

A. F. OF L. ORGANIZING L A RUBBER WORKERS

AN APPEAL TO ALL READERS OF THE WESTERN WORKER

By Dist. Committee

Comrades: Critical days are ahead. The twin monsters of War and Fascism are menacing the lives and liberties of the working class.

Employer-sponsored vigilante gangs are threatening the trade union movement. The workers and farmers need unity; they need a Farmer-Labor Party to combat reaction.

Farmer-Laborites MOVING TO LEFT Mass Party Needed

The drive for \$7500 must be completed by April 1st. If this drive is successful, the Western Worker will be enlarged to eight pages.

From April 1st on, we are launching a Circulation Drive with the aim of doubling the circulation by the end of the year.

In preparation for May Day, Labor's international holiday, the Western Worker will get out a special edition of 100,000.

We appeal to all readers of the Western Worker, to give your full support to the financial and circulation drive of YOUR paper.

Join the Communist Party! District Committee, Dist. No. 13, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Soviet Democracy Debate Subject; Strong Triumphs

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Before an audience of 5000 gathered in Dreamland Auditorium last night, Anna Louise Strong, noted author of books and pamphlets about the Soviet Union and China, former editor of a Seattle labor paper and associate editor of the Moscow Daily News at present, overwhelmed Lieut. Commander S. F. Bryant, U. S. Navy, retired, in a debate entitled, "Is Russia Democratic?"

Dr. Strong, from her own experience, forcibly proved that the Soviet Union, with a larger percentage of voters than any other country and with full participation of workers and collective farmers in administration and improvement of their collectively-owned property, is the most advanced democracy in history.

FISH CANNERY STRIKERS WIN COURT BATTLE

CONVICTION ON DISTURBING PEACE CHARGE IS REVERSED

Victory for Labor

WERE MEMBERS OF UNION WHOSE CHARTER GREEN HAD REVOKED

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Wide mass support won a victory for labor's right to organize, strike, and picket here today, when the Appellate Department of the Superior Court reversed a conviction of five Mexican women, members of the Fish Cannery Workers' Union of San Pedro, on "disturbing the peace" charges.

Attorney J. Allen Frankel appealed the Municipal Court conviction on the grounds of error in refusing to permit evidence as to the actual existence of a strike at a time of the alleged offense, and that they had previously worked in the Coast Fish Cannery and were on strike at the time.

The five workers have been out on \$250 bail each since their conviction. The case will now be remanded to the Municipal Court, but a possibility exists that it will not be brought up for retrial.

The five workers are: Mrs. Jesus Cervantes, Mrs. Jesus Diaz, Concha Cantu, Juanita Caracoza, and Ruby Mendoza.

They were members of the original Fish Cannery Workers' Union, whose American Federation of Labor charter was arbitrarily removed by J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, acting for William Green, on the grounds that Jack Moore, business manager of the union, "is a Communist."

Subsequently, Buzzell set up another local of the union in the same plant where the workers were on strike, taking in strike-breakers!

However, the old union, which was 100 per cent behind Moore because he had built up the union from less than 100 to 1500 members, dissolved and the majority of its members entered the new chartered union.

At the trial of the five workers, members of the same Union local testified against them!

ROLE OF THE Communist Party IS EXPLAINED

In the momentous struggles for existence and for maintenance of our civil rights, that impend in Los Angeles County, the Communist Party pledges unalterable support and loyalty to the best interests of the workers, farmers, and middle class.

A strong Communist Party means strong trade unions organized to protect the living standards of the workers in industry, means a determined drive to organize the yet unorganized workers.

The building of a mighty United Front in the form of a Farmer-Labor Party, to smash reaction, fascism and war and to win the vital day-to-day demands of the people of California, will be made increasingly possible with a mass Communist Party.

The workers, farmers, and middle class people of Los Angeles County need the Communist Party; the Communist Party needs the most militant, most loyal fighters against capitalist aggression, to advance still further the fight for day-to-day demands for a workers and farmers' government, a Soviet America.

Join the Communist Party! John Leech, Organizer, Los Angeles Section, District 13

224 So. Spring street, Room 409, Los Angeles, Calif.

BROWDER'S RADIO TALK Order In Quantity PRINTED ON LEAFLETS

The speech of Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., which was suppressed on the West Coast last week is now available for wide distribution. In an attractively prepared leaflet—the speech can be secured for \$1.25 a thousand.

All units, sections—send in your orders at once—direct to Los Angeles—224 South Spring street, Room 410. Let us answer the actions of the Hearsts behind the suppression of the speech with a well organized systematic distribution of leaflets.

WE ARE READY TO KICK PEOPLE OFF RELIEF PROJECTS TO HELP GROWERS, SAYS M'LAUGHLIN

FORCED LABOR

"We are ready," McLaughlin said, "to kick people off relief projects upon the demand of agricultural growers. We will close down the projects if necessary, and the workers will not get back on relief so long as there is farm work available."

Wages, working conditions and hours will not be considered in releasing workers for farm work, McLaughlin said. Asked if he knew farm wages were beneath relief standards, McLaughlin answered that this was true, "unfortunately true."

STARVATION WAGE

In speaking before a meeting of growers called by the State Chamber of Commerce, he said: "It is understood that the relief minimum for a family of five is \$48 a month. Farm wages should not be lower than this. But," he apologized, "I AM NOT MAKING THIS DEMAND."

Farm wages in many instances are lower than \$48 a month, but this will not deter the government in dropping people from relief. Nor will strikes. Even though strike conditions exist in the farm fields workers will be dropped

from relief and forced by starvation to take the jobs.

This placing of the government in a scab-herding position was further emphasized when state relief officials announced "government feeding of farm strikers is a thing of the past."

VIOLATES PLEDGE

The action of McLaughlin violates the solemn pledge of the Roosevelt administration that starvation will not be used as a club to beat down living standards, that no worker will be forced to accept a job by having his relief stopped.

Trade unionists and liberals were quick to see the danger in the forced labor program, which was first formulated by the State Chamber of Commerce. Rank and filers saw in it an attack on employed as well as unemployed, and a logical first step in union-busting that has as its final aim the smashing of the Maritime Federation. Sponsors of the program, although growers and owners of farm lands, are also bankers, shippers and packers. Representatives of Transamerica Corp. are said to be guiding the attack.

Industrial Union Organizer Finds Men Eager to Sign up

Two Locals Already In Goodrich and U. S. Plants

By John Broman.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—Forward with the drive to organize the unorganized workers of Los Angeles!

Under the militant banner of the United Rubber Workers' Union, which is even now leading a stirring strike struggle in Akron, Ohio, four thousand rubber workers of Los Angeles are being approached by George J. Roberts, international organizer of the union.

Interviewed yesterday by a Western Worker representative at the union office, 952 Atlantic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Roberts stated that the organization of local workers into the union is progressing very favorably and that he would be in town indefinitely.

"We already have two fine locals in the U. S. and Goodrich plants," Roberts said, "and sentiment in the other two plants, Goodyear and Firestone, is strong for organization."

"Hardly a night has gone by since I arrived here two or three weeks ago from Akron, that I

factories. In the U. S. and Goodrich plants, I am meeting with workers from the departments to set up union representatives in all departments for all four shifts."

SPEED-UP

The departments include tire-building, calendar room, mill room, stock preparation room, and tube room.

"We've got a pretty fine union back in Akron," said Roberts, with a justifiable gleam of pride in his eyes. He related the successes obtained in the "sit-down" strikes held in the Akron rubber factories, and the militant solidarity of the workers who are now on strike in the Goodyear factory there.

Asked if the local Goodyear plants were speeding up production in an effort to make up for halted production in the Akron plants, Roberts replied:

"Yes, they've increased the hours from six to seven and eight hours, with the idea of making an eight-hour day standard. Pay is 50 cents to \$1 an hour, compared with 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour in Akron, where we have been able to hold the six-hour day. However, the local Goodyear plant can't begin to make up the production of the Akron factory, where we are on strike."

A strong sentiment for union organization exists among the 1500 Goodyear workers here, said Roberts, as well as among the other 2500 rubber workers in the U. S., Goodrich, and Firestone plants.

NEED EDUCATION

"Workers need education here, just as they needed it—and still need it—in Akron. Some of the workers in Akron just sort of slip back when there's no struggle going on, but the minute anything pops, they're right there with the union."

"They haven't gotten the union tradition into them altogether yet, but they're learning it fast."

Roberts spoke enthusiastically of the militant strike of 3000 WPA workers on the Slauson-La Brea storm drain project last Monday under leadership of the Public Works and Unemployed Union.

"Any group of workers that has the guts to stick together and fight for their needs and demands, I'm with one hundred per cent," he said.

RUBBER WORKERS' PICKET LINE



The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. has often boasted the durability of its products. But it has never advertised the tire's ability to stand up to the elements. Goodyear is maintaining their picket line in zero weather. They have erected tarpaulin shelters like this one to stave off the icy winds.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC WORKS AND UNEMPLOYED UNION TO BE GIVEN AFL CHARTER SOON

Will Be Taken In Under International of Hodcarriers and Common Laborers

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Organization of the unemployed and WPA workers into the American Federation of Labor, was seen here today as a probable result of the regular meeting last Friday night of the Central Labor Council.

Debate on a resolution demanding that the WPA reinstate 39 workers fired from the Slauson Avenue Storm Drain Project for doing organizational work for the Public Works and Unemployed Union, climaxed when a delegate from the Building Trades Council stated:

"The PWUU will be part of the American Federation of Labor pretty soon, and then we'll be in a better position to fight on this issue."

"Yes," stated Secretary J. W. Buzzell, "The charter from the International Union of Hodcarriers and Common Laborers is on its way here now."

As a result of the resolution, which was introduced by a Painters' Union local, was referred to the executive committee of the Central Labor Council, with power to act.

The 39 WPA workers were fired by direct orders of Col. Donald H. Connolly, county WPA administrator, the day following a successful strike on the project under the leadership of the PWUU job committee.

All major demands were won by the strike (on March 2nd) of 3000 workers, including the right to organize without intimidation of workers on the job, elimination of the 8-hour day and establishment of the 6-hour day and 5-day week, and cancellation of a ruling which caused a worker to forfeit a day's pay if he were half an hour late on the job.

DOUBLE-CROSS

After assurance by Project Supervisor W. D. Lomax that the job committee of six would in no way be discriminated against, Goldsby, PWUU leader, was fired the following day by another WPA official, Ryan, for "refusal to go to U. S. Engineering De-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

GERMAN PLAN OF CONQUEST NOW EXPOSED

RHINE OCCUPATION FIRST STEP IN GERMANY'S TANAKA PLAN

War In 1937 Or 1939

NEW DIVISION OF EUROPE WORKED OUT TO THE LAST DETAIL

BULLETIN

The French Senate has ratified the Franco-Soviet pact by a vote of 233 to 52, thus answering the war provocations of Hitler with a proclamation of unshaken confidence in the friendship of two great peoples.

The following report written by an outstanding labor journalist directly cut of Berlin reveals a German plan of imperialist expansion which may be compared with Japan's Tanaka plan of conquest in the Orient. It throws a clear light on the present German maneuvers and indicates that although war may not be looked for immediately, the Nazi occupation of the Rhine may be viewed as one of the most dangerous steps in that direction.

By Pierre Van Paasen.

MUNICH, Germany. (FP)—Nazi Germany's re-occupation of the demilitarized Rhineland, bringing jittery Europe again to the brink of war, takes on added significance against the sensational details of the Goering plan for the military destruction of half of Europe.

The general lines of this Goering plan have become known through the revelations of the Dutch government, which has notified London and Paris of the existence of 17 new military airdromes on the German-Holland borders and 51 labor camps whose occupants—87,000 men in all—are working in two shifts laying down autostradas of concrete, five feet thick, heavy enough to support monster tanks and siege artillery of the Big Bertha type.

SURPRISE ATTACK

Goering's plan calls for a terrific aerial attack on England without warning or a declaration of war as a signal for the opening of hostilities in the Second (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Goodyear Strikers Reject Settlement Offered By Bosses

AKRON, O., March 12.—Striking Goodyear Rubber Company employes have rejected peace proposals of the company, it was reported here yesterday.

Rejection came after the strikers, members of the United Rubber Workers of America—an industrial union—had voted full confidence in their negotiating committee.

