

WESTERN WORKER

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WORKERS ANSWER "RECOVERY ACT" WITH STRIKES; FIGHT WAR PLANS, RELIEF CUTS

WORKERS WILL DEMONSTRATE ON AUG. FIRST AGAINST BOSS WAR

Parades Being Arranged in San Francisco And East Bay Cities

"LIBERAL" PAPERS LAUNCH DRIVE FOR WAR PREPARATIONS

San Francisco, July 9.—Conferees in the sections of San Francisco are taking place in preparation for a mass turn out on August 1st, for the huge anti-war demonstration.

Parades will be organized from all parts to converge on the Civic Center. The workers from the downtown regions and North Beach will parade up Market street. In the evening an indoor meeting will take place at California Hall, Polk and Turk streets.

Final plans will be made at a second Bay Region conference of all workers organizations on Sunday, July 16th, at 10:30 a. m., in California Hall. All workers organizations are invited to send delegates.

East Bay Conference Plans Demonstration Against War Aug. 1st

OAKLAND, July 9.—Twenty delegates from workers organizations at the Provisional Committee meeting of the East Bay Anti-War Conference met here Friday night and lay plans for a big demonstration Aug. 1. The parade that day will be featured with floats. An evening meeting is being arranged, with Robt. Whittaker invited to speak. All delegates pledged themselves to work drawing in other organizations to the united front against war.

The East Bay Anti-War Conference will take place Friday, July 14, 8 p. m., at the First Methodist Church, 24th and Broadway. All workers organizations are urged to send two delegates.

Alaska Fishermen Win Pay Increases; Struck Two Months

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, July 7.—Alaska trollers resumed work after a settlement of the strike which tied up salmon fishing for two months. The price agreed upon is 8 cents per pound for large fish, 4 cents for small fish and 2 cents for whites.

NATIONAL MINERS UNION, CARBON COUNTY, UTAH, GROWS TO 1000

Mine Operators Alarmed; Mayor Leads Lynch Threats Against Workers

HELPER, Utah, July 1.—The growth of the National Miners Union, in Carbon County, now reaching a membership of 1000, is alarming the mine operators. The company owning the Consumers mine was compelled to recognize the workers committee, following 100% organization by the fighting National Miners Union. A checkweighman is demanded immediately.

Merchant and Navy Sailors Haul Down Hitler Flag

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 6.—Hitler's bloody swastika flag flew here Sunday, June 25th—for just as long as it took the workers to see it and haul it down.

The German S. S. Portland raised the rag while lying at Olympia dock, next to the frigate "Constitution." Dock workers saw it; seamen saw it. Their resentment against the murderous Nazi dictatorship in Germany grew as they saw this flag flaunted in their faces. So, joined by sailors from "Old Ironsides," from the S. S. "Lewis Luckenbach" and the Danish motorship "Amerika," they pulled it down. And because of this action of the workers Sunday, the bloody rag was not flown again.

The merchant seamen who took part in this action were members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

JUDGE PROSECUTOR IN TRIAL OF SEATTLE EVICTION FIGHTERS

SEATTLE, Wash., July 8.—After 48 hours of deliberation, the jury in the case of the 16 eviction fighters is still in a deadlock. Judge Douglas, who issued the eviction order on the unemployed worker Frandsen for resisting which the sixteen are on trial, is trial judge. He showed his fangs yesterday when the jury asked instruction on a point of law. He called them out and thundered an instruction which had only one meaning: to find these men and boys guilty so he could send them to the penitentiary for the maximum 16 years. He even included a new charge which the prosecutor had not made against them, that of "trespass."

I. W. O. Convention Report in L. A.

LOS ANGELES, July 9.—A mass meeting is being arranged under the auspices of the International Workers Order to hear the report of the National Convention held in Chicago. It will take place on Sunday evening, July 16, at Workers Center, 2706 Brooklyn avenue.

Jobless Resist Hunger Policy in Many Cities

L. A. FAMILIES ON RELIEF INCREASE, REPORT SHOWS

Relief Workers Protective Union Grows; Winning Many Cases

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—Lies of the capitalist press here about the great number of workers being put to work daily and taken off the charity lists are disproven in the weekly reports of the L. A. County Welfare Bureau.

In the third week in June, the Charities Bureau reports that 111,137 families with 444,549 dependents, received relief and in the last week of June 113,066 families with 452,262 dependents received the meagre handouts of the county. This is an increase of 1933 families and 7713 dependents for one week.

Locals of the Relief Workers Protective Union are being formed all over the city. At present there are eight locals with a membership of from 25 to 100 each. They are taking up many cases daily to the County Welfare Bureau and forcing them to grant adequate relief, pay gas and light bills and furnish clothes.

IS THE CRISIS ENDING?

The American Federation of Labor, trying hard to find figures that will conform to its position that prosperity is coming back, states in its latest report that 1,200,000 had gone back to work since March of his year, and GIVES THE PRESENT UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURE AT 12,540,000. That would make the March figure close to 14,000,000. But the Federation never admitted the figure to be above the present number. But even at that the figures are a gross underestimation, since they are only based on the degree of employment among the skilled and semi-skilled. Agricultural, and other migratory workers are not included. Nor are hundreds of thousands of young workers, out of school but never yet had a chance to work, considered.

The Federation figure proves what even Wall Street admits (Whaley-Eaton Service), that there are at least 17,000,000 jobless.

The A. F. of L. Bureau of Labor statistics reports that prices have gone up on an average by 7% since Roosevelt's inauguration. But the biggest rise was in products consumed by workers. Farm products 31%, textile products 14%, foods 14%, also building materials 14%, leather products 18%, chemicals, drugs 3%.

Then the Federation turns around and helps put through low wage codes.

Apricot Prices Up, Picking Wages Cut

STOCKTON, Calif., July 9.—Proof that the apricot growers lied when they refused to pay the strikers around Brentwood 30c an hour, instead of 15c, on the claim that prices were low, is seen in the following figures: One carload of apricots sold on the Eastern market for \$1.70 on 24-pound lug boxes, NETTING THE GROWER 75c a BOX. Other carloads sold for \$2.19 to \$2.21 a box, and other carloads \$2.17 to \$2.32. On these prices, the growers are NETTING approximately \$100 a ton!

550 DEMONSTRATE AGAINST STOCKTON RELIEF CUT OFF

Workers, Farmers Unite; March Through City

STOCKTON, Calif., July 5.—Five hundred and fifty workers and farmers rallied to the demonstration called by the Unemployed Council here July 3 at the County court house to protest the threatened cut off of relief.

Fearing to face the committee of the unemployed, the Supervisors cancelled their meeting.

When the committee reported back to the meeting the workers called for a march. Three hundred and fifty lined up and marched nearly an hour through the working class section and back to the court house, singing and shouting their demands. The demonstration was four times larger than the last Hunger March in September, and included the Unemployed Cooperative Exchange, the Socialist Party, the United Farmers League.

Demands include that the proposed relief cutoff be stopped, and that all families cut off be immediately reinstated; that threats of deportation urged against foreign-born unemployed to prevent their applying for relief, be discontinued; that the Supervisors declare all foreclosures, seizures of property, and evictions of small farmers and workers be declared illegal in the county; and that Strong be removed as head of the welfare department and replaced by a workers and farmers committee.

ARIZONA, CALIF. AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' STRIKES SPREADING

Convention of Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, On Aug. 5th, in San Jose

EAST BAY APRICOT WORKERS STRIKE; FACE BOSS TERROR

Scores of Armed Deputies Brought Into Districts

BRENTWOOD, Contra Costa County, Calif., July 7.—Five hundred workers in the apricot fields immediately answered the call of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union for a strike.

The workers are demanding 30 cents per hour, an eight-hour day, and recognition of the union. At an enthusiastic meeting held in Oakland, a strike committee with representatives from each of the 16 camps already effected, was elected.

Sheriff Veale already took steps to bring in scores of deputies from Richmond for strikebreaking work. A campaign of agitation against the strikers was started in the press preparatory to letting loose a reign of terror against the strikers. The boss ranchers are panic stricken, as the huge crops of apricots and tomatoes are threatened.

The bulk of the strikers thus far are native-born and Mexican workers. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

1100 MELON PICKERS SPREADING STRIKE IN ARIZONA

Mexican Consul Fails in Attempt to Split Ranks

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 9.—The strike of the melon pickers has spread to include 1100 workers at present, despite threats of the Klansman, Gov. B. B. Moeur, to call out the militia to put it down. The ranks of strikers remain solid, with a strong feeling that complete victory will be won. Workers around Chandler have joined the strike. Sheriff McFadden of Maricopa Co. has thrown his entire force, together with city and state police and many deputized thugs, into the strike belt to break the militant picket lines, but in vain. Several strike leaders have been arrested, and eight John Doe warrants have been issued for others. The International Labor Defense has secured the released of those arrested.

Unemployed Council and strikers are picketing the R. F. C. offices. The latter have cut off relief all workers on their lists who refuse to scab—and they are the majority.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 4.—More than 700 melon pickers are out on strike here and at Tolleson, Glendale, Cassion and Alhambra. The strike started yesterday, following a conference Sunday night, when 153 delegates from fields at six towns voted to go out.

Mass picketing is strong, and the strike is spreading. Committees report that from every farm visited the workers have come out.

The strike, under the leadership of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, was called when the Melon growers Ass'n refused the demands previously presented. Against the miserable pay of 8, 10, 12 and 15 cents an hour offered (for different grades of crops), the strikers are demanding \$4 for an eight-hour day, and time-and-a-half (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Agricultural Locals Electing Delegates To Convention

SAN JOSE, July 9.—Locals of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union everywhere are at present holding discussions preparatory to the state convention which will be held on August 5th, at San Jose.

Instructions sent to all locals call for two delegates from every local having below 25 members, and one additional delegate for every 25 above from locals with larger memberships.

INDIGNATION GROWS AT SELL-OUT BY MEXICAN CONSUL, LABOR DEPT.

