

# Demonstrate May First To Build a Mass Farmer-Labor Party in America

MAY DAY is Labor's day on which to demonstrate its unity and power. The people of California are daily being threatened with increasing attacks on their democratic rights, with the employers' offensive against the trade unions, with chronic unemployment and reduced living standards. Reactionary forces are backing anti-labor legislation such as the Criminal Syndicalist Law, so-called "Disaster Preparedness" ordinances, anti-picketing laws, as well as the launching of fingerprinting campaigns and attacks on free speech and assembly. Employer-sponsored vigilante gangs use violence and terrorism against the labor movement and go unpunished, while labor organizers are framed-up and railroaded to prison. Fascist elements, and especially the Hearst press, attack every labor, liberal, or progressive organization with red-baiting propaganda.

Never before was it so urgent to build the united front of labor and all anti-fascist forces against the reactionary forces that are driving toward fascism and war, and form a Farmer-Labor Party. Fifty years after the first May Day, 1886, born out of the struggle of the American Labor movement for the 8-hour day, its militant traditions have spread throughout the world, and May 1st is recognized as International Labor Day. This year on May Day, the danger of fascism and war is arousing masses of people to the need for working-class unity. In New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, May Day will be celebrated by a united front of the Socialist Party, and large numbers of trade unions.

California needs a united front against the open-shop Industrial Association and the Chamber of Commerce, against the Giannini's and the Fleishhacker's, against the "Liberty" Leaguers, the Hearsts and Marriams and the McAdoo's. The unity of all labor and progressive forces to defend the civil liberties of the people, to defend its living-standards and fight for unemployment and old-age insurance, to open the idle factories and put the jobless back to work, can only be achieved not through faith in Roosevelt, but through the building of a Farmer-Labor party and the putting forward of a united Farmer-Labor ticket in the coming elections.

On May 1st, Labor will march on the streets and gather in mass meetings to demonstrate its unity and power. Let May Day be an example of the united front of trade-unionists, Socialists, Communists, Epics, and all opponents of war preparations and fascist reaction. Demonstrate for the defense of peace and liberty! Down Tools On May Day!  
COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.  
District Committee, District No. 13.

**How Solidarity of West Coast Unions Halted the Employers' Long Prepared Attack on S.F. Longshoremen. Read Complete Account on Page 2.**

## Western Worker

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

**Western Worker Subscription Rates Go Up May 1st; See New Prices in This Issue. Why Not Subscribe Before That Date And Save Money?**

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# "WAR IS A RACKET!" SAYS GENERAL BUTLER

## Leo Gallagher Announces Candidacy for Post of Superior Judge in L. A.

### FAMED LABOR ATTORNEY TO OPPOSE CRUM

**Grover Johnson May Also Enter L. A. Elections**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22. — Honored and beloved throughout the United States as a labor attorney and leader of struggles in behalf of constitutional rights, Leo Gallagher announced here today that he will be a candidate for a Los Angeles Superior Court judgeship.

Gallagher will oppose the incumbent, Arthur A. Crum, agent of the most reactionary elements in Los Angeles. Gallagher solicits a united front support to defeat this enemy of civil liberties.

It is anticipated that Grover Johnson, likewise famed as an attorney for the International Labor Defense in Southern California, will announce his candidacy for a Superior Court judgeship in Los Angeles within a few days.

#### Statement

"I solicit the support of a united front of all electors who believe in constitutional guarantees and who are opposed to vigilanteism and the further fascization of California," stated Gallagher in announcing his candidacy.

"For years the Constitutions of the United States and of California have been treated as scraps of paper—not only by vigilantes but also by public officials. Police, sheriffs, prosecutors and the attorney-general have either actively participated with the vigilante group, or by their inactivity given them aid and comfort and invited them to trample human rights under foot.

#### Judges Culpable

"Judges have likewise done nothing to stop this literal reign of terror. Often they too have cooperated with the vigilantes.

"Judge Crum has earned a reputation as a vicious, labor-hating judge. He has earned the lasting contempt of all honest people by the shameful way that he has abused his office to railroad innocent workers to jail on trump-up charges in nearly every labor case. This prejudiced judge has imposed maximum sentences against workers. Trials in his court are a travesty on justice. He has dishonestly distorted the record on appeals.

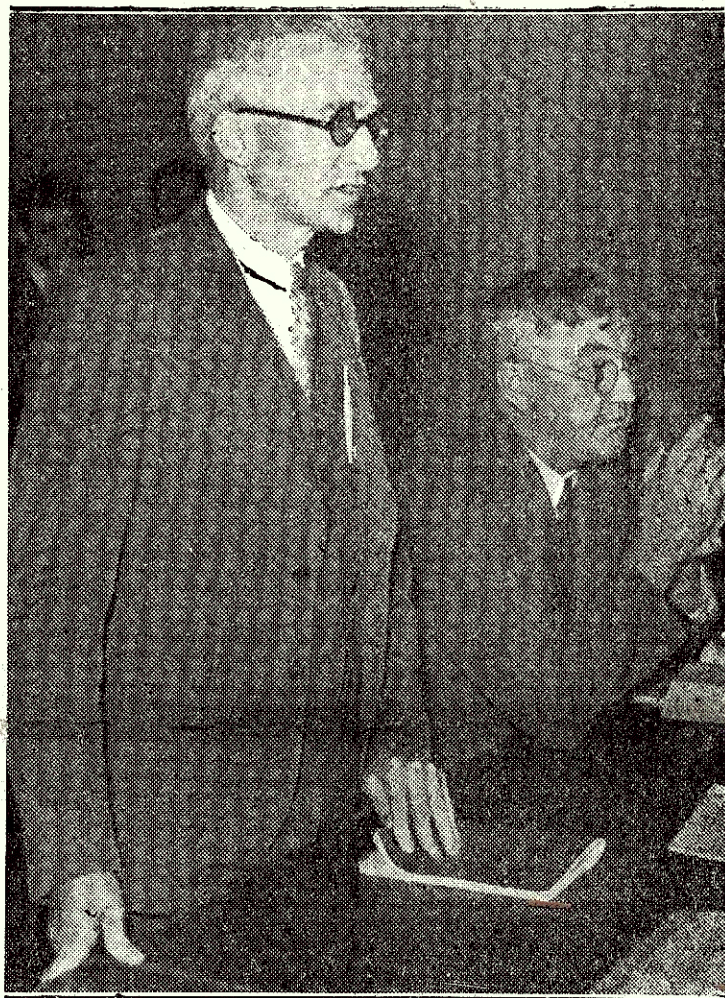
"Crum has no qualifications for judge. He is a mediocre man, a former employee of the Los Angeles Times, appointed to office to pay a political debt and to carry out instructions that nullify constitutional rights supposedly guaranteed to the people.

