

12,000 in Militant March Force 10% L. A. Relief Raise

POLICE ORDER FAILS TO STOP LOS ANGELES HUNGER MARCH

Hynes' Red Squad, Numerous Police Powerless in Face of Large Mass of Workers, and Militancy

By Jennie Grey

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7.—Over twelve thousand workers assembled at Pershing Square at 1 p. m. today, and then under a cloud of leaflets thrown from building tops, took over the streets in militantly shouting ranks and marched to the Plaza for a great mass meeting.

The committee of fifty workers elected by the workers at the Plaza forced a promise from the Supervisors that a ten percent increase in relief would become effective tomorrow.

The supervisors then ran away, and refused to hear the demands of the half-million jobless of L. A. County, but the workers are determined that the demands put forth by the United Front Conference Against Hunger shall be heard. They will return on November 13th.

Mayor Shaw warned a committee the night before that the Hunger March could not take place; that the workers could neither assemble or speak at the Pershing square; nor march to the Plaza. In the face of these threats by police, welfare officials, and Mayor Shaw, the workers of Los Angeles held a powerful and militant demonstration against hunger. Ten workers were arrested but were later dismissed.

Before one o'clock the workers began assembling at Pershing Square. Numerous police cars, plain-clothesmen, the Red Squad and all failed to disperse the assembling workers. The crowd at Pershing Square grew rapidly. Gradually workers bearing banners appeared, and the cops chased about, trying to snare the banners and find out where they were coming from. At a little past one o'clock, there were over five thousand workers in the square. Hynes and his Red Squad came out of the Biltmore Hotel and ordered the workers to move on.

March

At 1:20 the word was quietly passed among the workers to march in an orderly fashion to the Plaza. In disciplined fashion the line of march assembled so rapidly that the cops and plain-clothesmen were unable to stop it. Suddenly the militant workers raised their banners and shouted "Don't Starve... Fight!... March On to the Plaza" and the march through the streets of Los Angeles began.

At the same time hundreds of leaflets came floating through the air from the windows of a nearby building. The leaflets exposed Judge Wilson, who refused to grant the mandamus writ for the permit to march, and called upon workers to march against hunger... on to the Plaza.

The distance from Pershing Square to the Plaza is about a mile. On Main Street, Mexican workers on the sidewalks joined

A Sweat Box in the Fresno County Jail

FRESNO, Cal., Nov. 12.—The terrorization of the workers following the cotton strike which has resulted in the refusal of the public park and the closing of all halls to workers' meetings, is followed out in different form on the prisoners in jail.

One of the forms of torture used in the Fresno county jail, which is one of the outcasts, is the "sweat box." One of those arrested during the grape strike tells how it works:

"The 'Sweat Box' is a solitary cell containing no furnishings except a bunk and a water closet. It is possible to convert this cell into an inferno by turning on the hot water pipes circulating under the plate of steel covered by a thin layer of cement, which is the floor, (there are no blueprints in the county Supervisors office relating to the construction of this cell, or in this section of the jail) The floor becomes too hot to stand on, and bare feet may not even touch it without getting burned. This circumstance is quite sufficient, I believe, to conjure to the fullest imagination the hell a four by seven cell with a solid steel door would immediately become.

"For participation in the local grape strike I was arrested and placed, on September ninth last, in this cell, where I remained for approximately twenty days. On my first day of confinement, I saw no one after breakfast, for the next twenty four hours. No amount of hailing brought a warden. Only actual experience would enable one to appreciate my thirst.

"During the whole of the three days my water closet—the control for flushing of which was located outside the cell—was left running. I understand this sound becomes unbearable to many, but the object desired—that of breaking down morale—failed, for me, but it proved a godsend, as I scoured the toilet as best I might, and drunk from this water.

"At the end of three days, I was approached to find how I was standing it, and discovering me to be still unbroken, the flushing was discontinued. Then, apparently, my source of water was

Welfare Letter in L. A. Exposes Scabberding Role

"SCAB, OR NO MORE FAVORS" ARE THE INSTRUCTIONS

Reprinted below is a letter to all visitors of the L. A. County Welfare Dept. Workers should be warned that this is not only an attempt to furnish scabs on jobs where workers are refusing to go back to work for the large growers who used such vicious tactics in attempting to break the cotton strike, and on ranches where the growers still refuse to recognize the union. But it is also an attempt to deport county welfare cases to other counties, thereby causing them to lose their legal residence in L. A. County. As a result, any family which allows this measure to be enforced, will be SURE to be cut from all further relief when the cotton season is over.

