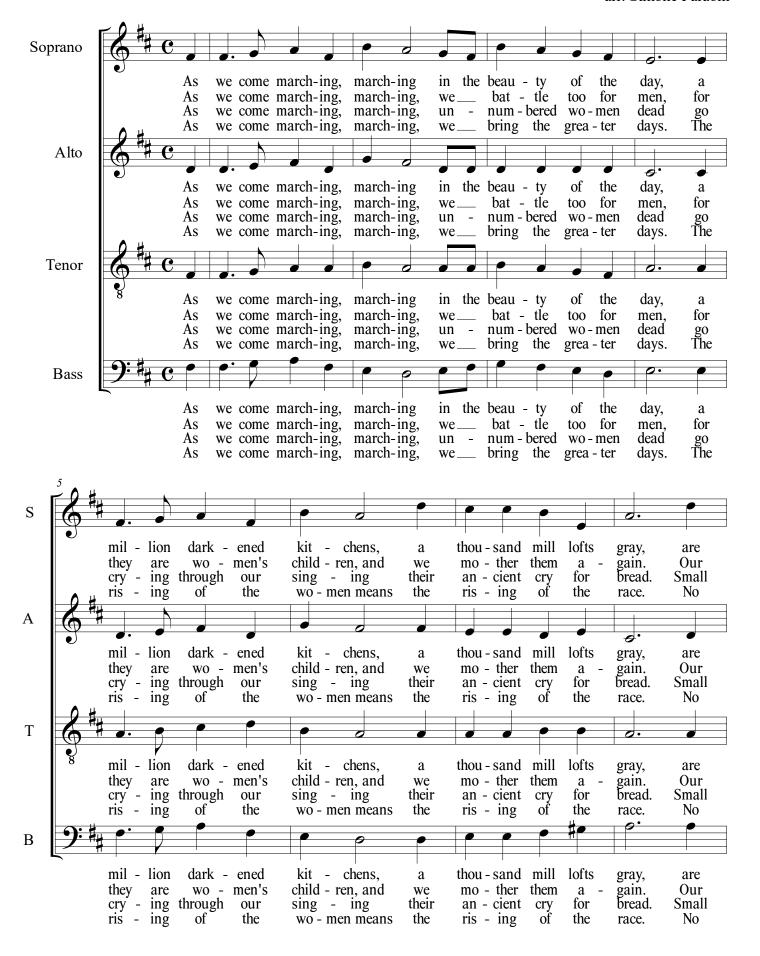
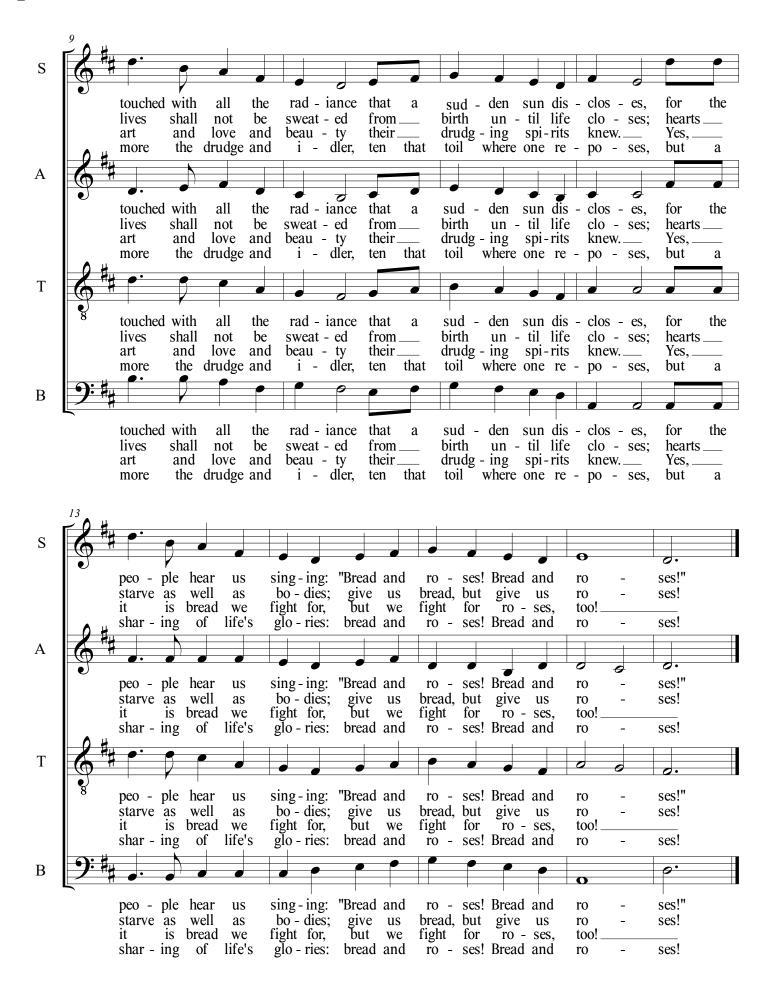
Bread and roses

«The worker must have bread, but she must have roses, too»

arr. Simone Faraoni





Bread and Roses

«The worker must have bread, but she must have roses, too»

As we come marching, marching in the beauty of the day,

A million darkened kitchens, a thousand mill lofts gray,

Are touched with all the radiance that a sudden sun discloses,

For the people hear us singing: "Bread and roses! Bread and roses!"

As we come marching, marching, we battle too for men,

For they are women's children, and we mother them again.

Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes;

Hearts starve as well as bodies; give us bread, but give us roses!

As we come marching, marching, unnumbered women dead Go crying through our singing their ancient cry for bread.

Small art and love and beauty their drudging spirits knew.

Yes, it is bread we fight for, but we fight for roses, too!

As we come marching, marching, we bring the greater days.

The rising of the women means the rising of the race.

No more the drudge and idler, ten that toil where one reposes,

But a sharing of life's glories: Bread and roses! Bread and roses!

Il motto *bread and roses* (pane e rose), adottato in diverse occasioni dagli operai in sciopero, ispirò questo inno al sindacalista James Oppenheim nel 1911. A Lawrence, nel Massachussets (USA), nel 1912 fu proclamato uno sciopero che passò alla storia come lo "sciopero del pane e delle rose". Lo sciopero fu portato avanti per mesi da 25.000 operai tessili, in gran parte donne immigrate.