"Crum is a part of the machinery by which powerful interests in California intend to fascize the State."

#### On His Record

Gallagher will present his campaign on his record of years of defense of the fundamental rights of workers, fighting for a redress of grievances.

### FEARLESS ATTORNEY



Leo Gallagher is known the world over for his militant defense of workers who have run afoul of capitalist courts in their struggles for a better life. As attorney for the International Labor Defense he defended the eight Criminal Syndicalism defendants at Sacramento in 1934-35.

## May Day Meets Prepared

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—A mass conference to further plans for the observance of May First here will be held at Redman's Hall at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, April 26.

Not alone delegates but all those interested in making May Day, 1936, a powerful demonstration of working class militancy, are invited to the conference.

### LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, April 22.—Final preparations for a huge May Day demonstration at the Plaza at high noon were made last night at the meeting of the Los Angeles Conference for United May Day.

Thousands of leaflets and stickers were distributed to the delegates to be used in calling the workers to the demonstration. Anyone wanting additional information should call at conference headquarters, 823 1/2 S. Santee street.

### OAKLAND

OAKLAND, Calif., April 24.—Completion of arrangements for the biggest May Day celebration ever held here have been announced by the arrangements committee.

The workers will assemble for a demonstration in Jefferson Park, 11th and Jefferson streets, at 3 p. m. From there they will march on Jefferson street, Hobart street and Telegraph avenue to Jenny Lynd Hall, at 2229 Telegraph avenue, where they will be greeted by speakers from participating organizations.

### SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 24.—May Day will be celebrated in San Diego, at an evening mass meeting at Woodbine Hall, 846 Fifth avenue.

Harry Carlisle, Editor of the

## HALF MILLION YOUTH OUT IN PEACE STRIKE

**1936 Demonstrations Against War Are Largest Yet**

Between 500,000 and 700,000 students joined in anti-war demonstrations throughout the nation Tuesday. More than 400 colleges and high schools participated in the movement.

Violence was reported only when school authorities either called police or encouraged heckling of anti-war speakers. At Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., two students were clubbed by police, and at the University of Kansas many were injured when a tear gas bomb exploded during the peace rally.

Several demonstrations were conducted despite attempts of school officials and police to disperse the massed students.

Official sponsor of the nationwide, anti-war movement was the American Student Union. Demonstrations were called: 1) In protest against war and fascism; 2) In protest against compulsory military training; 3) To secure student support of the Oxford pledge not to fight in either defensive or offensive wars; 4) To demand academic freedom.

### 5000 at U. C.

BERKELEY, Calif., April 23.—Approximately 5000 University of California students jammed the space at Sather Gate here yesterday in the university's biggest and most enthusiastic anti-war demonstration.

Norman Thomas was the main speaker. The meeting was called at Sather Gate after university authorities had attempted to dictate who would speak and who would not.

When the Peace Action Committee seemed undecided as to whether or not to allow a representative of the Young Communist League to speak the crowd demanded to hear her. She spoke and the Communist anti-war program received enthusiastic applause.

Although classes had not been dismissed, a majority of the students left their classrooms to attend the peace meeting.

### LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—Striking against war and fascism, 1500 students at Los Angeles Junior College jammed the college auditorium in a huge anti-war demonstration here yesterday.

Hundreds unable to get inside the auditorium heard speeches through the medium of loudspeakers posted outside. The official college Open Forum Board, in conjunction with the American Student Union, sponsored the meeting.

Edwin Alexander, national field organizer of the American Student Union, was the main speaker.

**Demonstrate**  
At the University of California at Los Angeles 500 students dem-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

## CLUMSY FORGERY IN ALAMEDA

### COMMUNIST PARTY

50—East 13th Street New York 161—N. Franklin Street Chicago 121—Haight Street SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Dear friend;

All we ask is an existence under livable conditions. Why should our government have to use the gold system when our corporations are accumulating millions in profits that are sent away from Alameda? Politicians of today cater to corporations. They allow them favors and see that their taxes are small. There is no favoritism shown you. Every move you make you are taxed. Your merchants in Alameda do not pay any business tax, but still you pay taxes on everything you purchase. The corporations only pay 1.35 per cent, which is deducted from the salary of the worker. These profits that are shipped away from Alameda by corporations could easily be used to help our unemployed. Patriotism is their cry. We are more patriotic because we produce. But what do we receive?

Our children as well as the children of the rich are future citizens of the United States. Why should they be denied equal privileges. They should have livable conditions that would prepare them to become good citizens. Our organization, Young Democrats, is instilling into these youths the fact that they are entitled to their share that is produced by their labor in this land of plenty without going to war against our foreign brothers.

Friends of ours are now preparing to form a third party in Alameda if it becomes necessary to take this action to gain our objective which is positively in sight. Do not be misled by false statements. When the proper time comes we will tell you what to do.

At the present we heartily endorse the action of the Voters League in recalling the present councilmen of Alameda. We have citizens who will be candidates in the coming election that will cause the eyes of the world to center on our beloved city of Alameda, the utopia of the future.

The opening of our headquarters in Alameda will be announced in the papers very soon.

A. E. U.  
*Paul Belmont*  
California Division

America's Friend of the Soviet Union

## The Communist Party Answers the Lie

The California District Committee of the Communist Party wishes to warn the people of Alameda against a crude and clumsy forgery in the form of a letter supposedly issued by the Communist Party endorsing the action of the Voters League in recalling the present councilmen of Alameda.

The District Committee of the Communist Party has never issued any letter or statement endorsing or supporting any one of the political factions in Alameda. We wish to call particular attention to evidence of the forgery:

1. The fake letterhead is on non-union paper and does not carry the union label; all letterheads of the Communist Party are on union bond paper and carry the printers' union label.

