

1936 Sustaining Fund Drive Ends with over \$800 to Come; All Funds and Materials Must Be Turned in Immediately by Party Sections and Units. . .

Western Worker

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
(Section of the Communist International)

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SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1936

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C. S. REPEAL FRONT OPENS SIGNATURE DRIVE

Minn. Meet Urges U. S. Labor Party PRISON BOARD ABOUT TO ACT ON C. S. CASE

UNITED FRONT PLANNED WITH OTHER GROUPS

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT ST. PAUL CONVENTION CALLS FOR ACTION

Warns Against Hearst GOVERNOR OLSON FLAYS REDBAITERS AS FOES OF PEOPLE'S FRONT

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28.—The Farmer-Labor Party convention in session here today adopted by a vote of 368 to 250 a resolution pointed toward the formation of a National Farmer-Labor Party for the elections this year, after a stirring plea by Governor Floyd B. Olson and Representative Thomas R. Amle of Wisconsin to "make a beginning this year."

Special May Day Western Worker

A special 12-page May 1st edition of the Western Worker in 100,000 copies will be issued on April 24th for broad distribution over the week-end. The cost of the paper will be \$1.00 a hundred for all orders under 5,000—over 5,000 the cost will be 85c a hundred. Every unit, every fraction, every section must immediately send in their orders for this issue — and make the necessary preparations to guarantee the widest possible circulation. In the coming issue we will publish the list of contents of the May 1st edition.

Building Service Workers Walk Out As Two Are Fired

NEW YORK, March 30.—While Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees Union here declared the walk-out an outlaw strike, 62 workers at the 30 story Century Apartment set up picket lines in protest against the firing of two union members. The owners settled the first day of the general building service strike. But when the next pay day came around, the \$2 raise won by the strikers was missing from the pay envelope. Those who protested most were fired.

KRUPP GUNS

The profits of the German Krupp Munitions Works rose from 112 million marks in 1932 to 183 million in 1934 and to 240 million in 1935. Mark-40c.

NATIONAL UNITY CONVENTION OF JOBLESS TO PLAN ACTION FOR 4-POINT RELIEF PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The Labor Department Auditorium has been obtained for the forthcoming unity convention of unemployed organizations, April 7 to 10, sponsored by the Workers Alliance.

Merging with the Workers Alliance will be the Unemployed Councils of America, the American Workers Union and the National Unemployed League. Delegates from 44 states are expected to attend, according to David Lasser, chairman of the Workers Alliance, and will plan a campaign against the proposed lay-off of 700,000 WPA workers as well as a four-point legislative program as follows:

1. Support of the Marcantonio Relief Standards Act, calling for appropriation of \$6,000,000,000 for direct and work relief.
2. Support the Frazier-Lundeen Unemployment and Social Insurance Act.
3. Support the Workers Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, curbing the power of the Supreme Court to invalidate social legislation.
4. Passage of the 30-Hour Work-Week Bill.

RELIEF ROLLS CUT TO AID SUGAR-BEET MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Colorado sugar-beet employers and the WPA officials forced workers off relief rolls to drive them to field work at starvation wages, representatives of the beet workers charged today at a conference of beet workers and gov-

VOTE YES OR BE WALLOPED IS NAZI WAY

THREAT OF ATTACK USED BY FASCISTS TO FORCE VOTE

Point of Gun Ballot MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACT UNITES U. S. S. R. WITH MONGOLS

BERLIN, Germany, March 30.—Germany voted at the point of a gun yesterday and endorsed Hitler's occupation of the Rhineland and his defiance of the Versailles and Locarno treaties.

In one of the most remarkable farces of modern history, Germany's millions flocked to the polls under threat of attack by storm troopers or arrest for "Bolshevism" if they stayed home. The ballots provided a place to vote approval but no means of registering opposition. Blank ballots were counted as favoring Hitler. Not an election, but a humiliating piece of discipline in which every German was forced to kneel in submission to the iron rule of the Nazis.

LONDON, March 30.—All Europe is a-buzz with private and secret conferences preparatory to the League of Nations' next step in reply to Hitler's recent rejection of all proposals made to date.

MOSCOW, March 30.—A mutual assistance pact has been signed between the People's Republic of Page 2, Col. 8.

ment officials. It was also charged that in some beet areas in Nebraska and Michigan, sugar companies force workers off relief during winter months to make sure they are compelled to accept starvation wages. Spokesmen said that as the result of the conference, judging from past experience, not much could be expected from government officials. Mass organization alone is effective, they said.

REVIEW L. A. CASES

LOS ANGELES, March 27.—The 4000 workers cut off relief as unemployables and simultaneously refused aid by the County Charities Department, were today told that their cases would be reviewed by a special committee of welfare workers, named as follows:

The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. O'Dwyer, Mrs. Louis Nordlinger, Seward Simons, Merle Draper, Gertrude Logan, Mrs. Martha U. Tidd, Bernice Copland and A. C. Price.

FORCED OFF RELIEF

LOS ANGELES, March 26.—A drive to force 500 relief workers to work at low rates in the beet fields near Stockton was begun today by the State Employment Service.

It is also reported that the case load is now 60,521, twenty less than the reduced quota scheduled for next Wednesday. Many workers have been fired for belonging to the Public Works and Unemployed Union.

STRIKING Sailors Need RELIEF FUNDS

The International Seamen's Union Joint Ship Strike Committee has issued an urgent appeal for funds. Eight or nine hundred men are on strike. They have been working for very low wages and lack the support of their higher union officials who control the union's treasuries. These seamen are fighting a splendid battle for better conditions and trade union democracy. They need support. Rush strike funds to strike headquarters at 164 Eleventh Avenue, New York City.

SAILORS STRIKE SPREADS IN N.Y.

WPA Agencies Give Strikebreakers to Shipping Co.'s

NEW YORK, March 27.—The first victory in the rapidly spreading east coast seamen's strike was won today when the crew of the S. S. Exklona of the American Export Line was signed at West Coast wages with 75 cents per hour overtime. Yesterday the crew of the S. S. Western World of the Munson Line struck for west coast wages. All the licensed officers of the freighter Sagebrush of the Shepard Lines walked off in sympathy with the striking east coast seamen even though they were under the west coast rate of pay.

A thousand seamen met in the Fur Workers Union Hall and drew up demands both from the ship-owners and from their own reactionary I. S. U. officials. Their demands of the ship-owners were the west coast scale of pay with 75 cents per hour overtime and an eight hour day for stewards. From their I. S. U. officials they demand endorsement and full support of the strike. Also that an immediate strike vote be taken and that if it is in the affirmative that a democratic strike committee be set up to lead the struggle. They also demand that no decisions shall be final until they are submitted to the membership.

Conclusive proof that government officials in the WPA agencies are attempting to ship scabs came to light yesterday with the apprehension of a scab who had been hanging around strike headquarters. This scab was found to have been recruited from the Seamen's Y. M. C. A. by the PWA supervisor of Hoboken. A relief job slip was given the scab and he was assigned to a war department relief job from which he was sent to New York to scab on the striking seamen. He was also found to have a new union book that had only been issued two days before by Oscar Carlson, secretary of the New York branch of the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Waterenders, and Wipers Association.

When informed of this attack on the strikers by the government officials, Congressman Vito Marcantonio telegraphed Joseph Curran, chairman of the strike committee:

"Have protested to Mr. Hopkins against the use of WPA as strikebreakers. If same is not discontinued shall expose this practice on floor of House."

DATE SET FOR LEGAL ACTION IN CASEY ROW

SAN DIEGO INJUNCTION HEARING SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 8th

Tenth Caucus Meet

STEINMETZ INVITED TO ADDRESS PRINTERS' LOCAL

SAN DIEGO, March 25.—At the tenth progressive caucus of the Federated Trades Council here tonight, A. C. Rogers reported the action for injunction against Joseph Casey has definitely been set for trial on April 8th in the court of Judge Haines.

David Wosk of the Office Workers reported on the stand of that union at their meeting the previous Thursday, in refusing to recognize the obviously illegal action of Casey in declaring their charter revoked on the grounds of "insubordination."

The assault case against Casey, which had been set for trial on the 26th, was reported dropped by John Lydick, so as to keep the fight on its real issues of democracy in the unions and the observance of the constitution of the A. F. of L. and to guard against any possible appearance of persecution.

WHAT IS A RED?

A delegate of the Cleaners and Dyers inquired why it was that the unions in the progressive caucus were called Red. Another delegate replied that whenever we get wise to someone who is trying to pull the wool over our eyes and are prepared to do something about it, we are always called "Red."

The Typographical Union, heretofore thought to be one of the five unions out of 40 supporting Casey, was reported by a member of that union to be at present 60 percent in support of the progressive unions. He asked that Harry Steinmetz come and speak at its next meeting.

Harry Steinmetz was authorized by the caucus to represent the 35 progressive unions before northern Central Councils while on a trip he plans for on April 6th.

PER CAPITA TAX

All unions of the caucus were urged to at once pay their per capita tax, so that the progressive unions would not be barred from the Central Council for failure to pay in time, leaving the Council to the handful of reactionary locals as Casey and his appointed officials would wish. This was put as a motion and unanimously accepted.

CONFERENCE FOR MAY DAY

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Preparations for May Day in this city are under way with a call to all unions going out from the May Day Conference Committee at Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th street.

Union locals are requested to send two delegates each to the conference on Sunday, April 12th, at 10 a.m., to participate in united front plans for labor's proper celebration of this historic day, a day of struggle founded by the American working class during the eight-hour day fight in the 188's.

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY



On April 1st, 1935, the eight Sacramento defendants were convicted in the Criminal Syndicalism trial—the longest trial in California court history. They have served over a year now in the penitentiary, not counting months in the Sacramento County Jail when they were awaiting trial. They were convicted of no crime, no violence, no sabotage, the only evidence presented against them was the fact that they organized a union.

Vandeleur Scored For Stand Against Sailors

Inconsistencies of Labor Council Bureaucrats Questioned by Progressives

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The struggle for seating the Sailors' Union delegates, and backing their fight against the steps being taken by International Seamen's Union officials here to set up a dual union, occupied the center of the floor at the last session of the Central Labor Council. Accepting Vandeleur's challenge voiced in his ultimatum delivered at previous meetings that "only the sailors can speak for the sailors," delegates from waterfront and shore unions vigorously supported a communication from the Sailors' Union demanding their immediate seating—to speak for themselves.

The Sailors' Emergency Fund communication prefaced its demanding for the seating of the sailors' regularly elected delegates by pointing out that there has been no change in membership since the revocation of the charter, that the "Sailors' Union" still represents some 7,000 workers, 100 per cent organized, constituting an important part of the marine industry and the whole West Coast labor movement. The interests of West Coast organized labor as a whole are seriously threatened by the present status of the Sailors' Union, the letter said; and since the courts, supposedly impartial bodies, have upheld the contention of the Sailors' Union in recent hearings, it is not unreasonable to expect the San Francisco Central Labor Council, supposedly for the protection of organized labor, to do likewise.

A sharp interchange between delegates and President Vandeleur followed the reading of the communication, in which Harry Bridges, I.L.A. 38-79, answered the former's contention that only A.F. of L. members in good standing could be seated in the Council, by recalling the fact that the Council had formerly seated delegates from the Blue Book, the long-shore company union, which was finally driven from the waterfront by the 1934 strike.

"How long were the teamsters seated before they got into the A.F. of L.?" Delegate Lehman of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Freedom Resolutions And Letters Must Now Increase

Chief Davis Thunders For Suppression Of Communists

BULLETIN

A petition to Frank C. Sykes, chairman of the California Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, signed by 18 prominent California citizens urges clemency for the eight victims of the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism frameup. The petition says:

"The conclusion seems inescapable to us, as it was to the San Francisco Labor Council, that these persons are being imprisoned solely for holding certain unpopular political and economic opinions and attempting organization of agricultural workers of our state."

Among the signers are: Rev. James C. Baker, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Edward L. Parson, bishop of California, Episcopal Church; Rev. Irving F. Reichert, rabbi, Congregation Emanu-El, San Francisco; G. F. Irvine, chairman State Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Bruce Porter, architect; John D. Barry, journalist; Hugo Ernst, international vice-president Culinary Workers' Union; and Alexander Melklejohn, former president of Amherst College, director of San Francisco School of Social Studies. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30. An immediate initiative campaign for repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act was decided on yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee of the California Conference For Repeal of the C. S. Act.

Petitions for the collection of signatures are to be drawn up without delay and will be supplied to all of the 200 California trade unions and organizations which comprise the California Repeal Conference.

State Conference The petition campaign will be officially launched at the state conference which convenes in Sacramento on April 19th. Hundreds of delegates from organizations in every part of the state will gather there to map a vigorous and practical drive to abolish the infamous law and win the release of the eight young people now held in the penitentiaries of California for alleged violation of its terms.

The repeal campaign in the Southern part of the state is being conducted by the Southern California Councils for Constitutional Rights, 129 West 2nd street, Room 326, Los Angeles, California. The headquarters in San Francisco is the California Conference For Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act, 68 Haight street. Organizations which have not yet elected delegates are urged to do so immediately and communicate with the repeal campaign headquarters.