Berry Pickers Promised Work, Locked Out While Scabs Stay On Jobs

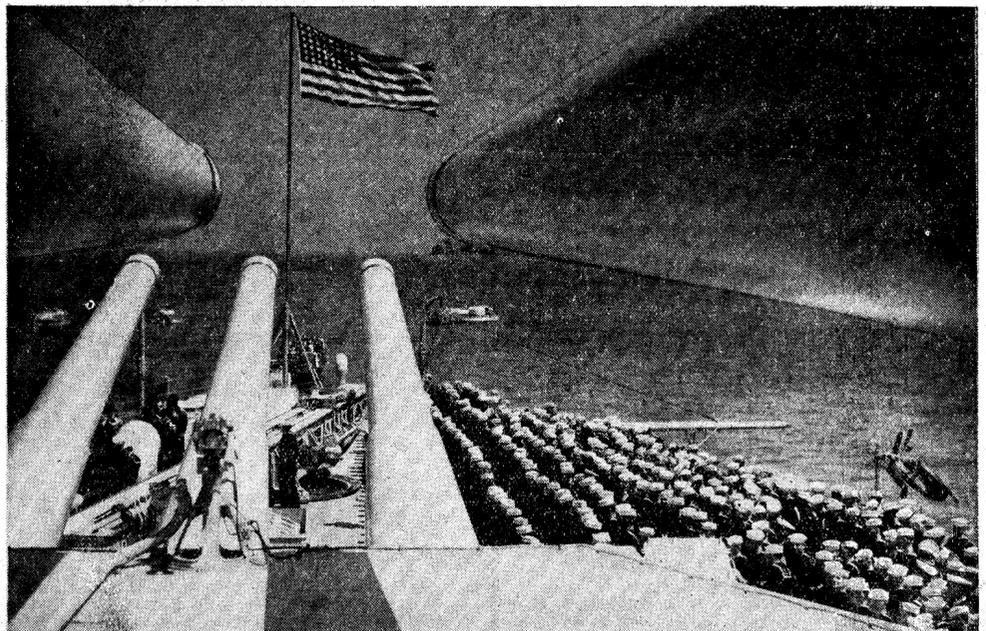
EL MONTE, July 9.—A wave of indignation is running high among the Mexican agricultural workers here, members of the Farm Workers Union, organized by the Mexican consul and the Labor Department representative, Barker, as employers refused to make good their promise that scabs would be replaced by union men.

The Agricultural Workers Industrial Union is very active exposing the complete sell out, as similar lockouts are reported in all San Gabriel Valley fields.

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—The strike of more than 5000 Mexican berry pickers in southern California came to an end when they were sold out by the Mexican Vice Consul, Ricardo Hill, and the California representative of Roosevelt's Labor Department, Deputy State Labor Commissioner, Thomas F. Baker. The sellout was engineered with the aid of the fake liberal leaders of the Mexican Confederation and

of the strike committee. The settlement made provides for \$1.50 for a nine-hour day. The workers struck for 25 cents per hour. Part time workers are to receive 20 cents per hour. While the settlement is a small increase over the 12 to 15 cents received by the workers, the rapid increase in the cost of living makes it virtually a cut.

At an earlier stage of the strike the bosses were ready to offer a minimum of 20 cents per hour, but the Mexican liberals and Labor Department representative came into the situation only to defeat the gain that the workers had already won. Many of the workers are beginning to realize also how the Roosevelt policy, of "meditating" between bosses and workers, operates—that it is a smooth way of putting over wage cuts. The agreement terminates on August 15th, and by that time through a campaign of terror and deportation the bosses hope to drive the militant (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)



\$238,000,000 has been appropriated for 32 more warships in addition to the 17 being constructed now. \$77,000,000 will be for modernization, and 290 new war planes are to be built. This is in line with the hysteria for a greater navy, worked up by such papers as the S. F. News. Such guns are to be aimed at the Soviet Union. Workers on Aug. 1st will demand that all war funds go to unemployed!

Workers in Roosevelt Labor Camps Revolt Against Rotten Conditions

60 PROTEST ROTTEN FOOD IN ROOSEVELT FORCED LABOR CAMP

Some Quitting, Hitchhiking Home to Ohio

QUINCY, Calif., July 4.—Sixty workers at the Roosevelt labor camp at Slate Creek Camp packed up their clothes June 17th and got ready to leave if the rotten and insufficient food were not bettered. They went to the army officer in charge, and made their demands, with the result that for a while—two days—the food was better. They the same old staff was handed out to the boys again.

Prior to this five quit camp and hitchhiked back to Ohio, where most of the boys here come from. They weren't even paid, and went away without a dime.

There are about 200 in Co. 585, and most of them are very dissatisfied with conditions. If things are not improved pretty soon, the workers here will take action.

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL SCORING VICTORIES IN TWIN FALLS

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, July 5.—The Unemployed Council, organized here June 25, has already won several relief fights. As a result of these victories and a public meeting in the City Park, last Wednesday night, when ten new members signed up, the local press and a radio broadcast announced an increased appropriation for relief will be made. The Unemployed Council will fight to see the appropriation is actually made and adequate relief given unemployed here.

Until this fight was begun, relief was given only to a few favorites working for Finch, the Charity Director. The first case for whom relief was won was that of a 64-year-old widow, Mrs. Alger, who was forced to try to feed a family of five on \$1.81 a month. Refused by the charities, the U. C. delegation took her to the City Council, where, unable to intimidate the delegation with a threat to put her in the poor house and the children in an orphanage, the council backed down and gave a grocery order and made arrangements for her future relief.

For Mrs. Cherry, a 58-year-old widow with four children, who was previously refused, relief was won, as well as several other cases the charities had earlier denied.

Workers Fight in Protest At Bull Prairie Labor Camp

HEPPNER, Ore., July 8.—Sixteen young workers from the Bull Prairie Roosevelt forced labor camp, were expelled and shipped back to New York yesterday for protesting the rotten food and the extra hours they were compelled to work. Leaders of the workers were jailed for the fight they put up.

The workers demonstrated in protest at the noon hour, refusing to go into the mess hall. Attacked by the army officers, they defended themselves and a pitched battle ensued.

STARVATION RATIIONS AT M'KINLEY CAMP PROVEN IN MENU

Work 2 To 3 Hours Extra Every Day

MARSHFIELD, Ore., July 7.—There is method in the "madness" of the boss, in regard to the Roosevelt labor camps, all right.

First—putting these young workers in camp is a direct cut in the amount of relief given their families. Second—with military training, a reserve for the army is being prepared.

Conditions in the camps are terrible; no baths, insufficient bedding, insufficient—and lowest grade—food; and two to three hours more work each day than they are supposed to do.

In many cases the workers have revolted, and thus been able to gain a few concessions.

Here is the menu at McKinley camp. Many of the camps are worse:

Breakfast—Line up one-half hour. 1 spoonful spuds, 1 spoonful gravy, 1 spoonful hash, 1/2 pear, 3 pieces hard tack.

Lunch—Line up 1/2 hour. Spuds, 1 spoonful beans (brown or white), 1 small slice cheese, 1 slice corned beef, small amount fruit, 3 pieces hard tack.

Dinner—Ditto. There is absolutely no butter, nor substitute, and there was lettuce served them once.

After looking the camps over I'm afraid that Mr. Roosevelt is not going to have the patriotic army that he bargained for.

150 KICKED OUT OF NAVY FOR PROTESTS. MANY BUYING OUT

SACRAMENTO, July 7.—While I was on the U. S. N. Receiving Ship Boston, recently, 150 sailors were returned from the Asiatic Fleet and stations on the Transport Henderson. They were to be given Bad Conduct Discharges for complaining about the rotten food and treatment, the poor conditions, and the wage cut.

Other sailors of the fleet are getting Special Order Discharges, in other words, buying out. Evidently something is rotten in the Asiatics since these sailors are using every possible method to get out. Many servicemen are aware of the fact that the change is not so far off as it once was.

—A Sailor.

Negro, White Workers Protest Jim Crowism To Oakland Council

OAKLAND, July 9.—Protesting the recent Jim-Crow decision of City Manager Carr and Police Chief Drew in refusing a permit for dances to the Workers Educational Ass'n, a delegation of Negroes and white, on July 6, demanded the permit from the City Council. The City Council was forced to admit the right of the organization to hold dances, but the question of the permit was left for a future non-public meeting of the Council.

The Workers Educational Ass'n and International Labor Defense urge workers organizations to send protest letters to the Oakland City Council, demanding the permit be granted.

Ex-Army Nurse Railroaded as Insane by Welfare Board

EVERETT, Wash., July 8.—Venting her spite on her because she fought for her rights in the charity offices, the Welfare Board has railroaded 60-year-old Mrs. Schofield to the Northern State Hospital as insane. Mrs. Schofield, an overseas war nurse who served in the front lines in France, has been subjected to tortures in the "Hospital," all her teeth being pulled out. She was given, despite her age, six hypodermic injections in six days.

Veterans and other workers are urged to send protests, demanding her release, to the Welfare Board.

The Pay Cut in the Navy

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—A report from the Post Office of the U. S. S. Texas reveals a decrease in the money orders sent home by the men of this ship. Undoubtedly the responsible factor is the recent pay cut, and the figures could be repeated for other ships of the navy.

The report covers the first fifteen days of the months of March, April and May. The pay cut had not yet taken effect in March, but April and May show a steady decrease:

MARCH, 1933	
533 money orders, amounting to.....	\$6409.24
Fees on this amount.....	54.97
APRIL, 1933	
568 money orders (53 more than March but totaling less money).....	\$5118.69
Fees on this amount.....	48.29
(\$1297.23 less than in March).....	\$5166.98
MAY, 1933	
437 money orders (90 less than March, and 149 less than April).....	\$4317.51
Fees on this amount.....	41.63
	\$4359.14
(\$2105.17 less than March, and \$807.84 less than April).....	

SLAVE CONDITIONS IN WASHINGTON CAMPS EXPOSED BY WORKER

Live in Dirtiest Camps; Run Accident Risks; Protection Disregarded

SEATTLE, Wash. — I recently labored in the camp of Ostrander Lumber Company, near Castle Rock, Wash.

I paid \$1.50 to a private employment agency in Seattle for the job. You can't hire out through the municipal employment agency because the private agencies work with the lumber companies and direct one through the clearing house. The clearing house is operated by lumber associations to keep class-conscious workers out so they can't organize the mills and camps.