2. The fake letterhead is headed "Communist Party," carries "Communist Party," carries New York, Chicago, and San Francisco addresses, and is signed "California Division," and to top it all is marked "America's Friend of the Soviet Union." No letterhead of the Communist Party in any way corresponds with the above. The signature on the forged letter is almost illegible, but no one authorized to

sign letters or statements of the Communist Party has a name or handwriting that even faintly correspond with the fake signature.

3. Anyone who is at all familiar with the policy and terminology of the Communist Party and its public statements can easily see that the letter was written by someone totally ignorant of the Communist Party policy.

If anyone is really interested in the position of the Communist Party, we invite them to become acquainted with it through the Western Worker, our official organ. The Western Worker will carry articles on the political situation in Alameda, which will show that the Communist Party is not connected with nor supports either of the political factions now fighting for control.

District Committee, Dist. 13, Communist Party, U. S. A.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3.)

## KIDWELL, BRIDGES CALL FOR ANTI-WAR ACTIONS

**Butler Takes Stand Against Reaction In California**

### AN INTERVIEW

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—General Smedley Butler, tall and rangy, hardboiled and outspoken, has no illusions on what causes imperialist wars, like the last world war for instance. He ought to know. He was called on to do the dirty work for Standard Oil, United Fruit, and other giant corporations when their right to plunder countries like China and Latin America was questioned by the masses of those countries. Butler knows that wars are caused by men like J. P. Morgan, whom he called, during the course of an interview at the Cliff Hotel in San Francisco, "a pirate, who admits he's called a pirate."

### California Questions

The Western Worker figured it would be of interest to the people of California to find out what the former marine general, who stumps the length and breadth of the country exposing war as a "racket," thinks about certain matters close at home to the workers of California.

Butler was unhesitating in saying that "I'm against all efforts to restrict free speech. I'm absolutely against all attempts to restrict the right of labor to organize. One thousand workingmen organized," said General Butler, "is equal to a million unorganized men."

### On the Red Scare

Shown a copy of the "American Citizen," fascist sheet backed by the waterfront and other powerful employers' organizations, General Butler noticed its "anti-red" headlines and remarked, "Everyone who takes the part of the underdog is called a Communist."

The interviewer asked General Butler what he thought of the organization of vigilantes against the workers. There was no doubt in Butler's mind about vigilantes. "They serve the same purpose here in California as the hated Coal and Iron police did in Pennsylvania against the coal miners. I'm opposed to them and any such organizations whose aim is to restrict liberties."

General Butler was especially eager to express his opinions on the fight against war. Asked what he thought of the use of working class sanctions against war shipments, as in the case of the crew of the Oregon striking in San Pedro against oil shipments to Italy, he stated "I'm all for anything that will cripple the shipment of war material." In contrast to the effective workers' sanctions, he told how Standard Oil and other oil concerns get around shipment of war products to Italy by shipping it from Mexico and other producing centers.

Demonstrate on May 1st against hunger, fascism and war!

**U.S. Entered War for Morgan, States Former Marine**

### THE MEETING

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—"Take it from me, the whole damn' thing's a racket!" In these salty words war was condemned and exposed before 7,000 people in Dreamland Auditorium last night by General Smedley D. Butler, late of the United States Marine Corps,—"your greatest collection agency."

In addition to meetings in San Jose and Los Angeles, General Butler will speak at the Wilmington Bowl in the Los Angeles Harbor area on Saturday, April 25th, at 8 p. m., and at San Diego on Monday, April 27th.

"We went into the last war because Morgan loaned a lot of money to the Allies," said General Butler.

"We'd have gone in on the side of Germany if they'd owed us the money. We never got the money back—it was just transferred to the backs of the taxpayers.

"We could have done that without a war, but the war covered it up, and that made it a racket."

### Kidwell Speaks

Equally important at this meeting, organized by the American League Against War and Fascism, was the statement of George Kidwell, secretary of the Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union:

"Fascism is one of those foreign importations we don't need. Have we not in this country the Ku Klux Klan? Have we not vigilantes? Have we not the Liberty League? Have we not 135,000 thugs organized and maintained by the big corporations?"

"It seems to me that our advocating of peace is only giving encouragement to the warmakers. What that resolution for peace should have said is:

"We will not fight to maintain a social order so dislocated from the needs of the people. We should say go ahead with your war and we'll start ours at home!"

**Official Labor Stand—?**  
Kidwell opened his speech by saying: "I am told that this is not a proper meeting for proper people. Well, all I can say is that there seems to be a lot of improved people here.

"It is regrettable that on an occasion like this that labor, organized labor, does not designate someone to represent its policy—if it has any."

Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 38-79, told of the waterfront workers' role in opposition to war.

"And We Won"—Bridges  
"The group I represent just concluded a war last night," said Bridges. "And we won. We signed a pact, and in this case we happened to have most of the cards, and we came out on top. "That war bears on the kind of wars General Butler told us about. One reason behind our war is that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)



# L.A. ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEE SEEKS DEFEAT OF KRAMER BILL

## Gas Massacres Give Italy Dubious Ethiopia Victory

### JAPANESE MOBILIZING FORCES TO INVAD SOVIETS

ADDIS ABABA, April 23.—Loosing an unmerciful terror campaign of poison gas air bombardments, the Italian legions in their desperate "race with the rain," have driven back the Ethiopian army and are reported within 70 miles of Addis Ababa. Despite incredible massacres and a sweeping advance, the Italian victory is not decisive. Haile Selassie's forces have divided into guerrilla bands and are waging an intense campaign of raids and ambushes. Unable to oppose the superior Italian arms in major battles, the Ethiopian forces may yet be able to hold out through months of guerrilla warfare. Meanwhile, the heavy rains are imminent which would necessitate a virtual cessation of Italian hostilities.

A victory as terrible as defeat is conceded to Italian imperialism. It has gained possession of a vast wilderness, the subjugation of which would cost years of expensive civil warfare. The cost of the invasion itself has been so staggering as to threaten serious crisis in Italy.