Prison Board Latest information from the state board of prison terms and paroles reveals that the cases of the C. S. prisoners in San Quentin will come up for consideration during April. This means that the campaign of letters and resolutions urging that a minimum sentence be fixed must be increased to the utmost degree. Send these demands to: The California Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, and to the individual members of the board, Mark E. Noon, secretary, San. Quentin, Calif.; Frank E. Sykes, chairman, Kohl Bldg., San Francisco; Joseph H. Stephens, Merchants' National (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

CRAFTSMEN OF BLACK WINGS

LOS ANGELES, March 27.—Jim-crowed by the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps air schools, which refuse to admit Negroes as students, Negro aviation enthusiasts are enrolling in classes under Lieut. William J. Powell at Jefferson Adult Evening High School here.

Two Negroes were also refused admittance to the California Naval Air Reserve last week.

The students at Jefferson have organized as the Craftsmen of Black Wings, have purchased an airplane, and 56 of its members will start actual flight training this week under Lieut. Powell at Hanger No. 14, Dyer Airport.

More Men Wanted

LOS ANGELES.—To gain more recruits for the Civilian Conservation Corps, directors of the CCC Camps have announced that the eligibility has been altered to include those between the ages of 17 and 28 years whose families are receiving aid from Rural Resettlement or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

In the past 17 years, 90,000 political prisoners have passed through the Hungarian jails and 16,000 political prisoners have been murdered.

ARREST, TORTURE AND MURDER OF VICTOR BARRON REVEALED

DETAILS IN HORRIBLE DEATH OF YOUNG AMERICAN IN BRAZIL JAIL TOLD BY BRODSKY

NEW YORK, March 30.—A letter in possession of the Daily Worker here, written by Joseph Brodsky, attorney who was in Rio de Janeiro during the recent terror campaign, details the horrible tortures suffered by the young American, Victor Barron, who eventually was murdered by police for his support of the Brazilian working classes.

The letter, in part, states: "Dear Friend: Just boarded ship for New York, and so this is the first opportunity to write details concerning Barron and the Bergers (Ewarts). Since strict censorship applied in Rio to mail and radio, it was best that I should hold the report until I reached 'foreign soil,' that is, as soon as I walked up the gang-plank. So here goes:

WAS A HERO
"1.—He gave no information whatever to the police.
"2.—He did not commit suicide.
"3.—He was tortured to death, and then his body chucked out of a third floor cell to a concrete yard floor in the jail yard, and a lying statement issued that he had jumped by his own death, actuated by remorse.

"The story given to the press by the authorities is as follows—That at a conference in jail attended by Police Commissioner Mueller and American Consul Sauer and Barron, the Commissioner agreed that if Barron would disclose the whereabouts of Louis Carlos Prestes, he (Barron) would be promptly released; that relying on this 'promise' Barron gave Prestes' hiding place away; that the police grabbed Prestes and that the next day, when Barron realized what he had done, remorse drove him to commit suicide, and he jumped to his death.
"A neat story, but a damnable lie. The facts are as follows:

THE TRUTH
"1.—From the time Barron was arrested, he was held incommunicado—no one in Rio knew of his arrest until his death was reported.

"2.—Barron was tortured from the time of his arrest until they killed him; they stabbed him and beat him with belts and rubber hose, they burned and shocked him with live electric wires; they squeezed his testicles until he was unconscious; they punched and kicked him around constantly; they did not let him sleep; for days they wouldn't let him sit down—no bed was provided—no chair—water was denied him. He only rested when he fell unconscious; they would bring him to, in order to start all over again.
"The kid wouldn't talk.
"In fact he didn't know where Prestes was living.
"Finally, some cunning sadist struck the following idea: Get Barron drunk and he'll talk out. Barron wouldn't drink the liquor they offered him. They cajoled and threatened, but he remained adamant. So they decided to force the new alcohol down his throat. They did it—they broke his upper jaw and teeth in the process; they tore his nostril—they filled his stomach with liquor forced down through his mouth and nose. Human endurance—even of a young hero—couldn't stand more—and Barron died.

VERIFIED
"This recital is verified by the autopsy. Then with a dead man on their hands, they realized they had to cover their dastardly act, and they threw the dead and tortured body out of the window—and reported suicide.
"Murder—cold-blooded murder, that's what it is—and the American Consul never lifted a finger to save him.
"Prestes, who was well known to millions, was spotted while out carrying on the struggle. The man who recognized him informed. The room where he lived, which was completely unknown to Barron, was surrounded and eventually he was arrested.
"Concerning the Bergers—They are saved by the writ of Habeas Corpus and speeches in the Senate by Clermont—the lawyer I wrote you about. (Clermont since has been arrested by Brazilian police—Ed.)
"Have with me a certified copy of the testimony given by the Bergers on the hearing, and their recital of how they were tortured will make your blood run cold. Just an example: They squeezed the breasts of Mrs. Berger till she became unconscious; they stoned her and denied her water for days, and they gave her salted codfish to eat, so as to intensify

her thirst—then had the gall to cite the codfish as proof they weren't starving her.

(Signed) Joe Brodsky
At the same time the above letter was received, another was in the possession of Joseph G. Gelders, one of a delegation that last week demanded an official State Department investigation into the murder of Barron, signed by the Under Secretary of State, Phillips, reciting the report of the U. S. Ambassador to Brazil, Hugh Gibson.

Gibson's report credits in detail the lie issued to the press by Brazilian authorities, showing that the American Consulate at Rio de Janeiro not only knew that Barron was being tortured but actually connived with police to cover up bloody details of the murder.

Agreement Between ARTA and Packers

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—An agreement has been reached between the ARTA Local No. 3 and the Alaska Packers' Association. The negotiation committee has reached a tentative agreement governing wages, hours and working conditions.

The new agreement represents an increase of 30 per cent over the 1935 scale. It also contains a clause which stipulates that refusal to go through or work behind a picket line of any other union does not constitute a violation of the agreement.

C.S. REPEAL DRIVE SPURRED BY THREAT OF NEW PROSECUTIONS

Los Angeles Police Chief Thunders For Suppression in True Nazi Style

(Continued from Page 1)
Bank, Sacramento, Calif., and David Bush, Oakland, Calif.

Specify in your resolution or letter the names and numbers of the prisoners. They are: Pat Chambers, No. 57589; Martin Wilson, No. 57589; Albert Hougard, No. 57590; Jack Crane, No. 57605; Norman Mini, No. 57606. The three women prisoners, held at the Women's State Prison, Tehacapi, Calif., are: Caroline Decker, No. 57617; Nora Conklin, No. 57616; and Lorene Norman, No. 57618. (Lorene is at present out on bail owing to the birth of a child.)

East Bay
OAKLAND, Calif., March 30.—Organized labor of Alameda and Contra Costa counties announces the formation of an East Bay Conference for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act. The campaign has been endorsed by the Central Labor Councils of both counties, and by liberal and professional groups, all of which are participating in the state-wide conference to be held Sunday, April 19th, in Sacramento.

Preceding the conference, a mass meeting will be held in Oakland at Carpenter's Hall, 763 Twelfth street, at 8 p. m., on April 5th. Delegates from all organizations linking in the campaign will be present, but the general public is invited to attend. Among those on the program will be Lorene Norman, one of the C. S. victims, and Leo Gallagher, the International Labor Defense attorney who is handling the appeal for seven of the eight prisoners.

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—Police Chief James E. Davis, at a meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in the Clark Hotel here last Friday, called for the suppression of the Communist Party by force. Davis is the instigator of the extraordinary "foreign legion" of the L. A. Police Dept., which has stationed patrols on all California borders to block the entrance of transient workers. According to latest reports, this blockade drives back

S.U.P. WINS NEW COURT DECISION

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Another round in the fight of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific against their reactionary international officials was won by the Sailors in Circuit Court today. A temporary injunction was granted them preventing the International Seamen's Union of America from organizing a dual union in place of the existing, though charterless, S. U. P. Superior Judge I. L. Harris will give a decision next Thursday as to whether or not the injunction will be permanent.

Attorney Aaron Sapiro, representing the sailors, declared that the handful of international officials who never go to sea had banded together and "executed" the S. U. P. because they couldn't dictate to it. Sapiro's arguments centered around the point as to whether or not the sailors had been given a notice, a hearing, and a fair trial. He declared that the sailors were not notified and offered the minutes of the Washington conference as evidence.

Attorney McNab, representing the T. S. U. of A., confined his arguments to lengthy speeches about the politicians and Communists which he alleges are in control of the Sailors' Union. No evidence that the S. U. P. was given a formal notice or a fair trial was offered.

Earl King, secretary of the Marine Fireman's union, announced that his union together with the Alaska Fishermen's Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards Association would enter another suit against the T. S. U. of A. charging that the new constitution was illegally adopted. He charged that the necessary number of delegates to change the constitution were appointed by the Executive Committee and not elected, as even the new undemocratic constitution demands.

all unemployed men excepting those who agree to accept scab work.

Davis, in his harangue, urged the "elimination of all Communist Party members and adherents of allied groups, the latter through economic pressure."

He advocated joint action by finance and industry to "carry out" what he cautiously described as "a crusade in the interests of peace and security."

Attacks Drive
Particularly vicious was his attack on the united front movement working for repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act. "Radicals," he said, "have enlisted the aid of certain churches, schools, colleges, ministers, attorneys, business and professional men to aid in the repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act."
"This Act," he continued, "is California's last bulwark against attempts to alter the social order and also provides the police with powerful weapons against riot and sabotage."
"Before the conviction of eight Communist labor agitators in Sacramento last year, Communist instigated strikes among the workers cost the agricultural interests between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000."

The Truth
Davis avoided mentioning that these sums were accounted for in wage increases won for the workers by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union which the C. S. prisoners were convicted for organizing.
"This group was convicted," said Davis, "under the Criminal Syndicalism Act and if the Act is repealed, within a few years California industry probably will be completely disrupted."

Assemblyman Kent Redwine and T. Cunningham, who sponsored numerous suppression bills in the last session of the State Legislature, spoke in support of Davis' outrageous harangue.

The Communist Party has replied to Chief Davis' harangue in a special leaflet calling for more vigorous united action for the preservation of Constitutional rights.

FINANCIAL DRIVE ENDED WITH \$859.48 TO GO—TURN IN ALL FUNDS IMMEDIATELY

The drive to raise \$7,500 as a sustaining fund for the Western Worker for 1936 is ended. Donations received between March 16th and March 28th totalled \$822.58 which, with \$5,817.48 previously received, makes \$6,640.06 received.

We still are \$859.94 short of our goal. However, there is still a large number of donations workers have made to their paper which the party sections, sub-sections and units have not yet turned in. All collection lists, donations and proceeds from affairs should be sent in.

REMIT ALL FUNDS AT ONCE

to the Western Worker Campaign Committee, 121 Haight street, San Francisco.

Winners of the many prizes offered in this drive for those sections making the greatest donations will be announced in next issue.

A free trip to the Soviet Union, for some worker in either San Francisco or Los Angeles, is the grand prize. It depends on which city made the best showing over and above its quota. Other prizes range from mimeograph equipment down.

Watch announcements in next issue.

DONATIONS RECEIVED MARCH 16TH TO MARCH 28TH

Los Angeles Section	.....	\$259.63	
Morning Freiheit Conference	.....	375.00	
Finnish Workers Club, L. A.	.....	5.00	
Friend, Long Beach	.....	1.00	\$ 640.63
San Mateo Section	.....	17.00	
Sonoma Section	.....	4.25	
Eureka Section	.....	5.00	
San Jose Section	.....	1.75	
Mountain View Unit	.....	7.55	
Los Gatos Unit	.....	1.00	10.30
Stockton Section	.....	5.51	
Tracy, Calif.	.....	3.00	8.51
San Bernardino Section	.....	.77	
Rice, Calif.	.....	1.00	1.77
Bakersfield Section	.....	2.50	
Oakland, Friend	.....	1.00	
R. D. Wicksburg, Arizona	.....	1.00	
Livingston, Merced Section	.....	1.00	
District at Large:			
N. S., Brush Prairie, Washington	.....	2.00	
H. L. B.	.....	2.00	
I. J. B., Incline, Calif.	.....	1.00	
E. E., San Joaquin, Calif.	.....	1.00	
Bl., Jersey City, N. J.	.....	1.00	7.00
San Francisco Section:			
Mission Sub-section:			
Unit 1	.....	6.45	
Unit 2	.....	14.90	
Unit 3	.....	3.40	
Unit 5	.....	1.00	
Unit 6	.....	17.50	
Unit 7	.....	4.00	
Unit 8	.....	6.20	
Finnish Women's Club	.....	5.00	
Finnish Workers Club	.....	5.00	
Downtown Sub-section:			
Unit 1	.....	4.10	
Unit 2	.....	1.19	
Unit 3	.....	19.87	
Unit 4	.....	4.00	
Unit 7	.....	2.25	
Fillmore Sub-section:			
Unit 3	.....	1.50	
Unit 5	.....	.50	
Unit 10	.....	6.50	
Waterfront Sub-section:			
Unit 1	.....	5.96	
Unit 22	.....	1.00	
North Beach Sub-section:			
Unit 2	.....	2.00	
Unit 4	.....	8.30	
J. B.	.....	1.00	
E. C.	.....	1.00	\$ 122.62
Total Received March 16th to 28th	.....	\$22.58	
Previously Acknowledged	.....	5817.48	
Total Raised To Date	.....	\$6640.06	
Yet to be Raised	.....	859.94	
QUOTA	.....	\$7500.00	

CULINARY ALLIANCE FIGHTING 50 CENTS DAY WAGE FOR GIRLS

SAN PEDRO, March 28.—Successful struggle against low wages being paid girls at the Texas Long Horn Barbecue, 1230 East Anaheim, Wilmington, and against the Sheets Candy Shop, Sixth and Mesa streets, San Pedro, was reported here yesterday by Secretary Leslie Mathena of the Culinary Alliance.