Workers are urged to get in touch with the Relief Workers Protective Union at 755 Wall St., Los Angeles, and fight against this treachery in an organized manner.

November 1st, 1933.

To All Visitors:

Will you kindly contact all of your cases as rapidly as possible to determine those who wish to go up north to pick cotton? Each day, please give Mr. ... the names, addresses, case number, number in family, and number able to pick, of the families who desire to go.

Do not refer them anywhere—All we want to do is learn who is willing to go.

Policy of Cotton Pickers

- 1.—Location, Corcoran, Kings County. Distance from Los Angeles: 175 miles.
- 2.—They are furnished free transportation, by train or truck (trucks leave every morning at 8:30). Free shelter, fuel and water.
- 3.—There is a school on the premises. Also a commissary.
- 4.—They can receive their money every day if they wish.
- 5.—We will advance them one grocery order; and gas and oil, where it is necessary, if they have their own transportation. (Jensen order is to be issued for gas.)
- 6.—Pay: They are to receive 75¢ per 100 pounds.

—If we can get 50 full fares together they will go by train to Tipton.

8.—We can offer this employment to our clients; if they refuse, do not threaten them, only state that they need not expect any more favors from Los Angeles.

9.—This work is to last at least 60 days.

Manager.

Cotton in the Soviet Union and Here



Upper—This Soviet Cotton picker of Uzbekistan, the cotton region of the Soviet Union, working on an average of seven hours per day, picks 150 pounds of cotton, and enjoys a decent standard, security, and the best cultural life. Below—A familiar scene from the Corcoran camp, typical of all cotton pickers' camps, with nothing but poverty, filth, continual migration and oppression by police in the bargain.



Upper—This Soviet Cotton picker of Uzbekistan, the cotton region of the Soviet Union, working on an average of seven hours per day, picks 150 pounds of cotton, and enjoys a decent standard, security, and the best cultural life. Below—A familiar scene from the Corcoran camp, typical of all cotton pickers' camps, with nothing but poverty, filth, continual migration and oppression by police in the bargain.

Community Chest Gets Theirs, Then S. P. Cuts Wages

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 1.—Eighteen hundred men in the Southern Pacific shops were all thrown onto a three day week, beginning last Thursday. The bosses cutting their wages by a full forty per cent.

But that wasn't enough. The day before they had to dig into our pockets for a dollar apiece to give to the Community Chest. The workers paid it, afraid of losing their jobs, and the next day they got the slash, anyway.

—S. P. Worker.

Modesto Worker Is Freed When Court Is Packed

MODESTO, Calif., Nov. 3.—When workers mobilized by the International Labor Defense and the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union packed the court for the trial of Artemis Stanvrancicus, the case was dismissed. Stanvrancicus was arrested in September during the strike at the Modesto Dry Yards at the instigation of a "Socialist" party leader, for showing the strikers how to conduct a militant picket line.

L. A. Hotel Goes NRA; Cuts Men, Doubles Work

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14.—There is a hotel in Los Angeles called the Alexandria. This is the truth and I wish I could get a radio and tell it to the world.

The men are getting \$45 a month and most of them work eleven and ten hours a day and seven days a week. Since the NRA they laid off some men and one man now does the work that two men did, and were getting thirty a month for, but now get only forty five (thirty a month). They got a stool-pigeon there to see that you don't sit down, or are a couple of minutes late.

Most of the men have wives and kids and by the time they pay their rent and food they don't have much left.

I'm not a communist yet, but when I get the money to join I will be there with bells on. I ain't a very good writer or a speaker but I'm trying my best with what I know.

—Worker Correspondent.