In the international field, it has encouraged the smashing of every peace treaty that resulted from the World War. It has destroyed the prestige of the League of Nations and the prestige of capitalist governments in the eyes of their populations. It has kindled the blaze of revolt throughout all colonial countries and created a friction between imperialist powers that might yet result in a world war of terrible dimensions. And it has encouraged the main imperialist powers, Britain, France and the U. S. A. to covertly encourage the belligerent nations, Germany, Italy and Japan in a proposed invasion of the Soviet Union, in order to distract them from conquests that would tread on their toes.

HSINKING, Manchukuo, April 23.—Intense war preparations are being carried forward by the Japanese along the borders of Siberia and the People's Republic of Outer-Mongolia. The streets of border towns are filled with newly arrived troops. The strictest censorship prevails and all trains coming or going in this area must have the blinds sealed in all passenger compartments.

(See editorial, Page Four. In the next issue we are printing a document from a Japanese soldier in Manchukuo revealing the true situation in the invaded areas. Also a dispatch from Pierre Van

Passen, European correspondent, giving details of the imminent economic crisis in Germany and Hitler's plan for obtaining a foreign loan.)

### Caroline Decker Birthday in Jail Sunday, April 26

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Caroline Decker, No. 57617, one of the eight Criminal Syndicalism prisoners, will have a birthday on Sunday, April 26th. All friends and supporters are urged to send solidarity greetings to her at the Women's State Prison, Tehachapi, Calif. She was sentenced to one to fourteen years in the penitentiary for having been secretary of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union and for having made union speeches in the public parks. Not a thread of evidence other than this was offered against her, nor could any illegal acts be shown on the part of the union.

It is reported that there are about 2,450 Gestapo agents (German Secret Police) working in foreign countries at an estimated cost of 20,000,000 marks a year. Altogether, propaganda and espionage are costing the German government the sum of 262,000,000 marks.

## HALF MILLION U. S. STUDENTS STRIKE AGAINST WAR APRIL 22

(Continued from Page 1)onstrated in a vacant lot across from the university at 11 a. m. The official administration peace meeting scheduled for 1 p. m. was endorsed by the demonstrators and all urged to attend.

Belmont High School students held an anti-war meeting in the school auditorium. At Pasadena Junior College students were dismissed from classes between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 noon, and a demonstration was held.

At Roosevelt Junior High School more than 150 students left the school building before doors were locked. While they held a demonstration on the school campus, officials turned on the lawn sprinklers.

The students continued the demonstration, shouting: "We would rather be wet than dead!"

### CUBA POLICIES PROTESTED BY YOUNG WRITER

LOS ANGELES, April 18.—Charging that the present Cuban government still carries out the murderous policies of the bloody Machado regime, Clifford Odets, proletarian writer and member of the Los Angeles Provisional Committee for Cuba, yesterday sent a letter of protest to President-elect Gomez of Cuba, now visiting here.

"What measures are you planning toward the granting of amnesty to the thousands of political prisoners being held in Cuban prisons?" Odets wrote. "We ask you to acquaint us with your position and your platform."

"Four thousand workers are serving terms in prison because of political belief," explained Odets. "It is reported hundreds have committed suicide in the Hitler manner."

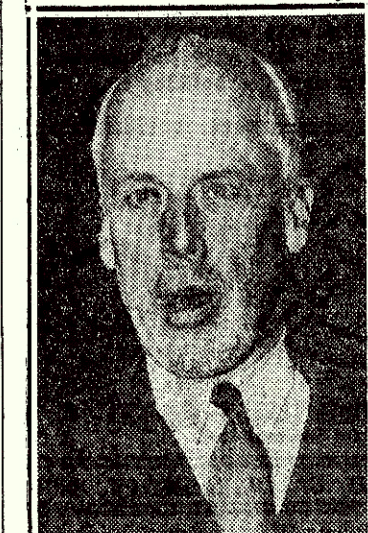
Last year Odets with a delegation of writers and others visited Cuba to investigate labor conditions there. The delegation was arrested and deported.

"The island is beautiful," said Odets. "But it is controlled by the military dictatorship of the butcher, Batista, and the terror and brutality of the Machado reign is still rampant."

John Wenk is chairman of the L. A. Provisional Committee for Cuba, John Dos Passos, writer and Archibald MacLeish, poet, are on the National Committee.

UFA made a profit of only 8,500 pounds in 1935 as compared with 96,000 pounds in 1934. This sharp decline was caused by the difficulty in selling German films abroad and the fact that the best German actors have been expelled because of anti-Nazi beliefs or because they were not sufficiently "Aryan."

### AGAINST WAR



Norman Thomas, left-wing Socialist who addressed student anti-war demonstrators at Sather Gate in Berkeley Tuesday morning.

### "Dubrovsky," New Soviet Film, Will Run in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—The management of the Grand International Theatre, 730 South Grand Avenue, announces the booking of the widely discussed Soviet film, "Dubrovsky," which opens a special limited engagement of one week, starting Friday, May 1.

Produced by Lenfilm to commemorate the centenary of Alexander Pushkin's death, "Dubrovsky" is Soviet Russia's tribute to one of the most prolific and dynamic writers of revolutionary novels of his era.

A brilliant cast of players will be seen in the starring roles. Vladimir Gardin, remembered for his role in the now memorable "Peasants," will be seen as Count Verevsky, while Vladimir Dubrovsky, the hero of the piece, is enacted by Boris Livinov.

The production has English titles to translate the Russian dialogue. Selected short subjects will also be on the program.

### Typographical Union Opens Events Class

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—The first class of the "Current Events Group," organized by the Typographical Union, Local 174, will be held Monday, April 20, 12:30 p. m., at the union hall.

Sam Kalish will speak on the "Causes of Unemployment."

The classes are under direction of the Adult Education Department of the Los Angeles Board of Education and are financed by funds provided by a WPA grant. They are open to the public.

VERY COMFORTABLE The International Nickel Co. (a war supply company) reported a net profit for 1935 of \$26,086,527, or 13 percent higher than in the boom year of 1929. Stockholders received \$13,000,000 in dividends.

### "War Is a Racket," Gen. Butler Tells S.F. Mass Meeting

(Continued from Page 1) another war is in the making. And when wars are in the making, strong unions—especially those that are opposed to war—are not wanted by those who want war. If such organizations can be broken up before the war, there will be no interruption in the making of war for those who make the money."