The food costs 90c for three meals. Beds are 15c per day. Several men sleep cold for lack of enough blankets. Dink houses leak so badly that some had to put boards over their beds to keep the rain off. As there was no sewage system all dirty water and refuse was thrown out of doors. The smell from this stuff was as bad as that from the open toilet. The men had to furnish their own lights or go without. Since they get up at 5:30 a. m., daylight saving time, very few could stay awake after dark. Getting up so early gave the men sixteen hours for work and riding to work and eight hours for sleep and recreation. Needless to say,

there was very little recreation.

RIDE WITH DYNAMITE
We all rode to work in a worn out box car. The wheels of the car were so flat that one had to stand up to ride comfortably. The roof leaked like a sieve. There was a stove in the car, but even if a fire had been built, the car was so well ventilated that no one could have got any benefit from it. Each morning six 50-pound boxes of dynamite kept us company on the ride. There is a law against this, but that makes no difference.

The timber fellers and buckers were paid 38c a thousand. At this rate an expert crew could make \$4 a day each if given a good bunch of timber. Because the crew did not put out twenty cars of logs a day (which meant big profits) they were told to speed up. The first day one rigger was severely injured when a tree fell on him. While chopping the top out of a tree, a "highclimber" was practically cut in half by the steel cable around his waist. These "highclimbers" used to get \$12 a day, but now only receive \$5.

After more than a week of grueling labor I had 97c clear of expenses. I quit. Such a "high" stand-

IMPERIAL VALLEY MELON PICKERS' CONDITIONS BAD

Wages Cut 20% of Last Year; Many End Season in Debt

BRAWLEY, Calif., July 6.—Conditions and wages in Imperial Valley fields are worse than ever. Since the 1930 raid on the Agricultural Workers Industrial League, the "200%" American ranch owners still make huge profits exploiting the workers.

These ranchers mobilized the Chamber of Commerce, Better America Federation, American Legion and Hynes' "Red" Squad of Los Angeles to railroad nine A. W. I. U. organizers to San Quentin in the infamous Imperial Valley case.

In the valley there are now more than 600 Japanese tenant farmers; 1000 Japanese, 3000 Filipino, 13,000 Mexican and only 800 American-born agricultural workers.

The white and Japanese workers are used in the packing sheds. They average 10 to 11 hours a day and receive 9c to 10c per box. Their monthly income amounts to between \$40 and \$50. Last season the box rate was 11c and 12c. The present cantaloupe season lasts only 40 days. The Japanese are forced to pay 75c for board and room out of their small earnings.

Mexican and Filipino workers are restricted to work only in the fields in the sweltering heat of the sun, totaling \$20 a month on the bad soil fields. The Mexicans' commission bosses (contractors) get 10c per hour for their labor, out of which he pays them only 6c an hour.

Hundreds of workers under these conditions are unable to break even for the season and finish in debt.

—Cantaloupe Picker.

Win Family Relief

TACOMA, Wash., July 6.—Action of the Unemployed Council in passing out leaflets at the relief stations resulted in the putting back on relief of the family of Sam Simac. Simac was jailed without hearing two weeks ago on the charge of the charities that he had a little money in the bank.

ard of living will only be improved when the workers run the government, as they do in the Soviet Union. This means you should join the Communist Party and hurry the time.—Worker Correspondent.

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

Prove Fascists Burned German Reichstag

LONDON, July 7.—The direct charge that Goering, Hitler's Minister of Interior for Prussia, engineered the burning of the German Reichstag last February 27 is made by an investigation committee headed by Albert Einstein, famous scientist. The committee has complete proof that Nazis set the fire, the London "Daily Herald" reports. A Nazi storm trooper, one of the 30 who fired the building, escaped from Germany and gave the committee part of their evidence.

Hitler instigated the fire to serve as an excuse for attacking the Communist Party in Germany. Four Communist leaders, Torgler, Dimitrov Popoff and Tanev are soon to face trial on this frame-up.

Hitler Admits Opposition in Nazi Ranks

BERLIN, Germany—Hitler was compelled to give official recognition to the fact that there is great resentment and opposition growing to the dictatorship. Speaking before a convention of storm troop leaders, Hitler declared: "I will crush brutally and ruthlessly every attempt made by reactionary or other circles to overthrow the present order."

Referring obviously to the revolt growing in the Nazi ranks of elements who took seriously the many promises made before the seizure of power, he declared: "I will turn equally ruthlessly against the so-called second revolution, because that can have only chaotic consequences."

U. S. S. R. Makes Peace Moves at London

LONDON—During the period of the World Economic Conference in London, Foreign Commissar Litvinoff has arranged for the signing of non-aggression pacts with Rumania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland and Turkey. German diplomats have tried desperately to prevent conclusion of these protocols.

U. S. S. R. Hits Japan Imperialist Aims

MOSCOW, June 30.—Under the caption, "Serious Negotiations and Silly Rumors" the Isvestia today made front page editorial comment on the negotiations in Tokyo for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It was openly stated that negotiations are actually between Russia and Japan instead of with Manchukuo. Reasons given for the sale are that Russia's interests in Manchukuo are economical and not political and this step is taken to remove possible cause of conflict. Japanese newspapers were criticized for trying to beat down the price and even suggesting that Russia should offer for sale Vladivostock, Sakhalin and all of Siberia.

Munitions Leak Out to Insurgents

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 3.—According to a Japanese news agency, disclosures have been made of Japanese agents in charge of the Mukden Arsenal, stealing huge munition stores and selling them to anti-Manchukuo and anti-Japanese insurgents. The government is taking steps to purge the governments, set up in many Manchurian towns, of the grafters.

Only Nazis Can Hold Office

BERLIN—A new law definitely barring all Jews or persons with Jewish family affiliation from holding any kind of office in Germany has just been passed.

The final provision of the law requiring "national reliability" also excluded from Reich offices all Socialists and Communists. A broad interpretation of the law will prevent any one but Nazis from holding office or being employed by the government.

Fear Communist Work in Bulgarian Army

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 30.—The military police blockaded the entire city of Kazanlik and searched all houses today. The inhabitants were forbidden to leave their homes during the action. Many bombs, revolvers and rifles were found and 150 persons were arrested. Officials said they had discovered a secret Communist organization among soldiers in the garrison stationed at Kazanlik.

S. P. Sabotages United Front—Supports NIRA

By GEORGE MORRIS

WORKERS IN NEED OF RELIEF FACE LOSS OF HOMES

Paupers Oath Scheme to Keep Many from Relief Rolls

OAKLAND, July 8.—Many unemployed workers on relief who still retain a small equity in their homes are facing not only loss of those homes but criminal prosecution, because of misleading statements made to the public through the press and elected officials.

Using alleged "charity racketeers" as an excuse, the Alameda County charities are trying to cut off relief those THEY decide are not entitled to any. Included in these are workers with any property of any sort.

Those with equity in their homes have previously been assured by Chairman Hamilton of the Board of Supervisors, at one of the protest meetings of the unemployed that "those who have shown thrift in the past will be helped." This was in answer to a specific question as to part ownership in homes. Through the press, A. J. Mount, former chairman of the Alameda County Charities Commission, declared that: "It has been ruled that the granting of relief in such cases is entirely legal."

Now, under the procedure adopted by the Supervisors, the compulsory Paupers' Oath, relief has been changed to confiscation of homes and of any other assets such as furniture, etc. Despite national and state moratoriums, according to the District Attorney's office, unemployed with equity in a home will be required to live in it and USE UP THE EQUITY UNTIL FORECLOSURE PROCEEDINGS FORCE THE FAMILY OUT, or in other words, USE UP ALL ASSETS before being entitled to relief.

RENEGADES THEIR "AUTHORITIES"
At least one-third of the pamphlet is devoted to quotations from alleged Communist authorities, to prove that from "their own mouths" they admit that the United Front is only a maneuver, to "destroy" other workers organizations. And who are the authorities? Zinoviev, Trotsky, Lovestone, etc.—renegades expelled from the Communist movement. It is doubtful, if even the average S. P. functionary knows of the writings or documents referred to in the pamphlet, most of which are long out of print. But that does not matter. The object is to present what looks like a long list of particulars, as if to say, "Now after all this, do you still think it is possible to work

with these Communists?" A few of those "proofs" will illustrate the content in every paragraph within the sixteen pages.

The Communists, we are told, were always splitters, and after the Russian Revolution split every Socialist Party in the world. But the "Socialists" carefully avoid explaining why there was a struggle within the Socialist Parties, at that time. They hope that the workers have forgotten how the Socialist leaders in most countries led the workers to support their respective capitalist governments in the war, how in Germany and other countries, while the workers were almost successful in establishing a Soviet power, the Socialist leaders came to the rescue of the capitalists and betrayed the workers; how the Socialist leaders supported the counter-revolutionary armies against the Soviet Union, and how revolutionists were expelled by the thousands from the Socialist Parties.

BETRAY GERMAN WORKERS
The pamphlet has the audacity to claim the Communists, in leadership revolutions, are responsible for bloodbaths. But why were the workers of Germany defeated when they attempted to seize power in 1919? Precisely because the "Socialist" leaders of Germany, at that time the government, drowned the revolution in blood. They murdered Liebknecht, and Rosa Luxemburg, the leaders of the workers.

Then finally it was the Socialists who tied the hands of the workers, with the policy of non-resistance against the advancing fascists, thus paving the way for the murderous Hitler regime. Wels, the Social Democratic leader, even boasted in the Reichstag that were it not for the Socialists Hitler would have never gotten into power.

GERMAN S. P. LOSSES
But the Socialists liars are at their worst, in the following passage in the pamphlet:
"At the election of March, 1933, while the Social Democratic vote remained practically solid, the Communists lost one-fifth of their support—and the

Issue Pamphlet Crammed With Lies in Effort To Keep Its Followers From Taking Part in United Action

figures make it clear that these swung over from Communism to Fascism. Some of the leaders are in jail, some abroad, and some in the Fascist ranks."

In their effort to detract the workers from seeing that the cornerstone of the Second International, the German Party, is completely bankrupt and is reaching its twilight, the Socialist Party resorts to the meanest lies. During the last election in Germany, an unprecedented reign of terror was launched against the Communists. All headquarters were occupied, thousands were kept away from the polls. Workers were told Communist votes will not be counted anyway. Yet the Socialists, though not molested, made no gains, while the biggest surprise was the huge Communist vote—still 5 million.