Both places are being picketed by the culinary workers.
"Girls were being hired by the Texas Long Horn Barbecue for as low as 50 cents per day," said Mathena.

Other eating places in the Harbor area rated as "unfair" by the labor unions here are The Cookery, 323 West Seventh street, and Sutherland's Coffee Shop, 617 Center street, and will be subjected to an organization campaign at once, according to Marshall Petrie, president of Local No. 754 of the Culinary Workers Union.

PEDRO UNION CELEBRATES

SAN PEDRO, March 31.—Celebrating its entrance into the ranks of organized labor, Local Union No. 802 of the Marine Shipyard, Harbor and General Laborers held a mass organization meeting here last night at Carpenters Hall, 351 Ninth street. The local recently received an American Federation of Labor charter.

EDITOR FIRED AND THEN REHIRED

LOS ANGELES, March 26.—Fired by a secret vote of the Student Council for his opposition to compulsory military training, Gilbert Harrison, editor of the California Daily Bruin on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, today had been removed from office.

Harrison was fired just one day after compulsory military training, against which he had carried on an editorial campaign, was ordered retained by the Board of Regents.

A student committee of three—Gilbert Martin, Wallace Bonaparte, and Frank Booley—was put in charge of the newspaper by the Student Council. The editorial staff discussed a strike and a student referendum on Harrison's dismissal maintaining that the rights of free speech and free press were invaded by Harrison's dismissal. He had followed an editorial policy "not in accordance with the wishes of the council."

The Publications Board refused to recognize the decision of the Students Council and maintained that Harrison is still editor of the newspaper.

According to the Publications Board statement, the Council must have at least a two-thirds majority to oust Harrison and must have a petition from the Publications Board to legalize such an ousting. The Council voted 8 to 5 to fire Harrison. Harrison has been definitely reinstated.

Vandaleur's Stand On Sailors' Union Attacked at Meet

(Continued From Page 1)
the Bakers Union demanded. "The law was the same then as it is today. Only then the International didn't ask you to unsuit them. Is that the difference?"

TILLMAN SPEAKS

At the demand of the delegates Carl Tillman of the Sailors' Union was given the floor. Tillman emphasized the remarkable coastwise solidarity of the sailors in the face of attack and predicted complete victory if the rest of organized labor backed the struggle. He asked why such a powerful labor movement as that of the State of California could not take the stand in support of the sailors taken by the lesser labor movements of Oregon and Washington, where the Sailors Union delegates still retain membership in the State Federation of Labor.

A spontaneous demonstration greeted the mention of Paul Scharrenberg's name by Spencer Miller, visiting representative of the Worker's Education Bureau. "I remember Paul Scharrenberg said to a group of us last year," Miller began in his very gentlemanly voice, when he was cut short by prolonged boos and a shout of laughter. Miller's pained surprise deepened when stony silence met his statement that if Green had known that he would be touching San Francisco when he left Washington to come west, "I am sure he would have asked me to convey his greetings to you here tonight."

CONSTITUTION

The Marine Cooks and Stewards reported that at their last meeting their organization decided "by an overwhelming majority" to enter counter action regarding the constitution adopted at the May 15th convention. The Marine Firemen reported similar action. Reporting for the Mooney-Bill-

GOLD SHIRT FASCISTS FAIL TO PROVOKE CLASH BETWEEN THREE OPPOSING MASS MEETS

MEXICO CITY, March 22.—An armed clash between two opposing meetings of progressive and reactionary labor groups and an anti-Communist demonstration organized by the fascist Gold Shirts was narrowly averted here today.

Late last week the progressive Confederation of Mexican Workers announced a general meeting in the local Plaza de Toros (bull fight ring). At the same time the reactionary-led CROM, CGT and Regional Confederation, (the three labor groups who refused to join the recently achieved united labor front) announced the holding of a meeting of opposition in the Arena National.

Trotskyite Meet
Hoping to take advantage of what they misinterpreted as a serious split in the ranks of labor, the fascists called an anti-Communist demonstration and parade for the same day at the Plaza Carlos IV, a block away from the Arena National where the CROM-CGT meeting was to take place, hoping to draw support from the reactionary leaders of these organizations. Also on Sunday, the so-called "House of the People" (a small group led by Genaro Gomez and whose secretary-general is the Trotskyite Diego Rivera) announced a demonstration against the high cost of living.

On Friday evening the fascists, from their head-quarters on Justa Sierra Street, attempted to put out leaflets advertising their anti-Communist demonstration but members of the Confederation of Revolutionary Youth seized the leaflets, making a bonfire of them in the middle of the street.

Stand Against Fascists

On Saturday Fidel Velasquez, one of the secretaries of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, stated to the press that if the fascist "gold shirt" group paraded on Sunday, the Confederation would either call off or interrupt its own meeting and throw 40,000 Mexican workers into an attack upon the fascist demonstrators. As to the demonstration of the "House of the People," Velasquez declared that the Confederation considered this of small importance unless the fascists should join forces with it.

On Sunday morning 30,000 workers crowded the Plaza de Toros for the meeting of the Confederation of Mexican Workers. Viewed from the third tier of the bull ring it was an inspiring example of Mexican working class solidarity. Among those who spoke were Miguel Velasco, one of the secretaries of the Confederation, Manuel Vallasenor representing the People's Front, and Lombardo To-

FARMER LABOR MEET RAPS HEARST

ST. PAUL, March 28.—The Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party today roundly condemned the fascist attacks of William Randolph Hearst on Labor. In a resolution unanimously adopted, delegates to the state convention of the party voted financial and moral support to striking editorial workers of Hearst's Wisconsin News, members of the American Newspaper Guild.

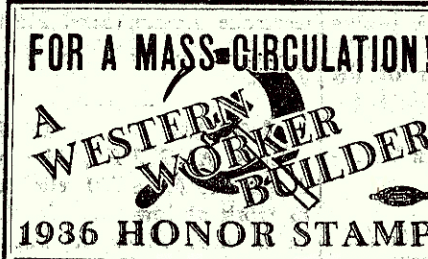
ings Defence Committee set up by the Central Labor Council, Hugo Ernst, chairman, announced a communication had been sent to all unions in the state appealing for funds that are urgently needed by the defense. He stated that May 15 had been approved by the State Federation of Labor for statewide Mooney mass meetings.

Outer Mongolia and the U. S. S. R. The Soviet Union has firmly proclaimed its determination to defend the integrity of the Mongolian state against any invasion by Japan.

Increased provocations by the Japanese on the border of the Mongolian Republic have brought about a tense situation which is all the more alarming since recently signed agreements unite virtually all fascist nations with Imperialist Japan in a projected attack on the Soviet Union. The powers aligned in the fascist bloc are: Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Austria and Hungary.

The Western Worker Circulation Drive is now on. 2000 new readers by June.

Double Western Worker Circulation Before End of 1936!



The 1936 Circulation Drive for the Western Worker, which starts on April 1st, has, as a special feature, an honor stamp, a copy of which is reproduced here. Every Party member, before the end of the Drive, should have in his or her Party book one or more of these stamps to show that he or she is a Western Worker builder and a member in good standing of the Party.

There will be three different colored stamps. For a three months' subscription, a green stamp; for a six months' subscription, a yellow one and a red stamp for each twelve months' subscription.

COMMUNISTS AND NON-COMMUNISTS HAVE BIG JOB TO DO THIS YEAR; HOW MANY SUBSCRIBERS CAN YOU GET?

FUTURE HEADLINES ON CHINA

Situation Prevails Which Will Produce World Shaking Events in the Near Future

Last year, the headlines of capitalist papers threw public attention in the direction of North China.

Then, swiftly, North China was forgotten and all concentration fell upon Italy's invasion of Ethiopia.

But another sensational jump can be expected any day, and this time it will be back to China.

SCARE HEADLINES

The headlines we can expect momentarily will read something like this: COMMUNIST SEIZE CHINA GOVERNMENT—MISSIONARIES FLEEING—INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO RESTORE ORDER DEEMED REGENT.

Here is the situation briefly, so that when the time comes you will understand what is in back of the hysterical misstatements of the Hearst press.

The government of China for the present is an iron dictatorship administered by Chiang Kai-shek who is largely controlled by the influence of British and American capitalist interests.

AIDED JAPAN

Chiang Kai-shek has openly cooperated with the Japanese invaders in the North and has even suppressed the expression of anti-Japanese sentiment.

The Chinese Communists stand ready to unite with all Chinese people to drive out the Japanese.

Should Japan make such a move, the Chinese people stand ready to resist them, and if Chiang Kai-shek stands in the way of resistance, it will mean his overthrow.

OTHER INTERESTS

Great Britain and American capitalism are as much opposed to a people's government in China as Japan.

This much is certain; the Chiang Kai-shek regime is tottering, the united front movement is growing, the Japanese have mobilized forces preparatory to action, and America has served notice that she will tolerate no interference with American capitalist interests in China.

And this too is certain: any intervention in China will not be for the purpose of "restoring order," but to restore the chaos, poverty, starvation and misery that has reigned in China for generations under foreign patronage.

And every union, progressive organization and honest individual in America must be prepared to support them in this fight and to oppose any intervention of any nature whatsoever.

YOUNG CHINA TURNS THE HOSE ON THE PAST



A scene during the Peking student demonstrations against the Japanese autonomy movement in North China last December. When police sought to scatter the students by turning a fire hose on them, the students captured the hose and put the cops to flight with it.

STAKHANOVITE MOVEMENT TURNS SOVIET UNION MILLS INTO GEYSERS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG Federated Press

The Stakhanovite movement for doubling and tripling standards of productivity continues to grow by leaps and bounds.

"We have learned much from you," said Stalin to the assembled workers. "Many thanks for the lesson."

It will be difficult for workers living under capitalism to understand the passion which animates the most advanced Soviet workers for greater and greater productivity.

Prescott Adopts L. A. Ban On All Transient Labor

PRESCOTT, Arizona.— Seeking to follow in the footsteps of Los Angeles, this city is denying entry to jobless transients.

More than 30 were met on incoming trains by police and others were rounded up in "jungles," herded together and "escorted" out of town as Prescott's own blockade went into effect.

Murderer of Bonus Marchers Is Given Position in Ariz.

PHOENIX, Arizona.— Brig. General Pelham D. Glassford, former chief of police in Washington, D. C., has been named to straighten out the police system of this city.

Of "bonus army" fame, Glassford was offered the position as chief of the local police force in an effort to placate the indignation of the citizens over the rotten and graft ridden administration of city politics by the Jenckes machine.



are under pressure from these new energetic workers who are not relying on any unusual physical speed, and who disdain to work overtime because it shows inefficiency, but who have so organized their own production that it demands better organization on the part of the whole plant.

PORTO RICO IS A DISGRACE TO PROUD AMERICA

Porto Rico, the scene of recent anti-imperialist disturbances when 2 Nationalist youths were killed in the central police station at San Juan, has the highest tuberculosis death rate on the two American continents.

According to American relief agency figures, 80 per cent of the entire working population is unemployed and destitute.

Teacher Suppression Scored By Two Reps.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26—The District of Columbia's ban on liberal and Communist teachings was attacked at a Civil Liberties Union meeting here by two members of the House of Representatives.

Economic Cause Of Brazilian Revolt Starvation, Degradation and Disease

RIO DE JANEIRO, Mar. 27—The latest number of "Revista do Arquivo Municipal de Sao Paulo" contains some revealing statistics that influenced the revolt of Nov. 1935 in Recife, the largest city in Northeast Brazil.

cent (rent is mainly paid on land only, workers living in mud huts built by themselves.) Light and water consumed another 1 per cent. This left about 4c a day per family for clothes and other expenses.

Attorney General Webb was asked by the Conference to call on District Attorney Conway to give him all information he may have concerning the conference, where, according to a release from the Communist Party, pledges of financial aid to those present at the Fresno meeting were made by agents of the San Francisco financial and industrial groups.

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Representative Scott (D., Calif.) and Maverick (D., Tex.) scored the injunction as a denial of the right of free speech and an insult to members of the teaching profession.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Mar. 27—The latest number of "Revista do Arquivo Municipal de Sao Paulo" contains some revealing statistics that influenced the revolt of Nov. 1935 in Recife, the largest city in Northeast Brazil.

The study was based on interviews with 50 working-class families, comprising 2,685 persons. The average family income was found to be 35c per day, 71.6 per cent of which was spent for food consisting of dried beans, flour, dried meat, bread, coffee and sugar.

C.S. CONFERENCE WIRES PROTEST ON PLOT RUMOR

FRESNO PLAN TO FRAME UP COMMUNISTS HIT BY REPEAL GROUPS

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30— Telegrams asking for information regarding charges that Fresno County officials conferred with agents of San Francisco financial and industrial interests at Fresno, California to cause the arrest of leaders of the Communist Party of the state for "conspiracy to violate the Criminal Syndicalism Act" were sent today to Attorney General U. S. Webb and to Dan Conway, District Attorney of Fresno County, by the California Conference for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act.