Negotiations with the management had been carried on behind closed doors for several days previous to the rejection. Meanwhile strikers had voted to remove picket shanties along the street and had replaced them with parked autos and trucks.

Almost all unions in the city have voted to back the Summit County Central Labor Union for a general strike in case violence is used against the Goodyear strikers.

Approximately 14,000 workers are out.

The strike of the union milk wagon drivers continued solid in spite of lock-out efforts on the part of the employers. (For further Akron details see Page 4.)

April 1st all funds must be collected and sent to the Western Worker.

From April 1st on, we are launching a Circulation Drive with the aim of doubling the circulation by the end of the year. Our immediate objective is to get 2000 new readers by June 1st. Two thousand new maritime workers, oil workers, rubber workers, agricultural workers, unemployed workers, and farmers, who will be reading the Western Worker and learning how to be fighters in the labor movement in the struggle

Probably the most significant of the Farmer-Labor Party movements is in Minnesota. Here, despite numerous attempts to discredit and disrupt the movement, it is growing rapidly. At Minneapolis on March 9, at a convention of the Farmer-Labor Association of St. Louis County, a resolution was adopted calling upon the State Convention, soon to meet, to participate in launching a national Farmer-Labor ticket in 1936.

LEFTWARD TREND

At the Hennipen County Farmer-Labor Party Convention in Min-

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SPEED-UP

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The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. has often boasted the enduring qualities of its products. But it has never advertised the endurance of its workers, which is even more remarkable. Here are the Goodyear strikers in Akron, Ohio, vigorously maintaining their picket line in zero weather. They have erected tarpaulin shelters like this one to stave off the icy winds.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC WORKS AND UNEMPLOYED UNION TO

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By Pierre Van Paasen,
Federated Press.

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The Socialist Party Leadership Blocking the United Front

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE RANK AND FILE SOCIALISTS ON THE URGENCY OF ACHIEVING UNITY

The District Committee of the Communist Party, District No. 13, Replies to the Charges of Socialist Leaders

(Statement by District Committee, Communist Party.)

The new State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, elected at its recent State Convention, rejected the appeal of the Communist Party to discuss the question of the united front in the coming elections and the building of a Farmer-Labor Party. This action, coming after the Socialists at their State Convention adopted a resolution in favor of a Farmer-Labor Party, shows that after taking one step forward, the Socialist leaders are taking two steps backward.

In our appeal to the Socialist Party, we pointed out the dangerous growth of reaction in California, the growing attacks of the reactionary forces of this state on the labor movement and on the democratic rights of the people, and the menace of fascism and war, which is especially acute on the Pacific Coast. This requires the unity of all labor and progressive forces in the defense of our common interests, regardless of any political differences that exist among us. We said:

"The united front of the Socialist and Communist parties would go a long way far beyond our immediate circle of members and sympathizers, to unify the whole labor movement in the defense of its economic and political interests."

WILD ACCUSATIONS

In rejecting this appeal, the Socialist State Executive Committee replied in a letter which uses practically the same old arguments which the right-wing Old Guard Socialist leaders use to fight against the united front. With one difference, however. The leaders of the Socialist militants, in their anxiety to show how far to the left they have gone, now accuse the Communists of being "opportunistic" and "counter-revolutionary," and "catering to non-working class and potentially fascist movements." We doubt very much that the rank and file of the Socialist Party membership who have fought side by side with Communists on picket-lines, in anti-fascist activities, and in the trade unions, will agree with such reckless statements.

What is "opportunistic" or "counter-revolutionary" about the Communists' consistent struggle for the united front against fascist reaction and war? Whom do the Socialist leaders mean by the "non-working class and potentially fascist movements" that the Communists "cater" to? Do they mean the disoriented masses that may be misled for the moment by the demagogic propaganda of fascist-minded leaders of the type of Coughlin and Long? Do they mean, perhaps, the leftward moving followers of the Epic and Townsend movement? Do they oppose the winning of those masses for the united front struggle against fascism? Do they deny the need of winning middle-class allies to the working class, in order to prevent the middle class from being misled into the camp of fascism? If they do, they are contradicting the decisions of their own state convention, which spoke about the need of winning "valuable allies" for a Farmer-Labor Party among middle-class, liberal and progressive groups.

LAME ARGUMENTS

We are very much disappointed that the Socialist militants who are now in the state leadership, should stand in the way of building the united front with such sorry and lame arguments, borrowed partly from the Socialist Old Guard, and partly from the arsenal of the Trotskyites, who are now trying to enter the Socialist Party in order to disrupt and destroy all moves toward working class unity. The letter of the Socialist Party accuses the Communists of insincerity, bad faith, and disruption. We challenge those charges. We are ready to publicly debate the issue of the united front with the Socialists.

We do not believe that the Socialists who have worked with Communists in local united front actions in various localities can deny that the Communists have played a constructive, progressive role in the labor movement, in defense of labor and civil rights, organizing the unorganized, building the trade unions, for industrial unionism, for the building of a

Farmer-Labor party. We would like to know what the Socialist rank and file thinks of their party leaders going on record for a Farmer-Labor Party, and then refusing to take any practical steps for its realization.

THE WORK GOES ON

For our part, we will continue our efforts to develop the united front with the locals of the Socialist Party and with its state organization. The test of sincerity is in deeds, not words. It is not we who are on trial; it is those who hold back the united front, in this critical period, by refusing to take any steps which will assure the joint action of Socialists, Communists, and all anti-fascist forces in the labor movement. We hope that the Socialist membership will not wait, and hold back, as their leaders are doing, until it is too late to beat back fascist reaction. Let us build the united front in every locality. Let us have united May Day demonstrations, initiated jointly by the Socialist and Communist parties. Let us lay the basis in every city and town for united action in the coming elections, for the building of a Farmer-Labor party in California.

Injunction Plea Of Progressives Denied By Court

SAN DIEGO COURT ACTION GIVES LITTLE RESULTS BEFORE JUDGE HAINES

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 10.—The motion to grant a temporary injunction preventing Joseph Casey, reactionary union-smasher, from interfering with the seating of officers and delegates of the Federated Trades and Labor Council here, was denied by Judge Haines of the Superior Court. At the same time, Judge Haines denied a motion by Casey's lawyers to strike out the whole complaint. Later the Judge also denied a demurrer made by the Casey reactionary forces. The defendants (Casey & Co.) have been given ten days to file an answer. The case for a permanent injunction will be rushed to trial immediately after the filing of the answer.

The much delayed trial got under way at 10:00 this morning. The attorneys for Casey struck their first blow against the progressive forces, who brought the trial, by moving that the whole case be thrown out of court on the grounds that the petition for the injunction was not signed correctly. After an hour of debate, Judge Charles Haines denied this motion. Determined to throw every obstacle in the way of a trial, where the actions of Casey would be exposed, his attorneys asked for a demurrer on the grounds that, a) The elected officials of the Federated Trades Council, who had been ousted by the dictatorial Casey, could have appealed within the A. F. of L. and b) The progressives had no right to sue, as they weren't a corporated body. After these arguments had been blasted by the attorneys for the progressives, Judge Haines denied the motion of the Casey forces.

However, when it came to the main point, that of granting a temporary injunction, Judge Haines denied the motion on the grounds that there was no emergency. After Casey's attorneys file their answer to the manifold charges against him, the case will be given a trial, probably in less than two weeks.

Nazis Plan War of Conquest

Goering Plan Complete to the Last Murderous Detail

(Continued from Page 1)

World War, compared to which the war of 1914-1918 will be mere child's play.

Goering and the German general staff are convinced they must fight France, Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and the Soviet Union simultaneously when the hour comes to "conquer land for the German plow in the East." To gain Poland for an ally, Goering has promised the rulers of that country the whole of Lithuania and the non-German part of Czechoslovakia in the new division of Europe which the general staff has worked out to the slightest detail. It is confidently figured in Berlin that Japan will not hesitate to take advantage of a war in Europe, as she has always done, and take as much of Soviet Siberia as she likes.

WAR WHEN?

When will the war begin? Goering and the general staff think they can win alone with the material that will be on hand in the spring of 1939, although Hitler and Goering would like to start much earlier, namely in the spring of 1937, if Poland can be persuaded to join. The worse the economic situation grows in Germany, the quicker they must start.

Seven of the Frisian Is. on the north coast of Holland, which belong to Germany, have been turned into masses of steel and concrete with underground air-dromes big enough to harbor a fleet of 5000 giant bombing machines and scout planes. Other air-dromes have been built at Wesermunde and Wilhelmshaven in the same neighborhood.

AERIAL MENACE

England is placed before the choice: either remain neutral in the coming conflict or face the destruction by air of London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, Aberdeen. The German claim to air superiority is so overwhelming that they can wipe out the lives of millions of human beings in half an hour's time by gas, high-explosive and incendiary bombs.

At the same time a German army will swing through Holland with the Calais and channel ports as objective. The Germans intend to come through Holland and not first through Belgium, because the latter country has since the last war built a chain of powerful forts. Another German army supported by the Polish forces will crush Czechoslovakia. In 10 days it is figured in Berlin, the resistance of the Czechoslovak army will be broken. The main eastern armies of the German and Polish allies will then march south against Rumania. Their objective is Odessa on the Black sea, chief southern port of the Soviet Union.

SOVIET CITIES

A German aerial fleet will simultaneously destroy Leningrad and Kronstadt. This bombing armada will start out from Finland, a country that is prepared to join the Germano-Polish allies. The Germans and Japanese have built air-dromes in Finland. Finland is to be given Soviet Karelia in return for that precious help.

The great attack upon the Soviet Union will come from two points. One German-Polish army will march through Lithuania and another through Rumania. Neither of these two countries is expected to offer much of a resistance. As the armies occupy the Ukraine, Russia's great granary and industrial center, a force will be detached to occupy Moscow, where Cyril Romanoff will be put on the throne. Russia will then become a sort of German Manchukuo.

After the war, peace will reign on earth, the peace of the graveyard. The Fascist jackboot will be the symbol of a universal slave-state. Such is the Goering plan. Coldly, scientifically, brutally, Goering is planning to destroy millions upon millions of lives. There is nothing in the world that can bring the Nazi rulers from this plan. Their very existence is staked on that war. For without a war the Nazi regime is bound to crack under the economic strain.

Have you donated to the \$7,500 Western Worker Sustaining Fund? Do it today.

FASCISM ON THE MARCH



Here is an uncensored photograph snapped during Fascist Italy's "civilization" conquest in Ethiopia. It shows grinning Gen. Graziani, leader of Il Duce's Southern forces, being carried on the backs of native soldiers. Compare the facial expressions.

COMMON PEOPLE SEE NEED OF A MASS FARMER-LABOR PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

A bit further East, in Detroit, Farmer-Labor clubs are springing up like mushrooms. At Madison County, Ill.—and important coal mining center—a committee has been elected to build a local Farmer-Labor Party movement. Communists and Socialists united for the express purpose of building the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

STOPPED SALES TAX

In Maryland united front committees representing scores of independent organizations aroused and led such a storm of protest that the proposed sales tax, with the burden falling heaviest upon the common people, was shelved indefinitely. The head of the State Federation of Labor was a prominent speaker at a Baltimore protest meeting.

The American Newspaper Guild, as its president, Heywood Brown, announced recently, has come out nationally in favor of the Farmer-Labor Party. At Philadelphia recently, more than a score of trade unions endorsed a call for a Labor Party conference to be held March 15. At Chicago thousands cheered Francis Gorman, United Textile Workers official, when he called for independent political action.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, the call went out for a Farmer-Labor Conference comprising all of the western part of the state. The call was initiated by the trade union movement.

PRESS IS SILENT

This rather breathless summary of recent developments in the Farmer-Labor Party movement shows that the people of the United States increasingly are becoming "ripe" for such a party. Hardly any of these incidents were reported in the daily capitalist press which gives inches and yards of publicity to the American Liberty League, the New Deal and the Republican Party. That this silence is a conspiracy there can be no doubt.

But the common people are becoming rather tired of promises which turn into open strike-breaking and increased attacks upon their standards of living. What will be the program of the Farmer-Labor Party at the time it becomes a national force? Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in his book "What Is Communism" has outlined some of the points which such a party must incorporate into its platform. These points represent the needs of the common people today—the workers, farmers, youth, white collar workers and professionals. Here is the platform:

1. Higher wages. The 6-hour day, 30-hour week, without reduction in weekly earnings.
2. The right to organize. Full recognition of collective bargaining through unions of the workers' choice, and the outlawing of company unions.
3. Adequate relief to the unem-

ployed workers and toiling farmers. Genuine unemployment and social insurance. Old-age pensions. Funds to be secured by taxation of high incomes and fortunes.

