka ahaa falkaas. Waxaa mar dambe la ogaaday in wiilka duqii hore ee maagalada John Breen uu ka dambeeyay falkaas si shaqajoojiyaasha loogu tuhmo shaqaaqo.

**January 26, 1912:** Mulkiille William Wood ayaa qaatay in uu la kulmo hoggaamiyaha shaqajoojiyayaasha Joseph Etto si uu u ogaado doonista shaqajoojiyayaasha.

**January 29, 1912:** Anna LoPizzo, 33 jir, ayaa waxaa ku dhacday oo dishay xabab iyada oo ag maraysa gurigeeda oo ay booliiska iyo shaqajoojiyayaashu is hor tubnaayeen.

**February 10, 1912:** Elizabeth Gurley Flynn ayaa isu keentay 150 carruur ah oo loo diray qoysas danaynaya in ay la noolaadaan oo gobollada kale deggan. Carruurta nabadqab ayay ku gaareen New York iyo Vermont.

**February 24, 1912:** Maleeshiyo hubaysan iyo booliiska ayaa isku urursaday xerada tareenka si ay u xannibaan qoysaska shaqajoojiyayaasha oo carruur kale u dhoofinayay Boston iyo Philadelphia. Booliisku waxay xireen 15 ka mid ah 46 carruur ahayd iyo dhawr waalid.

**February 26, 1912:** Markii la maqlay shaqaaqadii ka dhacday xerada tareenka, Guddiga Aqalka ee Sharciyada ayaa go'aan ka gaaray baarista shaqajoojinta. Dad u socda labada dhinac ayaa loo yeeray si ay arrinta uga marag kacaan.

### Wax iska Weydii Silsiladda Taariikhda

1. Maxay ahaayeen qaar ka mid ah sabibihii shaqajoojinta?
2. Tax saddex arrimood oo ka dhashay shaqajoojinta.
3. Sidee ayay shaqajoojintu u saamaysay carruurta?
4. Maxay dadka qaarkii uga shakisnaayeen shaqajoojinta?

**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.

## American Tapestry

**Don't be a Scab**

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

The arrest of Ettor 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

## American Tapestry

**Isutagga Shaqaalaha Maraykanaad (AFL):** mid ka mid ah ururraddii shaqo ee ugu horreeyay Maraykanka, lana aasaasay 1886, markaas oo uu madax u ahaa Samuel Gompers. Dumar, addoomo hore, iyo soogalooti ba ka ma mid noqon karin.

**Qaswade:** qof aaminsan in dawladda la rido oo lagu baddalo hab ismaammul bulsheed ku dhisan iskaa-wax-u-qabsasho.

**Qax:** dad badan oo hayaan ah. Ereygan waxaa loo adeegsaday qeexista sidii ay carruurto uga hayaantay Lawrence ee ay New York u tagtay waagii Shaqajoojintii Furin iyo Ubaxyo.

**Horgale:** qof masuul ka ah laan ama koox dad ah oo ka shaqeeya warshad.

**Shaqaalaha Warshadaha Adduunka (IWW):** oo sidoo kale la dhaho Wobblies, ururkan shaqo waxa uu taageero iyo hoggaan ba ugu deeqay shaqajoojiyayaashii Lawrence ee 1912, gaar ahaan na waxa uu kaaliyay soogalootigii iyo qoysaskooda.

**Ururka Shaqaalaha:** urur loo aasaasay sidii loo joogtayn lahaa mushaar fiican, kaalmayn shaqaale iyo xaalado shaqo oo wacan.

**Maleeshiyo:** koox nafhur ah oo shicib ah balse la askareeyay, kuwaas oo la hawl galiyo xilliyadda degdegga ah.

**Amindheer:** shaqo la qabto saacado ka badan kuwa loo qoondeeyay in shaqaaluhu shaqeeyo.

**Saf Bannaanbaxeed:** saf ay shaqajoojiyayaashu ama bannaanbaxayaashu ka hor sameeyaan meherad. Tabtan waxaa loogu hor adeegsaday New England waagii Furin iyo Ubaxyo.

**Qolofow:** shaqaale diida inuu ka mid noqdo urur shaqo, iyo waliba in uu ka qaybqaato shaqajoojin, isla markaasna la siiyo booska qofka ka qaybqaata shaqajoojinta.