The Conference, organized to repeal the Criminal Syndicalism Act, represents a quarter of a million organized Californians through the 190 organizations, including six Central Labor Councils, composing it.

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No Pal Of Liberty HEARST BLASTED

WASHINGTON—(FP) — "Mr. Hearst wouldn't know the goddess of liberty if she came down off her pedestal in New York harbor and bowed to him. He would probably try to get her telephone number."

Thus rudely did Sen. Sherman Minton (D., Ind.) characterize Hearst's attacks on the Senate lobby committee as a violation of the freedom of the press.

In a speech on the Senate floor, Minton, a member of the lobby committee which has been served with subpoenas demanding an answer to the suit filed by the publisher to prevent seizure of telegrams sent by him to his editorial writer here, told the Senators, "He is the greatest menace to the freedom of the press in this country. He prostitutes the freedom of the press to his own interests."

Sen. Copeland (D., N.Y.) rose to suggest that perhaps as Hearst was a resident of New York, Minton would like to retract the "unfortunate reflection on the private life of Mr. Hearst." Minton refused.

It is expected that hereafter Hearst papers will call him a Communist.

Attack Legality Of Transient Ban

LOS ANGELES, March 26—Constitutionality of the Los Angeles police department's transient blockade was attacked in Federal Court here this week by John C. Packard, Civil Liberties Union attorney, in behalf of John Langan, Hollywood mining man.

Federal Judge Albert Lee Stephens has ordered the City and Police Chief Davis to appear in court next Monday to show cause why a temporary injunction against the ban should not be granted.

Fourteen Years For Talking

THE C.S. PRISONERS ENTER THE PENITENTIARY

INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth of a series of articles written exclusively for the WESTERN WORKER by a man just released from San Quentin penitentiary. Each article is complete in itself. This one tells of the entrance of the Criminal Syndicalism prisoners who were sentenced to terms of one to fourteen years in the Sacramento trial in April, 1935. They are: Pat Chambers, No. 57589, Martin Wilson No. 57591, Albert Hougardy, No. 57590, Jack Crane, No. 57605, and Norman Mini, No. 57606. Three women were also convicted and are now in the Women's State Prison, Tehachapi, Calif. They are: Caroline Decker, No. 57617, Nora Conklin, No. 57616, and Lorene Norman, No. 57618. (Write to them.)

ENTREE OF THE SACRAMENTO DEFENDANTS

We take you now by remote control to the prison yard of San Quentin, where you will hear the conversation between two "hardened" criminals. They are, Benny The Lug and, Freddy The Freak. We shall move the mike closer to hear what they have to say.

"Who'z'em five fish gabbing with Old Jim?" asked Benny.

"They just came down from Sack" answered Freddy.

"For what?" "Damfino" Freddy stopped to think. "Yeah, yeah, now I remember, zoss'er da bozos what spoke outta turn. Got nailed for Criminal Sin—I forgot what'cha call it. It means if you try to tell working stiffs to get in a union, or go on strike, they can slough ya in this growler and make you like it for fourteen years. Nice people, huh? The Law?"

"Mean to tell me those guys didn't do a dam thing?" asked Benny.

"Talked, 'ats all," replied Freddy, with a grim smile.

"Jesus! Do you get fourteen years for talkin'?" asked Benny.

"You called it, pal. From now on watch how you talk."

"I will likell," said Benny. "If I wanna say anything, I'm gonna get'er off; hell with the world. A guy can't get inna jam for jus talking."

"Don't take my word for it, hustler. Gwan over and ast the guys. They won't bit'cha. Pretty decent guys, I've heard. Gwan! Jim McNamara 'll give ya a knock down to them. Scram now!"

SOMETHING NEW

To the old-timers who had been in prison when the Wobblies were there, and those who had known the Imperial Valley Defendants, the fact that working men could be thrown into prison for no more than talking, seemed a trifle "out of line."

"I want you fellows to stay on the LINE all the time you are in this place," Jim McNamara told the Sacramento Defendants.

"Line? What line," asked Wilson?

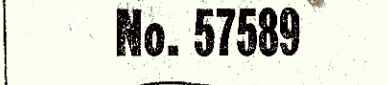
"THE LINE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. That's the line I mean. They are the only ones in this rotten, miserable country who are fighting the capitalists that have kept Mooney and I and many others in here for years."

"Don't worry about us, Uncle Jim" Hougardy said, "We'll stay on the line until we croak. Places like a prison can't beat or stop us. Our comrades outside these walls know we are here. They'll get mass pressure working and we'll see some developments pretty soon."

Those of you readers who think that mass pressure does not accomplish anything are invited to read farther.

JACK CRANE

The International Labor Defense and The Northern California Branch for the Defense of Political Prisoners received word that Jack Crane was very ill. A committee visited the prison and asked the various officials why Crane could not obtain fresh milk or other things which would alleviate some of his suffering from stomach ulcers. The officials laughed at them. They left the prison with a promise that they would be heard from again.



PAT CHAMBERS, former organizer of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union and leader of the San Joaquin cotton strike of 1933. One of the eight men and women railroaded in the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism trial. For a complete account of the frame-up and trial, read the five cent pamphlet, "THE C.S. CASE AGAINST LABOR," published by the International Labor Defense.

NOT ASLEEP

"But" the worker and liberal say, "It may do some good, it can't do any harm, and as it cost me only a three-cent stamp I'll show those prison officials they can't jail my comrades without getting a squawk out of me. I may be the only one writing letters, but I'll get more to write, and I'll bring so much pressure to bear that those prison officials and Sacramento Fascists will know I'm not asleep."

Happily, not one, but THOUSANDS wrote letters. They are still bouncing in on the prison board, Doctor Stanley and other officials. Of course, the prison officials and The "Croaker" (Stanley) don't like these letters. But we who are on the outside must remember that all the class-wr prisoners are serving sentences for their labor activities and unless we stand behind them they are going to wonder if they have been forgotten by the working class.

So go to your nearest Branch of the I.L.D. ask the names of the men who are keeping our comrades in prison and—write to them. If you get five names—fine—write five letters. If you can get friends to write five more—better still—keep a steady stream of letters bouncing into that prison. WE WANT AT LEAST FIFTEEN THOUSAND LETTERS TO REACH THAT PRISON BEFORE APRIL WHEN THE SACRAMENTO DEFENDANTS GO BEFORE THE PRISON BOARD FOR THEIR SENTENCE. (Next article: "THE TERROR PLOT.")

with a promise that they would be heard from again.

A little while later Crane was called to the prison hospital, "Doctor Stanley wants to see you in his office" he was told.

"Oh!" Stanley said, "so you're one of those bolsheviks, are you? Well, I wish you'd tell all those goofy friends of yours to quit writing all those letters to me."

"I've got nothing to do with those letters," Crane said. "The only way you can stop them is to write back yourself, or else—do what they ask."

"Do what they ask?" said Stanley in heat, "what the hell do you think this is—a summer home for you convicts? Look at that stack of letters that came in today, none of them opened yet. There's another stack I opened yesterday. Here's a whole file of them in my desk drawer. Do you think I've got time to answer all of those letters? There must be hundreds in those piles. And they're all about YOU." He almost screamed the last words. His face was livid, his scant white hair stood on end and he waved his arms about like a side-show speller.

Crane wanted to laugh outright. He said afterwards, "I'd given ten years of my life to have been able to laugh right in his face at that time. If the comrades who had written those letters had seen him in those tantrums, and knew the elation I felt at the time, they'd have sent another thousand letters. It was the biggest thrill of my life."

Continued Demands

But—contrary to expectation the letters did not stop. From up and down the West Coast, from back East, South and North the letters rolled into San Quentin. Some went to the Warden who checked out on the mail. He turned it over to one of his five secretaries and forgot about it. With Doctor Stanley it was different. He must catalogue all his mail, file it away and make a report to the Prison Board. As the first few letters came in he was mildly amused, as they kept coming he thought they would stop in a few days, but when they bounced in on him BY THE HUNDREDS he got ripping, snorting mad. You could have fried an egg on him, anywhere. And the madder he got the more Jack Crane laughed. By this time the other Sacramento Defendants heard of the affair and they—joined in the laughter.

From still another quarter came a squawk about the letters coming in concerning the Sacramento Defendants. He never thought at the time that he was making a statement that would get into print. But — HERE IT IS: "I don't like to see this amount of letters coming in about cases like this. It means that we have unpopular laws that we should not try to enforce, or else repeal them. I can't change the laws or do anything about it, but—just the same — it don't look so good."

Ah-ha! And who was this gentleman who spoke out of turn? He was — and still is no less a person than Mark E. Noon, Clerk to the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, of the California State Prisons at San Quentin and Folsom.

It is hardly necessary to demonstrate further the reaction of the various prison officials to letters

from the outside which demand the release of the Sacramento Defendants. The worker who writes a letter to one of these officials never realizes the significance of that lone letter he slides into a mail box.

COMING EVENTS CAST SHADOWS OF SKELETONS

SAWBONES ARE MOBILIZED FOR IMPENDING WAR

"Plans have already been completed for mobilization type hospitals. . . . in the event of war, which provide for from 25 to 2,000 beds," according to the Army & Navy Register, 2-29-36. These hospitals are to be built with a capacity for treatment, housing and cooking.

Added to the above preparations, 12,400 American Red Cross nurses have been notified of "specific, individual assignments for which each must report for active military duty on the declaration of war." However, more than 100 nurses have replied in the negative, despite the fact that when a nurse enrolls in the Red Cross, she promises to volunteer for service in case of war. The Army also has a reserve of 96,000 officers including doctors, dentists, and other professional men.

Henry Gord has already received part of his share of war profits. 62 Ford V-8 ambulance units were recently sold to the regular Army. The budget for 1937 carries appropriations for the delivery of 60 more such Ford units.

Trial Shows KKK Responsible For Shoemaker Death

TAMPA, Fla., March 25—That Joseph Shoemaker, flogged to death last November was murdered by the KKK, an organization backed by the big employers and crooked Democratic Party politicians was made clear here today upon resumption of the trial of three former policemen who kidnapped three labor organizers by false arrest.

Attorneys for the defense, seeking a way of dodging growing mass pressure against release of the policemen, spent one whole day arguing for a change of venue. Thirty of 6 veniremen called in the trial's first day excused themselves from service with alibis of "illness," "pressing business engagements," or "domestic duties."

The three labor leaders, Shoemaker among them, were taken to headquarters by police, roughly handled and then turned over to the KKK mobsters who had been waiting outside.

Party Life

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT

(How To Bring the Western Worker to Trade Unionists)

Here are some facts which disprove the arguments of so many workers that we cannot sell the Western Worker, or get subs, from Building Trades Workers. One month ago, I prepared a list of 20 union members, and sent them each a one-months subscription to the Western Worker for three and six months. One of the four who didn't subscribe, the excuse was given, not that they didn't like the paper, but that they couldn't afford the money, as they were unemployed. I was told not to contact these workers personally, as such contact would expose me as a Communist. In spite of this objection, I did contact them personally, and not one of them raised the red scare, nor was it raised in the Union. I found from this experience that most of our Party members are more afraid of the workers, than the workers are afraid of the Party. I hope this experience will help other units. Comradely yours, member of Trade Union Unit, San Mateo.

ST. LOUIS BOARD UPHOLDS RULING AGAINST UNIONS

TEACHERS DENIED RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

ST. LOUIS—(FP)—The St. Louis Board of Education, notorious for its anti-union rule prohibiting teachers from joining a labor organization, thinks twice before it steps on the toes of a great public utility—and then doesn't step! Rejecting the opinion of several experts, the board has voted 7 to 5 to award the contract for supplying power to the new Southwest High school to the Union Electric Co. The board's own commissioner of school buildings, the Building Trades Council and a neutral referee appointed by the Washington University chancellor had all found that a generating plant built by the school could supply power at a fraction of the company's rate. Another rebuke to labor was administered by the education board in an 11-to-1 vote, declining to rescind the rule against unionization of teachers. Interested parties could take the ruling into court if they did not like it, the board stated, after receiving 75 letters from labor organizations opposing the rule and one from the Associated Contractors urging its continuance.

OFFICIAL MURDER

NEW YORK, (FP)—Alfred Miller and Walter Baer must be turned over to their bitter enemies, the Nazis. So ruled Federal Judge Caffey in the case of Miller, former editor of The Producers News, Montana farm paper which fought for adequate drought relief. So ruled Federal Judge Patterson in the case of Baer, Oregon engineer who had his differences with local politicians about a sewerage project. The U. S. Department of Labor ordered both deported to Germany, where they face a prospect of torture and concentration camps. The federal court decisions uphold the department's action.

De and the Soviet Union against the attack of Hitler and Mussolini, Japan and Poland.

Dr. Franklin Bissell

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WEIRTON STEEL AND FRICK ARE BULLET BUYERS

PURCHASES KEPT SECRET FROM VICTIMS OF MURDER PLOT

BULLETIN
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Such a condition cannot endure if the country is to go forward," was the comment of United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis, regarding the exposure of how American industrial firms placed huge orders for tear gas, machine gun clips and other materials to be used against employees in case of strike. Lewis scored specifically the H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co., which is entirely owned by United States Steel. Thomas Moses, president of the Frick firm, Lewis revealed, is a former member of the United Mine Workers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25—How major American industries secretly purchased large supplies of tear gas, guns and ammunition for use against striking employees was learned by a group of senators here this week. Evidence came from the files of America's principal dealer in tear gas and vomit gas, the Federal Laboratories Inc., of Pittsburg, Pa. This firm also acts, as a go-between agency for the sale of pistols and Thompson machine guns to industrial customers.