4. A program of public works that will be of lasting social benefit to the masses. Union wages on all public works. Public control, by unions, unemployed organizations and farmers' organizations, of the funds and direction of public works projects.

5. The opening of all closed factories by the government to supply jobs to the unemployed at union wages.

6. Against sales taxes, high utility rates and high monopoly prices. For taxation of the rich and lightening the heavy burden of taxes upon the workers, farmers, middle classes and professionals.

7. Immediate full payment of the bonus to the veterans through taxation of high incomes and fortunes.

8. Relief to impoverished farmers. Against evictions and foreclosures and for government loans without interest to poor and needy farmers. Cancellations of the debts of the toiling farmers. For a policy of satisfactory prices to the farmers and toiling populations of the cities at the expense of the monopolies, banks and speculators. Land for the sharecroppers and small tenant farmers.

9. Full support for the program of demands of the American Youth Congress.

10. Full civic rights for the Negroes, especially in the South. Abolition of the jim-crow system and all forms of discrimination. The death penalty for lynchers. Full support of the National Negro Congress.

11. For the preservation of all democratic liberties. Unrestricted civic and workers' rights. For the abolition of the power of the Supreme Court to invalidate social legislation. For the right of the masses to initiate legislation by referendum and to recall officials who betray the trust of the masses.

12. For the elimination and punishment of corruption in government.

13. Outlawing the use of professional strikebreakers, vigilantes, police National Guard and Federal troops against the struggles of toilers, for betterment of their conditions.

14. For a genuine and consistent peace policy. Against imperialist exploitation of colonial peoples, and imperialist war. Against armaments and militarism. Against the fascist war instigators everywhere. Collaboration with all forces fighting for peace.

15. For protection of the interests and rights of toiling women. Against all reactionary and fascist attempts to disqualify women from full participation in the economic and political life of the country.

WALK-OUT IS PLANNED AND CLEVERLY EXECUTED

ORGANIZED LABOR WINS A STRIKE IN EUREKA

FUNDS ORDERED GIVEN BACK TO SAILORS' UNION

I. S. U. INJUNCTION IS DIS-SOLVED ON ORDER OF SUPERIOR COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—All funds belonging to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and tied up through an injunction obtained by international officials of the I. S. U. some time ago, were ordered released today by Superior Judge Shortall.

Approximately \$5000 is involved. The money had been held for more than a month as part of a charter revoking campaign carried on by the reactionary I. S. U. officials in the East. Release of the money is a smashing victory for the Sailors' Union which is fighting now to regain its charter in the international organization.

At Chicago the Executive Board of the I. S. U. is meeting, according to spokesmen, to "discuss important matters." Whether or not the demand of the Sailors' Union for reinstatement is to be taken up was left in doubt.

FEDERATION FORMED

In attendance at the Chicago meeting are Paul Scharrnberg and Clyde Deal reactionary head of the Ferryboatmen's Union here.

Two ships are tied up, one in Seattle and another at San Pedro, as longshoremen sought to bring the size of sling loads down to weights within bounds of safety. Dock workers seek a uniform agreement regarding sling loads.

At New Orleans the formation of the Gulf Maritime Federation was announced, with Gilbert Mers, member of the Corpus Christi longshore local, chosen as first president. More than 50 accredited delegates attended the New Orleans Federation convention.

International Longshoremen members in the Gulf, it is reported, have moved to impeach International President Joseph P. Ryan because of his continued anti-union activities.

Council Endorses Jobless Insurance Bill; C. S. Meeting

RICHMOND, Calif., Mar. 9.—Three delegates to the Criminal Syndicalism Conference in Oakland were elected at the meeting of the Lab. Council here on Mar. 4. Opposing the move were several reactionary delegates. One from the Machinists' Union though the Criminal Syndicalism law applied only to Communists and couldn't see why the council should bother about it.

A standing vote was taken and all but four delegates voted to support the Conference.

When a letter asking endorsement of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill was read, the same delegates expressed opposition. A standing vote carried the endorsement.

REFUSES "HONOR"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 9.—Dudley Nichols, adaptor of "The Informer," has rejected the award granted him by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences because the academy is "a company union of the producers."

Nichols is a founder of the Screen Writers' Guild, union of 1000 writers here. Victor McLaglen, actor in the same picture, accepted his award. He is sponsor of the strike-breaking fascist "Light Horse Troop," cavalry organized for use in "disasters and to combat subversive influences."

CHEER LABOR PARTY

PHILADELPHIA.—A proposal for the organization of a nationwide Farmer-Labor Party was cheered here last week by 1500 textile workers. Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, made the proposal at a mass meeting held to rally support for the textile bill introduced in Congress recently.

L. A. Relief Head Rules Out Organization

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 10.—Constitutional rights of WPA workers lie buried in an official bulletin issued by Col. Donald H. Connolly, County WPA administrator, here yesterday:

"The works program has been provided to give employment to persons from the relief rolls. In return, it is expected that all workers will give their entire time and services to the government during the hours of employment.

"Organizational activities during the hours of employment are not part of the service due the government and these activities will not be permitted on the project. Violation of these instructions will be grounds for dismissal."

Los Angeles PWUU May Be Granted A. F. of L. Charter

(Continued from Page 1)

partment (war preparation) project.

A grievance committee of 175 was immediately formed to protest this violation of the strike settlement agreement, marching to Ryan's shack. There they were met by four to six automobiles of uniformed police, equipped with tear gas bombs and shot guns.

"Thirty-nine of the committee were then fired by Ryan, their dismissal slips reading, 'instigator of strike,' 'for proceeding with mob to Project Engineer's office,' and 'proceeding with mob to Project Engineer's office without permission.'"

Five members of the job committee, together with Duke Galloway, worker identified in no way with either job committee or protest committee but singled out as an "instigator," were arrested and taken to the Wilshire Police station where they were questioned for two hours before being released.

Police told Galloway that he would be put back on the job, "if you promise to behave yourself." Galloway didn't promise.

POLICE THREATS

The other five were told not to go near the job even for their paychecks.

"The blame rests upon the traffic guard system, the only project where this system is used," said Pat Calahan, PWUU county organizer. Traffic guards are to be found around the time shacks and toilets. Whenever a man is called, usually two traffic guards escort him.

While old men and Class B workers are forced to use pick and shovel, and are on the dump, the traffic guards are almost exclusively young, strong, husky men.

The workers state the causes of trouble on this job are: 1) use of traffic guards as stool-pigeons, and 2) slave-driving tactics of City Superintendent Myers and Project Engineer Ryan.

The Coordinating Committee for American Standards of Living, a united front embracing some 120 organizations including 25 American Federation of Labor unions, is taking up the issue of this violation of constitutional rights and is rallying mass pressure to get these 39 workers back on the project.

At the present time these workers are entirely without means of support. A collection of \$53 was taken up by the Utopian Society as aid for the destitute families of these men.

SUPPORT LEWIS

ELLWOOD CITY, Pa.—(UNS)—Declaring that it is impossible to organize the unorganized steel workers except on an industrial basis, Ellwood Lodge 205 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has gone on record unanimously to support the Committee for Industrial Organization in its effort to build the A. F. of L. into a nationwide movement of many millions of workers.

EUREKA, Calif., Mar. 6.—Although the Eureka Woolen Mills has not yet resumed operations, reports from the local union of Textile Workers indicate the management has agreed to grant recognition of seniority rights when the plant opens again.

With this understanding, the textile workers voted to call off their strike and to remove the firm from the "unfair" list. However, the union is holding itself in readiness for any last minute trickery on the part of the employers.

The strike was called on January 13, after lengthy attempts at peaceful negotiations had failed. The workers sought seniority rights but were ignored—completely. In the dry finish department flagrant discrimination and favoritism were practiced openly. Two women from Oregon, reported as friends of the bosses, were kept working while older and more experienced hands were laid off during the slack period.

STRIKE SOLID

The members of the union saw plainly that unless they took action the union would be rendered ineffective and finally might be split asunder. The strike demands were solely for seniority rights. No increase in wages or other grievances were involved. The day of the strike 140 walked out, leaving eight scabs in the mill. These were sent home and the plant closed. A bulletin issued by the union described the strike in the following words:

"The strike was called for 3 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock sharp every union worker left the machine and the way they made for the door, one might have thought some cash prize had been offered for the first one out."

Supporting the contentions that the management sought to break the union is the fact that similar tactics were used at plants of the same company in Washington and Oregon. Apparently the reported financial reorganization and the incidental shut-down during the slack period had been planned.

START RUMORS

By circulating rumors, given credence in the local anti-labor newspapers, to the effect that high production costs and "unreasonable" demands of the union further operations, the mill owners opened their attack. Probably they thought the union would collapse and that when they finally reopened, there would be no union to protest wage-cuts or other unfair practices.

Under the capable leadership of Dave Craig, progressive president of the local union Textile Workers, the entire membership was rallied for a fight to the finish. Maneuvers of the mill owners were carefully analyzed and tactics were planned in advance. A well organized picket line was established; a strike headquarters and relief kitchen were opened, and a vigorous publicity campaign was launched to acquaint the public with the facts.

The tide of public opinion swung so completely to the side of the workers that the mill management had to halt abruptly the union smashing plan. In order to save face the employers announced their willingness to negotiate a settlement. The effectiveness of the union's tactics can be seen in the decision of the mill to capitulate, weeks before the completion of "financial reorganization" and the scheduled re-opening of the mill.

HEALTHY EFFECT

The successful conclusion of the strike no doubt will have a healthy reflection in the other trade union locals of Humboldt County; many of whom already had admired the strikers and had rendered financial assistance. This being the only victory for local organized labor in recent years, it should be the forerunner of a progressive and militant movement within the local trade-union movement as a whole.

JOBLESS YOUTH LOCAL

LOS ANGELES, March 10.—The Public Works and Unemployed Union announces the formation of a youth local, which is in the hands of Mel Oster and a committee of five. For further information inquire at Room 307, 257 South Spring street.

A Dynasty Fades Out

The Passing of the Old Time San Quentin Rulers

INTRODUCTION

This is the third of a series of articles written exclusively for the Western Worker by a man just released from San Quentin penitentiary.

A DYNASTY FADES AWAY

To understand the events in their proper perspective we must move back a few years and examine the life and background of the guards and officials who previously controlled San Quentin prison. For a number of years not only the prison, but the entire political apparatus of the state was in the hands of one man. He was the late Charles L. Neumiller of Stockton, Calif. He was the majority stockholder of the Caterpillar Tractor Corporation, a banker of ability, heavy investor in Transamerica, Bancamerica, U. S. Steel and many other gilt-edge securities.

For a number of years he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. But for a longer number of years he was president of the State Board of Prison Directors. In this last capacity he passed over more than a million years of "time" to convicts within the walls of San Quentin and Folsom.

STOCKTON CHARLIE

It was often said of "Stockton Charlie" (as the convicts called him) that if he coughed while a convict was in the Board room it meant plenty of time.

Most convicts entered the Board room and looked at him while they spoke. The other Board members didn't count. You have only to look at the pictures in the book "The Ruling Class" to get an idea of what Charlie was like. He was a typical picture of the average capitalist.

MOSCOW GOLD

The tractor Company earned the reputation of being the only company to pay dividends during one of the blackest periods of the present crisis. How? He obtained a large order from the Soviet Union. They needed the tractors, he was willing to extend them credit. Business is business.

His prison policy was not humane, but at the same time it was not brutal. He backed up the guards to a certain point—then he came down on them hard. He seldom entered the prison yard; his business was in the Board room and any convicts that wrote to him at his office in Stockton were wasting their time. But for all his faults (and he had a million) he knew convicts and he knew how to handle a prison. His word was absolute law, if you didn't like what he did—get the hell out.

Below Neumiller were the various wardens who flitted in and out during his long stay. It is claimed that Charlie placed little faith in any of the wardens he selected, usually putting in some political big-shot who had lots of patronage; but handling the prison directly through the two captains—of the yard and guard.