S. P. LEADERS CRAWL TO HITLER
At the very moment when Letpart and Wels, leaders of the German Social Democrats, crawl on their bellies, begging Hitler to incorporate them in his regime, the Socialist liars, tell the American workers that Communists have gone over to Fascism, but not giving a single name.

The S. P. official organ, the New Leader, June 17, is forced to admit that 48 out of 65 Social-Democratic Reichstag deputies voted confidence in Hitler, at the special meeting of the Reichstag on May 17.

The present ban on Social Democrats is aimed chiefly at suppressing the rebellious rank and file, and lesser leaders who have not yet shown willingness to submit to Hitler. Says Norman Thomas in his Timely Topics, in the New Leader of July 1st:

"In a strange sort of way Hitler's outrageous and sweeping ban of the Socialist Party may be a blessing. IT MAY GIVE A FEW DISCREDITED LEADERS A CHANCE, IF THEY ARE SINCERE, TO REHABILITATE THEMSELVES."

"All Otto Wels' caution and the presence of 48 Socialist deputies in Hitler's Reichstag, where they held their peace and by silence gave consent, in the end availed nothing UNLESS PERHAPS TO MAKE IT EASIER TO SOME OF THOSE LEADERS TO THEMSELVES FLEE THE COUNTRY." (Emphasis mine.—G. M.)
Can an admission be made plain-er?

GERMAN COMMUNISTS FIGHT
On par with the above is the assertion that there is no more Communist Party in Germany. Thomas admits the leaders have fled. The Party is disintegrating. Several Socialist locals have taken steps to join the Communist Party, because they can see that it is the only active expression of the workers. The remarkable phenomenon is that many of the Communist shopmits have grown in comparison to what they were in legal days. The only workers press now in Germany are the numerous illegal journals published by the Communists. Many Social Democratic branches circulate the Communist journals.

In the United States have had many opportunities to test the S. P. on united fronts. We have seen their refusal to join in many united fronts, giving their usual excuses, is only to keep out of the fight for Tom Mooney, for the Scottsboro boys, against Fascism, against war, etc.

MOONEY UNITED FRONT
San Francisco offers typical examples. The Mooney United Front conference was called by Mooney's own authorized Defense Committee (Mooney Molders). Among the over 80 organizations represented were over 40 locals of the American Federation of Labor. The majority of the delegates came from organizations not following Communists. When the first committees were elected, the Socialists, united with

renegades expelled from the Communist Party years ago, and the Proletarian Party, had majorities. But these gentlemen who shout so loudly that the Communists want to dominate, immediately tried to suppress the militant elements in the conference. Despite Mooney's insistence that the struggle for his freedom be the rallying center for all struggles of the workers, and that all organizations show they are united despite their differences, the Socialists insisted that no other issues be introduced, and that no organization display its own banners in the parade.

When the conference voted them down overwhelmingly, supported by the renegades and P. P., they withdrew. Not content with this the disruptors sent letters to all local unions, and through leaflets called upon them to withdraw, hoping to disorganize matters on the eve of the great Civic Auditorium meeting, and parade. Even after all this the Socialist Party was invited to send a speaker, but refused.

OAKLAND ELECTION
In Oakland, although the S. P. did not put forth a ticket in the last local elections, they refused to participate in the united front for a workers ticket, or to endorse the only workers candidates after they were nominated. In the rank and file of the Oakland and Los Angeles organizations were strong minorities in favor of a united front, but instructions from the national and state leadership hammered them down.

The Socialist Party came out badly defeated and totally discredited from the Mooney United Front. They tried to foist a wrong policy upon it and were rejected. They sent disruptive letters to local unions, and even aroused the anger of the most conservative elements (Locomotive Engineers and Firemen Local, No. 45, for instance). It was the Socialists who evidently came in to maneuver, and of course got burnt. Then they cry that the Communists outraged them.

WITHDRAW AGAIN
Another typical example is the

100 COMPETE IN BAY DIST. TRACK MEET AT BERKELEY

Building Team For 1934 Moscow Spartakiade

BERKELEY, Calif., June 26.—More than 100 worker athletes, from eight clubs, competed in the Bay District Co-operative Amateur Track Meet at Berkeley High School grounds yesterday. The Berkeley Marathon Club won with 66 points. H.D. scored 64. Catholic Youth Organization 27, Order of Runeberg 16, and West Berkeley Sports Club 14.

The meet was preceded with a two-mile "Free Mooney" run, won by the Order of Runeberg. The H.D. Club girls team provided one of the thrills of the meet by capturing the 440 relay, the efforts of the girls being responsible for their taking second place in the meet.

While the West Berkeley Sports Club and Young Communist League placed low on the point column, their initiative and organization was what made the meet possible. Great enthusiasm was felt for sending a strong team to the Red Spartakiade in Moscow in August, 1934, next year.

will find themselves masters of industry. A pretty picture drawn for the workers, to make them submit to the "Recovery Bill" wage cutting.

The Socialist Party is more clearly expressing itself behind the Roosevelt administration. In the July 1st Timely Topics, Thomas already speaks of "Faint Signs of Recovery."

Because the leadership of the Socialist Party is aligning itself with the dictatorship in America as did their brothers in Germany, the appeal for a united front must be directed to the rank and file of the S. P. Despite the leaders, many of the rank and file are sincerely anxious to join in the fight against Fascism, wage cuts, race discrimination and war. These do, and will continue to, answer the call despite the misleaders.



A bright little pamphlet has just been issued by Stanford University for guidance to graduates who have just finished four to six years at learning. It is called, "Something To Do When Out of School With Nothing To Do," and heroically leaps to the rescue by showing the jobless grads 29 ways of keeping occupied, aside from cutting paper dolls. Let no man whisper "scab" or "faker" at any of these occupations. Why, they breathe the divine spirit of self-help without the taint of a pay check to sully their purity. Here are some of the opportunities:

Act as merit badge examiner or assistant Scoutmaster; Volunteer service with local relief organization (And help them cut off someone who needs relief). Enlist with the National Guard (You get \$2 a day when shooting strikers).

Volunteer for "Big Brother" work in the Juvenile Court (And learn the profits of benevolence). Seek out local "co-operatives," or help organize one (But don't try to live off what you can barter there).

Organize a "University Club" or alumni association (They call them Rooseveltburgs these days).

Start reading on some topic that will interest you, and become an authority on that subject (For instance, "How To Organize An Unemployed Council").

Visit local industries and study production methods (You may want to go to the Soviet Union).

Visit state institutions (As a class war prisoners, perhaps?)

Become acquainted with local parks (As a benefactor!)

Make a cactus garden; raise flowers; raise rabbits (At least you can eat the last).

What! These don't interest you? You want a permanent occupation, you say?

All right, then. Try this suggestion, the best one of them all: Watch the "Wants Ads."

BRIGHT SAYINGS OF CHILDREN: "A big navy is the key to peace in the Pacific."

Appealing to the public against the fight of their workers for union wages and decent conditions. Compton's S. F. dairy lunchers, announce: "The True Facts About Our Restaurants! Our Working Conditions Have Not Changed! Our Employees Are Working for the True Wages!"

Quite true—more than \$3 a week under scale.

TEARJERKING GLIMPSES OF THE BOURGEOISIE: "Position wanted. At present employed at City Hall, but will work if I have to."

The National Assembly of Spiritualists advocate that the spirits of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Wilson be allowed to run the world, since "they are more intelligent now than before they passed over."

Practically any corpse is brighter than the present assortment of "leaders" now meeting in London—but they have lost their desire for profits. So dying capitalism, instead of dead agents, will continue—until the workers, not the spiritualists, put a stop to it.

THOSE RECOVERY STATISTICS AGAIN: HUNTINGTON CEMETERY REPORTS GOOD YEAR; NO DEPRESSION

Build The Western Worker

Prepare for the special August 1st Anti-War edition of the Western Worker! So as to allow for the widest possible distribution, this issue will be printed July 25 and will reach most sections two days later. Detailed reports of the feverish war preparations on the Pacific Coast will be included. An analysis of the wars now going on in the Far East and in South America will be made.

This issue must be used in activities in preparation for August 1st demonstrations and meetings. It should be sold at factory gate meetings, at street meetings. Organized house to house distribution should be arranged for.

Send in a complete report of your program for August 1st. AT ONCE. Also send in your order for extra copies of this special edition. We aim to double the Western Worker circulation for this special issue.

From Yakima, Wash., Comrade Gould writes: "The paper is getting better all the time. Only hope we

Eisenstein's Movie Of Mexican Class Struggle Altered

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 23.—"We cannot antagonize the Mexican government," says Upton Sinclair as he allows S. M. Eisenstein's epic class struggle movie, "Que Viva Mexico!" to be changed into a counter-revolutionary, patriotic best seller. Mainly responsible for collecting the money which made possible the filming, Sinclair is now pandering to popular taste in order to cash in, by perverting the original meaning of the film.

Eisenstein, director of the great Soviet films, "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Old and New," left "Que Viva Mexico" unaltered when he was forced to return to the U. S. S. R. For more than a year Eisenstein's friends have been appealing to Sinclair to preserve the film so that Eisenstein might edit it. But the backers wanted their money, so it was mounted and renamed, "Thunder Over Mexico," a film ballyhoo for Mexican capitalism.

Workers are urged to demand the negative be saved. Send letters of protest to Experimental Cinema, 1625 North Vine street, Hollywood, Calif.

Stockton Unemployed Council Wins Case From Job Shark

STOCKTON, Calif., June 26.—Threatening to picket the Murray and Ready employment office unless a worker's fee was returned, the Unemployed Council forced Mr. Crooks, the local State Labor Commissioner, to pay up.

There was no job on the farm to which he had been sent by the employment sharks. Given the run around by Crooks, who works hand in glove with the sharks, when he demanded a refund on the fee paid, the worker asked for assistance from the Unemployed Council. A committee went with him and got his money for him.

Los Angeles F. S. U. Granted Use of High School For Meeting

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—Permission to use the Polytechnic High School Auditorium for a mass meeting July 21st for the recognition of Soviet Russia was granted to the Friends of the Soviet Union by the newly elected Board of Education.

Hynes, the "Red Squad," and several known Legionnaires are being sued by the Friends of the Soviet Union for their interference with the rights of freedom of speech and assemblage. They prevented a previous meeting of the F. S. U. in this auditorium, by turning off the lights and endangering the lives of 2000 men, women and children in the hall.