I.L.A. OFFICIAL H.O.B.S WITH S.F. SHIPOWNERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2.—At the last regular meeting of the International Longshoremen's Assn. the members were "honored" with a visit of Bjorlund, district head of the organization. He came to San Francisco for the safety conference. He said, the first thing he did was to come to the union headquarters to "see his brothers" because there are always "a lot of sheets flying around on the waterfronts, ready to accuse the officials with anything out there. I remember. Then he told the workers he went to the conference after which HE WAS TAKEN OUT FOR A BOAT RIDE AROUND THE BAY BY THE SHIPOWNERS, AND HAD A VERY GOOD TIME. He explained, "It won't hurt for us to get better acquainted with them," intimating that they will treat us better if we hob-nobbed with them.

A little disagreeable situation developed for the official when it came out that Kulberg was corresponding with the International President of the Union, Ryan, as local president. The members were all the time under the impression that Holm was a A telegram was read that was sent to New York, asking if Kulberg used the official seal. Kulberg stated he only exercised his right to correspond as "one brother to another". But undoubtedly there is more friction developing in the official family.

—Longshoreman.

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

Nazis Declare 3,349,353 Votes "Spoiled"

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 12.—An orgy of Nazi terror characterized the election here, with anyone refusing to vote, branded as a traitor, and his name to be published in big black letters. This would mean that the person would be subject to raids from the Nazi organized hit squads.

Despite this there were 3,349,353 "spoiled ballots" which were votes against the Hitler slate, that the authorities were forced to admit. The election was chiefly centered on the foreign policy question, which received a bigger vote. The withdrawal from the League of Nations and violation of the Versailles treaty, is interpreted to mean that Germany is breaking with a foreign policy that for so many years was a yoke on the necks of the German workers.

Plan to Rush Reichstag Trial

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Nov. 11.—Confidential information was obtained by the Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, that the Reichstag fire trial will be rushed, and the victims will be quickly executed. A call for increased protests has been sent to every country.

Virtually every witness brought by the Nazis to manufacture "circumstantial evidence" against the four Communists on trial, has been completely discredited, especially by the brave and alert Comrade Dimitroff. The Nazis in an attempt to take the offensive, placed Goering and Goebels, chief aids in Hitler's government on the witness stand, but it fell flat after Torgier's and Dimitroff's grilling.

London Demonstration Battles Police

LONDON, Eng., Nov. 12.—A huge demonstration of 5,000 capitalist dispatch-led by Communists met at Trafalgar Square, and marching towards the German Embassy, shouted "Release Our German Comrades. The police re-infused by mounties, charged into the crowd with sticks and clubs. The mounties' bayonets were immediately on the scene to aid the police, but that only enraged the workers into fighting back for hours.

Record Parachute Jump in USSR

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.,—V. N. Yevseyev, veteran aviator of the scientific institute of the Red Army, broke all world records for parachute jumping, when on Oct. 10, he jumped from his airplane from a height of 7,200 meters, where the temperature was 37 degrees below zero.

For 2 min. 12.5 seconds Yev seev rushed downwards with his parachute closed. He did not open it until he was 150 meters above the ground. The records until that time was usually held by Americans, the last being John Franum who jumped from a height of 7,000 meters, but opened it at 1,700 meters from earth.

Leniency for Japan Fascist Assassins

YOKUSUKA, Japan, Nov. 8.—The assassins of Premier Inukai, got away with only 3 to 15-year sentences. The assassins being young fascist officers frankly admitted that the assassination was to bring pressure for a more aggressive imperialist policy on the part of Japan, and also that they planned to execute the American ambassador in Japan, so as to provoke a war sooner, figuring that now the situation is more advantageous to Japan than it would be later. On the other hand mere membership in the Communist Party of Japan is punishable by death.

Hawaiian Navy Base Extended

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Nov. 7.—Bringing the expenditure for developing Pearl Harbor as the greatest U. S. navy base to a total of \$45,000,000, another \$9,394,000 was appropriated, to finish dredging and other operations that will enable Pearl Harbor to accommodate the entire U. S. Navy. The appropriation also includes the work necessary for the Laulei navy ammunition depot. These steps were taken after Secretary of War Swanson visited here, and reviewed the preparations for the coming war on the Pacific.

Japanese Planes Downed in Siberia

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 11.—Six out of nine Japanese planes crossing the Siberian frontier were reported brought down by the Soviet Union. It is further reported that more than 20 Japanese flyers, mechanics and pilots were either killed or made prisoners.