RAN THE WORKS

By this method he created a system which reached into the farthest corners of the two prisons and kept the whole works "in line." He looked about for men on the guard force who could keep the prison quiet and he placed them in positions that he thought fitted them. When it came to the prison he broked no interference from the governor or the legislative bodies. It is very hard to say anything good about a man who "threw the book" (gave them life) at more convicts than any single man of his time. But Charlie knew his two prisons, he understood convicts, he watched his favored guards and if one got out of line he promptly fired him. He had so many connections that he was kept going continually. How he got around to so many places was a puzzle to many, but it is known he wore a path between Stockton and the two prisons.

Since the captain of the guard handles only guards, while the captain having the yard handles both convicts and guards, the latter was always a "Neumiller man." His "Number 1 man" during the

No. 31921



TOM MOONEY, San Quentin's most famous political prisoner.

major portion of his regime was John C. Carpenter who died in 1932. The convicts called him (not to his face) "Johnny Handlebars," for he had a bigot that was a beauty!

FINK SYSTEM

When he died he had completed twenty-nine years of service in the prison. During that period he had personally handled more criminals than any man alive and if he didn't know convicts frontwards, backwards, and sideways, then no one did. He maintained at all times a marvellous underground system that functioned so perfectly that he often bragged to people: "When four convicts are talking in the yard—I'm the fourth one."

In some respects this was quite true. He frustrated the escape plans of many smart, daring and clever criminals, simply because he knew beforehand what was going to happen. His stool pigeons never visited him, they told him what was going on by letter. Every morning he would read his "fink mail" with a hearty laugh. He used the finks—but it is on record that he never trusted or respected them. He would—at times—go to the "front" for them when one came to the Board for sentence. Very often he let Charlie give them "the works" (a long term).

KNEW CONVICTS

There were traits to Carpenter that set him out in front of many people met in this life. This writer once asked permission to compile his biography—was told "get the hell out of my office." It is certain his career would have made a wonderful contribution to the science of penology for in twenty-nine years of close association with convicts surely anyone would know them. And Carpenter really did.

He had a number of characteristics which betrayed his decisions. Convicts knew his actions and governed themselves accordingly. Thus, if Johnny pulled his moustache and took the pipe out of his mouth while looking down at the ground—better scam for you won't get what you have asked for. On the other hand if he pushed the wide-brimmed hat back or looked over the top of his glasses—ask him for everything you can think of; he may not be in that same mood next time you come. For Carpenter was in many respects far more tolerant in his judgments than was generally believed.

HIS METHODS

Carpenter didn't bother with trivialities. When a guard brought a convict before him for some petty offense, he'd wave the guard away, take the convict into his office and make him so ashamed that the convict would seldom tell anyone about the event. His pet "shaming" phrase was, "How did you get in this place, if you got caught so easily doing the thing you were brought to me for?" This meant that the convict was petty and not clever enough to elude the vigilance of the guards. And that hurt. Punishment of this sort brought results, and not a little respect for Carpenter's methods and tolerance. He was tough, harsh and sometimes coarse when dealing with convicts who were trying to outsmart him. But he allowed the class war prisoners to have all

the books, papers, magazines they wanted.

"The printed page," he once said, "cannot jump up and hit anyone. Why worry about these reds, as long as they don't bother me."

CLASS PRISONERS

The Imperial Valley defendants, McNamara, Mooney, Schmidt and all other class war prisoners had good, easy jobs not in the jute mill. Once when the class war prisoners were conducting a study group in economics right in the main yard of the prison three guards picked them all up and marched them to Carpenter's office. He listened to the guard's complaint, nodded them back to the yard and went back into his office.

A moment later when he was sure the guard had reached the yard he looked over the eighteen convicts who had dared to study economics in his prison. He pushed back the hat, looked over his glasses and said, "Get out of here, all of you."

CREATIVE WORK

Inventors, writers, artists found him a sucker when they explained their needs. He gave many of them permission to develop silly inventions that had no possible chance of selling. He allowed three authors to write books during his regime, and many a painting passed out the walls to adorn some wall simply because it was painted within a prison. But—as all men must—he died, and with him went one of the most colorful figures in prison history.

His successor had been his lieutenant and had not only a wide knowledge of Carpenter's methods but had been in the army a number of years and handled men a good share of his life. He was Homer E. Brakefield. Short, thin and dried up the new captain carried a poker face at all times.

Where Carpenter would argue just so long and then tell the convict to "get out," Brakefield would argue all day, if necessary to win his point.

SHORT REIGN

It is certain that many clever "con-men" pulled the wool over his eyes. But he wasn't fooled so easily, because the convicts never could figure him out. Moreover, Brakefield might have accomplished much more for the convict body had he been given a free hand. Where Carpenter had an "in" with Neumiller and could do almost as he pleased, Brakefield was buffeted about by all the officials above him. The strain of such a job was too much for any man, let alone Brakefield. He was never too strong and it was not long after he had taken the job as captain that his number came up. He, too, passed on, as even prison guards must.

Under both captains a number of guards worked who, while little more than plain ignorant "bulls" helped to create an atmosphere that, while still a prison, there were at least some men inside its walls who had character and self-respect. Very often these old guards went to the long-term convicts for advice on problems

(Continued Next Issue)

San Jose Labor Council Tables Green's Letter

IGNORE REQUEST FOR CONFIDENCE IN SAN DIEGO NEW "OFFICIALS"

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 6.—In reply to the request of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council that Joe Casey appear before this body to explain his actions in San Diego, a veritable barrage of communications from Casey, Bill Green and Casey's hand-picked San Diego "officials" was read to the council last night. The communications together with a request that this council express confidence in the present San Diego "officials" were tabled without debate.

The long-winded tirade composed by Casey's clique as a statement of their case purported to give a "history" of the San Diego labor movement, showing that it had fallen into the hands of the Communists.

As evidence of the sad state of affairs created by Communist control of the San Diego Council these labor racketeers gave example after example of "Communist activity"—all of it giving the impression that the Reds are the only ones in the San Diego labor movement who are really organizing labor.

One example of Communist activity cited in the letter was that Secretary Rogers had gone into adjacent counties where the council had no jurisdiction and helped organize the unorganized. Other similar examples tended to convince delegates here that whoever these Communists are—they sure do work to organize the unorganized and build the labor movement! As one delegate was heard to remark, "Gosh, looks like the Reds did all the work in San Diego." It is even predicted by some that San Jose delegates may develop a similar urge to organize the unorganized, build the labor movement and otherwise become "Communistic."

LETTUCE DESTRUCTION

PHOENIX, Arizona.—(FP)—Backed by a pact signed by leading farm landlords, Arizona lettuce growers started disks turning under 5000 acres of lettuce crops in the Salt river and Yuma valley districts in a move calculated to promote artificial scarcity and higher prices. About one-third of the entire harvest will be sowed back into the earth.

Only two out of 37 firms in the two valley districts failed to affix their signatures to the pact drawn up at the Arizona Club in Phoenix.

which they dared not take to their superior officers. In most cases they would receive clear, concise proposals, that would—in a small way—help to alleviate some of the sufferings of men serving prison sentences. A few of these guards are still working in the prison. Old and worn by the long years of direct contact with human misery, they are still convinced that not all convicts are as bad as painted.

But Neumiller, Carpenter, Brakefield, Gott, Ried and Ackley have died, and so—a prison dynasty has passed. Another—far worse—has taken its place. Of it we shall speak later.

(Continued Next Issue)

— LOS ANGELES —

Paris Commune Commemoration
Saturday, March 21st, 8:15 p.m.
EPIC AUDITORIUM
123 N. Lake St., near 2200 Beverly Blvd.
Prominent speakers of the Epics, Socialists, and International Labor Defense, will speak on the subject:
"WHAT DOES THE PARIS COMMUNE MEAN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE?"
EXCELLENT MUSICAL PROGRAM ADMISSION 15 Cts.
Auspices: International Labor Defense

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MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 4TH
Extraordinary Bargains!
MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 4TH

LOS ANGELES:
Workers' Bookshop, 224 South Spring Street
People's Bookshop, 2411 1/2 Brooklyn Avenue
SAN FRANCISCO:
International Book Shop, 170 Golden Gate Avenue
Workers' Bookshop, 121 Haight Street
WATCH THE WESTERN WORKER FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fight To Free Criminal Syndicalism Prisoners Made a Nation-wide Issue

THE CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM PRISONERS



These are the young people who were railroaded to sentences of one to fourteen years in the penitentiary for organizing unions. The men are, left to right: Jack Crane (No. 57605), Albert Hougardy (No. 57590), Pat Chambers (No. 57589), Martin Wilson (No. 57591). The women are, left to right: Nora Conklin (No. 57616), Lorene Norman (No. 57618), and Caroline Decker (No. 57617). The men are imprisoned at San Quentin, Calif., and the women at the Women's State Prison, Tehachapi, Calif. Lorene Norman has been released on bail owing to the birth of a child.

Party Warns Against Suppression Laws In All States

Statement of the Central Committee, C.P.U.S.A.

Seven of the eight Sacramento defendants, five young men and two women, have been in the Calif. prisons for a year. Why? Because they organized the agricultural workers of California into trade unions, because they helped them win higher wages, better living conditions.

In California, this is called "criminal syndicalism" and in turn the state defines this as "attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence."

HEARING IN MAY

The law of California requires that the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles set the length of the sentence to be served by these young men and women, who were condemned in a farcical trial to indeterminate terms between one and fourteen years. The board has refused to consider the cases, although it was in their power to free all eight defendants—one is out on bail—on Feb. 27. The board has announced that it will not consider the cases until late in April or early in May.

The law also requires that the defendants be supplied with a transcript of the testimony given in their trials. The State has refused to do this, and has effectively prevented appeals in the Sacramento cases for a whole year, while the defendants languish in jail.

INTIMIDATION

Why this sabotage, this flouting of their own rules and laws, by the authorities of California? Be-

cause they want to hold these young men and women in jail, in the torture boxes of San Quentin and in the women's prison in Tehachapi, as a warning to California labor, as a threat over the head of every trade unionist, as hostage for the open shop.

The big landowners and the industrialists of California, under the leadership of William Randolph Hearst and other arch-reactionaries, are out to smash trade unionism in California. This is a key point in the Liberty League's national program of fascism.

NATIONAL ISSUE

That is what makes the fight against criminal syndicalism laws a fight for every trade unionist and every friend of freedom throughout the country. Such laws exist already in thirty-seven

states, have been introduced in others, and are the models for statutes which have been proposed in the United States Congress with the backing of Hearst.

Keeping the Sacramento prisoners in jail is an encouragement to the reactionaries to invoke New York's criminal anarchy law—as they did only recently in a threat against the Daily Worker and the Freiheit. Two victims of Oregon's criminal syndicalism law are now serving terms of five and seven years in that state.

RESOLUTIONS

Every trade unionist in America is threatened.
The San Francisco Central Labor Council has set the pace with a resolution condemning the California Criminal Syndicalism Law, demanding its repeal, and the freedom of the Sacramento defend-

ants. This is a splendid example which should be followed without delay by every trade union body in the United States.

Demand the freedom of the Sacramento defendants, from the Calif. Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Ferry Building, San Francisco.

Demand the repeal of all criminal syndicalism and related laws.

Build a Farmer-Labor Party to smash the forces of reaction behind these laws!

A state-wide conference for repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act is scheduled for Sacramento, April 19th. It is under the auspices of the California Conference for Repeal of the C. S. Act, 68 Haight street. All organizations are urged to elect delegates.

REPORT SHOWS WOMEN'S WAGES DECLINED WHILE HOURS GAINED

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Women worked longer hours in 1935 and at hourly wage rates lower than in 1934, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor reports in its annual review.

Hours of work in manufacturing industries generally were more than 10 per cent longer in September, 1935, than in September, 1934. This increase was most marked in those industries chiefly employing women such as the clothing, textiles, electrical machinery, and candy industries.

Women's wages were still far lower than that of men. In most months, men's wages increased more than women's and in no month in 1934 or 1935 did women's wages rise to 60 per cent of men's.