One letter taken from the firm's files, addressed to the Smith and Wesson Co., pistol manufacturers, said: "I hope you will let nothing prevent your shipping out to us for the Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va., the 47.38 military and police S & W 6-inch barrel revolvers.

"We will send you a confirming requisition for your permanent record today, and ask that the invoice be made out to Weirton Steel, on account of their desire that their employees be not familiar with what they are doing, they require, that we use great secrecy in the way bills are handled."

SHERIFF HELP
Sometimes gas and pistols were shipped to a sheriff with the understanding he would later turn the materials over to the actual purchaser. This procedure is indicated in a letter from Federal Laboratories to an agent in Minneapolis, which said, in part: "We have ordered the Cudaby Packing Co. clips (for machine guns) shipped from Auto-Ordnance direct to the sheriff of Washington County. He will have to give us affidavit No. 3 on this shipment and it must come immediately. Otherwise we've got to get the proper order from Cudaby Packing Co., and run through a complete new shipment, returning the other clips. . . .

"We believe the Government will approve shipping these clips to Cudaby, but if they want extra clips, that is just what has to be done, even though a previous order went through, because they are not a law enforcement body. "I am counting on you not getting us in 'dutch' on this."

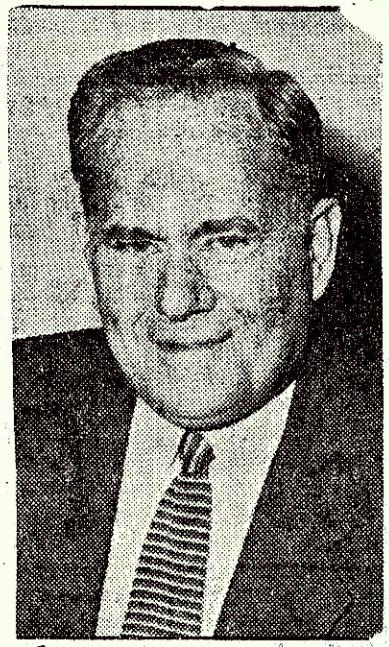
GUARDED SECRET
Industrial firms making these purchases were extremely cautious to keep all information of their activities from the workers employed by them. Thus, H. C. Frick Coke Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., ordered \$3,391 worth of riot guns, gas masks, projectiles, shells, hand grenades, etc.

But the order was not shipped directly to Frick Co. Instead instructions were to "Ship to Mr. John B. Michlea, Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn., invoiced to H. C. Frick Coke Co., Frick Annex, Pittsburg."

The Frick Co., in an added note ordered "Our Mr. Lee to go to Duluth and instruct Mr. Michlea in the use of this equipment. Boxes are to be marked: "Merchandise from H. C. Frick Coke Co.—in other words, H. C. Frick Coke Co. appears as shipper. This order is confidential—no representative of Federal is to consult with either Frick Co. or their purchasing department for further instructions. These are final."

Effective organization of unemployed will aid in maintaining union scales of pay. Demand that your union officials support such work.

KILLER



Pearl L. Bergoff, the most despicable louse in creation. He operates the largest strike-breaking company in America and reaps profits out of the misery of all workers. His army of thugs have been responsible for the murder of scores of union men striking for decent wages.

Better Food Won By WPA Strikers In Bakersfield

By A WPA Worker
BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—In order to give the readers of the WESTERN WORKER a better understanding of how the WPA workers are treated, especially in Kern County, Calif., I writing a few lines describing conditions and a walk-out that took place on March 5.

Mr. Fred Gribble, Kern County WPA Administrator described this walkout and the reasons for it in the "Bakersfield Californian," a paper in which I believe he has some influence. He stated that 300 workers employed on construction of Forestry Division buildings went on strike for better and more food. He said the strike was the result of a "few agitators who were looking for trouble," and that the food and cooking was the first thing "They could tie too."

In the next issue of the paper he said the strike was over as a result of checking out 25 "radical leaders." This is an absolute lie.

ROTTEN FOOD
I've been a member of this camp since December 20, 1935 and in that time I've eaten some very poor food. In fact, I haven't seen more than 20 meals that were fit for human beings. Good meals usually were served the days when the higher-ups came to inspect the camp. But when the fellows went to the superintendent with complaints they were checked out.

On March 5 however the fellows got together and decided to hold out for better food. They got it. They went to work the next day, after better food was served and a new steward was promised. There was one man checked out—and not for "agitating" but for making the director and assistant director feel very cheap by telling them that they had refused to eat the meat that was served in camp but expected the men to eat it and work.

Mr. Gribble states that he ate at the table with the fellows and says he could eat that food and work and get on it. He said he believed in better food than 90 per cent of the people of this country get. He didn't mention, however, that he ate AFTER THE STRIKE.

WORKERS' SONGS
NEW YORK—(FP)—Seven union songs are available in a second large phonograph record produced by the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union Educational department: Song of Local 91, Song of the Neckwear Workers, Bread and Roses, Uprising of the Twentieth Thousand, Hold the Fort, Please, Mr. Boss and March of the Toolers. Broadcast to radio audiences, or played, sometimes with amplifiers, as strike meetings, the L.L.G.W.U. songs have won wide popularity.

PUSH WAGE-HOUR FIGHT
FRESNO, Cal.—(FP)—The State Council of Carpenters at its Fresno convention decided to concentrate on a fight for a 5-day week of 30 hours and a minimum hourly wage of \$1.12 1/2.

WORKERS' OPEN FORUM

SLOGANS
San Francisco, Calif.,
March 25, 1935

Editor: "THIS IS YOUR GOVERNMENT—HELP RUN IT—VOTE NOVEMBER 5th—SAN FRANCISCO JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

This slogan appeared in every car on the Market Street Railway before last November 5.

How much longer we are going to be fooled by such baloney? I appeal particularly to the employees of the Market Street Railway Co.

What are we supposed to do—forget? On May 2 we did vote. The People of San Francisco voted more than 3 to 1 to rid the city of a public nuisance—the one-man car. The supervisors voted to get rid of them. They violate the city charter.

What do we hire officials to make laws and charters for? If you fail to live up to the law or violate the city charter, what happens? Are you protected by a federal judge? If you own the Market Street Railway you are. Why should this company have the right to disregard the voice of the people?

The slogan of the Junior Chamber of Commerce should read: THIS IS OUR GOVERNMENT—WE RUN IT—VOTE NOV. 5th AND SEE IF WE DON'T.

Safeway Feels It's Safe to Ignore All L.A. Trade Unions

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—Calling for nation wide mass meetings on April 2 to popularize the boycott of German made goods, a telegram was read at the Central Labor Council here last night urging them to participate. The telegram was from the New York Jewish Labor group.

Secretary Buzzell explained such actions were part of the program of the A. F. of L. but the time was too short to arrange a successful meeting by April 2 and moved it be referred to the executive board.

A delegate of the Typographical Union reported the Safeway Stores would not deal with organized labor in Los Angeles because they felt organized labor was not sufficiently strong enough and "so we don't recognize them." He also stated he had received information that employers of Los Angeles were distributing questionnaires to their employees seeking information supposedly desired by the State in the administration of the recently enacted State Security Bill. The questionnaire, he explained, required the worker to state if he were a member of a church, the American Legion or a trade union.

This information is not required and it was moved that the secretary notify all local unions and warn them of this move by the bosses.

Delegate Haggerty, secretary of the Building Trades Council, reported General Motors representatives still refused to meet with them and the picket line was still going.

"We will teach General Motors that it isn't good business to slash wages in Los Angeles," said Haggerty.

UNION MAN DIES ON SCAB JOB IN L. A. ACCIDENT

LOS ANGELES, March 28.—R. C. "Bob" Frasier, 49, an official in various trade unions in past years, was killed last Wednesday while at work at the General Motors building operation in South Gate, it was recorded here yesterday in the Los Angeles Citizen, official organ of the Central Labor Council.

Why Frasier, reported a member of Iron Workers' local 433, was working at the General Motors plant, which is being picketed by the building trades unions as unfair to organized labor, was not explained by the Citizen.

Frasier was killed when, in the act of aiding to place a heavy steel window sash, a group of sashes fell and buried him under.

SOVIET MINERS
Oroville, Calif.,
March 25, 1936

Editor: This letter is in quest of a bit of information which I will thank you for.

First: In case you own a gold mine in the Soviet Union that produces enough for the employment of a miner or miners, what per cent goes to the miners, to the owner and to the government?

Second: What wage, if any, does the common soldier receive under the present regime. Does he go from house to house for his meals and bed? This is possible though unbelievable.

The above questions answered will decide a dispute.

Sincerely
R.R.C.

ANSWER: There is no private ownership of mines in the Soviet Union. Mines belong to the people of the U.S.S.R. Miners receive wages. They have clubs, rest homes, parks, social insurance and all other privileges accorded any Soviet worker. What is produced in the mines is as much the property of the miner producing it as it is of the peasant and white collar worker. It is wealth of the state and the state is the people of the U.S.S.R.

Red army soldiers are paid more than 100 rubles per month. They are housed in barracks of modern construction. While in the army they receive education along any line they wish to follow. Period of enlistment is usually two years. Red army soldiers too have clubs, parks and all other conveniences afforded workers and peasants in the Soviet Union. They do not go from house to house for food and bed!

Oakland P.W.U. Demands Service—Red Tape is Cut

OAKLAND, March 28.—A committee of 75 Public Works and Unemployed Union members descended upon the local SRA headquarters this morning and although it had been announced that the SRA would not issue any more grocery orders the office force worked overtime getting out orders for the members of this group before they left the building.

The following set of demands were presented to the officials: 1. That all persons laid off WPA be reinstated upon SRA at once.

2. That no person receive less than \$55 per month, and \$3 per week extra for each dependent.

3. That the November first ruling preventing any worker, accepted on SERA after that date, from getting work on WPA projects, be abolished at once and these able bodied men and women be assigned to WPA.

4. That the relief setup in California be taken out of the hands of the present state administration which is not capable of handling it.

5. That the social service division stop their policy of cruel indifference to the needs of the workers now on direct relief.

The officials tried the old game of stalling and buck passing but the committee demanded action at once. One official became a bit panicky when the workers threatened to take over the building and promised to have an answer to all the demands within 24 hours. It was called to her attention that the next day would be Sunday. The group of 12 who had been elected by the whole committee to present the demands insisted that grocery orders be issued to those with families and who were in immediate need.

Wanted—A Typewriter
The District Agit-prop Department calls upon friends of the labor movement to assist in getting a typewriter for the department. If you have a typewriter, or if your friend has one—will you donate it to a good cause?
Get in touch with B. Gannett, 121 Haight st., San Francisco.

NEGRO AND WHITE NO LONGER FOOLED BY DIVIDE AND RULE

Black Workers In United States Always Have Battled For Freedom

An examination of the history of the United States, in the light of truth and not as Hearst would have it taught in schools, does much to explain the repressive attitude toward the Negro race—an attitude played up by the present day employer class.

In 1619 a Dutch ship landed the first Negro immigrants in Virginia. Like the great mass of first settlers in the New World, these men were indentured servants. Thomas Jefferson declared the rights of these workers were equal to those of the white servants. He said: "The distinction between serf and slave is not the loss of liberty, but the absolute and perpetual loss of liberty."

But, supported by bourgeois public opinion and aided by a series of laws, the masters increased the period of service of the Negroes to life. Later, codes declared the issue of slave mothers must follow the conditions of the parent or parents. These laws were soon adopted in all colonies.

"REAL ESTATE"
By 1705 the codes declared Negroes, Mulattoes and Indians to be "real estate" and the Negro could not obtain protection before the courts. Slaves set free were forced to leave the colony and in no part of the country was a free Negro welcomed. This effectively prevented the Negroes from settling on the rich and fertile lands of the immediate West.

But the Negroes didn't accept these conditions without a struggle. There were fully 25 slave insurrections previous to the Revolutionary War. There were 16 rebellions after 1800. Great numbers of Negroes worked in the abolitionist movement and on the "underground railroad."

The Civil War ended slavery in the United States—but not because men believed slavery morally wrong. The South saw the growing strength of Northern Capitalism and was driven on by the grim laws of economic compulsion—to expansion or extinction. The North enlisted the forces of the Abolitionist movement—and the Negroes—and licked the South. Frederick Douglas explained clearly the reasons for hostility between Negro and White:

DIVIDE AND RULE
"The hostility between whites and blacks is easily explained. It has its roots and sap the relation of slavery, and was incited on both sides by the cunning of the masters. The masters secured their ascendancy over the poor whites and blacks by putting enmity between them. They divided both to conquer each. There was no earthly reason why the blacks should not hate and dread the poor whites when in a state of slavery. It was from this class that the masters obtained their slave catchers, slave drivers and overseers. . . .

The Radical Republicans, the Abolitionists and Union Generals, such as Sherman, secured the aid of the Negroes in the Civil War by promising them "40 acres and a mule." Conservative policies robbed the Negro of the land and he was left at the mercy of his former owner. Early in 1865 the infamous "Black Codes" were passed. These and the K.K.K. lynch gangs, forced peonage and other repressive measures show that the capitalist government, neither in the North or South, had any intention or desire to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

NEGRO REBELS
The poisonous lynch atmosphere of the South, residential segregation, inferior pay and other forms of unfair treatment are obstacles to a clear understanding of the role of black and white in the labor movement of the country.