The good work being carried on by the group has resulted in 300% increase in membership in the past three months. At present all activity is centered around the Revolutionary Musical Revue, to be staged July 15, 8 p. m., at the new Workers Theatre Hall, 1859 Fillmore street. This musical revue is the first of its kind ever presented in the West.

S. F. Workers Theatre Preparing Plays For Aug. 1st

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Blue Blouse plays against Imperialist War will be given by the Workers Theatre at street meetings here from July 22 to Aug. 1. A float is being prepared for the parade August 1, as well as a mass chant for the meeting at California Hall that night.

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Arizona Melon Pickers Strike

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 8) for overtime; no children under 17 years to be hired; free transportation to and from the fields; elimination of the contract system; and complete recognition of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

The strikers are taking defense against the boss terror which has already started. Jack Berolla, Secretary of the A. W. I. U., and E. Luna, were arrested and jailed here, but immediate pressure of the International Labor Defense got them out. At Alhambra, the secretary of the A. W. I. U. was beaten with a log chain by a stool pigeon and some ginned-up contractors.

A representative of the Mexican Consul and Bruno Lopez, labor contractor, tried to disrupt the strike meeting. Earlier they had called a fake strike at Glendale to split the ranks of the melon pickers, but failed. As in the berry pickers strike near Los Angeles, the Consul is trying to separate the Mexican workers, who are a large part of the number striking, from the others.

7 DEFENDING IN L. A. MAY 1ST TRIALS PROVE FRAME-UP

Ordinance on Speaking Used Only Against Communists

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—Ending the third week of trial of the May 1st demonstrators in Municipal Court here, defense testimony has completely shattered attempts of the "Red Squad" to frame up Samuel Davis, Mack Stone, Paul Stern, Daniel Siegal and Sol Fisher. They are charged with "leading a parade," "resisting an officer," and "speaking within fifty feet of a corner." Joseph Toth was dismissed on "insufficient evidence."

Lawrence Ross, former Communist candidate for mayor, admits he spoke on May Day without a permit. In self-defense, he proved the ordinance in question is enforced only against Communists.

Baraw, Police Commission secretary, admitted he had the permit application five days before it was considered by the Commission at 10 a. m. on May 1st, and that it was then filed as "too late for action."

Former Mayor Porter and Captain Hynes are expected to take the stand next Monday after which the case will go to the jury.

Attorneys Wirin and Strong of the International Labor Defense are defending these workers.

Damage Suit on L. A. Red Squad Attack Set Over to July 12th

LOS ANGELES, July 7.—After a day and a half of testimony in the trial of Leo Gallagher, Lawrence Ross and Ezra Case against the officials of the City of Los Angeles and the "Red Squad" for damages for the break-up of the election campaign banquet scheduled on March 11th, the suit has been postponed until Wednesday, July 12th. Lawrence Ross is a defendant in the May 1st trials in another court. I. L. D. Attorney A. I. Wirin, is likewise engaged.

The defense attempted by the "Red Squad" is that the Workers United Front Election Campaign Committee was a Communist organization, controlled by the Communist Party, and that therefore any banquet or meeting under its auspices would be a violation of the Criminal Syndicalist Law.

Tacoma Unemployed Rally to Defense of Jailed Leader

TACOMA, Wash., July 8.—Neighborhood committees of unemployed workers from all over Pierce County are circulating petitions, holding mass meetings and raising funds for the defense of John Ujich. Ujich, an unemployed worker, is held by the immigration department under \$1000 cash bail, as a result of charges by the Puget Sound, Power and Light Co. of "tampering with wires."

He was active in the struggle of the jobless in Ruston, section of Tacoma, against light shutoffs. Since his arrest the lights around which the struggles occurred have been turned back on by the power company.

Originally held on \$500 bail, pressure from workers of his neighborhood forced the writing of an order for his release, but he was immediately turned over to the immigration department.

East Bay Apricot Workers Strike

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7) ers. The Filipino workers in the fields have responded very well. Strikers conferences are taking place daily at Oakley. Two delegations, including an American, Mexican and Filipino worker on each, have been elected by the strikers. One to speak at a large meeting, in support, being arranged at Sacramento, the other to speak at meetings being arranged in San Francisco.

In all East Bay cities, the Unemployed Council, and the Communist Party units are popularizing the strike and calling upon the unemployed workers not to scab. Likewise preparations are being made to resist scab-herding on the part of the Alameda Welfare Board, if they attempt it, as they tried during the pea strike.

On Sunday a large mass meeting will take place in Brentwood, and preparations will be made for a mass picket line on Monday morning, which will prove of great importance in the spreading of the struggle.

On Monday, the Picket Committee got word that the line would be attacked with pick handles at 1 p. m. At this hour there were usually few spectators present.

At a quarter to one, O. H. Gross, organizer of the Salem Unemployed Council, mounted the court house steps and began to speak. By one, more than a thousand workers were present. Gross thoroughly exposed the plan to use mob violence on the unarmed workers and called on them to calmly wait the zero hour. Faced with a crowd, which by 1:15, had grown to 2500, the sheriff de-

clared on another tactic—eviction of the workers as being "a fire hazard." The workers voted to resist the eviction. As Gross reported this to the crowd he was seized by police and though a fight occurred in his defense he was carried away. Bail for Goss was immediately raised by the International Labor Defense. His trial is set for July 11. The militant fight of the workers has resulted in stronger organization of the Unemployed Councils to continue the struggle.

The Workers Will Return

By C. BOOTH
Tin cans of food on mouldy shelves Reprach the speechless cash register.
The cat lays sleek upon the floor, Glutted with glutted rats That eat the unsold cheese; . . . The workers are gone!
One man held out until a day, Accumulating fat; the banker. One bloated thing, not old but rotten,
Lays where it fell on marble floor; No single slave to serve it further; . . . The workers are gone!
BUT LISTEN!
Sing on, O whelps, And laugh, O happy children. Strike hard with those new hammers, working men; Plow deep; sow broad, Produce a mighty harvest And then, American Soviets, consume!

Homes, hollow-eyed ghosts Of their former selves, display Toilet signs, All up and down the town. Awnings hang wind-whipped and ragged
Over the store fronts. . . . The workers are gone!
Sad filth is in the streets And dust is building high Along the glass from every window sill, And filters under doors long since Embellished with the sheriff's lock; . . . The workers are gone!

Workers applying to the UXA are questioned by the personnel department. They are told the type most desired are honest working men and women who want to retain their respectability and will show their appreciation by not being critical in comparing the time they worked with the value of the "commodities" received in return. They must "have the courage to realize that the difference is used to up-building their organization."

They are "paid" at the rate of 100 points per hour—regardless of the kind of work. In adjacent "stores" were the commodities. To call them junk would be flattering to this collection of old bits of linoleum, oil stoves, kitchen utensils and rags of clothing which had been rejected by the regular second-hand dealers. Men's half-soles cost 400 points; patched shirts and old dresses ran from 200 to 1200 points.

Oakland Barter Outfit Big Disappointment to Jobless

OAKLAND, July 9.—Many hundreds of unemployed workers have been ensnared and victimized by the UXA (Unemployed Exchange Ass'n) and have quit in disgust. And it is easy to see why this revival of self-slavery, and the lowest form of scabbing, should have this effect. But the worst feature is that the failure of this racket to help the workers, is made to appear that workers cannot emancipate themselves from their misery and so must have capitalism to give them work.

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Need I add that after these illuminating scenes one worker more joined the hundreds disgusted, and did not join the UXA to "retain his respectability?" But it did prove to me that self-helping the racketeers gets no relief. You get that only by struggle.

First on the agenda was the welfare department; it seems the barber had just been arrested for operating without a license.

The next co-ordinator reported an offer of a canning company—to pay the barterites 1c a pound for picking cherries, payment to be made in canned goods. Another suggested going around to the eating places and collect the fat and grease, turn it into soap, and pay the restaurant man in soap. This brilliant idea was applauded and a committee set to explore it further. Another mental giant suggested that all members bring their garbage to a central collecting point and save the usual 50c collecting fee.

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Little to Eat

In the other store was the food. A few boxes of wilted vegetables was all there was. They "had not

Salem Unemployed Picket Court House A Week For Relief

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5) tained. Meetings were held morning, noon and night telling thousands of workers of their fight. Demands were drawn up for decent food, clothing and shelter for all unemployed, 50c an hour minimum on all relief work, and for no shutting off of water, lights and gas, or evictions. After presenting the demands the picket line was withdrawn.

On the fifth day the demands were "answered" in the local press, in so deliberately false a manner that a mass meeting was called by the unemployed for Friday on the court house grounds. There it was decided to reestablish the occupation and picket lines. From Friday to Monday this was done. Tents were pitched on the lawn, signs erected and the line maintained despite threats of militia, state police and fascist violence. Again thousands of workers—from 400 to 2500 at each meeting—attended the meetings.

On Monday, the Picket Committee got word that the line would be attacked with pick handles at 1 p. m. At this hour there were usually few spectators present.

At a quarter to one, O. H. Gross, organizer of the Salem Unemployed Council, mounted the court house steps and began to speak. By one, more than a thousand workers were present. Gross thoroughly exposed the plan to use mob violence on the unarmed workers and called on them to calmly wait the zero hour. Faced with a crowd, which by 1:15, had grown to 2500, the sheriff de-

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WORKER EXPOSES MISERABLE BOARD AT FRYE PACKERS

Wages as Low as 10 Cents Per Hour

SEATTLE, Wash.—Two hundred workers are employed in the Frye Packing Plant on Airport Way. The working day is supposed to be 8 hours, but the crew actually puts in not less than 9 hours. A sliding scale of wages is in effect—10 to 14 cents for unskilled and semi-skilled, and 30 to 35 cents for skilled workers. Board, such as it is, is included in these rates. The crew is worked overtime a great deal, at straight time rates. Thirty or forty women are employed at even lower rates of wages.

The food consists of scraps. Meat is boiled for three hours with pickles in order to disguise it. At breakfast are served hamburger, hot cakes or two pieces of toast and putrid coffee. Lunch consists of some sort of soup and bones with the meat cut off. Supper includes hash (fertilizer stock) which, it is reported, a fat capitalist dog would not eat. The women eat by themselves but their food is no better. The foremen and straw-hosses eat in separate quarters.