— LOS ANGELES —

FOURTH ANNUAL CONCERT
Western Worker
— AND —
Farewell to Winner of Grand Prize—A Trip to the Soviet Union—in the \$7500 Western Worker Drive

MASON OPERA HOUSE
127 So. Broadway
SAT., MARCH 28TH, 8 P.M. Sharp
Presenting: Uzia Bermani, pianist, director, and his trio
R. Menbelevitch, violinist of San Francisco Symphony Orchestra
I. Markoff, cellist,
Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, F. Destabelle, conductor
Leon E. Malamut, concertina.
PROMINENT SPEAKER
ADMISSION 25 CENTS DOOR PRIZE

SPRING FESTIVAL and JAMBOREE
— ENTERTAINMENT GALORE —
DANCING MILDRED LUBOVISKI'S ORCHESTRA
* * * * *
Saturday, March 21st, 8 p.m.
ODDEWELLS HALL, 1089 NO. OXFORD
(1 Block East of Western, Near Santa Monica, Los Angeles)
ADMISSION 25 CENTS DOOR PRIZES
Auspices: American Friends of the Soviet Union

— LOS ANGELES —

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244 West Sixth Street, San Pedro

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SUNDAY CONTINUOUS FROM 1 P.M.
Prices: MATINEE 35c - EVENINGS 35c, 40c

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BORIS PASLOVSKY BORIS CHIRKOV
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L. ARNSHTAM'S MASTERWORK
"THREE WOMEN"
MUSIC BY D. SHOSTAKOVITCH
RUSSIAN DIALOGUE ENGLISH TITLES
— AND —
ADDED SOVIET SHORT FILM
"HAPPY YOUTH"
Soviet Youth of Modern Russia in a Great Display of Gymnastics!

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FUN GALORE — VAUDEVILLE — BAZAAR — BEGINS 3 P.M.

Dance to the Tunes of
The Harlem Echoes Union Orchestra
Rousing Send off of Delegates to Washington
Convention for Unity and Unemployment Security

MUSIC ARTS HALL SATURDAY,
233 S. Broadway, MARCH 21ST
Los Angeles Admission 25c
Auspices of the County Council, Public Works and Unemployed Union

A Dynasty Fades Out

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major portion of his regime was John C. Carpenter who died in 1932. The convicts called him (not to his face) "Johnny Handlebars," for he had a bigot that was a beaut!

FINK SYSTEM

When he died he had completed twenty-nine years of service in the prison. During that period he had personally handled more criminals than any man alive and if he didn't know convicts frontwards, backwards, and sideways, then no one did. He maintained at all times a marvellous underground system that functioned so perfectly that he often bragged to people: "When four convicts are talking in the yard—I'm the fourth one!"

In some respects this was quite true. He frustrated the escape plans of many smart, daring and clever criminals, simply because he knew beforehand what was going to happen. His stool pigeons never visited him, they told him what was going on by letter. Every morning he would read his "fink mail" with a hearty laugh. He used the finks—but it is on record that he never trusted or respected them. He would—at times—go to the "front" for them when one came to the Board for sentence. Very often he let Charlie give them "the works" (a long term).

There were traits to Carpenter that set him out in front of many people met in this life. This writer once asked permission to compile his biography—was told "get the hell out of my office." It is certain his career would have made a wonderful contribution to the science of penology for in twenty-nine years of close association with convicts surely anyone would know them. And Carpenter really did.

He had a number of characteristics which betrayed his decisions. Convicts knew his actions and governed themselves accordingly. Thus, if Johnny pulled his moustache and took the pipe out of his mouth while looking down at the ground—better scam for you won't get what you have asked for. On the other hand if he pushed the wide-brimmed hat back or looked over the top of his glasses—ask him for everything you can think of; he may not be in that same mood next time you come. For Carpenter was in many respects far more tolerant in his judgments than was generally believed.

CLASS PRISONERS

The Imperial Valley defendants, McNamara, Mooney, Schmidt and all other class war prisoners had good, easy jobs not in the jute mill. Once when the class war prisoners were conducting a study group in economics right in the main yard of the prison three guards picked them all up and marched them to Carpenter's office. He listened to the guard's complaint, nodded them back to the yard and went back into his office.

A moment later when he was sure the guard had reached the yard he looked over the eighteen convicts who had dared to study economics in his prison. He pushed back the hat, looked over his glasses and said, "Get out of here, all of you."

IGNORE REQUEST FOR CONFIDENCE IN SAN DIEGO NEW "OFFICIALS"

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 6.—In reply to the request of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council that Joe Casey appear before this body to explain his actions in San Diego, a veritable barrage of communications from Casey, Bill Green and Casey's hand-picked San Diego "officials" was read to the council last night. The communications together with a request that this council express confidence in the present San Diego "officials" were tabled without debate.

HEARING IN MAY

The law of California requires that the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles set the length of the sentence to be served by these young men and women, who were condemned in a farcical trial to indeterminate terms between one and fourteen years. The board has refused to consider the cases, although it was in their power to free all eight defendants—one is out on bail—on Feb. 27. The board has announced that it will not consider the cases until late in April or early in May.

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SHORT REIGN

It is certain that many clever "con-men" pulled the wool over his eyes. But he wasn't fooled so easily, because the convicts never could figure him out. Moreover, Brakefield might have accomplished much more for the convict body had he been given a free hand. Where Carpenter had an "in" with Neumiller and could do almost as he pleased, Brakefield was buffeted about by all the officials above him. The strain of such a job was too much for any man, let alone Brakefield. He was never too strong and it was not long after he had taken the job as captain that his number came up. He, too, passed on, as even prison guards must.

Under both captains a number of guards worked who, while little more than plain ignorant "bulls" helped to create an atmosphere that, while still a prison, there were at least some men inside its walls who had character and self-respect. Very often these old guards went to the long-term convicts for advice on problems

(Continued Next Issue)

LOS ANGELES

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LOS ANGELES

SPRING BOOK SALE MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 4TH Extraordinary Bargains! MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 4TH LOS ANGELES: Workers' Bookshop, 224 South Spring Street People's Bookshop, 2411 1/2 Brooklyn Avenue SAN FRANCISCO: International Book Shop, 170 Golden Gate Avenue Workers' Bookshop, 121 Haight Street WATCH THE WESTERN WORKER FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

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San Jose Labor Council Tables Green's Letter

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Fight To Free Criminal Syndicalism Prisoners Made a Nation-wide Issue

Party Warns Against Suppression Laws In All States

Statement of the Central Committee, C.P.U.S.A.

Seven of the eight Sacramento defendants, five young men and two women, have been in the Calif. prisons for a year. Why? Because they organized the agricultural workers of California into trade unions, because they helped them win higher wages, better living conditions.

In California, this is called "criminal syndicalism" and in turn the state defines this as "attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence."

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The law also requires that the defendants be supplied with a transcript of the testimony given in their trials. The State has refused to do this, and has effectively prevented appeals in the Sacramento cases for a whole year, while the defendants languish in jail.

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THE CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM PRISONERS



These are the young people who were railroaded to sentences of one to fourteen years in the penitentiary for organizing unions. The men are, left to right: Jack Crane (No. 57605), Albert Hougardy (No. 57590), Pat Chambers (No. 57589), Martin Wilson (No. 57591). The women are, left to right: Nora Conklin (No. 57616), Lorene Norman (No. 57618), and Caroline Decker (No. 57617). The men are imprisoned at San Quentin, Calif., and the women at the Women's State Prison, Tehachapi, Calif. Lorene Norman has been released on bail owing to the birth of a child.

states, have been introduced in others, and are the models for statutes which have been proposed in the United States Congress with the backing of Hearst.

Keeping the Sacramento prisoners in jail is an encouragement to the reactionaries to invoke New York's criminal anarchy law—as they did only recently in a threat against the Daily Worker and the Freiheit. Two victims of Oregon's criminal syndicalism law are now serving terms of five and seven years in that state.

RESOLUTIONS

Every trade unionist in America is threatened. The San Francisco Central Labor Council has set the pace with a resolution condemning the California Criminal Syndicalism Law, demanding its repeal, and the freedom of the Sacramento defend-

ants. This is a splendid example which should be followed without delay by every trade union body in the United States.

Demand the freedom of the Sacramento defendants, from the Calif. Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Ferry Building, San Francisco.

Demand the repeal of all criminal syndicalism and related laws.

Build a Farmer-Labor Party to smash the forces of reaction behind these laws!

A state-wide conference for repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act is scheduled for Sacramento, April 19th. It is under the auspices of the California Conference for Repeal of the C. S. Act, 68 Haight street. All organizations are urged to elect delegates.

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES WORKERS!

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AMKINO PRESENTS: BORIS BABOCHKIN YANINA JEIMO BORIS PASLOVSKY BORIS CHIRKOV THE MOST MAGNIFICENT, AWE-INSPIRING FILM TO COME FROM SOVIET RUSSIA! L. ARNSHTAM'S MASTERWORK

"THREE WOMEN"

MUSIC BY D. SHOSTAKOVITCH RUSSIAN DIALOGUE ENGLISH TITLES

ADDED SOVIET SHORT FILM "HAPPY YOUTH" Soviet Youth of Modern Russia in a Great Display of Gymnastics!

COUNTY JAMBOREE

FUN GALORE - VAUDEVILLE - BAZAAR - BEGINS 3 P.M. Dance to the Tunes of The Harlem Echoes Union Orchestra

Rousing Send off of Delegates to Washington Convention for Unity and Unemployment Security

MUSICARTS HALL SATURDAY, 233 S. Broadway, MARCH 21ST Los Angeles Admission 25c

Auspices of the County Council, Public Works and Unemployed Union

Party Life

DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENT

The whole difficulty in recruiting, lies, I believe, in the lack of understanding in the Party as a whole of the proper methods of recruiting. While there may be several good methods, I think the following is one of the most successful and should be used universally. Instead of opening the question in the unit by setting a quota and then discussing ways and means of fulfilling it, certain tasks, or activity in some campaign should be accepted by the unit, and the discussion should be centered on how to involve the most non-Party members in fulfilling the unit tasks.

For example, let us say there is a Townsend Club in the unit territory. The unit should take up the problem of winning the members of the Townsend Club for support of the third party movement, against the menace of fascism, in support of the trade unions, unemployed etc. Perhaps two or three comrades are assigned to this work who will function as a fraction and guide the work of the progressive group. They will make personal contact with other Townsends, pointing out the errors in the policies of the Townsend Club leaders that will result in defeating the purposes for which the members joined, and, above all, recommending changes which would obviously be of benefit in winning old-age pensions.

FOR UNITY
Those who respond favorably to the suggestions of the fraction members are then organized into a functioning progressive group who will, after discussion, decide which progressives should be nominated for offices and committees, and how to popularize the necessity of unity between Townsends and other organized groups, such as trade unions, Epic clubs, unemployed locals, etc.

This requires lots of work and there is no question but that if the fraction tackles the problem correctly, there will be found several persons who will set their hands to the job with enthusiasm.

Naturally, discussions will arise with these contacts regarding the Party. When they become aware that the aims of the Party are identical with their own aims, it won't take much coaxing to sign them up. And there you have one answer to the problem of recruiting.

FLUCTUATION
This method will also eliminate fluctuation to a great extent, because at the same time their understanding of the Party is developed and their initiative is encouraged. It can readily be seen that members recruited in this manner, if worked with properly, should prove to be good material for the Party.

There is hardly a field of Party work in which this method cannot be applied. And I believe that in looking back to where successful recruiting has been accomplished, this was one of the methods used.

Now then, who in the Party should be expected to do the most recruiting? The leading members, naturally. They are the ones who are expected to furnish initiative in performing unit and Party tasks, establishing 100 per cent dues paying systems, etc. The new members will do likewise when the leadership sets the example.

J. R. H., Eureka Section.

The Communist Party leads the struggle of the revolutionary working class along the road to final freedom. Organization does the trick. You can help quicken the end of the system that is holding us down. Act today. Fill in this blank and mail it to 121 Haight street, San Francisco, or to Room 410, 224 So. Spring st., Los Angeles.

Please send me information on how:
To join the C. P. ()
To study Communism ()
Name
Address

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Buys and sells new and used clothing. He also cleans and presses and repairs clothing. Special consideration to readers.

Marx's Role in World History as Portrayed by Engels

FAREWELL TRIBUTE AT FUNERAL OF GREAT REVOLUTIONIST AND MAN OF SCIENCE

On the afternoon of the 14th of March, 1883, following a severe attack of bronchitis, which developed into a lung tumor, Karl Marx fell gently and painlessly into his last sleep, while sitting in his easy chair. On the 17th of March, he was buried in the grave of his wife. Only a few faithful friends were at the graveside. In the following simple, concise words, Engels bade farewell to his dead friend and collaborator. Engels spoke for a multitude, for mankind.