Nat Turner and John Brown are the real traditions of the Negro masses. Late in the 1860's, before a national movement of whites the Negro leader, Isaac Meyers, said: "It is the proud boast of my life that the slave himself had a share in striking off the one end of the fetters that bound him by the neck."

LOS ANGELES, March 21.—Sabotaging of the united activity of more than 100 organizations for adequate relief standards, J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, this week sent letters to all local unions of the American Federation of Labor urging them not to participate in the Coordinating Committee for American Standards of Living.

As leading member of the bureaucracy of the Central Labor Council, Buzzell led the attack on representatives of the Coordinating Committee who sought credentials to visit local unions, and he succeeded in mobilizing his machine in the Council to accept his reactionary position.

In his letter to the unions, Buzzell wrote: "The Central Labor Council has, after very careful consideration, denied the request for credentials, the issuance of which would be a semi-endorsement, and the undersigned (Buzzell) is directed to communicate to all the local unions informing each of them as to the position of the Council, and urging them to assume a similar attitude.

"Insofar as securing the union wage scale is concerned, the labor movement of this city has been the leader of such an attempt, and has made considerable progress on it, and at the same time it is directing its attention and energy toward a loan to promote the employment of members of unions on WPA projects to the exclusion of non-union workers, and affiliation or lending cooperation to outside organizations could, in our judgment, be a very effective block in the way of our attempts to force the employment of union men. We therefore feel that local unions should lend their cooperation to the activities of the labor movement, and not to outside agencies in matters of this kind."

The Coordinating Committee for American Standards of Living is a united front group composed of approximately 25 A. F. of L. union locals, the Public Works and Unemployed Union, the End Poverty League, Inc., and the Utopian Society of America, as well as many other groups sympathetic to the welfare of unemployed and WPA workers. The committee has been active in the fight for trade union wages on all WPA projects.

War Preparations Increase Profits Of Copper Mining
PHOENIX, Arizona — As the dangers of another imperialistic war increase, the Magna Copper Company with principal mining properties in Arizona, reported a consolidated net profit of \$665,697 for 1935, before providing for depletion. This is equivalent to \$1.63 a share on the capital stock, and compares to the 1934 net profit of \$647,181 or \$1.59 a share. Because of the heavy war orders the large mining companies have profited well in recent months.

The growing militancy of the Southern Share Croppers' Union, comprising both Negro and white; struggle of Negro and white for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and the Spottsboro Boys; the solidarity of white and black miners in the Alabama strikes of 1933—all these show that in spite of lynching and terror the white and Negro workers and small farmers realize their economic bonds and will not much longer remain victims of the cunning of the master. Divide and rule is rapidly becoming a rite of the past.

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IVAN PAVLOV --- Pointed to New Era

By Dr. Joseph Needham

(From London Daily Worker)

The whole world of scientific workers learned with sorrow of the death of Professor Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, at the age of 86. The Soviet Union thus loses its greatest scientist, and the world as a whole loses one of the half a dozen most valuable scientific men of our time.

It is generally understood that Pavlov was first intended by his father for the priesthood, but that, after a year of study in that direction, he found that his inclinations led him to science. So began his study of biology.

About 1870, the time of the Franco-Prussian war and the Paris Commune, he published his Doctor's dissertation, which was on the physiology of the common freshwater mussel. He had not yet found his life work. But soon he began to investigate the processes of digestion in the higher animals and in a long series of experiments laid the foundations of much of what we know now about the complicated secretions and ferments which convert our food into nourishment needed by the body.

FINE SURGERY

It is difficult to imagine now what the state of ignorance was like before Pavlov's work. In all this kind of work the most brilliant surgical methods were necessary, as well as more ordinary technique.

Long before Pavlov, about the time of the death of Napoleon, a French-Canadian guide, Alexis St. Martin, had accidentally received a gun-shot wound which healed leaving an opening between his stomach and the exterior, so that a young physician, William Beaumont, was able to study the process of digestion in work, which now ranks among the most famous pieces of biology. But what chance had provided for Beaumont, Pavlov obtained by his wonderfully skilled operations on animals, so that though causing them little inconvenience, he was able to penetrate into the obscurity of their functions.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

Towards 1900 he began to enter the field of nervous system because it became clear that digestion is to some extent subject to nervous control. This gave him a means of analysing the nervous system. Many actions as we know, are performed "automatically," that is to say, the message sent into the spinal cord from the sense-organs provoke an order to be sent out to motive organ, without the brain or consciousness being involved. The knee-jerk is an example. But reflexes may be very complicated and may depend on the previous history of the animal, i.e., on education. Pavlov's great discovery was, therefore, that by studying the reactions of an animal associated with the taking of food, we can study the results of education and the powers of discrimination.

Food placed in the mouth causes the secretion of saliva, that is, the animal's mouth waters. This is an unconditioned reflex. Suppose however, that every time food is given a particular sound is made; after some time it will be found that the appearance of sound alone is sufficient to make the animal's mouth water. So a "conditioned reflex" has been formed. Any type of sense, such as sight or smell, can be made to supply the stimulus for such a conditioned reflex.

ANALYSIS

In this way it has been possible to measure to what extent a dog can tell the difference between notes of different pitch, or how long it takes an animal to forget or to alter a reflex which has been established. And it has even been possible to make animals have nervous breakdowns and afterwards to cure them again. In other words, we now have an unprecedentedly powerful means of analysing the nature of that tremendously complicated box of tricks, the mammalian nervous system.

CHANGING NATURE

What that means for the future of humanity need not be emphasized. But among the many important conclusions which derive from it, I will only mention one. One of the commonest arguments which we hear from those who oppose the transition from an acquisitive to a co-operative form of society is that "human nature can never change." And so it is useless to expect any improvement. But, on the contrary, the nervous system is learning all the time, and far from being bound down by a sort of "original sin," it is plastic and quite able to react to the influences of a good environment instead of the predatory and possessive environment in which we live.

WIDE INFLUENCE

Ivan Petrovitch, as he was called by all Russian scientists, was originally the pupil of the great German, Karl Ludwig, in whose laboratory at Leipzig he studied, side by side with our own Lauder-Brunton and Gaskell. His own pupils were almost as the sands of the sea, so widespread was his influence.

Before 1917 Ivan Petrovitch had always been mildly Socialist, but the disorganization and difficulties of the time of the October Revolution turned him against the Bolshevik Party.

ASSISTANCE

Undismayed, however, those who were responsible for Russian science and medicine helped him in every way that was in their power, so that step by step on the way to Socialist prosperity Pavlov was more and more fully provided for. Moreover, he came to see that the Bolsheviks meant what they had said about the utmost dissemination of medical and biological science, hygiene and child care.

Thus for the last ten years of his life he was a strong supporter of the plans of the Communist Party and he took a large share in organizing Soviet biology. Appreciation of his work in other countries was universal. As far back as 1904 he received the Nobel Prize for biology, on one of the first occasions on which it was given.

The English Psychological Society elected him an Honorary Member already in 1908, and similar honours were given him by scientists in all civilized countries. At the International Psychologica Congress in Edinburgh in 1923 he received a great ovation, as I myself can well remember, but it was as nothing to the stormy applause which greeted him, a most venerable white-headed and white-bearded figure, at the International Congress of last year, 1935, when he greeted the delegates to the U. S. S. R., from the rostrum of the great hall in the Uritsky Palace, that same hall which 18 years before had seen the first All-Union Congress of Soviets.

Pavlov and Lenin will be remembered as long as history lasts as Russia's amazing gifts to the twentieth century. Portentous figures, the one of Knowledge—the other of Comradeship—they point the way to the new world, the coming of which nothing shall, in the end, prevent.

STEEL WORKERS MUST VOTE AS THEY ARE TOLD

EMPLOYERS SEEKING BIG REPUBLICAN CONTROL

PITTSBURG (UNS).—"Vote as you're told or lose your job" seems to be the steel company union rule, judging from testimony at a National Labor Relations Board hearing on charges that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Aliquippa fired about a dozen workers for union activities.

Eli Bozich was discharged after he had refused to vote in a company union election, even though an auto was sent to his house by the foreman to take him to the plant.

Royal Boyer testified that in a county election Ass't. Supt. John Akin showed him a ballot and told him to vote as it was marked—"the straight Republican ticket."

"You've got to vote, even if you vote for Mae West," George Marroll, another fired worker, was told by his boss during the company union election, he said.

Angelo Volpe, a vice president of the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, related that since he had testified before the Steel Labor Board he had been constantly followed by "stoopjiggers." He said he was told by a boss that if he did not vote in the company union election he would be fired.

After you have read your copy of the Western Worker, pass it on.

California's Sun Kissed Hoodlums

A Story of the Whys and Wherefores of Vigilante Activity - - By Ronald R. Cooley

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE

The ruling class has loosed a Vigilante attack against a strike of mill workers in a California city. Strike leaders, Communists, labor sympathizers and all liberal elements are at the mercy of the hoodlums. Sockie Boyd and Jim Halver, both Communists and officials of the mill workers' union, have led the preparations for a general strike. With all unions ready to go out it is only a question of when the Central Labor Council will set the date. The Council stalls and the militants under take a campaign to get the unions to set their own date. The Teamsters do so. Now go on with the story.

Chapter V

WITH CHAIR LEGS AND COURAGE

The American Legion Anti-subversive Committee had the president of the Warehousemen's Local listed in its files as a "Communist agitator." Which was a sure sign that he was no faker—even though he wasn't a Red.

So when the Warehousemen came to order, prepared to discuss action in support of the mill strikers, he wasted no time in coming to the point. "Well fellows," he began, "I guess you all know what's on the order of business for tonight. The Teamsters voted last night to walk out in support of the mill strike a week from Monday. And at the same time a special edition of the 'Rank and Filer' has put the question right up to us with an appeal to all local unions to pull a general strike on that day. Do I hear any motions?"

Twenty men came to their feet and simultaneously demanded the floor. It was five minutes before the chair could get nineteen of them to quit cheering and shouting "strike!" long enough for the twentieth to make a motion.

The man who got the floor was a wizened, bald-pated laborer with a sanctimonious attitude and a frayed celluloid collar, obviously his Sunday-go-to-meeting neckwear. He cleared his throat and hesitantly offered a motion which stunned the assemblage. "I move that this meeting urge the Teamsters Local to reconsider its decision to pull a sympathetic strike in favor of the mill workers. Inasmuch as . . ."

What he was going to say in support of his motion was lost in a roar of denunciation and cries of "throw that guy out!" A score of men kicked their clattering chairs out of the way as they started for him with intentions of soiling his collar and throwing him and his motion out of the place.

Without a moment's hesitation the president leaped from the platform and placed himself in front of the wizened bald-pate. He waved his formidable looking gavel at the charging union men. "I'll knock the eye-teeth out of the first guy that lays a hand on this man!" he shouted, "This is a trade union that's run by the rank and file; and there'll be no beef squad stuff in it as long as I'm president. SIT'DOWN!" He waved the gavel and swore at them till the last man had returned to his seat. Then he went back to the platform.

"Now then, Jonas," he snarled, "What's the big idea of your motion?" Jonas bobbed his adam's apple under the celluloid collar. "This general strike, is a Communist idea," he rasped, "That 'Rank and Filer' is a bolshevik paper; and no real American will have anything to do with such damn foolishness. I'm against Vigilantes as much as any of you, but this ain't no way to fight 'em."

"Alright, is there any second to the motion?" There was none. Jonas sat down, looking very lonesome.

The president scratched his head and spoke slowly. "There's been a lot of talk about Communists in this town lately. Some people even say I'm one. Sockie Boyd and Jim Halver, both of 'em officials of the mill workers' union, I know are Communists. Now me, I'm an Epic Democrat. I voted for Sinclair. Boyd and me have had plenty of arguments about politics. We both got our opinions on that subject. But Boyd and I agree on one thing, and that is that the unions have got to win the fight against the Vigilantes in this town and organize every plant and shop in the city limits.

And there's just one way to do it." He turned to the secretary and handed him the gavel. "You take the chair," he said, "I'm gonna make a motion."

He faced the auditorium. "I move that this local walk out a week from Monday in support of the mill strike, demanding that the city officials put an end to the activities of the Vigilantes and that the governor withdraw the National Guards that were marched into town this morning."

They seconded him thunderously. The motion carried.

WITH THAT settled it was time to adjourn. The president raised the gavel, "If there is no further business . . ."

From the street below the windows of the hall came a wild, shrill yell, "There he is! Get him!" There was the pound of running feet on pavement. A single shot cracked from across the street. The startled Warehousemen looked at each other. Half a dozen in the rear rose and started toward the door. The running footsteps en-

mimographed newspaper that told the truth about the laboring man. "Mr. Chairman!" shouted someone, "Why don't we organize ourselves into squads and distribute these papers tonight!"

"I second the motion!" came a cry. "Let's tell the world the Warehousemen are against the Vigilantes till hell freezes over!"

There as an impromptu debate, short and bitter. Jonas led a minority who objected to "peddling a bolshevik paper," because after all the A.F. of L. is against bolsheviks: The majority hooted them down, told them to go home where the bolshevik bogeymen couldn't get them. A motion to adjourn and call for volunteers to distribute the Rank and Filer finally passed. The objectors left, and the majority divided into squads of ten, each with a supply of mimeographed papers.