A regular spy system is in use and those who attended a meeting called by a Frandsen Defense Committee (Comrade Frandsen and fifteen other workers are on trial now for attempting to stop an eviction) were spotted. Frye conducts himself as a little Mussolini and uses all sorts of intimidation to prevent organization in the plant.

—Worker Correspondent.

Jobless of Walnut Creek Organize, Win Demands

WALNUT CREEK, Calif., July 8.—A delegation from the recently-organized Workers' and Taxpayers' Association visited Rev. O. L. Linn, head of the Red Cross here and won relief for four unemployed families. Two of the families had previously been refused further relief. "The delegation compelled Linn to order a new stock of flour for distribution.

Going next to the Supervisors, the militant delegation won their demand that all work for groceries be paid for at \$4.50 a day, with insurance to protect the workers. Previously local unemployed have been forced to work for as little as \$1 a day in groceries.

The Workers' and Taxpayers' Association and the new Concord Unemployed Council have, with the Richmond Unemployed Council, affiliated with the Contra Costa Federation on Unemployment, to work out a program for united action.

Liberal Papers Launch Drive For War Preparations

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1) Frankly admitting that American Imperialism must become dominant on the Pacific, a leading editorial in the San Francisco News declares:

"What many did not fully realize is the growing domination of the army in Japan, the extent to which resentment against America has been developed there among all classes of people."

"Now there is only one course left—to demonstrate our ability to match and if necessary excel any nation on earth in fighting ability."

"Specifically this calls for a navy that shall match that of England, and excel that of any other Pacific power."

Howard openly states that "since the world is obviously not prepared to outlaw Japan," that the U. S. should temporarily come to an agreement with the Japanese imperialists, for some "workable plan." Although in his plan Howard calls for the recognition of the Soviet Union he states it is a temporary step, until such a time as the entire world will agree with the U. S. (obviously he means for war against the workers' fatherland.) He states:

"This might conceivably become the first step in a general policy of recognizing established and functioning governments without concerning ourselves too greatly with their accidents in birth, AT LEAST UNTIL SUCH A TIME AS THE REST OF THE WORLD EVIDENCES 'EQUAL CONCERN.'"

This is unmistakably the policy for supporting Japan's war moves against the Soviet Union, until such time that the U. S. imperialists, with the navy program completed could enter the Far Eastern situation as a dominant factor.

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WHERE TO GO

ORGANIZATIONS! Get big crowds to your affairs. Advertise them here. New rates—7c a line, in advance!

DISTRICT SCHOOL GRADUATION DANCE FRIDAY, JULY 14 FILLMORE WORKERS CENTER 1223 FILLMORE ST. Adm. 25c, Unemployed 5c

ROBERT WHITTAKER WILL SPEAK ON "WHAT RUSSIAN RECOGNITION MEANS TO THE UNITED STATES," at Berkeley High School, Wed., July 12th, at 8 P. M. Adm. free. Auspices F. S. U.

JULY 29TH, 8 P. M.—BIG BENEFIT DANCE AND PROGRAM for 26 Santa Clara County AGRICULTURAL STRIKERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS. We urge other organizations not to hold affairs that evening. Dinner to be served. Ausp. Patterson Br. I. L. D., 1223 Fillmore st.

COME TO THE BARBECUE Picnic and Dance. Music by Riley's Band. A play by the Workers Theatre. Games and Prizes. Sunday, July 16th, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m., Finnish Grounds, 20 Flint st., S. F. Take No. 8 car or letter L & K cars to Castro and Market. Adm. 15c.

Indignation Grows At Sell-Out of Mexican Consul (Continued from Page 1, Col. 8) workers out of the valley. PLAN DEPORTATIONS Rex Thomas, assistant Superintendent of Charities in Los Angeles County, announces that 5000 Mexican families will be deported immediately. Organization of Fascist bands to terrorize the strikers has commenced. A number of such groups composed of young Mexican boys have been misled through the Consul, to patrol the roads with sticks to keep out organizers of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, from El Monte. In this manner, Valdaas, a young militant worker, was arrested.

Aided by the Consul, under pretense of selecting 200 families for a desert settlement in Lower California as outlined in the offer of former President of Mexico, Calles, extensive physical examination and questioning of strikers is proceeding rapidly. The real purpose of this examination is to obtain such information as will aid in the deportation of the fighting elements among the strikers.

The strikebreaking role of the Los Angeles County officials came to a head prior to the settlement when schoolboys and unemployed workers dependent upon county relief funds were to be used as scabs. This was the plan worked out by boss ranchers, Chamber of Commerce of Downey, and fakers of unemployed organizations.

Although the strike has ended with little gain for the workers, the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union has laid a basis for a struggle during the picking of other crops, especially in the tomatoes coming soon. Most members recruited into the Agricultural Union are young workers that are active, and will expose completely the demagoguery of the Mexican Consul and the government.

These two gangsters, the Roberts Brothers, run a well-equipped gambling joint and speakeasy which, together with the cafe, brings in a big return. They get police protection from the two stations in their vicinity if they can pay for this, they can pay their workers.

Twelve waiters and other workers have gone through this rotten trick payday after payday, and now their back wages are so large, and steadily climbing, that it is doubtful if they will ever be collected.

Workers of Roberts Cafe! Get together in one group and foreb payment of your wages. Demand (1) all wages be paid on time and in full; (2) one hour for supper; and (3) pay for overtime.

Join the Food Workers Industrial Union, 830 Market street, Rm. 411. —Worker Correspondent.

The Kuhn Loeb gang, like Morgan before them, claim they owe no income taxes because of "fabulous losses."

And that is precisely what everybody knows they are.

LOS ANGELES SOVIET FILM SHOWING "TAMING OF THE TAIGA" Made in U. S. S. R. "CANNON FODDER" Picture of Manchurian War!

BLOODY MEMORIAL DAY SAN DIEGO July 15, Workers Center, 2706 Brooklyn Ave. Adm. 10c; 2 Shows, 7:30 P.M. and 9 P.M. Ausp. Workers Film and Photo League

Jack McDonald's Book Store LATEST BOOKS ON RUSSIA Also books and pamphlets for students of Communism 65 Sixth Street San Francisco

Join DR. KLEIN'S DENTAL SAVING CLUB Half Price on All Work to Members 1306 FILLMORE STREET Phone WA1. 5785

Zlodi Bros. DAIRY LUNCH & CAFETERIA 67 Fourth St., cor Jessie, S. F.

WORKERS BOOKSHOP 37 Grove Street, San Francisco Prepare for August 1st—Against Imperialist War

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Editorial Column

A GREAT TASK BEFORE THE TUUL

Under the head: "NIRA Speeds Codes to End Labor Fights," the United Press dispatch reports from Washington (San Francisco News, July 9), that:

"A desire to avoid labor disturbances is one of the reasons behind the pressure being exerted to bring industries within the National Recovery Act as speedily as possible, it was learned today."

"Dr. Alexander Sachs, head of the Industrial Administrations Research Department, cited the shopmen's strike of 1922 as an example of the type of labor disputes likely to arise."

And further:
"Long delays in making the codes operative would increase the probability of clashes between capital and labor."

This is even plainer than the language in the "Recovery Act." The bosses hope to stop the strike wave now spreading throughout the United States. The code makes strikes illegal. Dr. Sachs should have added that the rapid rise in prices makes it increasingly difficult to set the very low wage rates. There is no provision in the Roosevelt wage cutting act that wages be revised in accordance with rising prices.

Most important of all, the "recovery experts" see the workers as gradually awakening to the real meaning of the act, so they hasten to carry out the provisions, while the illusions of many workers are still strong. They see that almost on the very day that the textile code was framed, thousands of textile workers struck at New Bedford, Mass. In Reading, Pa., thousands more are out in the hosiery mills. Unlike 1922, referred to by Dr. Sachs, most of the present strikes are not led by the American Federation of Labor, but by the Trade Union Unity League, and are far more militant in character.

Excellent examples are furnished in California and other western states.

Hardly ever has there been a period when so many were involved in agricultural strikes. Recently there were 2000 out in the pea fields, 5000 in the southern berry fields, 1000 in the cherries, thousands more in numerous smaller strikes, and right now there is a strike in the apricot orchards.

In face of such a sentiment throughout the country, Green, President of the A. F. of L. in his message calling the workers to organize under the "Recovery Act," declares:

"The government has established your legal right to organize. No employer and no corporation can, without violating the law, interfere in the exercise of the workers' right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

In other words, it is not necessary to resort to strikes, since the right to organize is legal. But Green lies when he declares that the law protects the workers' right to "representatives of their own choosing." Taking the strike weapon away from unions means to turn them into the same as company unions, except that the bosses, through the Recovery Act, get their government servants to dictate terms to workers. It is the A. F. of L. bureaucrats who will choose the representatives.

The law gives Roosevelt power to dictate which organizations are "truly representative." This is aimed at eliminating the fighting unions, especially those in the T. U. U. L. But many bosses do not even want the A. F. of L. They see strong groups of militants in many locals that often turn them into fighting organizations. They do not have confidence that the Greens can always "deliver the goods." Therefore, they do what the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation is putting through—in all its plants on the West Coast—post a notice informing the workers that now they are offered representation on the managing board, and set the date for forming the company union. The "Labor Clarion," organ of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco, sets up a howl, that this is illegal, but Gen. Hugh Johnson, administrator for the "Recovery Act," states otherwise, in the same United Press item:

"Gen. Johnson said literature purporting to come from labor unions had intimated or openly stated that the government planned to unionize all labor. Similar statements from industrial concerns intimated workers would have to join company unions to benefit under the act."

"Both statements are incorrect," Gen. Johnson declared, "and such erroneous statements of the act and its administration tend to foment misunderstanding and discord."

And Johnson speaks for Roosevelt, who will decide. The only active force now fighting the giant wage cutting scheme is the movement led by the T. U. U. L. unions. The fight is along all fronts.

In the first place, to organize the unorganized to strike, against cuts. Secondly, to organize rank and file groups within the A. F. of L. unions for a fighting policy, and against the fakers. Thirdly, to organize rank and file committees in the company unions, and gain control of them for a policy in the interest of the workers, as was so well demonstrated in the case of the Atlas Cement Co. union in New York, where the workers rejected the company candidates and elected honest workers.