Red China Army in Smashing Victory

KIUKIANG, China, Nov. 10.—The launching of the sixth Communist suppression campaign, encountered a terrific blow at the very outset, when the Chinese Red Army in a smashing advance, captured the cities of Hsuting, Hsuidian, Wanyuan and Chankou. The government war office states that the Communists killed 20,000 in their advance. The Communists captured a huge amount of war materials, and the victory completely discredited Chiang Kai-shek, who boasted that this will be the greatest campaign yet launched.

How Judge Lazarus Dispenses "Justice"

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—"These rats! Insignificant individuals! Jungle barbarians!" These are some of the terms used by Judge Sylvain Lazarus, the liberal, to express his contempt for the Filipino race who he says he's against Hitler because he persecutes members of another race. In a recent trial of two young boys, charged with being accused by the manager who had been exploiting them, of stealing \$40 worth of athletic equipment, and dragged from their state-room aboard a ship bound for Japan, Lazarus proved his "liberalism."

On the case before the two boys came up, he sentenced a Filipino boy to thirty days on charges of stealing a purse. The woman who brought the charges wanted to drop them, but Lazarus went ahead anyway, using the occasion to harangue against the hiring of any Filipinos in this country.

Then the two boxers came up. Seeing they had no counsel, the judge gave them sixty days without asking them whether they were guilty or not guilty. A friend of the boys demanded the right to counsel, so the case was set over again till next day.

Urge Deporting of All Sick Filipinos to Save Money

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—"Save the bosses money" is back on every move with regard to those sick and dependent on the state. This article, which appeared in a recent issue of the Weekly Bulletin of the California Dept. of Public Health, is just another.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG FILIPINOS

"There are 30,470 Filipinos in California, many of whom are unemployed and many of whom are suffering from tuberculosis. One death out of every three among these people is due to tuberculosis. Thousands of them are living in congested quarters and open cases of the disease constitute a serious public health problem, particularly for the reason that many of them are public food handlers. Many tuberculosis cases among Filipinos are in county hospital beds, care being given at public expense. Some provision should be made for transportation to the Islands."

"To return these men to their island homes will be decidedly in the interest of economy since many counties are required to spend large sums of money in providing care for those who are dependent and tuberculous."

—Worker correspondent

Lumber Workers Call Conference in Redwoods

Plan Action to Fight Off Attack Against Living Standards

SOME OF THE departments in those mills are going on a part time schedule which will further lower the weekly wage.

Profits Increased

The slight increase in the hourly wage in reality means a wage cut. The weekly wage has dropped because of the shortened hours. The average wage in the redwoods ranges between \$9 to \$17 dollars a week. This gave the domestic redwood price list, showed an advance of \$2.00. The high cost of lumber combined with cheap labor gives an opportunity to the lumber barons to pile up huge profits in these times when the lumber workers' standard of living is so low.

But working conditions have not changed for the better. Speed-up, especially in the lumber manufacture is terrific. Gypo work is prevalent in the industry. The number of accidents is on the increase because of the speed-up. The low standard of living has lowered the health standard of the workers and their families. County hospitals are full. The number of children in the Redwood Empire suffering from disease coming from malnutrition is appalling.

Recovery Ballyhoo

Lay-offs are taking place through the industry and unemployed workers are facing this winter with no Unemployment Insurance, and with no relief appropriations, and with the humiliation of approaching the "private relief" agencies.

Lumber companies confronted with sharper competition are all squeezing everything possible out of us. Powerfully organized, the companies are well prepared to carry on the attack upon our standards of living. They have developed effective instruments for intimidation through the black-list, espionage and terrorism throughout the redwoods. UNORGANIZED WE CAN ONLY EXPECT RUTHLESS EXPLOITATION! Their drive upon our standards will continue unless we are able to fight back! AND FIGHT BACK WE MUST! There is no other recourse if we expect to maintain our health and living standards.

The Textile Workers fought against the starvation code proposed by the textile industrialists, and after a bitter struggle won concessions. The code called for \$13 per week as the minimum, but the bitter struggle and resistance on the part of the workers raised that minimum to \$16 per week.