The president of the local calmly picked up a chair and laid it across a table. "Hand me the gavel." Silently the secretary turned it over to him. He weighed it in his hand, cocked an eye at

householder wished them luck and asked for extra copies for his friends.

Two squads in the business section did good work. They entered pool halls, restaurants, drug stores, every business house that kept late hours. And everywhere the same explanation: "Here's some 'Rank and Filer' for your customers. No, I ain't a Vigilante. I got the club for protection. My union voted tonight to walk out a week from Monday." In one cafe the customers demanded a speech and took up a collection for the strike fund.

Every so often a squad of union men would meet with a gang of Vigilantes. Boyd's crew rounded a corner and bumped into a dozen surly hoodlums armed with baseball bats and blackjacks. All wore white arm bands and some wore masks under lowered hat brims.

"Whoa-up!" Boyd gripped his chair leg. "Are you guys union men?"

The hoodlums hesitated. "Yeh," answered one, "Sure we're union men."

"Let's see your cards."

More hesitation. "We left 'em home."

"No cards? Vigilantes, boys! Let 'em have it!"

The battle was short and sweet. Three chair legs and four Vigilante heads were broken.

From all corners of the city defeated Vigilantes were phoning frantically to the police. Bolsheviks seizing the whole town. Yeh, they're passin' out Red literature and they chased us off the street. Howling squad cars answered the calls—but they did surprisingly little besides howl.

Three of them stopped Boyd's crew.

"Hello, coppers," said Boyd, "No, we ain't Vigilantes. We got the clubs for protection. We're union men, out distributing the 'Rank and Filer'."

"You can't do that," said the biggest cop, "There's a handbill ordinance . . ."

"No, we ain't breakin' the handbill ordinance," interrupted a Warehouseman. "We're sellin' 'em at a nickel apiece."

"You see, huh? Alright, wise guy we'll buy all you've got left. Hand 'em over," and the officer reached for them.

"They're four bits apiece to you." The warehouseman rapped the cops' knuckles with his chair leg.

"Why you . . .!"

"Ah, go pinch your grandmother."

The officers blustered a bit and left. When they were gone Boyd gave a profound sigh. "I was afraid they'd recognize me."

Back near the center of the business district Boyd and his men encountered the president of the local with two more squads. The president had a scheme to get before a movie audience. They entered a theatre, stepping on the manager's horns to quiet him, and Sockie went up to the projection room. He banged on the door.

"Shut her off for five minutes, boys. We got an announcement on the general strike. We're from the Warehousemen's Union."

From the stage the president addressed the amazed audience. "Ladies and gentlemen, just keep your seats. We're not Vigilantes. We got the clubs for protection. We're a delegation from the Warehousemen's Union which has just voted to join the general strike which is scheduled for a week from Monday. The Teamsters have made the same decision. And you union men in the audience should see to it that your local meets as quick as possible to vote to come out at the same time. Just keep your seats. The show will go on while we distribute copies of the 'Rank and Filer' to you."

As they left the theatre Boyd shook hands with the president and bade him goodbye. "You got a place to stay tonight?" asked the latter.

"Can't stay anywhere," said the Communist. "I'm going to grab my car and rofnd up the materials for another special edition of the 'Rank and Filer' telling how the Warehousemen voted to come out."

Sockie Boyd and Jim Skaggs, leader of the Vigilantes, have their differences settled and the fight, for them, is ended in the next installment, "THE BLOODY STANDSTILL."

For an hour they kept it up. "Good evening, No, I'm not a Vigilante. I'm a union man; I got the club for protection. Here's a copy of . . ." Generally the



"Here's some Rank and Filers for your customers."

tered the building, came pounding up the stairs and halted uncertainly in the hallway. Amidst a dead silence the president sprang from the platform, raced up the aisle and opened the door.

A strange sight met his eyes. Sockie Boyd, hatless and panting, stood there with a huge bundle under his arm. Kneeling on the floor beside him was Jim Halver. "What's up?" demanded the Warehouseman.

Halver raised his head. From beneath his hat brim trickled a stream of blood. His face was pale and drawn. "They cracked me one with a black-jack," he said weakly and fell on his face. Boyd dropped his package with a thud and bent over him.

"Vigilantes spotted us just now," he explained. "This was the handiest place so we ducked in here."

They carried Jim into the hall and poured some whiskey down his throat. Four huskies volunteered to take him home and helped him out to a car.

When he was gone, the Warehouseman's president turned to Boyd. "How come?"

"We been havin' our troubles," responded Sockie. He pointed to his bundle. "That's a new edition of the 'Rank and Filer' we were taking to have distributed. The Vigilantes have been watchin' us close, tryin' to stop the paper, and this time they nearly got us."

Amidst a rumble of mass indignation someone ripped open the bundle and began passing out copies of the small paper. In black headlines it announced, "Teamsters Vote for General Strike!" The story beneath called on other locals to follow suit. The inside pages were devoted to accounts of the mill workers' strike. It was only a mimeographed paper, letter sized, and a bit smeary, but it told no lies.

The men muttered and talked. The question of adjournment was lost in wordy consideration of the difficulties of putting out a little

Can You Name This Column?

CONDUCTED BY MARJORIE CRANE

We are beginning to get some good suggestions for a name for the column, but we don't think the prize-winner has come in yet. Short, smart, with wide appeal, a militant note, and something that will mark it at once as the woman's own column—whoever can fulfill these requirements, all or in good part, will earn the prize!

PATIENT EXPLAINING

Under this heading, the NEW MASSES prints a letter by Cora G. Cormier, who says:

"Like many successful men who struggle up from poverty (they used to) and then lose patience with people still in the grip of the same poverty, radicals seem to forget the long struggle they (many of them, at any rate) engaged in before they could look upon 'things social and economic whole. Many of them are impatient with people who while knowing that the world is not as they had been taught it was by parents, teachers and the press, are groping about in the dark and cannot at first distinguish things clearly when the glaring light of Marxism is turned upon them . . ."

"Speaking from personal experience, I know that time is required in acustoming oneself to the solid food of Marxist thought when one has been fed on the pap of popular opinion and there are few whose digestion is not too flabby to assimilate real food without the help of a tonic."

We recommend this for consideration by a good number of men in the working class movement who are hopeless about drawing their wives into the movement. We know of many active left-wing trade unionists who, when approached about bringing their wives into the un-

auxiliaries, wave away the proposal with a sweeping gesture that damns their wives to the darkness of eternal reaction.

What they will explain with the most painstaking care to a fellow worker, they will not explain to the wife. An idea that they will argue out to a clarified finish with a possible recruit to their organization, they will meet with a silent, disgusted shrug if it comes from the wife.

Psychologists say that people who are in love are much more intolerant of each other than they are of other people, since anything less than perfection is unbearable. And if a man expects his wife to understand all his trade union problems, all his economic theories, without a word of explanation and as if by miracle, when she fails in this psychic process, he shrugs his shoulders and quits. Then she gets mad, and even when she comes to understand and sympathize, she will not admit it to him, and is much more easily approached for organization by an outsider.

There is no reason why a man's organizational experience should not serve to make his family his class allies and fellow fighters. Your wife will not remain neutral. She is either with you, or against you, in which case she can be a devil of a hindrance, as many a radical will testify.

Soviet Film Closes Run in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—One of the most notable of Russia's cameramen, Arkady Shafran, is responsible for the excellent photography in "Three Women," the Soviet drama now in its third and final week at the Grand International Theatre, Los Angeles.

Boris Babochkin, Miss Jeimo, Boris Poslavsky, Zita Fedorova, I. Zarubina, and Boris Chirkov are seen in starring roles in "Three Women," which is directed by L. Arnshtam for Lenfilm.

"Happy Youth," a new Soviet short film and a newsreel complete the program at the Grand International.

Murals to Decorate Offices of Mexican Printing Workers

MEXICO CITY, March 18th—The union of workers of the National Printing Trades have just signed a contract with the LEAR (League of Revolutionary Writers and Artists) for the decoration of the walls of their offices. Of the designs presented by twenty-six painters, the union accepted those of Leopold Mendez, Paul O'Higgins and Fernando Gamboa.

The central theme of the murals will be the revolutionary struggles of the printing trades workers by which they gained complete possession of the machines and of the management of the National Printing Trades.

MASS MEETING

on the
Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act
Lorene Norman, C. S. Victim, Leo Gallagher and other prominent speakers

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SUNDAY April FIFTH 8 p.m. OAKLAND

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EDITORIALS

No More C. S. Frame-ups! Repeal the Act!

The San Francisco Chronicle quickly responded to the charges made in an official Communist Party press release and reproduced in the last issue of the Western Worker, to the effect that employer representatives, together with Fresno county officials and well-known stool-pigeons and red-baiters, recently met in Fresno to plot ways and means for framing Communist Party leaders under Criminal Syndicalism charges.

Although the Western Worker is a directly interested party, its request for information from the District Attorney of Fresno was ignored. The Chronicle fared better—perhaps because it is representative of powerful capitalist interests. Its news story cites Fresno information as follows:

“Dispatches disclosed a meeting held in Fresno about ten days ago attended by District Attorney Conway; George Overholt, Sheriff; Frank P. Truax, chief of police; G. Jewett, an executive of the American Legion, and Clinton Thaxter, Legionaire and a member of the 1935 Grand Jury but not a member of the current inquisitorial body.

“At that meeting, the Fresno dispatches recited, information regarding ‘red’ activities were presented by Stanley M. Doyle.”

The story gratuitously adds that no action was decided upon.

This is no assurance to us that action may not be taken in the near future, being merely postponed by the exposure and prompt protest, “Stanley M. Doyle” is a notorious anti-labor

hireling who played a despicable role in the railroading of Dirk De Jonge, war veteran and Communist, to jail for seven years under the Oregon Criminal Syndicalism law, following his arrest at a public meeting to protest police brutality during the longshoremen’s strike in 1934.

Doyle was appointed special prosecutor in the case through pressure by the Commanders’ Council, a group of commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Spanish War Veterans posts who were self-appointed to the council and unaccountable to their respective memberships. He tried to persuade a retired army major who was testifying for the defense to abandon the defendant. He tried to terrorize attorneys for the defense, even threatening to “arrange” a jail sentence for one of them. He is a blustering ego-maniac utterly without scruples, not trusted even by fellow frame-up artists.

His presence at the Fresno meeting practically guarantees filthy work in the interests of agricultural and industrial barons of California, despite the weak denials of the Chronicle.

With Doyle and Sanborn active in the north, and Chief (little) Hitler Davis foaming at the mouth and demanding a fascist dictatorship in Los Angeles, workers must be on their guard.

Answer the frame-up artists and stool pigeons by redoubling the campaign for repeal of the C. S. law and release of the eight Sacramento victims.

themselves heard in a mighty mass protest against murder accomplished and murder contemplated. Demand freedom for Prestes and the suffering 17,000. Demand a State Department investigation of the murder of an American citizen by the Vargas sadists.

ACT TODAY!

Protests Are Needed On FASCIST BILLS

When Big Business backs a legislative measure it would be the height of folly to suppose that Big Business has nothing to gain from that measure’s passage.

Of the many measures backed by Big Business this year, the Tydings-McCormack Bill, drawn up by the Roosevelt Navy Department, and the Russell-Kramer Bill probably are among the most vicious.

The first measure a nightmarish concoction dished up by professional patriots of the genus Hearst, seeks to stop all criticism of military expenditures and to punish workers who might appeal to the National Guard not to shoot strikers. Big Business, seeking to merge the army with its industrial machine, backs this measure to the hilt.

The second bill emits the same malodorous stench as that of California’s own Criminal Syndicalism measure which formed the basis of the frame-up of eight young agricultural labor organizers here in 1934-1935. Big Business backs that measure in California and is seeking its passage on a national scale.

A minority report on the Tydings-McCormack Bill, signed by Representatives Kvale and Maverick, denounce the measure as: “A brass piece of Hitlerite fascism . . . and intended suppression of our Bill of Rights.” The Russell-Kramer opus smacks of the same type of “Hitlerism.”

Despite misleading reports in daily capitalist newspapers, these measures are making dangerous headway in Congress. We must not underestimate the power of the reactionaries to railroad through the weapons Big Business would use against the workingclass.

Now is the time to write your representative, demanding he fight these bills. Write also to the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Rules Committee in Washington. Act today if you wish to maintain the right to organize and the right of free speech.

“We are free today substantially, but the day will come when our republic will be an impossibility. It will be an impossibility because wealth will be concentrated in the hands of a few.”—JAMES MADISON.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

The USSR and the Franco-Soviet Pact

MOLOTOV DISCUSSES THE WORLD SITUATION WITH EMINENT FRENCH JOURNALIST

If German Fascism attacks France, what will be the attitude of the Soviet Union, under the Franco-Soviet Pact? Such questions, and many more of the utmost importance are asked by Chasten, editor-in-chief of the leading French capitalist newspaper, “Temps,” of V. Molotov, Chairman of the People’s Commissars of the Soviet Union, in an interview in Moscow on Monday, March 23. Complete text of the interview was cabled to the Daily Worker, The Daily Worker and the Western Worker are the only two English language newspapers in the United States to publish this historic interview, complete.