After giving a graphic account of the longshoremen's refusal to ship scrap iron to the "Italian Red Cross," and emphasizing the necessity for the people of San Francisco to back up the I. L. A. on this issue, Bridges closed his speech as follows:

"Organized labor that has not yet participated in the struggle against war, will not be able to stand aside much longer. They'll be forced into it, whether they like it or not."

"When that time comes, when the people of America have had enough of war, it will be like the General says—no more wars."

Other speakers were General Fang Chen Wu, of the Kuomintang; Ben Legere, "Brass Check Reporter of the Air"; Howard Hill, president of the Northern California Newspaper Guild; Rev. Edgar Wilson, Methodist Church; Dorothy McNulty, American Youth Congress; and Bert Leach, state organizer for the American League against War and Fascism. Collection was \$404.12.

Due to lack of space, the 'Western Worker regrets inability to publish a full account of General Butler's speech. Excerpts from it will follow in succeeding issues. —Editor.

### CORRECTION

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Western Worker of Monday, April 20, in the story of the waterfront crisis, carried the following misleading statement:

"He (Harry Bridges) stated that the local would ask for shorter hours and higher pay if the shipowners persisted in their stubborn union smothering tactics. He is also in favor of arbitrating the matter of removing 'radicals,' Communists and subversive leaders."

Bridges made no such statement although rumors he had were circulated on the waterfront by certain elements seeking to confuse the issues before the longshoremen.

The Western Worker takes this opportunity to correct the error.

Build the mighty United Front of the working class on May 1st.

### WESTERN WORKER SUBSCRIPTION RATES CHANGE

New Prices Effective May First

On and after May 1st, 1936, the WESTERN WORKER will be issued as a regular EIGHT-PAGE semi-weekly newspaper. This is a great step forward, but the tremendous increase in expense entailed by this increase in size makes an advance in subscription prices necessary.

Therefore, on and after May 1st, 1936, subscription prices will be in effect as follows:

By mail, United States (except San Francisco) \$3 per year; \$1.60 six months; 90c three months.

San Francisco, \$3.50 per year; \$1.90 six months; \$1.00 three months.

Foreign and Canada, \$4.50 per year; \$2.50 six months; \$1.50 three months.

By first class mail (enclosed in sealed envelope) \$7.50 per year; \$4.00 six months.

ALL PAPERS SENT TO INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIBERS ARE FULLY WRAPPED.

INFORMATION CONCERNING INCREASE IN BUNDLE PRICES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM 121 HAIGHT ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

## THREE RESOLUTIONS BACKING I. L. A. LOCAL 38-79 PASSED BY ONE LABOR COUNCIL MEET

### East Bay Labor Journal Scored for Not Supporting Longshoremen

OAKLAND, April 21.—The main issue in last night's meeting of the Alameda County Central Labor Council was the outlook of the San Francisco longshoremen. Not a single voice was raised in criticism of this militant union.

Three resolutions were passed favoring the stevedores. The first was the one passed at the Dreamland Auditorium meeting and by the San Francisco Labor Council.

A resolution was then presented expressing complete confidence in Harry Bridges and the entire leadership of Local 38-79 of the I.L.A. It also demanded that the union hiring hall be recognized by the shipowners.

The third resolution was presented by the Carpenters' Union protesting the lockout. All three passed, not only unanimously, but reactionary delegates vied with progressives in expressing their solidarity with the locked-out workers.

It was then voted to notify Bridges, Vandueler, and the Industrial Association of the action taken. All resolutions were ordered published in the East Bay Labor Journal.

Also, the Journal was severely criticized for not having carried any news of the maritime situation in its last issue and was ordered to contact the I.L.A. publicity committee and publish all the facts in the next issue. Also, the paper was requested to turn over to the I.L.A. or the Warehousemen's Union (an I.L.A. affiliate) its next Friday night broadcast over KROW.

It was announced that the work-up of the Ferro Enameling Works struck last week. Yesterday they returned to work with recognition.

The local WPA administration advised the council of the setting up of a new "Labor Relations Board" and asked that it send one delegate. The delegate from the Public Works and Unemployed Union explained that the old labor relations board, composed of three members of his organization, was fired when too much pressure was brought on Mr. Koetz. The P. W. U. U. expressed the fear that the new setup would become only a rubber stamp for the local WPA administration. The new setup calls for two delegates from the P.W.U.U., two from the Workers' Alliance, one each from the Professional Workers' Union, the Central Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council, and two from the Contra Costa County P.W.U.U. The board will serve without pay and will have no powers, being permitted only to make recommendations to Mr. Koetz.

It was voted to accept the invitation and Mr. Snover was appointed to represent the council, with the understanding that the first order of business to be discussed should be the reinstatement of the former relations board.

Three members of the Students' Union were seated as observers, with privilege of the floor only under "good and welfare."

The unity of labor can and will prevent the victory of fascism!

Victorious, the longshoremen are back at work today with the determination to dig in and be ever watchful and prepared for any and all future attempts of the shipowners to split their ranks before the 1934 strike.

and restore the conditions of the longshoremen to the status existing before the 1934 strike.

Another significant resolution of support was that adopted by the Central Labor Council on Friday, April 17th, a resolution based on the solid support of the San Francisco unions to the members and leaders of 38-79.

The Labor Relations Committee speedily recognized that it had exceeded its authority, stating that it had disobeyed the membership's instructions in acting as it did, and therefore repudiated its action.

On Monday night, April 20th, a mass meeting of the longshoremen gave Harry Bridges a tremendous reception, and agreed to ratify the agreement for the ending of the lockout after assurances from the District officials that the agreement in no way changed the 1934 award or other existing agreements. The next day the Waterfront Employers Association also ratified the agreement, thus in effect admitting defeat in its attempts to do away with the

### Broad Campaign To Be Centered In District No. 13

LOS ANGELES, April 23.—Launching a broad anti-fascist campaign, the Los Angeles Committee To Defeat The Kramer Bill, organized by Superior Judge Lester W. Roth, has opened headquarters at the Chester Williams Building, 215 West 5th Street, Room 305, Los Angeles.