Only Union

The National Lumber Workers Union is taking the lead and is calling upon all the workers in the Redwood Empire to lift their standards of living under conditions. The National Lumber Workers Union, experienced and steeled in struggle, is the only Union that is capable of leading

How to Elect Delegates

Any worker can get together a group of others working with him, read the call and discuss it, look over the demands and see how they apply to their own conditions. Then they should elect one of their number as a delegate.

The delegate should be provided with transportation.

The blank below should be filled out. It should be mailed to Eureka, P. O. Box 438, or Fort Bragg, P. O. Box 439. The credential should arrive in the mail not later than Dec. 3rd.

Delegates coming to Eureka directly should report to 318 - 2nd street on Saturday Dec. 9th not later than 1:30 p. m. In Fort Bragg the delegates should report to the Union Representative at Comrades Hall, at Correy and Alder Sts., on Saturday or Sunday, Dec. 2 and 3, and arrange with him for transportation.

The Conference will start Saturday Dec. 9th at 2:30 p. m. Sunday morning the delegates will be ready to leave for home.

CLIP HERE

Name	Where working?
How many participated in electing?	
What organization are you a member of?	
Signatures of two other workers who elected you:	
1.....	2.....

Other examples may be cited.

Editorial Column

The San Francisco Election

The San Francisco city election gave evidence of the same trend that was shown in the elections throughout the country—a bitter hatred of the old administrations, and a strong desire for a "change."

So in San Francisco, the administration slate was dealt a terrific blow. Six of the staunchest stand-bys of the capitalists and incumbents went down in defeat.

But the old maneuver that capitalism keeps in readiness, to use when the masses are dissatisfied, again came in very handy.

In addition to the Uhl demagogues, there was another long list of lesser lights than the boss politicians, THROWN IN FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN TO ACT AS DUMMY CANDIDATES,

STRAIGHT COMMUNIST VOTE INCREASED

In face of these facts the 10,500 votes counted for the Communists are a great force and indicate an increase in the Party's influence, altho they are a little less than the top vote in 1931.

That our Party's influence grew should be clear to anyone who was closely associated with the campaign and saw the enthusiasm of the workers.

Nevertheless the fact remains that many who voted for Comrade Hickey, for treasurer, voted for Uhl and his ticket, for supervisor.

These workers who took a partial step, supporting only part of the Communist ticket will soon realize that they were not so practical, when they see Uhl in his anti-workingclass role.

CAMPAIGN ADVANCES PARTY

Of course added to this there were many other shortcomings in the conduct of the campaign.

On the whole, we can say that the campaign advanced the party considerably. Those who know why Communists take part in elections will realize this.

A review will show that we have reached thousands for the first time; we gained many new recruits and several new units; and the prestige of the Party was raised greatly among the workers.

OUR UNITS MUST LEARN WHERE THESE WORKERS LIVE. WHERE THEY WORK. REACH THEM WITH OUR LITERATURE, ACTIVITY, AND PARTY APPLICATION BLANKS.

L. A. Reaches Daily Worker Fund Quota

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19.—Not satisfied with reaching their goal of \$1000 in the drive for the Western Worker and Daily Worker, the Press Conference which met last Sunday morning decided to continue the drive until \$1500 for the Western Worker is reached.

FACING ANOTHER WINTER



Only Communists Lead, Cotton Pickers Learn

By Joe Evans (Last of a series of three articles on the cotton strike.)

"We strikers sure learned one thing: The laws are on the rich man's side. The law sure gave us a dirty deal, and we won't forget it."

Thus a striker expressed the feeling of the fifteen thousand workers who took part in the San Joaquin valley cotton strike, the greatest agricultural workers struggle that ever took place in the United States.

Never has the government been more clearly exposed as a strike-breaking agency. The finance companies, cotton gins and large growers who control the cotton industry in the valley pulled the strings, and their official puppets, sworn to uphold the law, from the village policeman and justice of the peace to the Governor, and White House agents, jumped to do their bidding.

The mediators, County State, Federal and Mexican, tried hard to smash the strike. Their strike-breaking tactics were in the main devoted to (1) Getting the workers to give up their struggle pending mediation; (2) Appealing to the strikers over the heads of their leaders, after the leaders had been arrested; (3) To split the ranks of the workers by the use of the old family feud; (4) To stall along with the pro-boss commission; (5) To turn loose against the workers; (6) The Mexican Consul Bravo, tried to convince the Mexican workers to ignore their Union and leaders and return to work.