These tasks should focus particular attention on the conventions of the fighting unions to take place in California on August 5th, and the State T. U. U. L. convention on August 6th in San Francisco.

Plans to spread the fight will be made there.

\$90,000 FOR THE OPERA

San Francisco is raising \$90,000 to make up the deficit so that the opera can return for the season.

Everyone loves music. And even the opera as it is performed today with pomp and intricacies, and alien to the understanding of a tired or worried worker, can give some rest to the barrenness of life under capitalism.

But opera today is big business. It is promoted, not for enriching the life of the people, but for commercial and advertising purposes and for making it possible for a bunch of over-fed fat slob to sit in expensive boxes vulgarly displaying their silk and ermine garments.

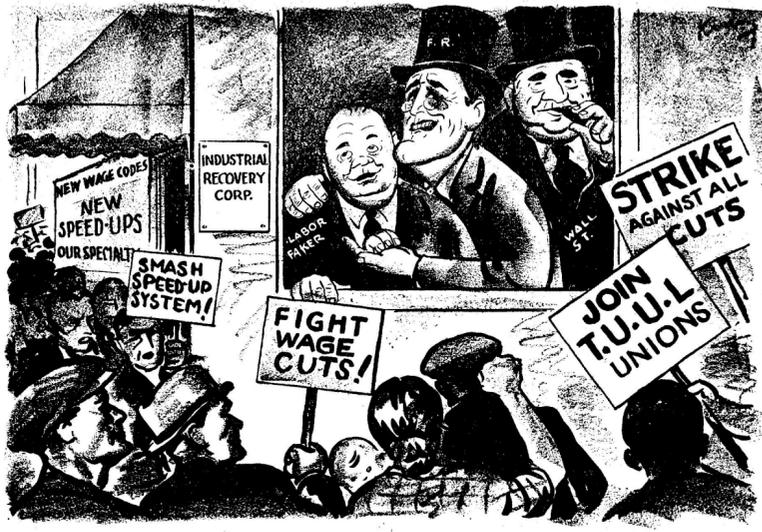
San Francisco, with a public library that is a disgrace even to a capitalist city, would do better to use the \$90,000 to buy for free use the scientific works of Marx, Lenin and hundreds of other writers, for which there is a demand and which would satisfy the craving of those in whom a hunger for knowledge has been aroused. Or the money might well be used to replace the wooden firetrap schools; or feed the working class kids who are too hungry to learn their arithmetic tables, which are hard enough to learn under the best circumstances as capitalist education goes. Or if it must be spent for music—why not use the money to buy instruments and free instruction for the children of unemployed workers who want to learn music but are denied by poverty.

Maybe the parasites who fill the golden horseshoe will remember that for every musician playing in that theatre there are several thousands starving. But no—

This "philanthropic" money must be spent on gilding the boxes, and fancy carpets, and admiral's costumes for the flunkies, and a few high-salaried "thrillers"—

So that what passes for "society," the useless, degenerate, ignorant and barbaric coupon clippers can show off their sparklers under the protection of an army of police, so that some poor starving worker does not go up as one of the Packard twelve cylinder cars stops and asks for a nickel with which to buy a cup of coffee.

"Your Representatives Will Take Care of You"—Roosevelt



"When You Come Back"

By GENE GORDON

A Story of "the New Deal" For Vets

In 1917, when the whole boss-class were seducing the working class into the bloody slaughter of the world war—Tin-Pan alley, brought out of its infamous manufactory of song that breezy belligerent air, "WHEN YOU COME BACK—THERE'S A WHOLE WORLD WAITING FOR YOU."

Imperialism's promise to the deluded workers. Lure 'em to the trenches in war time, with promises of honors, jobs, the cream of the country. . . These boys who lived through the butchery of the Marne and Belleau Woods . . . CAME BACK . . . they came back and found themselves dishonored, debunked, jobless.

In 1925, it was useless to tell Cyril W. Rogers that the boss-class exploited, robbed and double-crossed the soldiers, just as they do the workers in the shops. Cyril had faith, then, faith in the army, in the government, in the system.

In 1928, after serving in the cavalry, part of the time in Monterey, his faith was unshaken, and Rogers re-enlisted. They told him then that if he ever became physically unfit in the service, the government would take care of him for life. Yes, Rogers believed that, just as

the millions drafted in 1917 believed what Tin-Pan alley and the \$1-a-year men who stole millions on the side told them. After serving in the medical corps, Rogers was sent to the Philippines.

There, run down by the strain and heat, he contracted the dangerous malarial fever. As a result, in 1931 he was pensioned and discharged as unfit for military service. He was sent to Battle Mountain, S. D., for treatment of sinusitis and mastoiditis. Climatic conditions caused his removal to Leavenworth, Kansas, and then to Sawtelle, where he remained for two years.

Then came the "NEW DEAL."

First the pension was cut from \$8 to \$6.

Then, on June first, he received a notice from the Adjutant, "You will be discharged by June 15, 1933 . . . physical examination found you not sufficiently disabled," etc. . .

The world that had been firm under his feet shook. Having been thrown out of Sawtelle, Rogers, promised county aid, went to Los Angeles county. He waited eight hours before he was permitted to interview the vet's contact official. Finally, he was given "TWO DAYS

ON THE RIVER BED."

This meant a three-mile walk in the boiling hot sun; it meant hours of physical agony with shovel and pick. For what? For lousy soup and rotten vegetables and a 10c flop.

Because he could not endure the long walk and work, he was refused renewal of his meal ticket. Cyril Rogers was sent to the doctor for medical certificate.

The doctor, T. H. Leonard, gave Cyril Rogers a "Psychopathic" test, rushed him to the hospital in an ambulance; had him placed in the psychopathic ward—subjected him to x-ray, blood and urinal tests—and then had Cyril Rogers hauled into Superior Court on a charge of insanity.

Yes, Cyril W. Rogers got the full force of the new deal for vets of the Roosevelt regime. Kicked out of Sawtelle after two years confinement because of sickness from tropic infection in army service; his pension destroyed by a governmental edict which appropriates

hundreds of millions for new war preparations by expropriating vets of their pensions; given work similar to chain-gang torture; made sick with nauseating food; and

International Events and Western Workers

The Truce in China Means More War

Chinese People Betrayed by Nanking Butchers; Japanese Imperialism Plans to Grab More Territory; To Attack the Soviets

If the "truce" in the robber war in North China means "peace," why do Japanese troops still pour into all North China? Why does the vast stream of munitions and war supplies to Manchuria, continue? It is evident that Japanese imperialism is planning further conquest.

Although the war office "solemnly promised" not to go beyond strictly Manchurian borders, Jehol was taken, and moves made against Chahar. The invasion of Chahar was also part of the plan to "conquer Manchuria and Mongolia," set forth in the "Tanaka Memorandum" of 1927. As that document says: "From the historical point of view, neither Mongolia nor Manchuria are Chinese territories. Ultimately Outer and Inner Mongolia will be completely in our hands."

Just before the "truce," Japanese military activity was centered toward Inner Mongolia, the army ad-

vancing in four lines. Chahar's north border touches the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, the south touches the Chinese provinces of Chih, Shansi and Shensi. By occupying Chahar, the Japanese army becomes a constant threat to the basic provinces of North China and to the Mongolian Peoples' Republic.

PROPOSE TO GRAB MORE

The moving of Manchukuo's first line of "defense" to about 30 miles from Peking, gave evidence of full intentions of conquest of that area. The "truce" was not agreed to until a Chinese general was found who was "satisfactory," bribed by Japan. And though the Japanese troops are supposed to "withdraw," the whole region is flooded by "Manchukuo" troops. The next step will doubtless be the formation, under the kindly guidance of Japanese commanders, of some "independent" government of Mongolia. Indeed, at this writing a half-dozen Chinese generals, all pretending to "save Chahar from the Japanese" are competing with each other to gather the Japanese bribe for stealing that area. Feng Yu-Hsiang and Yen Hsi-san stand at the head of the list of these scoundrels.

The "truce" in China means more war, war directly threatening the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, which will not surrender to Japanese puppets the gains its workers and peasants have won by bloody struggle and victory over the feudal-religious regime of the priests and princes. It means war will go on to massacre the toiling masses of North China who continue, with their heroic Volunteers springing from the masses, to resist and harass the invader of their homeland.

FIGHT SOVIETS

All resistance given the Japanese invasion from the Great Wall to Peking was without the aid of the Nanking Government, who sabotaged the fight from start to finish and who sent soldiers north only to "save face," but refused to supply them.

Chiang Kai-shek deliberately sabotaged the fight in the North, exactly as he sabotaged the resistance to the invasion of Shanghai a year before. Wang Chin-wei, civil head of the Nanking Government, openly fought the popular demand to resist the invasion, saying that the troops were required in Central and South China to fight the Red Army of the Soviet Districts of China.

Thus, the whole military power of Nanking was directed, not at repelling Japanese invasion south of the Great Wall, but at attempting to stop the sweep of the Chinese Soviets and their Red Armies, whose territory and power grows daily because—under the rule of their own Soviets, the Chinese workers and peasants are freed from hunger and misery.

Five campaigns against the Soviet Districts, with no less than 300,000 well-equipped troops in each campaign, have brought only defeat for the Kuomintang, and wider spread of the Chinese Red Armies. In May, the Nanking generals had only two army divisions remaining out of the fifth campaign. Two divisions, the 52nd and 59th, had been captured, men, horse and general, by the Red Army. The "death" of the two generals was but scarcely commemorated throughout Kuomintang China, by ceremonies, press eulogies and what not, when from these "dead" generals who had been put on trial by the Chinese Soviets, came confessions in detail of how they had committed the crime of counter-revolution by fighting against the Red Army and for the Kuomintang, which they foreswore and cursed as traitors to the Chinese nation.

PLAN WAR ON U. S. S. R.

And not only against the Chinese people! The massing of no less than 150,000 Japanese troops along and near the borders of the Soviet Union, the building in feverish haste of new rail lines in Manchuria which can be of no immediate use, but to transport Japanese troops in masses to the Soviet borders; the mobilization of enormous numbers of tanks (surely not for use against the roaming bands of Volunteers in Manchuria!) near the

struggle, not through sell-out officials, but by the organized action of the workers themselves. In no other way will it be possible for the longshoremen to resist the slashes the Roosevelt Industrial Recovery Bill offers.