At a party held last Friday night, approximately \$265 were raised to carry on a campaign in Congressional District No. 13, for signatures to urge Congressman Kramer to withdraw sponsorship from his sedition bill, now before Congress.

Speakers at the party included Judge Roth, Louis Adams, famous writer; Clifford Odets, dramatist; and Carey McWilliams, author-attorney.

The committee plans to carry on a wide-spread propaganda and educational campaign against the Kramer Bill, particularly localized in Kramer's own congressional district, the thirteenth.

There is pending in Congress a number of repressive measures which, in my opinion, are a flagrant invasion of those civil rights and liberties guaranteed to the American people under the Constitution, which have always been considered an indispensable part of our system of government.

One of these is the 'Kramer Bill'—H. R. 6427, the author of which is Congressman Kramer from Los Angeles. I believe it proper and necessary that a committee of representative citizens be formed, whose purpose will be to defeat this bill. This purpose may be accomplished by explaining to the voters of District No. 13 (Kramer's district), the un-American implications of this proposed measure, and by circulating petitions among them which will call upon Mr. Kramer to withdraw and repudiate it.

"If, upon investigation of this bill, you agree with the view herein expressed, may I ask that you lend your name for the formation of the Los Angeles Committee to Defeat the Kramer Bill. Enclosed is a copy of the petition that will be circulated by the committee and a list of the persons being asked to cooperate."

"May I assume that your name may be used unless I hear from you within five days to the contrary."

Sincerely, "Lester Roth,"

Mrs. Harrington, from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Warehousemen's Union, appealed for the organization of the women. The executive committee was ordered to take up the matter and present a plan for the active organizing of the women.

It was reported that the workers in several local factories had applied for union charters in various international unions and had been turned down. An appeal has now been made to the A. F. of L. to grant a charter to "miscellaneous crafts," that all these workers in small plants can be taken into one large union.

The Retail Clerks' Union asked that Gallenkamp's Shoe Stores be placed on the "We Do Not Patronize" list.

The local WPA administration advised the council of the setting up of a new "Labor Relations Board" and asked that it send one delegate. The delegate from the Public Works and Unemployed Union explained that the old labor relations board, composed of three members of his organization, was fired when too much pressure was brought on Mr. Koetz. The P. W. U. U. expressed the fear that the new setup would become only a rubber stamp for the local WPA administration. The new setup calls for two delegates from the P.W.U.U., two from the Workers' Alliance, one each from the Professional Workers' Union, the Central Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council, and two from the Contra Costa County P.W.U.U. The board will serve without pay and will have no powers, being permitted only to make recommendations to Mr. Koetz.

It was voted to accept the invitation and Mr. Snover was appointed to represent the council, with the understanding that the first order of business to be discussed should be the reinstatement of the former relations board.

Three members of the Students' Union were seated as observers, with privilege of the floor only under "good and welfare."

The unity of labor can and will prevent the victory of fascism!

Victorious, the longshoremen are back at work today with the determination to dig in and be ever watchful and prepared for any and all future attempts of the shipowners to split their ranks before the 1934 strike.

and restore the conditions of the longshoremen to the status existing before the 1934 strike.

Another significant resolution of support was that adopted by the Central Labor Council on Friday, April 17th, a resolution based on the solid support of the San Francisco unions to the members and leaders of 38-79.

The Labor Relations Committee speedily recognized that it had exceeded its authority, stating that it had disobeyed the membership's instructions in acting as it did, and therefore repudiated its action.

On Monday night, April 20th, a mass meeting of the longshoremen gave Harry Bridges a tremendous reception, and agreed to ratify the agreement for the ending of the lockout after assurances from the District officials that the agreement in no way changed the 1934 award or other existing agreements. The next day the Waterfront Employers Association also ratified the agreement, thus in effect admitting defeat in its attempts to do away with the

## Solidarity of Coast Labor Big Factor in 38-79 Victory

### HOW SHIPOWNERS' RECENT TRY AT UNION BUSTING ON S.F. DOCKS WAS FRUSTRATED

When the San Francisco longshoremen went back to work through the hiring halls on the morning of Wednesday, April 22, they did so with the fine feeling that comes from the knowledge that they had licked the Waterfront Employers Association. They felt especially fine because they knew that the support of maritime and other bodies of organized labor up and down the Coast played no small part in the defeat of the shipowners.

The shipowners were defeated after a week of crisis on the waterfront provoked by the employers themselves, by their lockout of the members of I. L. A. Local 38-79 on April 14th. The pretext for the lockout was the longshoremen's refusal to work the Grace liner Santa Rosa, which the longshoremen at that time understood to be manned by an unfair crew.

Shipowners' Violations The fact that the refusal to work the Santa Rosa was only a pretext for the lockout was shown by the shipowners themselves, who stated on April 14th that "the suspension is directed only against the radical and subversive leadership of the San Francisco longshoremen's local."

This meant that in an attempt to dictate to the members of Local 38-79 who their leaders shall be, the shipowners had violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act by suspending the 1934 award of the National Longshoremen's Board.

The shipowners wanted to get rid of the militant leadership of

publicity campaign attempting to wreck the waterfront unions by calling the leadership "radicals" and "irresponsible," and the use of a fascist, vigilante sheet, the "American Citizen."

The District Council saw the emergency existing and called for an open Congressional investigation into these plans. The entire scheme was exposed through the press.

Unions' Watchfulness The watchfulness of the waterfront unions cramped the plans of the shipowners, whose scheme included cooperation with the international officials and the idea of having the District officials step in and supersede the local officials. In line with this came the revocation of the Sailors' Union charter and the forced withdrawal of other I. S. U. affiliates from the Maritime Federation.

The lockout by the employers on April 14th came as an act of desperation as a step toward wrecking the waterfront unions, after all other schemes had failed. The employers counted on being able to play San Pedro against the Frisco local, by diverting ships to the former port and having them loaded there. The shipowners told the longshoremen to report for work on the piers instead of the hiring halls, but the longshoremen did nothing of the sort. Showing the desire for peace on the waterfront, the members of 38-79 reported each day at the hiring halls, as provided in the 1934 award which the employers had broken.

Labor's Solidarity The San Pedro longshoremen quickly declared that they were prepared to fight any attempt to smash the longshore unions. Harry Bridges was acclaimed by the San Pedro members who gave complete endorsement to the policy of 38-79. Two thousand members of the Columbia River district of the Maritime Federation also gave Bridges a vote of confidence.