Edward H. Fitzgerald, Federal Commissioner, consulted with the growers, had leaflets circulated urging the workers to go back at 60c per 100 lbs. Failing in this, he went back to Los Angeles, his headquarters. He was so well liked by the growers, that they were on his side later.

Geo. Creel, head of the N.R.A. in California flew in and stated that the NRA had no authority in this dispute, that he was merely there as an observer, on request of the National Labor Board.

Creel declared the "Federal Government insists that the strike situation be cleared up immediately." Creel continued to deny being an arbitrator but he said he was there to pave the way for a pro-boss commission.

Gov. Rolph fiddled around for a week trying to get a "fact-finding commission."

He also received a delegation of strikers, with the aid of a reception committee which included Clarence S. Morrill, head of the Bureau of Criminal Identification; Theodore Roche, head of the state motor vehicle dept., and immigration office representatives.

What they were doing there can be judged from a statement issued by Mr. Morrill, attacking the leadership of the strike as Reds and exposing Pat Chambers' "criminal" record, which consisted of framed up charges, like the present one of Criminal Syndicalism, against a white fighting for the working-class.

Rolph made a swell proposition to the growers, stating he would ask the Federal Government for an additional cent a lb for them, if they paid the 75c per hundred advocated by his commission. In other words, the strikers would get an increase of 15c per cwt. while the growers received \$1.00. He also wired the growers promising scabs would be protected if strikers refused to accept the 75c offer.

MacDonald and Fact-Finding Commission After the fact-finding commission, which announced at Visalia that they had no authority to arbitrate, their recommendation of 75c per hundred, it was suddenly discovered that their decision was binding.

Frank C. McDonald, State Labor Commissioner and ex-president of the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor, was selected to do the dirty work. Neither this great "union man", nor the Commission, nor Rolph paid any attention to one of the basic demands of the strikers: Recognition of their union.

Militant Solidarity Won Strike

and that "you are hereby officially requested to declare off and terminate the cotton pickers strike."

His final act was to go to the strikers' camp at Corcoran, and make a speech directly to the workers, over the heads of their leaders.

"I now say to you," said McDonald, "that if you do not go back to work at the wage scale proposed by the State Committee, the cotton will be picked by others and these will be protected by the State and Federal Governments."

In the face of the united front of capitalist officials, financiers, rich growers and vigilantes, the strikers won a great victory. It was done by their solidarity, organized and educated by the Communist leadership in the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

The union succeeded in breaking down the most deep-seated prejudices, for example, that existing against Negroes among Southern whites.

In the strike area were camps where white workers from Texas and Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama lived with Negroes. They ate from the same dishes, drank from the same jugs, and slept in the same huts.

Both white and Negro workers learned that the Mexican workers were not "greasers" as portrayed by Hollywood films, but courageous, determined, intelligent workers who, under leaders they trust, will stand solidly together.

The "Menace of Fascism" gives a clear theoretical exposition of Fascism—the historic conditions that prepare the ground for Fascism plan and in what way it is and seizure of power. Can Fascism plan and in what way it is different from Capitalism as we know it today? What is the role of the Labor Party of Britain and the other parties of "gradualness"? What is the role of the AFL and the Socialist Party and other "gradualness" parties of America? Do they prepare the way for Fascism or do they hinder it? What is Fascism? Does Fascism mean war? All of these questions are answered clearly and logically in Strachey's book.

Can Fascism plan? Of course not! No more than any other capitalist state can plan. Unemployment in Italy rose at the beginning and during the present crisis. These figures are advanced as proof—Italy, unemployment was 12,000 in 1927; 414,000 in 1927; 406,000 in 1928; 642,000 in 1930; 982,000 in 1931; in 1932 it passed the million mark.

The role of the "gradualness" parties (AFL, Socialist Party) is to mislead the workers into a belief in the feasibility of gradually and peacefully taking over industry and the State thus as far as possible weakening their revolutionary resistance and making easier the bloody task of the Fascists. They plan to ask concessions of the capitalists when times are "good" and passively to take wage cuts when times are bad. How do these "gradualness" organizations help in the fighting about Fascism? By weakening the workers' militant resistance and preparing in them the illusion of the peaceable transition of capi-

ters who had been treated like slaves. The necessity for contacting and organizing small farmers was strikingly demonstrated during the strike. The United Farmers League was not sufficiently active. Even with the little work that was done, enough success was achieved to forestall any mass movement against the strikers by the small farmers.