FAREWELL WORDS BY ENGELS AT THE FUNERAL OF KARL MARX

On the afternoon of the 14th of March at a quarter to three, the greatest living thinker ceased to think. Left alone for less than two minutes, when we entered, we found him sleeping peacefully in his chair—but forever.

It is impossible to measure the loss which the fighting European and American proletariat and historical science has lost with the death of this man. Soon enough we shall feel the breach which has been opened by the death of this tremendous spirit.

As Darwin discovered the law of evolution in organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of evolution in human history: the simple fact, previously hidden under ideological growths, that human beings must first of all eat, drink, shelter and clothe themselves before they can turn their attention to politics, science, art and religion; that therefore the production of the immediate material means of life and thereby the given stage of economic development of a people or of a period forms the basis on which the State institutions, the legal principles, the art and even the religious ideas of the people in question have developed and out of which they must be explained, instead of exactly the contrary, as was previously attempted.

SURPLUS VALUE
But not only this, Marx discovered the special law of development of the present-day capitalist mode of production and of the bourgeois system of society which it has produced. With the discovery of surplus-value, light was suddenly shed on the darkness in which all other economists, both bourgeois and socialist had lost themselves.

Two such discoveries would have been enough for any life. Fortunately indeed is he to whom it is given to make even one. On every single field which Marx investigated, and there were many and on none of them were his investigations superficial, he made independent discoveries, even on the field of mathematics.

A SCIENTIST
That was the man of science, but that was by no means the whole man. For Marx, science was a creative, historic and revolutionary force. Great as was his pleasure at a new discovery on this or that field of theoretical science, a discovery perhaps whose practical consequences were not yet visible, it was still greater at a new discovery which immediately affected industrial development, historical development as a whole in a revolutionary fashion. For instance he closely followed the development of the discoveries on the field of electrical science and towards the end the work of Marc Deprez.

A REVOLUTIONIST
For Marx was above all a revolutionary, and his great aim in life was to cooperate in this or that fashion in the overthrow of capitalist society and the State institutions which it has created, to cooperate in the emancipation of the modern proletariat, to whom he was the first to give a consciousness of its class position and its class needs, a knowledge of the conditions necessary for its emancipation. In this struggle he was in his element, and he fought with a passion, tenacity and success granted to few. The first Rheinische Zeitung in 1842, the Vorwarts in Paris in 1844, the Brüsseler Deutsche Zeitung in 1847, the Neue Rheinische Zeitung from 1848 to 1849, the New York Tribune from 1852 to 1861—and then a wealth of polemic writings, the organizational work in Paris, Brussels and London, and

finally the great International Workingmen's Association to crown it all. In truth, that alone would have been a life's work to be proud of if its author had done nothing else.

PERSECUTED
And therefore Marx was the best-hated and most-slandered man of his age. Governments, both absolutist and republican, expelled him from their territories, whilst the bourgeois, both conservative and extreme-democratic, vied with each other in a campaign of vilification against him. He brushed it all to one side like cobwebs, ignored them and answered only when compelled to do so. And he died respected, loved and mourned by millions of revolutionary workers from the Siberian mines over Europe and America to the coasts of California, and I make bold to say that although he had many opponents he had hardly a personal enemy.

His name will live through the centuries and so also will his work.

This speech was delivered in English but published, apparently, only in a German translation in the Sozialdemokrat in Zurich. Engels' notes for the speech were also written in German. The above is a re-translation from the German.

THREE SOVIET Women on Screen IN L. A. NOW

LOS ANGELES.—"Three Women," the widely acclaimed Russian film which opened its Western premiere engagement Friday, Mar. 13th at the Grand International Theater, is Soviet Russia's tribute to the gallantry and heroism of the women that took part in the civil war that followed the revolution.

Miss Jeino, seen here before in "Song of Happiness," Z. Fedorova, and I. Zarubina are seen in the roles of the three young women. Boris Babochkin, B. Polavsky, and Boris Chirkov are also seen in important roles. L. Arnshtem directed the production for the prize winning Lenfilm studios. The musical setting was composed and arranged by Dmitri Shostakovich. English titles translate the Russian dialogue.

Communist Leader Scores Condition On British Ships

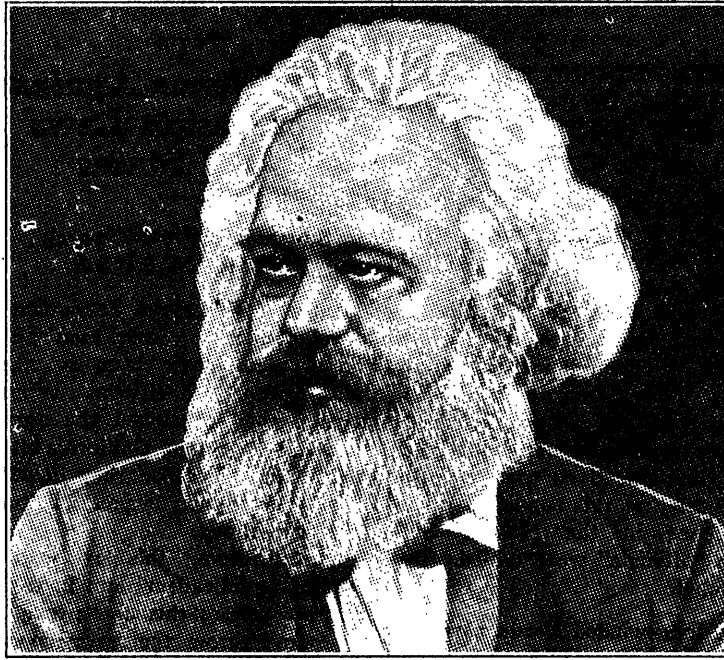
CHALLENGES COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS WITH SOVIET SHIPS

LONDON, England, Feb. 27.—While American shipowners and the U. S. government argued in Congress as to who should receive the biggest "cut" of the ship subsidy plum, British Parliament debated a similar bill. W. Gallacher, Communist member of the House of Commons, vigorously opposed the measure supposedly intended to aid the shipping industry, but which he declared actually means extra profit for the shipowners.

"They are not concerned with the industry, or with the ships, or with the men," Gallacher declared, "they are concerned with only one thing—profits."
He cited the enormous profits made by the shipowners during the period of the war and the years after, in sharp contrast to the lack of improvement of conditions aboard the British ships for the past 25 years.

Gallacher challenged the president of the Board of Trade or any member of the House to visit

KARL MARX



FINNISH WORKERS MAKE FINE SHOWING IN WESTERN WORKER DRIVE FOR SUSTAINING FUND

San Diego Sets Pace for Party Sections; Porterville Suddenly Springs to Life

The California District of the Finnish Workers' Federation is the outstanding single working class organization in the 1936 Western Worker \$7500 drive. Taking a voluntary quota of \$100 to be raised, the Finnish Comrades have so far raised \$85.75, or 86 per cent of their pledge. Their Western Worker Drive Committee pledges to oversubscribe the \$100 quota.

The following are the amounts raised by the individual Finnish Workers' Clubs: Berkeley, \$21.75; San Francisco, \$15.00; Fort Bragg, \$10.00; San Pedro, \$5.00; Eureka, \$10.00; Los Angeles, \$5.00; Sonoma, \$5.00; Fresno, \$5.00; Contra Costa, \$5.00; and a \$4.00 donation from the district.

San Diego Section of the Communist Party is again setting the pace for the other sections by sending in \$19.75 more. They have so far raised \$231.18, or 116 per cent of their quota.

Porterville Section is the surprise of this week. Starting out to raise its quota over two months later than other sections it has reached 46 per cent of its quota by sending in \$11.50. Nine dollars and fifty cents came from Lindsay, Calif., and \$2.00 from Porterville.

In San Francisco, Waterfront sub-section is leading Fillmore by 13 per cent. Waterfront has turned in \$433.62 or 66 per cent of its quota and Fillmore is still at 52 per cent with 311.28 of its \$600.00 quota. It looks like the Fillmore comrades will have to lead the stevedores and seamen at the front, and they will just stand and "wait" . . .

Unit I of the Waterfront Sub-section is still leading in the competition for the complete English Works of V. I. Lenin with \$12.50 turned in since March 1st. Unit 3 Downtown is a close second with \$8.45; unit 4 North Beach with \$7.15 third place; unit 1 Fillmore with \$6.75, fourth place and Units 3 Mission and 21 Waterfront tied for 5th place with \$6.00 each. Outstanding shock brigades and "Stakhanovites" in the respective units will be awarded a copy of Browder's latest book "What is Communism?"

In group D competition for the mimeograph machine, Sonoma Section is barely keeping the lead. Sonoma Section has raised \$102.00 or 136 per cent of its quota while San Mateo is right on their heels with \$134.60 or about 135 per cent with a pleasant surprise promised from San Mateo.

A Soviet ship at one of the London docks and compare the food and of a ship run under a Socialist state to a British ship operated by money-mad shipowners.
The Communist leader from the West Fife coal mine area was speaking from bitter experience as he has sailed British ships for years and has first-hand knowledge of the terrible conditions existing aboard British ships.
He concluded his speech by stating that were it in his power, he would have the heads of the industry placed in jail where they rightfully belong.

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

THE RUBBER WORKERS STRIKE AT AKRON PROVES THE VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

One of the most spectacular strikes in the history of the American labor movement is taking place today at Akron, Ohio.

And this strike, which has closed three plants of the Goodyear Rubber Company, which has successfully defied an injunction against picketing, which has enlisted nation-wide trade union support, which has so intimidated local police that their chief fears to send them against mass picket lines, is being conducted by an industrial union—the United Rubber Workers of America.

The actual walk-out occurred on February 18. It was preceded by at least six "sit-down" strikes in which the workers refused to operate machines but remained quietly in the plant. Chief grievances included mass lay-offs, refusal to recognize the union, intense speed-up with continued lengthening of hours and the machinations of the company union.

LEWIS vs GREEN
Early in the strike William J. Lewis, head of the Committee on Industrial Organization, pledged support and sent a representative to Akron. Later the committee sent five paid organizers to assist the United Rubber Workers in building up their union. Chief contributions of William Green, A. F. of L. president and sworn opponent of industrial organization were: 1) A pledge of support; 2) A warning to the rubber workers not to sign up machinists and other craftsmen "not under their jurisdiction."

A few days before the strike the Goodyear Company announced it had earned \$898,000 in increased profits. At about the same time an Akron judge stated that insanity had increased by 17 per cent in the city over a period of one year. The speed-up at Goodyear, Firestone, Goodrich and Mohawk rubber plants had taken its toll.

DEFY INJUNCTION
On February 20 the Goodyear Company filed a petition for an injunction against the union. Sheriff Jim Fowler was preparing to swear in 1000 thugs as strike-breaking deputies. The employers already had demanded the National Guard.

When the injunction was granted—as everyone knew it would be—the pickets defied the sheriff, his thugs and the police. Hundreds of workers meanwhile had joined the United Rubber Workers Union and the picket lines were growing by thousands every day. Workers from other plants, not on strike, but members of the industrial union, came out on the picket lines.

The Central Labor Union under the presidency of a newly elected

progressive trade unionist, gave the strikers full support and already has authorized a general strike if any attempt is made to smash the picket lines. Appearing at a meeting of the Central Labor Union the Akron fire chief declared:

NOT STRIKEBREAKERS
"We are public servants who are not allowed to strike. But if we will be called upon to play hoses on the pickets or put up ladders so scabs can crawl over the fence, we can refuse if you—who are our real bosses—tell us to do so."

As the strike progressed more and more, workers came flooding into the industrial union. There was no question of craft or status as mechanic or common labor. There was no attempt made by this or that craft to send a part of the group back to work. Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and chief strike-breaker for the New Deal administration met with flat refusal when he attempted to get the workers back under promise of arbitration.

UNITY
If the National Guard is called there will be a general strike in Akron. The employers are infuriated but incapable of coping in the old way with militant mass action on the part of an industrial union. Goodyear President Paul W. Litchfield has said: "We will not negotiate with the mob at our gates."

But to date the "mob at his gates"—an industrial union on strike, has faced the employers with united ranks, unbroken because a single union is on strike. There is a single strike committee and a single National Executive Committee which has pledged 100 per cent cooperation to the strikers at Goodyear.

And on the night of March 2, more than 800 workers took the obligation to join the United Rubber Workers at Goodrich: 500 took the obligation at Firestone. This is industrial unionism in action.