**Shaqajoojin:** shaqada oo laga wada joogo si shaqaaluhu uu u helo rabitaankiisa.

**Mushaar:** inta lacag ah ee shaqaalaha la siiyo saacaddiiba.



Ereyada-cusub

## Russian

<i>Я не понимаю (Ya nee pahneemayoo)</i>	I don't understand.
<i>Галубчик (galoopchik)</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?

## Ruush

<i>Я не понимаю (Ya nee pahneemayoo)</i>	Ma fahmayo.
<i>Галубчик (galoopchik)</i>	qoollay yar.
<i>Нет (nyet)</i>	maya
<i>Это все (Etta vsyaw!)</i>	Waa bas!
<i>Милый (mealy)</i>	gacaliye

## Talyaani

<i>Dio mio! Che giornata!</i>	Eebbow! Maanta yaah!
<i>Ah, miei piedi!</i>	Way, cagtayda!
<i>Ai. é 'na disgraziata.</i>	Waa ceeb!
<i>Cosa?</i>	Maxay?
<i>Mo ch'pozzu fare?</i>	Maxaan sameeyaa?
<i>Tesora</i>	gacaliso
<i>na brava ragazza</i>	gabar wanaagsan
<i>mi dispiace</i>	Waan ka xumahay
<i>Buonna notte</i>	Habeen wanaagsan.
<i>Si, certo</i>	Haa, dabcan
<i>e niente</i>	waxba maaha
<i>tanti soldi</i>	lacag badan
<i>aspetta</i>	sug
<i>polizia</i>	booliis
<i>grazie</i>	mahadsanid
<i>sciopero</i>	shaqajoojin
<i>Tutto sarà bene!</i>	Wax walba way hagaagayaan!
<i>ciao</i>	nabadeey
<i>carina</i>	gacaliye
<i>Lasciate le macchine!</i>	Ka tag mashiinnada!
<i>Più pane!</i>	Furin badan!

## Boolish

<i>Za niskie wypłaty!</i>	Mushaar yar!
<i>Przestajmy pracować!</i>	Jooji shaqada!
<i>Strajk!</i>	Shaqajoojin!
<i>Więcej chleba!</i>	Furin badan!
<i>Witaj moja droga</i>	Haye gacaliye.
<i>Tak</i>	Haa
<i>Kocham cie!</i>	Waan ku jecelahay!
<i>Po co?</i>	Sabab?



## 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.

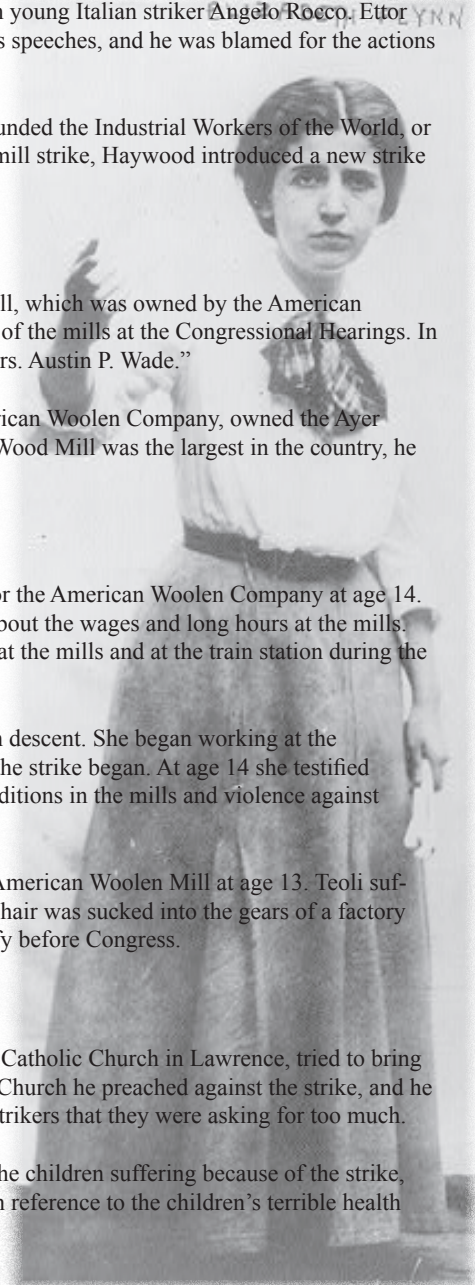
**VICTORIA WENNARYZK** was of Polish descent. She began working at the American Woolen Mill five months before the strike began. At age 14 she testified before Congress about terrible working conditions in the mills and violence against strikers.