The thing that amazed the bosses and their agents was that even with their leaders jailed, the strikers grew more determined to carry on. New leaders sprang up from the ranks. As a matter of fact, almost the entire leadership of the Union was developed during the course of the struggle. It was these workers who cemented the ranks of the cotton strikers.

An incident at the Corcoran camp illustrates the "raid" and fire spirit of this strike, the spirit of unbreakable collective leadership. When the bosses set up a loud speaker in front of the camp to intimidate the strikers, they asked for the leaders to step out and meet the bosses.

"We are all leaders," came back the spontaneous shout of the strikers.

The workers succeeded in organizing a powerful Union in 17 towns on a hundred-mile front in the San Joaquin Valley. The membership is around 7000 and constantly increasing as a result of the victory.

The success of the strike exposed the lies of those faking labor leaders who say you can't win a strike during a depression. It proved that this argument is only used because of lack of courage or honesty or both.

Some papers like the San Francisco News, openly deplored the fact that the A. F. of L. was not leading the strike, so that it could be sold out to the small growers in the strike area early and with a howl against the Party.

They openly called for violence against the "agitators" and such eminent gentlemen as Chester Rowell and such growers and anti-"idealists" as Fremont Older, joined editorially in the chorus.

This is not the end of the struggle. The same sinister forces that organized the murder of unarmed workers at Pixley and Arvin, who lured helples women and babies out on the highways, who have at their beck and call every agent of the capitalist state, are still in power.

The cost of living will rise more rapidly with the devaluation of the dollar which is being increased by the struggle for cheap money by the imperialist powers in their struggle for world markets. The money gained by such strikers and their allied farmers, who are compelled to renew the struggle, and be always on the alert, against attempts to take away the gains.

The small farmers likewise face a desperate future. Their fight will force them to more and more unite with the workers, against the real exploiters, the finance, gin, and power companies. In the same manner as the workers organizing in California are learning to organize into the United Farmers League, are taking up the strike weapon against the exorbitant power rates, and foreclosures.

International Events and Western Workers

Dynamite in the Far East

The sentencing of the confessed assassins of the Japanese Premier Inukai, to only prison terms ranging from 3 to 15 years, brings to the fore a situation in Japan that is making for the quickest military aggression, and war against the Soviet Union, as well as the United States.

By Karl Radeck

The world press reported very little about the trial, which took place before the military court in Tokyo, of the murderers of the Japanese Prime Minister Inukai.

The trial is over. The chief accused have been sentenced to death, and others to terms of imprisonment, and the documents concerning the trial can be filed away. But these documents constitute a description of a dynamite cartridge of enormous force which can at any time explode and blow the world to pieces.

The case admitted that, among other things, they had considered the question of murdering the Ambassador and the Consul-General of the United States in order thereby to hasten the outbreak of the war between the United States and Japan.

The necessity for contacting and organizing small farmers was strikingly demonstrated during the strike. The United Farmers League was not sufficiently active. Even with the little work that was done, enough success was achieved to forestall any mass movement against the strikers by the small farmers.

A splendid move was started by the strike committee before the "arbitration" board decision. Committees of two strikers visited the individual farmers with contracts and explained the position of the strikers. This in no small measure accounts for the fact that in spite of the decision of the Farm Bureaus, dominated by finance and gin companies, not to recognize the Union, more than a hundred farmers signed agreements with the strikers and evicted when the union is employed on union conditions.

An interesting situation developed around Pixley when a group of farmers called upon strike leaders for organizational advice.

That the intelligent and courageous leadership furnished by the Communist Party was the force which supplied the organizational experience and created the unity between the workers necessary for victory is freely admitted by the workers.

That the Party never tried to hide its face and the result of this stand was obvious when the strikers' press and other agencies tried to break the ranks of the workers by the old red herring method. The workers were not scared, but were proud of their leaders who by their courage, tact, and experience led the fight to a successful conclusion.