From Stockton, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle and other maritime as well as non-maritime labor bodies came pledges of support.

On Saturday, April 18th, the

The employers found themselves faced with the fact that the members of Local 38-79 stood solidly behind their leadership; that San Pedro and all other maritime locals supported the Frisco longshoremen. Meeting in Dreamland Auditorium on the night of April 16th, 4000 members of Local 38-79 cheered Harry Bridges and the other leaders, and gave them a unanimous vote of confidence. The meeting went on record for a 5 point program providing that no man accept employment on any dock gate or pier-head; that they were ready to work provided jobs were placed through the hiring halls; that they adhere absolutely to their democratic and constitutional rights to elect officials of their own choice; that they have complete faith in the officials of the local; that they would never accept the employers' dictates insofar as the choice of their officials are concerned.

Pedro's Solidarity The San Pedro longshoremen quickly declared that they were prepared to fight any attempt to smash the longshore unions. Harry Bridges was acclaimed by the San Pedro members who gave complete endorsement to the policy of 38-79. Two thousand members of the Columbia River district of the Maritime Federation also gave Bridges a vote of confidence.

From Stockton, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle and other maritime as well as non-maritime labor bodies came pledges of support.

On Saturday, April 18th, the

**On With the Struggle Under the Leadership of Our Party For Bread - For Peace Against Fascism and Anti-Semitism**

MORNING FREIHEIT  
2411 1/2 Brooklyn Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel.: ANGelus 9184



**Pamphlet Addressed to the Socialists**  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
**"GOING LEFT," BY BITTELMAN**  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
**How a United Front Can Be Achieved**

**PAMPHLET**  
**GOING LEFT**, by Alex Bittelman, Workers' Library Publishers. Five cents.  
 By A. B. Magil

This pamphlet is an important contribution to the struggle for the united front. Using as his text the Draft for a program for the Socialist Party of the United States, adopted by the Left Socialists last fall, Alex Bittelman discusses with fine clarity and incisiveness the fundamental problems of program and tactics facing the American masses today. Though the pamphlet is addressed primarily to members of the Socialist Party, it elucidates the major issues of our day in a manner that makes it invaluable for all those who want actively to further the unity of the common people of this country in the fight against reaction.

The pamphlet is in many respects a model of polemical writing, particularly of writing that is intended to persuade and convince those who are potential allies. The basis approach is indicated in the title. The Left Socialists are really "going left," and Bittelman never loses sight of this fact. The Draft Program, he writes, "is a further wrenching loose from the moorings of reformism, from the discredited and crumbling positions of Social-Democracy. It is a move forward to the positions of revolutionary Marxism whose only consistent defender today is the Communist International."

At the same time, he points out, the Draft Program also "shows the influence of those 'Lefts' who, under pressure from below, go along one step forward in order to pull the whole movement two steps backward."

Point by point Bittelman takes up the issues raised in the Draft Program, stressing the positive aspects, the advances made since the adoption of the Declaration of Principles at the Socialist convention in 1934, but at the same time nailing the weak spots, too, the foggy formulations, the half-steps and vacillations, the sectarian passivity, the Trotskyite influences. But always with one aim in mind: to help the Left Socialists move still further left, move to the united action with the Communists that is so urgently needed at the present time. Without pulling any punches, Bittelman manages to write in a tone of warm comradeship that cannot but help carry conviction to honest Socialists.

The capitalists state that the proletarian dictatorship, the road to power, the role of the Soviet Union, the struggle against fascism and war, the united labor front, and the anti-fascist people's front, trade union unity, the

Farmer-Labor Party, the road to organizational unity of the Socialist and Communist Parties—these are some of the questions dealt with in the pamphlet. There are only 46 pages, but in those 46 pages the author has managed to illuminate these difficult problems in simple, concrete language that is a tribute both to his grasp of his subject and his skill as a propagandist.

The pamphlet contains one serious shortcoming in the section dealing with war and the struggle for peace. In replying to the attacks that the Draft Program makes on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and to the slanderous Trotskyite charge of "communo-Chauvinism," Bittelman, it seems to this reviewer, misses the point. He fails to deal with the Franco-Soviet Pact and with the question of the defense of small countries (Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, etc.), whose independence is threatened by Nazi Germany. It is precisely on these points that the greatest confusion exists in the ranks of the Left Socialists, a confusion which certain Left Socialist leaders try to inflate into a major obstacle to the united front. The Communist position on these questions is clear, a position that applies the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, not in the spirit of pious pedantry, but in the living, concrete way that is the very heart of Marxist-Leninist thought and action.

Bittelman's pamphlet points the way to check and defeat reaction—the way of the Socialist-Communist united front as the lever that can swing organized labor and the allies of labor into the movement for a broad, inclusive, anti-fascist Farmer-Labor Party. This is the way not only to defeat reaction today, but to build a bridge to the revolutionary struggle for power and Socialism.

Socialist comrades: read this pamphlet, discuss it—and let's hear from you.

**Soviet Film, "Three Women" Comes to SF**

The coming of "Three Women," most notable of Soviet films, to the Clay International Theatre, starting Saturday, May 9th. This is an epoch-making picture treating of the part the women played in the Civil War in Russia. It focuses on the lives of three young women who pass through the Revolution. Babochkin, star of "Chapayev," Poslavsky of "Peasants," Jeime of "Song of Happiness," and Chirkov of "Youth of Maxim" all have important roles. Shostakovitch provided the special music used. Full English titles translate the Russian dialogue. "Happy Youths," a Soviet featurette, will also be on the program.