**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.



## Hoggaamiyayaal Ururreed

**JOSEPH ETTOR**, oo ku magacdheer “Smiling Joe,” waxa uu bilaabay hoggaaminta 20 shaqajoojiyayaal IWW Deegaan ah oo Lawrence deggan ka dib markii uu telegaraam uga yimid shaqajoojiye Angelo Rocco oo Talyaani ahaa. Ettor nabadda ayuu dadka kula dardaarmi jiray, balse shaqaaqo uun baa khudbadihiisa ka dib la abuuri jiray, oo ficil-ladaas dadka kale ku kacaan ayaa isaga masuul looga dhigi jiray.

**WILLIAM “BIG BILL” HAYWOOD** waxa uu 1905 aasaasay Shaqaalaha Warshadaha Adduunka (IWW), oo ahaa “hal urur oo weyn.” Shaqajoojintii Lawrence waxa uu Haywood ku darsaday hal tab oo cusub: “Saf bannaanbaxeed oon dhammaanayn.”

## Matalayaasha Warshadleyda

**AUSTIN P. WADE**, lacagqabtaha Warshadda Ayer, taas oo ay lahayd Shirkadda American Woolen. Wade wuxuu Dhageysigii Kongaraseed marag u furay warshadaha. Haweenay ruwaayadda ku jilaysa “Mrs. Austin P. Wade” ayaa matalaysa Wade.

**WILLIAM WOOD**, madaxa Shirkadda American Woolen, ee leh Warshadda Ayer iyo Warshadda Wood ee Lawrence. Maaddaama oo Warshadda Wood ay ugu weynayd dalka, waxa uu noqday bartilmaameedka koobaad ee shaqajoojiyayaasha.

## Shaqajoojiyayaasha Carruurta ah

**SAMUEL GOLDBERG** wuxuu 14 jir isaga oo ah ku biiray Shirkadda American Woolen. Waxa uu madasha Kongaraseed ka hor xusay mushaarka iyo saacadaha badan ee la shaqeeyo. Waxa uu marag ka yahay dhibka xerada tareenka loogu geystay shaqajoojiyayaasha iyo carruurta waagii ay qaxayeen.

**VICTORIA WENNARYZK** waxay ahayd Boolish. Waxay Shirkadda American Woolen ku biirtay shan bilood ka hor shaqajoojinta. 14 jir iyada oo ah ayay Kongareeska ka hor xustay xaaladihii darnaa ee warshadaha ka jiray iyo dhibkii loo geystay shaqajoojiyayaasha.

**CARMELLA TEOLI** waxay Shirkadda American Woolen ku biirtay iyada oo ah 13 jir. Teoli waxay ka dhaawacantay kaxanta mar giirarka mashiin weyni ku dhegay timaheeda. Waxay ahayd marag-furaha labiyo-tobnaad ee dhallaanka ah.

## Hoggaamiyayaasha Bulshada

**AABBE MILANESE**, madaxa Kaniisadda Kaatoliga ee Lawrence, wuxuu isku dayay in uu si nabad ah xal ugu helo shaqajoojinta. Kaniisadda waxa uu dadka ka waaniyay shaqajoojinta, waxa uuna guri kasta u aaday shaqajoojiyayaasha si uu ugu sheego in doonistoodu badan tahay.

**MARGARET SANGER** waxay xanaanaysay ubadkii waxyeelladu ka soo gaadhay shaqajoojinta, waxayna madasha Kongaraseed ka hor caddaysay sida ubadku madaxda warshadaha uga la'aayeen caafimaad iyo daryeel.

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:

Idigoo ah xubin ka tirsan Kongereeska Maraykanka, waxaad kansho u helaysaa in aad warsato jilayaasha muhiimka ah. Sii qoro su'aalaha aad doonayso inaad weydiiso shaqsiyaadkaas.

**Mrs. Austin P. Wade**, lacagqabtaha Ayer Mill:

**Carmella Teoli**, shaqaale da' yar oo shaqajoojiye ah, taas oo dhaawac uu madaxa kaga gaaray Warshadda American Woolen:

**Aabbe Milanese**, wadaad Kaatolik ah oo u hawl gala qoysaska shaqeeya ee Lawrence, waxa uuna aaminsanaa in shaqaaluhu joojiyaan shaqajoojinta:

**Samuel Goldberg**, shaqaale kale oo da' yar, oo shaqajoojiye ah, kaas oo indhihiisa saaray iska hor imaadkii qoysaska iyo booliiska ee xerada tareenka ee Lawrence:



**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

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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](http://www.TheatreEspresso.org)**