Some papers like the San Francisco News, openly deplored the fact that the A. F. of L. was not leading the strike, so that it could be sold out to the small growers in the strike area early and with a howl against the Party.

They openly called for violence against the "agitators" and such eminent gentlemen as Chester Rowell and such growers and anti-"idealists" as Fremont Older, joined editorially in the chorus.

This is not the end of the struggle. The same sinister forces that organized the murder of unarmed workers at Pixley and Arvin, who lured helples women and babies out on the highways, who have at their beck and call every agent of the capitalist state, are still in power.

The cost of living will rise more rapidly with the devaluation of the dollar which is being increased by the struggle for cheap money by the imperialist powers in their struggle for world markets. The money gained by such strikers and their allied farmers, who are compelled to renew the struggle, and be always on the alert, against attempts to take away the gains.

The small farmers likewise face a desperate future. Their fight will force them to more and more unite with the workers, against the real exploiters, the finance, gin, and power companies. In the same manner as the workers organizing in California are learning to organize into the United Farmers League, are taking up the strike weapon against the exorbitant power rates, and foreclosures.

The Communist Party in successfully leading the strike and winning better conditions for the workers gives the lie to arguments that the Communists lead strikes only to "foment trouble". But while fighting for the immediate needs of the workers and small farmers, the Communist Party points out that the problems of either will not be fundamentally solved as long as Capitalism exists. Only a workers and farmers government can guarantee security and the best standards for the workers. Only a Soviet Government can lead the small farmers in the organi-

plottation by the trusts and concerns. The whole of the trade in rice and raw silk is concentrated in the hands of some big firms, headed by the Mitsui undertaking. The double yoke of the landowners and the financial capitalists and the increase in taxes intensified the misery of the peasants. This circumstance was bound to react on the landowners. The peasants were unable to pay their rent. The drop in the price of raw agricultural product as a result of the last crisis reduced the income of the landowners by almost a half. In the year 1932 it came to plundering and setting fire to houses and estates of the big landowners, but during the year, the halflife, while at the same time the price of land fell.

The big landowners who derive incomes from participation in industry and the banks and receive high salaries as members of the upper bureaucracy are able to get rid of their tenants and concentrate their property on large capitalist lines by employing landworkers and Koreans.

Another part of the young fascist officers express the sentiments of the petty bourgeois, including their relatives they represent a powerful strata of ten million people, to which must be added the 3 1/2 million employees and intellectuals among the petty bourgeoisie. This urban petty bourgeoisie, in the regard to the intellectuals, in the district alone there are 55,000 intellectuals who have formed a society the members of which declare themselves ready to undertake any work for 20 yen.

These petty bourgeois groups are the most determined groups of the petty bourgeoisie and of the aristocratic small landowners, but is a tool in the hands of a part of the higher bureaucracy, the landowners, and various groups of finance capital, who have arrived at the conviction that the old Japanese State institution, with parliament and political bourgeois parties, are no longer suitable for the policy in the hands of the military and the fascist mass movement, and the fascist elements are endeavoring by organizing a fascist mass movement and fascist terrorist groups, to accelerate the concentration of the whole power in the hands of the military and the most determined groups of the petty bourgeoisie who are allied with it.

Very influential groups of monopoly capital, however, fear a dictatorship of the military which by a clumsy policy might lead to the isolation of Japan. Therefore, the strivings of the military-fascist groups for a dictatorship encounter resistance and obstacles among the highest heads of the bureaucracy. Both the fascist mass movement and the terrorist organizations are a weapon of the military-fascist groups against these obstacles which stand in their way in the fight for power, which they regard as means for accelerating the war in order to achieve one of the objects of the fascist organizations, which today are a means in the fight for power, can tomorrow be the means for letting loose the forces of a war which will naturally accelerate the concentration of power in the hands of the military. It was precisely this aspect of the matter which was secured in the old trials against the terrorist organizations and also in the recent trial.

The trial of Inukai's murderers not only signals the danger of great upheavals which have eaten Japan, but also the danger of explosion in the Far East which would solve the whole world. Those who wish to fish the hope that an explosion in the Far East could be localized are profoundly mistaken. The world constitutes a uniform whole, and if an avalanche starts at one place, it will call forth avalanches in the whole world.