Soviet frontier; the hasty building of a naval base at Port Arthur; and the endless provocations by Japan—through the servile agency of "independent" Manchukuo—all this and more reveals the plan of Japanese imperialism to make war upon the Soviet Union.

Outstanding among the provocations is the series of manufactured "claims" by Manchukuo upon the Soviet Union in reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway (C. E. R.) Locomotives and cars, which are proven to be property of the Soviet by undisputed documentary evidence from non-Soviet sources, are claimed as "Manchukuo property" by Manchukuo officials—with Japanese "advisors" at each elbow. When this false claim is rejected, Manchukuo blockades traffic. And every other sort of harassment and provocation.

The Soviet Union sent an official note of protest to Tokio on April 16. And it took Japan until May 26 to prepare an evasive "answer." There were four points in the Soviet protest: (1) The occupation by Japanese troops of the C. E. R. wharf on the Sungari river at Harbin. (2) The failure to pay even as much as the 50% regular rate agreed upon for transport of Japanese troops along the C. E. R., causing the road to lose heavily. (3) The creation of difficulties by the incitation of Manchukuo to make false claims for cars and locomotives. (4) The Japanese incitement of Manchukuo officials to arrest and abuse large numbers of Soviet citizens who are workers on the C. E. R.

IMPERIALIST HYPOCRISY

To No. 1, Japan "explains" that the wharf was occupied because there was a flood at Harbin and Japanese soldiers were not allowed to get their feet wet. On No. 2, Japan claimed that something had been paid on account, and the army wanted to "negotiate" (namely to haggle and quibble) over the remainder. Then, Japan simply denies No. 3, without answering the proofs presented by the Soviet note, of detailed incidents of Japanese officers inciting Manchukuo to quarrel with the Soviet management of the C. E. R., and tries to counter by claiming that the Soviet Telegraph News Agency had spread "untruthful information" about the actions of Japanese officers—but Japan failed to mention even one specific case of "untruthful information." Concerning the arrest of Soviet citizens. (No. 4), Japan hypocritically states that this does not concern Japan, but is the business of "independent" Manchukuo.

After remarking in detail the insufficiency of the Japanese reply, another Soviet note in conclusion states—"By its willingness to negotiate the sale of the C. E. R., the Soviet Government has fully and clearly expressed its desire to remove grounds for conflict between the U. S. S. R. and Japan."

WANTS TO STEAL C. E. R.

But it appears that the opportunity to purchase the C. E. R. is not so much what Japanese imperialism wants, as an excuse to steal it. So Japan haggles over the price asked (which is but a fraction of its cost) and quibbles over the supposed "doubt" whether the Soviet ownership is "clear." In this, of course, Japan is merely playing for time, hoping to cook up an excuse for war against the Soviet Union, which Japan thinks will give opportunity to steal the railway with no cost at all—if we except the lives of Japanese soldiers, who do not count anyhow in the opinion of War Minister Araki.

In this scheme, Japanese imperialism is enthusiastically aided by the treacherous Nanking Chinese "government," which set a furious howl at the Soviet proposal to sell the C. E. R. But the Chinese government ran away at the first shot fired by Japanese and left the road at the mercy of Japanese military vandals, with whom the Nanking government has found it possible to make peace itself, but with whom it expects the Soviet Union to make war. Thus Nanking had long ago violated the Peking and Mukden agreements and by doing so forfeited its claims.

Moreover, the Soviet desire for peace does not permit it to be led into such a war trap set by Tokio and the Nanking betrayers of the Chinese people. But Japanese militarists still pour war material and troops into Manchuria in undisguised preparation to attack the Soviet Union, and the "truce" with Nanking gives them a servile ally in their plots. Thus, workers can see that there can be no just peace, no cessation of war and its miseries for both China's and Japan's toiling masses, until their revolutionary power strikes the sword from the bloody hand of the imperialist war makers! Stop the robber war! Defend the Soviet Union!

Situation Among the S. F. Longshoremen

By A. GIRARD

For years on the Frisco waterfront the longshoremen have been held in subjection by means of the shipowners Blue Book Company Union. With this and the corrupt gang system, their conditions are among the worst on the coast.

The sentiment for organized struggle for better conditions was evident in the immense popularity of the Waterfront Worker, a paper issued by a group of longshoremen with the cooperation of the Marine Workers Industrial Union. The Waterfront Worker dealt with their grievances—low wages, the speed-up system, grafting of gang bosses, the gang system, and particularly with the graft and blacklist system of the Blue Book Union. The longshoremen were ready for organization.

Into this situation came the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association—the I. L. A., known on the East Coast as Ryan's Racket. Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act, with its setting of new codes of wages and conditions for the workers, offered them an opportunity to capitalize on this growing resentment.

On Monday morning, June 25, Holman, organizing for the I. L. A., appeared on the waterfront, calling on stevedores to sign petitions—one for membership in the I. L. A., and the other for abolition of the Blue Book Company Union. This last petition influenced many to join up. Holman, and his aids from the Proletarian Party, a small political sect in San Francisco, put forth the slogan of a dollar an hour for a six-hour day, and no more Blue Book Union—to build up another Blue Book Union under a different name, and try to negotiate in the name of the workers with the shipowners.

TACOMA WAGE CUT

The record of the I. L. A. is of that sort. In Tacoma, where the I. L. A. is influential, a cut was put over on the longshoremen by the officials of the union, who discouraged any fight against it. On the East Coast, Joe Ryan, president of the I. L. A., signed an agreement with the shipowners for a wage cut in every Atlantic seaport organized in the I. L. A. When the Boston longshoremen refused to accept the Ryan sellout, and struck against it,

Ryan brought in scabs to smash the strike. In Tacoma the rotary system of hiring stevedores was abolished and the gang system, rotten with discrimination, petty graft, and blacklisting, similar to Frisco's, was substituted. On the S. F. Dollar Line docks, for instance, 10% of wages goes as graft to the gang bosses.

Will the union of Ryan, one of the New York State Emergency

Relief Board which sends hundreds of jobless youth to forced labor camps at \$1 a day, helping the general cutting down of wage scales everywhere, really fight for \$1 an hour and six-hour day?

Why, then, did the longshoremen join up here on the basis of Holman's I. L. A. promises? In some measure the fault can be found in the failure of the Marine Workers Industrial Union to follow up, with

concrete organization of M. W. I. U. groups on docks, the sentiment aroused by the Waterfront Worker. The latter, crystallizing a sentiment for militant struggle did not organize this sentiment by recruiting into the only union which could, thru a militant policy, lead such a struggle. The exposure of the bankruptcy of craft unionism was not sufficient; the waterfront workers can remember readily enough the sellouts of 1916 and 1919 of the old Red Book Union of the stevedores. There the failure of the International Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) under Andrew Furuseth, to support the strike, was what lost for the longshoremen and teamsters.

I. L. A. OFFICIALDOM

Realizing this sentiment for unity of longshoremen and other marine workers and to help put over the new low codes the Industrial Recovery Act promises, the I. L. A. proposes revival of the Marine Council in S. F. In reality this is designed to keep the various workers in one industry apart, and prevent rank and file control. In Seattle, where the Marine Council is being set up, only "bonafide" A. F. of L. unions are permitted to join. To prevent the rank and file from forcing a militant stand, the deciding vote on all questions is cast by the chairman of the Council, who is a lawyer, not a worker in the industry. To assist cooperation of the Marine Council with the shipowners, it is proposed to have a bunch of lawyers, professors, statisticians, etc., known as the Pacific Statistical Bureau, help on an "arbitration" board. Further, in Seattle the I. L. A. officials want to ban open voting, and institute a form of "Postal voting," which means a small top group controls the votes.

The question is what to do now that many have joined the I. L. A. To combat the possible "cooperation" of I. L. A. officials with the bosses in setting new codes, as they expect to do, it is necessary to form militant groups of the Marine Workers Industrial Union within the I. L. A., to fight for the election of honest officials and compel a policy of militant struggle against the shipowners.

R. R. Brotherhoods Unity Conference

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The Railroad Brotherhoods Unity Committee has issued a call to all locals in the Railroad Unions and to rank and file groups within them, to elect representatives to the conference set for Aug. 6th, 10 a. m., at Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia street, San Francisco.

At that conference steps will be taken for spreading the Unity Movement among the railroad workers. Representatives from shop groups are likewise called.

day the change is announced was proven when the Texas Pacific changed terminals resulting in ruination of workers savings.

Even the consolidation of the Stockton and Western Divisions of the Southern Pacific resulted in the complete dismissal of one superintendent's force, besides dismissal of workers from all branches. Valuation of workers homes in Tracy fell 50%, while homes partially owned were lost.

To combat this attack, the workers must get behind the Brotherhood Unity movement. This is not a new union, but a movement grown to national scope to bring about unity of action between the memberships of 21 different railway workers organizations in their struggle for better conditions and to establish their only protection against sellouts and for militant action—rank and file control.

CO-ORDINATION MEANS LOSS OF MANY JOBS TO R. R. WORKERS

By CHAS. GATES

The Railroad Co-ordinator Bill at one blow makes permanent the 10% wage cut and paves the way for laying off thousands of railroad workers. A quarter of a million workers are to be laid off, at the rate of 45,000 a year, under the program of consolidation of yards, terminals and parallel lines.

The railroads threatened a further cut of 12 1/2% in wages on top of the 10% cut. Sensing the discontent aroused by the last wage cut, the companies feared militant action if they openly tried to put over their consolidation scheme.

After a fake battle between the Brotherhood officialdom and the companies centering around this 12 1/2% wage cut, Mr. Eastman was appointed "savior" to step in. Result, the cut was temporarily called off as the consolidation scheme was put over. The wage cut will be decided when the codes for the industry are set under the NIRA plan.

The threat of militant action of the rank and file of the Brotherhood for three years held off consolidating the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. with the Northern Pacific. Now, with the help of the officialdom of the Brotherhood it is put over.

Consolidation means scrapping lines, yards and terminals, speed-up and stretching out the work, scrapping of seniority rights and mass layoffs of workers. Changing of terminals means life earnings of workers invested in homes are wiped out overnight. That real estate valuations fall to nothing the