MOSCOW, March 24 — The Soviet press today published the text of the interview given by the Chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars, Molotov, to Chasten, editor-in-chief of the French newspaper, “Temps,” which took place on March 19. The text of the interview is as follows:

Chasten: . . . What is the position of the Soviet government on the present international crisis? Doesn’t it think that military reoccupation of the left bank of the Rhine, enabling Germany to build a line of fortifications along the French frontier, aims first of all at giving Germany greater freedom for an offensive toward the East?

Molotov: Remilitarization of the Rhineland has undoubtedly increased the menace for countries located East of Germany, and particularly for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Not to see this, would be wrong. Nevertheless, the introduction of German troops into the Rhineland, bordering France and Belgium, and the creation of fortifications along the Franco-Belgian frontier, violating well-known international treaties, means, in the first place, a menace to Germany’s western neighbors—France and Belgium. In this case, we understand particularly the alarm in France and Belgium.

INTEREST IDENTICAL

Chasten: Since it clearly follows therefrom, that the interests of the U.S.S.R. and France in the present international crisis are identical, to a certain extent, the question arises how to act in the face of this crisis, and what is the attitude of the Soviet government towards it?

Molotov: In connection with your question, I may refer to Litvinov’s speech at London, published in the newspapers today. It sheds a bright light on the policy of the Soviet government in regard to the present international situation and elucidates this situation as a whole, which relieves me of developing this subject in detail.

IF GERMANY ATTACKS

Chasten: Should Germany undertake an attack in the West and should Poland remain neutral what practical assistance could the U.S.S.R. render to France? This question is of somewhat strategic nature. Evidently, assistance on the part of the U.S.S.R. would mean assistance by the way of Rumania and Czechoslovakia. Poland’s neutrality would, however, to a considerable extent, handicap actions of the U.S.S.R. How, in practice, could Soviet assistance to France be materialized?

Molotov: To answer this question it would be necessary to know the concrete situation in which it should have to be decided. All assistance necessary for France in connection with a possible attack against her by an European state, inasmuch as this follows from the Franco-Soviet pact, which contains no restriction in this respect, would be rendered to France by the Soviet Union. Assistance would be rendered in accordance with this pact and the whole political situation.

Chasten: Does the Soviet government consider an improvement in Polish-Soviet relations possible, and, if so, what way does it consider possible to effect this improvement? It is desirable that Poland should side with France and the U.S.S.R. This would also respond to the real interests of Poland herself. Under the present state of Soviet-Polish relations, however, the possibility exists that Poland will occupy a position of neutrality. Doesn’t the Chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars consider it desirable to find ways to improve Soviet-Polish relations?

Molotov: The Soviet government considers an improvement in Soviet-Polish relations both desirable

and possible. One of the ways for this as proposed last year in the shape of an Eastern pact, which Poland could join.

Chasten: Some Polish people affirm—I don’t speak in my own name, but just repeat what I have heard—that Communist propaganda in Poland, which at one time entirely ceased, was renewed with new strength in the middle of 1935. If this is so, wouldn’t it be possible to attempt to achieve its cessation as a means of improving Soviet-Polish relations?

Molotov: I don’t have the data cited by you concerning Communist propaganda in Poland, and generally this question seems to me artificial and dragged in by the hair by those certain Polish people who reported such rumors to you.

COMMON INTERESTS

Chasten: I spent four days in Poland and came to the conclusion that influential people in Poland believe that Poland has common interests with the U.S.S.R., and that only questions of sentimental and historical nature separate both sides.

Molotov: The Soviet Union decisively broke with imperialistic oppression tendencies of Czarism. We oppose any kind of national oppression and prove this by deeds both in our internal and external policy. This determines also our attitude toward the historical past of other nations, in particular Poland. Were Poland’s statesmen striving to strengthen the peace of Europe in which the Polish people are certainly greatly interested then sufficient possibilities would be found for improving Polish-Soviet relations.

Chasten: Do all tendencies existing now in the Soviet Union equally consider impossible the rapprochement of Germany with the Soviet Union under present conditions? I have in view information that there are Reichswehr groups which out of purely political considerations favor rapprochement (agreement) with the Soviet Union. Are there similar reciprocal tendencies in the Soviet Union?

POSSIBLE TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

Molotov: There is among a definite section of the Soviet people a tendency which is absolutely irreconcilable toward the present rulers of Germany, especially in connection with the ever-hostile pronouncements of German rulers against the Soviet Union. However, the main tendency in definition of the policy of the Soviet power, I think it is possible to improve relations between Germany and the Soviet Union. Certainly, various ways might exist for this. One of the best is, the entry of Germany into the League of Nations; however, provided that Germany proves by deeds her respect for international obligations in accordance with the real interests of peace in Europe and the interests of peace generally. If Germany could fulfill these conditions, her participation in the League of Nations would be in the interests of peace and would meet with a favorable attitude on our part.

Chasten: Even Hitlerian Germany?

Molotov: Yes, even Hitlerian Germany.

Chasten: What is the attitude of the Soviet government toward a possibility of a Franco-German rapprochement? In case of such a rapprochement, would the Soviet government regard it favorably?

Molotov: We are aware of the fact that France is striving to preserve peace. Should the German government also prove by deeds it is striving for peace and respects the treaties, should it in particular prove this in relation to the League of Nations, we should on this basis defend the interests of peace and consider Franco-German rapprochement desirable.

Chasten: How does the Soviet government visualize its relations with Japan in the near future with the recent Japanese crisis and Stalin’s interview (with Roy Howard)?

Molotov: There have been, recently, signs of certain improvements in Soviet-Japanese relations. This found its expression in the recent negotiations between Foreign Commissar Stomonyakov with the Japanese Ambassador, Ota. The contents of these parleys have been published. The negotiations have not yet been concluded, but there exists the possibility of improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations.

Chasten: Does the Chairman

They Have Something To Defend



Young Soviet athletes parading in the only land where Socialism has been established—where progress reigns and depressions are unheard of.

of the Council of Peoples Commissars think that after Stalin’s statement there are new signs of Japanese intentions to undertake a move against Outer Mongolia?

Molotov: There are no new facts to this respect.

Chasten: How in the Soviet Government’s opinion could France now most advantageously cooperate with the Soviet Government in the domain of military preparations. I have in view the question of whether this cooperation should be effected in the form of contacts between the general staffs or should it concern the supply of war materials and information to the U.S.S.R. by France?

Molotov: The question requires special study. Military specialists would have to engage in this question.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES

Chasten: I should like to put the same question regarding industry? Has the Soviet government now any intention to place orders with French industry and precisely which ones?

Molotov: The trade agreements which have been signed beginning Jan. 19, 1936, will be fully carried out on our part. Our orders are connected chiefly with the purchase of metal products, machine building, chemical industries and certain other branches of industry. Our general import trade shows a definite, growing tendency. Should technical and financial terms with France be no worse than those with other countries, an increase in orders to France will be possible.

Chasten: Would materialization of the economic plans of the U.S.S.R. permit future importation of the so-called “Paris manufacturers,” namely products of Paris industry, such as fancy articles of leather and silk manufacturers other so-called “semi-luxuries.”

Molotov: We ourselves are now developing such branches of industry, but importation of the so-called Paris manufacturers, within certain limits, are not excluded.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Chasten: Does the Soviet Government think that fulfillment of the Second Five-Year Plan would enable it to considerably reduce internal prices in the nearest future, and to what extent would this reduction be?

Molotov: Yes, it does think so. The Soviet Government is firmly convinced that the fulfillment of the Second Five-Year Plan will insure great reduction in internal prices. I may also add that the Second Five-Year Plan is progressing as successfully as the fulfillment of the First Five-Year Plan. You ask what the extent of this reduction would be? I think that the reduction of internal prices will reach from 10 to 40 per cent.

Chasten: As far as I can understand, this does not mean a reduction in wages but an increase in real wages through the rise of the buying capacity of wages?

Molotov: Quite true.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

Chasten: In connection with the democratization of the constitution—true, not in the Western sense of the word—projects of which were reported, I would like to inquire as to what alterations will be made in the Soviet constitution? In particular, will this mean substitution of the existing pyramid-shaped system of elections of the lower organs by the population, and the higher organs by lower ones, by a system of direct representation? In connection with this, will the federated system of the Soviet Union be also changed, or will the existing republics, national provinces, not be

affected by this constitutional reform?

Molotov: In the work of the commission, which should be completed in the course of the current year, and which is directed by the chairman of this commission, Comrade Stalin, it concerns the realization in the U.S.S.R. of a really universal, really direct, really equal, secret suffrage, in which only those persons deprived of the right to vote by court sentences won’t exercise this right. On the basis of this election right both the local organ of the government and the central organ—representation of the entire people, will be elected. In our country, Socialist economy has created all fields therefor; the foundations of classes are finally undermined, and conditions for classless society are now created. In the new constitution, the remnants of inequality in the election rights of workers and peasants will be eliminated. At the same time, the right to vote will be granted to all groups of the population including also those citizens who formerly belonged to the bourgeois group, but now work in industrial enterprises, collective farms, state and cooperative institutions or as independent craftsmen, etc. A more democratic election system than that which our constitution will not affect the existence of republics and national provinces.

ON “OTHER PARTIES”

Chasten: Do you admit the formation of other parties?

Molotov: This question is not vital to the U.S.S.R. since here we have closely approached complete liquidation of classes struggling against each other, of whose interests parties are representative.

Chasten: It seems to me that other parties could arise without class struggle, as a result of the existence of various tendencies even within the Communist Party itself. As an example of what I mean, I will recall the split of the Russian Social-Democratic Party into the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks. If a party would now arise in such a way, would its existence be permitted by the Soviet government?

Molotov: As to the possibility of a split in our Party, if Monsieur Chasten becomes acquainted with the situation in our Party in recent years, he will be able to ascertain the following facts: Acute struggles have occurred in the Party in its time, and attempts were made to create special factions, leading to the creation of new Parties, but several years have already passed since. The position in this respect is radically changed and the Communist Party is really unified. This can be said now more than any time in the past.

FORCES AGAINST SOVIETS WEAKENED

Chasten: Since the Soviet government has in view to expand the basis of elections admitting the existence of certain opposition, hasn’t it in view also, certain weakening administrative measures, and a certain “weakening of dictatorship?”

Molotov: Our entire internal situation shows that already there is now no necessity for administrative measures which have been previously carried out. However, the Soviet government must be strong and consistent in its struggle against terrorists, destroyers of social property and their associates. Forces opposing the Soviet government are becoming increasingly weaker, but in certain cases, precisely because of this, they cling to extreme measures which demand corresponding counter measures on the part of the Soviet government. However, most important is that the Soviet Gov-

Seeing RED

By Michael Quin

The Book of Old Man Gander

“WATCHFUL WAITING”
Watching with vulture eyes,
Waiting with ready nets;
Watching for openings,
Waiting to harvest debts;
Watching with bombing planes,
Waiting with bayonets.

A UNIFORMED SCHOLAR
A diller, a dollar,
A uniformed scholar;
See now what the jingoes have done.

We sent him to college
For civilized knowledge,
And now he is shooting a gun.

LITTLE TOMMY TROTSKYITE
Little Tommy Trotskyite,
Isn’t he a filthy sight?
He washed his britches
In Hearst’s dirty ditches.

RIDE A HEARST HORSE
Ride a Hearst horse
To Berlin, of course,
To see fascist culture
Parading in force.
Guns in his fingers
And queers on all sides
Hitler thinks pansies
Are better than brides.

HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE
Hey diddle diddle,
We’re hinged in the middle
So we may unbuckle our shoes.
We have joints in our knees
To walk where we please
Or to cross our two legs if we choose.
But ‘twas never intended
Our bones should be bended
To bow down to bankers or Czars,
Nor to beg, kneel or stoop
To a no account group
That does nothing but smoke fat cigars.

ELECTION DAY
Here we go voting, election day,
Election day, election day;
We’ll capture the polls on election day.

On a fine and frosty morning,
We’ll oust the snobs without delay,
We’ll have our say election day,
We’ll sweep the grafting bums away.

On a fine and frosty morning,
And how will we vote election day
To sweep the demagogues away
And give the common man his say
On a fine and frosty morning?
We’ll bite no Democratic bait,
Republicans will not die,
We’ll vote the Farmer-Labor slate,
On a fine and frosty morning.

IF ALL THE WORKERS
If all the wages were one wage,
What a huge wage that would be.
And if all the factories were one factory,
What a giant factory that would be.
And if all the owners were one owner,
What a useless snob he would be.
And if all the workers were one worker,
What a great worker that would be.
And if the great worker
Let the useless snob
Close the giant factory
And cut his huge wage,
What a damned fool he would be.

BOBBY SHAFTOE
Bobby Shaftoe went to sea
While a hurricane was blowing
Free;
A loyal union man was he,
With courage and endurance.
The “IOWA” was blown around
And Bobby’s icy corpse was found
Washed ashore, dead and drowned;
But the owners had insurance.

ernment now leans on the widest support of the workers and employees in the towns, and peasants in the villages, and the reform of our constitution introducing the maximum democracy testifies to the firm certainty of the Soviet government of this support.

Chasten: Does the projected reform of the constitution provide for the introduction of what we call the responsible ministry?

Molotov: As you are aware, Council of People’s Commissars is an elected organ, fully responsible to the Central Executive Committee. After the reform of our constitution, our government will, as previously, be elected and fully responsible to the people’s representatives of the U.S.S.R. elected on the basis of a universal, direct, secret and equal election right

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