BENEFIT DANCE

FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SACRAMENTO C.S. PRISONERS
Druids Auditorium, 44 Page Street

Saturday, MARCH 14TH, 8 P.M.

FOR THE REPEAL OF THE C.S. ACT
UNION MUSIC - BEER AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS
Door Prize - Prizes for Spot and Balloon Dances
Lorine Nofman, C. S. prisoner, released pending appeal, will be present
Announce this dance in your organization and attend with your friends

HELP FREE THEM!
The C. S. prisoners have been in prison almost a year
- - - ADMISSION 25 Cts. - - -
Auspices: Conference for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act
68 Haight street. (Tickets on sale there)

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San Francisco

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SIXTH ANNUAL I. L. D. BAZAAR, Redman's Hall, 3053, 16th st., March 20, 21, 22. Keep these dates open. Watch for further announcements.

SAINT PATRICK'S BEL IT Dance, Sat., March 14, 8 p. m. Druids Auditorium, 44 Page st. Given by Conf. for Repeal of C. S. Act. Benefit Sacramento Defendants. Public invited. Door prize. Prizes for Spot and Balloon Dances. Union Music and Refreshments. Admission 25c.

DANCE. 779 Vallejo street. Mat. 14th, 8 p. m. Good music. Auspices: Jugo Slav Workers' Club. Hat check 25c.

TOM MOONEY BRANCH, Y. C. L. Inauguration Dinner, Sunday, March 15, 6:30 p. m. at the Boys' Inc., 15 Market street. Mooney, Modesto and C. S. Defense speakers. Musical numbers. Make reservations, c.o. YCL, 121 Haight street. 35 cents a plate.

YOU WILL BE IN FOR A pleasant surprise. Jot down March 28th in your date book Workers' School benefit. A GOOD program and dance at 121 Haight street.

WESTERN WORKER VICTORY BANQUET, Sunday, March 29, 7 p. m., 121 Haight street. Excellent program. Good Food. Auspices: S. F. Western Worker Drive Committee. Dinner 50 cents.

BIG SPANISH NIGHT—Benefit of the Spanish paper, VANGUARDIA, at 779 Vallejo st., March 15th, 8 p. m. Dance. Popular Spanish songs and Dances. Adm. 25c. Refreshments.

PROGRAM AND DANCE—Benefit of TOM MOONEY. Sponsored by Finnish Workers' Club and Brotherhood. At 425 Hoffman ave. (near 24th st.) Take No. 11 car to end of line Saturday, March 14th. Program starts 7:30 p. m. Dancing till 1 a. m. Refreshments. Admission 40c.

The Bear Lunch

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East Bay

OPEN FORUM—Every Sunday Nite, 8 o'clock. Workers' Center, 419 - 12th street.

EA. BAY WILL CELEBRATE

Completion of Western Worker drive, Sunday, March 21st, 8 p. m., at Workers' Center, 419 Twelfth street. Refreshments, Musical Numbers, Dancing, well known speaker. Admission 15c.

Los Angeles

Workers forum, 230 S. Spring St., L. A. Every Sunday 8 p. m. Admission ten cents.

COMMEMORATE THE PARIS COMMUNE OF 1871, Epoca Auditorium, 123 North Lake st., Los Angeles, March 21st, 8 p. m. Auspices: I.L.D. KEEP DATE OPEN.

CELEBRATE VICTORY of Western Worker Drive at Gala Concert at Mason Opera House, Saturday Nite, March 28th. Followed by Cabaret at Cultural Center, 230 So. Spring st., Los Angeles.

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EDITORIALS

KARL MARX What the World's Workers Learn From His Writings

"His name and his work will endure through the ages."

Thus Frederick Engels, co-worker, friend and comrade of Karl Marx, paid tribute to Marx at Marx' graveside in Highbury Cemetery, London, on March 17, 1883.

Today, when peoples everywhere are uniting to frustrate the twin menaces of war and fascism, when capitalism has reached its highest point of development and is a dying, degenerate system condemning millions to poverty and want, the name of Karl Marx is revered more than ever and his discoveries are seen to be more pertinent than ever for the masses of people—worker and small farmer, professional and intellectual alike.

Beginning with the "Communist Manifesto," which scientifically presented the laws of capitalist growth and decay, and outlined the main strategy and tactics for the workers of the world in their struggle to abolish capitalism and build socialism, Marx devoted his singular genius to the class struggle as theoretician, leader and organizer. His writings analyzing living history the class struggles raging in Europe, the Paris Commune in 1871, the organization of trade union movements and international working class forces—afford a rich education and indispensable guide to the working class today, supplemented as they are by Lenin's and Stalin's brilliant works applying Marxism to modern conditions.

His "Civil War in France," analyzing the popular movement leading to the seizure of power by the people of Paris (the "People's Front" of the day—1871) and establishment of the "Paris Commune," laid bare the mistakes that had such tragic consequences when the Commune was crushed and nearly 100,000 participants, men, women, and children alike, were brutally slaughtered.

Marxists everywhere learned valuable lessons from this penetrating work by Marx. It was on the basis of Marx's analysis of the Paris Commune that Lenin and the Bolshevik party in Russia conceived their tactics for the overthrow of Czarism, abolition of capitalism and the construction of Socialism.

Today, triumphant of Socialism in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Communist Party is making the workers everywhere recognize the truth of what Marx wrote on the membership card of the First International:

"That the emancipation is neither a local nor a national problem, but a problem of social character embracing every civilized country, the solution of which depends on the theoretical and practical cooperation of the most progressive countries;

"Therefore, workers of the world, unite."

Make Los Angeles A 100 Per Cent Union Town

"If we don't hang together, we will all hang separately!"

Benjamin Franklin, one of the founders of the American nation, clarified this emphatic call for unity at a time in our revolutionary

history when the fate of the United States hung precariously in the balance.

Today, when the fate of the American people again hangs in the balance, when the twin menace of war and fascism is a hideous cloud overcasting our peace, security, and standard of living, this cry of our revolutionary ancestors takes on new and significant meaning.

The slogan "organize the unorganized," raised by the progressive bloc at the last American Federation of Labor convention and now being carried into life by the Committee for Industrial Unionism, is the modern version of Benjamin Franklin's stirring call for action.

Particularly does this slogan apply to Los Angeles, too long known as an unorganized city, a "white spot" on the national map for our capitalist oppressors, who plan to wring still greater profits out of the workers.

Inspired by the militant fight being carried on by the United Rubber Workers of America in their strike at the Goodyear plant in Akron, Ohio, local rubber workers are now rapidly organizing in all four local plants—the "big four" of the rubber industry—Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S., and Firestone.

Four thousand workers in this industry here are responding to the clarion call of organization that is being issued by the international organizer of the United Rubber Workers' Union, who is here indefinitely from Akron.

This organizational drive is at the same time a beacon and a challenge to the organized labor movement of Los Angeles; a beacon of hope that this city may become 100 per cent union organized, and a challenge to put this slogan into living reality, to organize the hundreds of thousands of unorganized workers in Los Angeles County.

Let the modern interpretation of Benjamin Franklin's militant cry ring out with such bold determination that the capitalist oppressors may tremble in their plush offices and luxurious homes:

**ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED!
MAKE LOS ANGELES A 100 PER CENT UNION TOWN!**

Shipyard Workers UNITE!

Workers of the Shipyard Industrial Union: when you are voting on the question of returning to work, consider the striking brothers of the Machinists' A. F. of L. local and your future unity.

If you return to work at the correct time in a united manner, you can win concessions from the Bethlehem Steel.

The company earned a net income of \$4,291,235 in 1935 and are hungry for more profits. It would be "right up their alley" to disorganize the strike. Only unity can prevent the strikers from falling into this trap.

By unity you can prevent discrimination and you can strengthen the whole West Coast shipyard strike. Now is the time to set up a Joint Negotiation Committee of all strikers to guarantee victory.

At this moment, it is important that all labor organizations send protests to Mayor Rossi about his police that have arrested eight strikers and through intimidation are opening up the picket lines to allow the Bethlehem Company to smash the strike.

EUREKA I.L.D. CORRECTS ERRORS REGARDING JUNE 21ST MASSACRE

EUREKA, Calif.—The Kaarte-Edlund Branch of the International Labor Defense has mailed the following letter to I.L.D. headquarters with the request it be given the widest publicity:

"At a meeting of the Kaarte-Edlund Branch of the I.L.D. held in Eureka on Feb. 12, the recording secretary was instructed to write the district office of the I.L.D. regarding the reason for omitting the name of Paul Lampela, one of the men murdered at the Holmes-Eureka Mill entrance in the police massacre of June 21, 1935.

"Reports in different papers give conflicting figures as to the number killed and wounded. There has been and still is much comment on these discrepancies.

"William Kaarte was killed instantly. Harold Edlund died a

few days later, and Paul Lampela died in the hospital after a period of prolonged suffering. According to the information given us and to the best of our knowledge, there were three killed and twenty-five wounded, eight seriously enough to require hospital treatment. One, William Adams, is still in the hospital.

"Personally I have read several articles commenting on the fight and massacre but I have never read where Paul Lampela was included among those slain. Also, to the best of my knowledge, his name has never been included in any Labor Honor Roll. Hoping you will do all in your power to correct this error and omission.

With Fraternal Greetings,
Recording Secretary
Kaarte-Edlund Branch, I.L.D."

I.L.D. PLANS BAZAAR March 20-21-22 PARIS COMMUNE MEET

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—To give aid to arrested strikers and other class war prisoners, the International Labor Defense is planning their Sixth Annual Bazaar to be held March 20-21-22, at Redman's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth street, San Francisco. The affair will open with a Paris Commune commemoration meeting on Friday, March 20, with speakers, mass singing and a play. Dinners will feature other days.

During 1935 the I. L. D. handled 365 arrest cases, besides deportation cases and strike aid.

STREET CLEANING
MOSCOW.—(FP)—"Who'll do the dirty work, like street cleaning, under socialism?" skeptics used to ask. Machinery, Moscow replies, as it proceeds to place its street cleaning entirely on a mechanized basis.



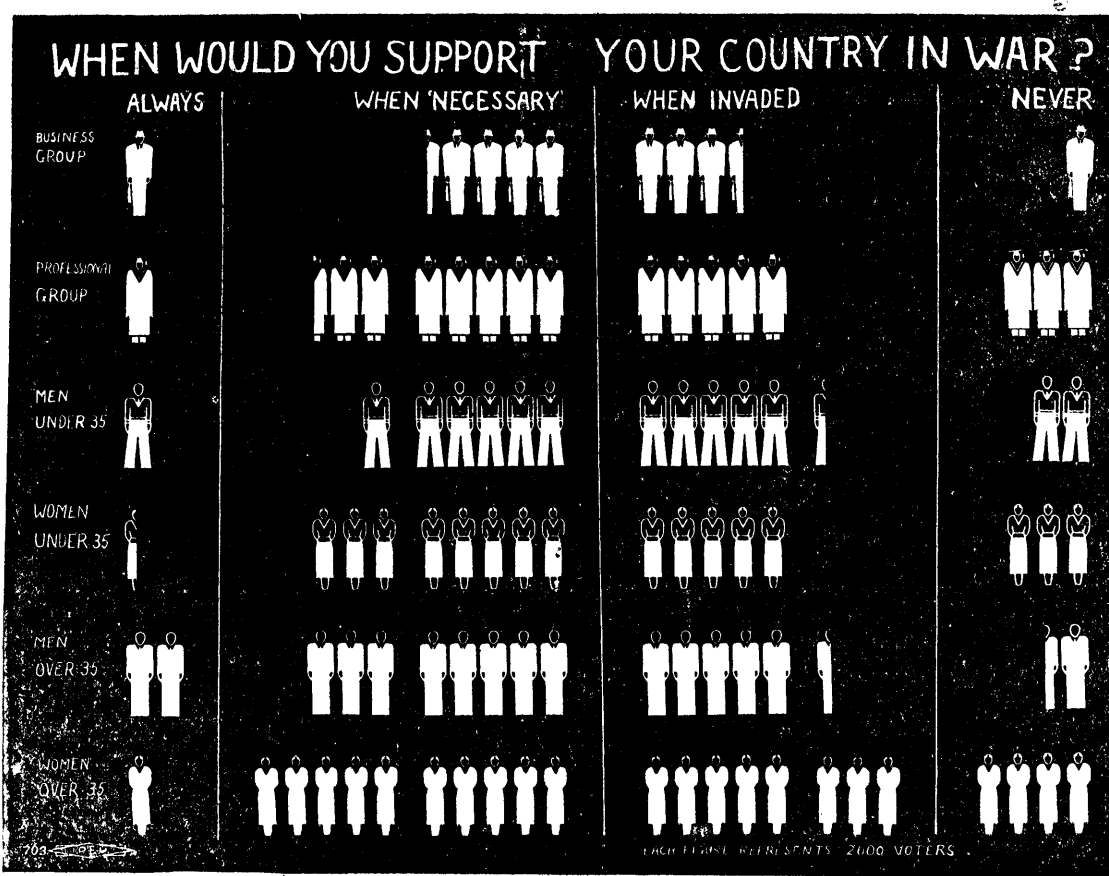
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A People's Mandate for Peace



An overwhelming vote for peace marked the poll of 200,000 members of the Congregational and Christian churches of America, conducted by the Council for Social Action. This chart, illustrating the results, indicates that only 6 per cent of the voters will support the United States government in any war it undertakes, while a larger group stated they will support no war it enters.

The National Negro Congress

A UNITED FRONT TO FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

By a Negro Worker.

The National Negro Congress which was held in Chicago, Feb. 14, 15, and 16 developed out of a meeting held at Howard University in Washington, D. C., in May, 1935. The conference was called under the auspices of the Joint Committee on National Recovery and the Social Science Department of the Howard University.

This meeting was attended by some 250 farmers, workers and intellectuals who discussed for several days the burning problems facing the Negro people in the United States. It was generally agreed at the conclusion of the meeting that a National Negro Congress should be held to bring together all organizations, Negro and white who are interested in gaining full citizenship rights for 13 million black Americans and to gain better living conditions.

900 DELEGATES

The results of the National Negro Congress at Chicago proved that the meeting back in May of 1935 expressed the true spirit of the Negro people in the United States. Over 900 delegates representing approximately three and a half million people attended, from every section of the country. Complete reports show that there were 76 churches and religious groups; 70 fraternal societies; 80 trade unions; 214 civic groups and societies as well as youth, women, professional and political organizations.

From the outset of the congress it was evident that the delegates had come for the purpose of frankly and fearlessly taking up the problems of the Negro people and working out definite ways and means of solving them.

LYNCHING

The section that took up the problems of civil liberties revealed that the basis for jim-crowism and general persecution of the Negroes is rooted in the social and economic structure of capitalist society. The recent lynching of Joseph Shoemaker, a white worker-sharecropper in Tampa, was cited as evidence that lynching endangers white workers as well as Negroes who struggle for improvement of their conditions. The value of the heroic defense of the Scottsboro boys by the International Labor Defense was recognized and the present united front defense was commended and approved.

TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

The Trade Union Section of the Congress was probably the most active and popular section. Unlike many other gatherings the problems of the "Negro Worker" were not discussed by social workers and college professors, but by Negro workers themselves.

The key note of this section was that unorganized workers must be organized into worker-controlled unions; fighting against controlled unions; fighting against company unions in all forms and to carry on an unceasing fight to

Angelo Herndon



The famous Georgia chain gang defendant who was the most popular delegate to the congress.

break down jim-crowism in the American Federation of Labor. This committee made a distinction between the reactionary heads of the A. F. L. who have followed a policy of jim-crowism against the Negro worker and the honest, sincere white workers who compose the rank and file of the labor unions and who are recognizing more and more the value of uniting with their Negro brothers.

Trade union committees are to be set up all over the country to carry on this program.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

In the committee the plight of the domestic worker was a major part of the discussion. It was pointed out that 85 per cent of all Negro working women are domestic workers and that under the present unorganized conditions of domestic workers both Negro and white are forced to accept low wages along with extremely poor working conditions.

YOUTH COMMITTEE

The importance of improving the conditions of Negro youth who suffer the double burden of being unable to find employment because of the breakdown of capitalism along with all other youth and because the system places a brand of racial inferiority on him. The youth section went on record opposing child labor and support of organizations seeking to aid delinquent youth.

INTERNATIONALISM

In all of the work of the congress the prevailing spirit was one of cooperation and unity. There is no doubt that the National Negro Congress was the most progressive meeting of Negro and

white people that has come together since the Civil War.

However, the congress did not confine itself entirely to the national problem of justice for American Negroes. Iij Tasfaye Zaphior, of the Ethiopian Embassy in London, England, who is touring the United States in behalf of his country spoke at the Congress and combated some of the Hearst propaganda detrimental to the Ethiopian people. He received loud applause in refuting the Hearst lie that the Ethiopian people are not colored people and do not want the help of the American Negro.

Max Yergan, director of the Y. M. C. A. in South Africa for 14 years told of the inhuman exploitation of the African people by the imperialists of Europe, how they are denied the most elementary civil rights in their own country.

John W. Phillips, secretary of the "Friends of the Chinese People" brought greetings to the congress.

UNITED FRONT

The National Negro Congress was a real demonstration of the United Front. People of many different political beliefs as well as religious affiliations laid aside their differences and worked out certain definite points where there was mutual agreement and united as one when this common ground could be reached.

James Ford, a leading member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party spoke at the general session of the congress on Trade Unions and the Labor Party and was given enthusiastic applause; Angelo Herndon spoke in support of the fight for the Scottsboro boys. Herndon was one of the most popular persons at the congress. Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party spoke the evening that Earl Browder, secretary of the Communist Party, was denied the right to speak by the officials of the Eighth Regiment Armory, where the Congress was held. Thomas denounced the fact that Browder was denied the right to speak and called for unity of Negro and white workers to meet the growing Fascist threat in America.

The day area sponsoring committee which is composed of some thirty-five Negro and white organizations sent three delegates and preparations are being made to call for a broad conference to work out plans for the building of a militant movement among the Negro people in this region.

HOLD MAR. 28TH OPEN FOR WESTERN WORKER CONCERT

LOS ANGELES, March 10.—An "over the top" Western Worker concert will be held at the Mason Opera House on Saturday night, March 28th, with a wide variety of entertainment promised. Communist Party units and sub-sections, and sympathetic mass organizations are urged to keep this date open and to bring greetings and contributions. More details will be announced later.

Seeing Red

By Michael Quin

"Does any of your parents sell furniture?" asked the old sailor. A chorus of "No's," accompanied by a mass shaking of heads came from the children gathered on the steps of his shack.

"Then I will tell you the story," he said, "of the Pig that went into the furniture business.

"This was the Pig that owned the island of Mugwump."

"How come he owned it?" asked a little boy.

"Well," said the old sailor, "it belonged to him. He inherited it from his father."

"Where did his father get it?" asked a little girl.

"Well, his father inherited it from his father and so on back through the generations. The ownership was traced back to the original Mugwump Pioneer Pig."

"How come he owned it?" asked one of the children.

"He pioneered it," said the old sailor. "That means he took a gun and chased out the original inhabitants."

"Oh! He stole it," said a little boy.

"Well, Marx would say so," agreed the old sailor. "But civilization calls it expansion."

"In any case, this here Pig owned it and he decided to go into the furniture business. First off he thought, I must get some of my trees chopped down. So he went to Mr. Mule, and said, 'Mule you chop down some of my tree and I'll give you a dollar.'

"So the Mule chopped down the trees and collected his dollar."

"Now, thought the Mugwump Pig, somebody has got to saw these logs into boards. So he went to Mr. Dog, 'Dog, 'Mr. Dog,' he said, 'You saw those logs into boards and I'll give you a dollar.'

"So the Dog sawed the logs into boards and collected his dollar."

"Now, thought the Mugwump Pig, somebody's got to make those boards into chairs. So he went to Mr. Dog, 'Dog,' he said, 'You make those boards into chairs and I'll give you a dollar.'

"So the Dog made the boards into chairs and collected his dollar."

"Now, thought the Mugwump Pig, somebody's got to paint those chairs. So he went to Mr. Fox, 'Fox, old man,' he said, 'You paint those chairs and I'll give you a dollar.'

"So the Fox painted the chairs and collected his dollar."

"Now, thought the Mugwump Pig, somebody's got to put those chairs into chairs. So he went to Mr. Goose, 'Goose, old fellow,' he said, 'You keep my Looks for me and I'll give you a dollar.'

"So the Goose got himself a pair of goggles and a celluloid collar and marked up a big ledger full of figures."

"Now, thought the Mugwump Pig, somebody's got to sell these chairs. So he went to Mr. Monkey, 'Monkey, old boy,' he said, 'You've got a smart line of gab. Suppose you sell these chairs for me and I'll give you a dollar.'

"So the Monkey agreed to be the salesman and collected his dollar in advance. Everything was ready for the sale."

"Now, thought the Mugwump Pig, I paid the Mule a dollar to chop down the trees and the Cow a dollar to saw the logs into boards, and the Dog a dollar to make the boards into chairs, and the Fox a dollar to paint the chairs, and the Goose a dollar to keep my books, and the Monkey a dollar to handle my sales organization. That's six dollars. Since there are exactly six chairs, I will charge two dollars apiece for them and double my money."

"The day of the sale was a gala occasion and all the animals turned out in their Sunday best. The Monkey was on hand with a brief case and slick paper catalogues with colored pictures of the chairs.

"He made an eloquent speech exaggerating the comforts of the chairs that so excited the animals that they crowded forward eager to buy, shouting, 'How much? How much?'

"When the Monkey announced a price of two dollars, they all seemed to lose interest and were about to go home. They only had the one dollar apiece they had been paid by the Pig."

"The Mugwump Pig jumped up, declared a major crisis and appealed to their patriotism to buy."

"So the animals drew off a bit and held a conference. They didn't want to see business go on the rocks, so they decided to pool their money and buy three of the chairs and take turns sitting in them."

"They returned and began buying chairs, which made the Mugwump Pig delighted. But when

they stopped buying after three chairs, his snout broke out in a cold sweat.

"You can't do this to me," he said. "I've got to have my profit. Do you think I'm in business for my health?"

"All the animals felt very sorry about it. But they didn't have any more money. So they went home leaving the Pig with three chairs.

"There's gratitude for you," said the Pig. "But I won't let them get away with it. I'll recoup my losses. I'll make six more chairs. But I'll know better this time. I'll pay them only fifty cents each instead of a dollar. And this time, I'll charge them four dollars for each chair."

"His head was bursting with extravagant dreams of profit. And he set off in search of the Mule to get him to chop down more trees."

ALMOST FORGOT IMPORTANT ACT OF LABOR BODY

WM. SPOONER OF EAST BAY COUNCIL PULLS A NEW ONE

(Alameda County Central Labor Council)

OAKLAND, March 10.—Again the local Labor Council defied the gag orders of Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, relative to the Committee on Industrial Organization. Last week the delegates voted in spirit a communication from the Committee in the East Bay Labor Council.

This order was "accidentally" missed by Secretary Wm. Spooner, and when approval of the minutes was called for last night the omission was protested. Spooner loudly protested he had not heard the motion. He went on to say he did not think this should be printed in the Journal because Green had given specific orders not to have anything to do with the committee.

Progressive delegates pounded on his argument. Wolters of the Typographical Union said of Green, "He is no more a tin Jesus than Lewis or any other leader in the A. F. of L."

Another delegate declared, "I have been a member of organized labor for 50 years, and if I live another 50 years I expect I shall still be a member. But I shall never give up my God-given privileges of freedom of thought and the liberty to speak those thoughts."

On motion, the communication from the Committee on Industrial Organization was again ordered printed.

CONDEMN C. S. LAW

The Council passed a resolution calling for the freedom of the California Criminal Syndicalism prisoners and for the repeal of this infamous anti-labor law.

The local conference on WPA questions, to be held on April 7 to 10, sponsored by the Publ' Works and Unemployed Unio., was endorsed.

The amendment to the Disaster Plan ordinance, as read to the council, was passed by the city council last week.

The session adjourned at 9:30 and Professor Haakon Chevalier spoke on the Frazier-Lundeen social insurance bill.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

BUFFALO, N. Y.—(FP)—George Washington has registered as a Communist. Believe it or not, a man by that name is so enrolled in the 6th district of 8th ward of Buffalo, as shown the affidavit records of the Erie county board of elections. The D. A. R. and Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, author of the Red Network, are expected to pass more sleepless nights, worrying over the new recruit to the second American revolution.