**CLAY** International Theatre - San Francisco  
 Fillmore at Clay St. - Telephone: FILLmore123  
 ALL SEATS 35 Cts.  
 Mats: Wed. and Sat., 2:15 - Evenings at 7 and 9  
 Sunday Continuous - Starting at 2:15

**OPENING SATURDAY**  
 May 9th

**CRITICS AND CROWDS ACCLAIM SOVIET RUSSIA'S SUPREME TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN OF THE CIVIL WAR**

**"THREE WOMEN"**

RUSSIAN DIALOGUE—ENGLISH TITLES  
 With Babochkin—Chirkov—Poslavsky  
 Added Special—"HAPPY YOUTH"

**Starting FRIDAY MAY 1ST**

**COMMEMORATION OF THE CENTENARY OF PUSHKIN POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY**

Aokino's Western Premiere of  
**ALEXANDER PUSHKIN'S**

**"DUBROVSKY"**

Produced by Lenfilm, Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Directed by IVANOVSKY

**THE DARING REVOLT OF THE MUZHIKS OF RUSSIA**  
 (Complete Dialogue Titles in English)

**GRAND** International Theatre  
 730 S. Grand Ave.  
 Los Angeles  
 Phone TUcker 1516  
 Matinees: 35c — Evenings: 35c - 40c  
 Performances: 2:15 - 7 - 9 Continuous Sun. from 1 P.M.

**One Who Helped Frame Tom Mooney Fails to Hide Facts**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Last Friday former District Attorney Charles M. Fickert's testimony was completed in the habeas corpus proceedings through which Tom Mooney seeks his freedom.

The attorneys representing Tom Mooney broke down the legal barrier set up by Deputy Attorney General Cleary and his cohorts in their effort to conceal the deadly truth that Fickert, who prosecuted Mooney 20 years ago, was the tool of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the United Railroads and the Law and Order Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

For 20 years the frame-up gang have succeeded in keeping out of the court record the true picture of the bitter industrial strife which made the background of this famous case.

**"FORGOTTEN" HISTORY**

Fickert proved their weak spot when his stubborn, sluggish mind was stirred to remember what he was supposed to forget, this week. On the witness stand he was a sorry spectacle. He claimed to have forgotten entirely the big waterfront strike of the summer of 1916, the notorious mass meeting of 3,000 members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, at which its Law and Order Committee raised \$1,000,000 to fight organized labor and crush its leaders. He forgot the speeches of Captain Robert Dollar who recommended violence and slaughter in suppressing strikers.

He pretended that all this seething turmoil out of which the Mooney case grew was so far from influencing his conduct as district attorney that he was not even aware of its existence.

**BROKEN TOOL**

Fickert is but a sodden wreck of the one-time Stanford football star who was placed in office by the United States Railroads because of his popularity and lack of brains. Today he sat on the witness stand, his big frame slumped in the chair, his hand cupped behind his bad ear to catch the questions shot at him, his face showing the ravages of time and alcohol. He really can't remember some of the important legal points in the court record.

As a matter of fact he had little to do with their actual preparation for the record. That was left for his more capable assistant, Cunha, and his constant coach and legal advisor, former California Supreme Court Judge Fred W. Henshaw.

As the week wore on Fickert

**Fickert Slips Many Times at Hearing**

There's Been 20 Years of This!



let himself be caught in a long series of contradictions, confusions and plain falsehoods. In one day he was caught in nine separate statements which directly contradicted either his own past testimony or that of Martin Swanson or others of his associates. Some times he has been forced to "back water," as when, after denying that the United Railroads had contributed financially to his first campaign in 1909, he had to acknowledge weakly that they did contribute, "but not personally to me; just to the campaign committee."

**SAN FRANCISCO WATERFRONT**

It was after considerable argument over the admissibility of testimony showing the industrial conditions existing in San Francisco in 1916, (in which Referee Shaw took sides with Cleary against Defense Attorney Davis) that Davis showed Fickert copies of San Francisco newspapers of that time, headlining strike activity, and Fickert blurted out his recollections of the waterfront situation.

This opened that closed avenue of approach, and now much of that part of the story is in the court record for the first time. Fickert has now admitted that he did see and talk to Martin Swanson, the utilities company detective, in the Palace Hotel the night of the explosion. He still denies that Thornwall Mullally, assistant to the president of the United Railroads, was present as claimed by Captain Duncan Matheson, who has testified that Mullally was the man who put the finger on Tom Mooney and ordered his arrest.

In his account of his doings immediately after the explosion

**Labor Struggles On Docks of Twenty Years Ago in Record**

Fickert is greatly confused. But he has confessed that he and F. H. Colburn, prominent banker, enlarged a hole in the wall left by the explosion, thus destroying the actual evidence left at the scene and manufacturing a condition to fit in with what obviously was a pre-conceived theory of the bomb explosion.

The defense introduced the pictures of the explosion scene that were shown at the Mooney trial, and again Fickert became muddled and refused to say that the pictures shown him represented the scene as he and Colburn left it. In connection with this particular picture, a vital point was brought out by the defense. In looking for the picture amongst the list of exhibits, it was found that the exhibit number under which the picture was introduced into the case was the number which really belonged to some pieces of pipe, and had been applied after the Mooney trial to the photograph to support the State's claim that this picture was introduced in the trials by the prosecution, when, as a matter of fact, the prosecution had at first tried to suppress it.

**TAMPED WITH RECORD**

This supports the claim that Tom Mooney has made for years that Fickert, Cunha and the others deliberately tampered with the early records of the trials in many instances, in their effort to make more difficult any attempt to get a reversal in the higher courts.

Another damaging admission drawn from Fickert during the week was his statement that he hadn't considered it necessary to talk to the detectives who had been shadowing Mooney and Billings right up to July 22, 1916. These detectives in the employ of the United Railroads, were able to testify as to every move that Mooney made and all the persons with whom he came in contact, yet none of them were ever used in the case. Fickert admits that he had never bothered to even talk with them about their evidence.

Again Fickert was tripped into exposing his subservience to the super-government ruling in 1916, when he could not remember anything about the lawyer named Charles Cobb, who had sat with him during the Rena Mooney trial, constantly coaching him in open court. At last, he was compelled to "remember" that Cobb had said he was from the Chamber of Commerce.

**Health and the Class Struggle**

By FRANKLIN E. BISSELL, M. D.

**DR. GEIGER'S EMOTIONS**  
 The heart of Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco health officer, politician highly dramatic, and eternal seeker of publicity, go-o-o-oes out, oh so feelingly, to the poor, dear children of San Francisco. The cause of his sudden, highly emotional outburst is the fact that, at present writing, some bad, cruel milkers are on strike in Marin County and threaten to tie up part of San Francisco's milk supply.

Year in and year out, under Dr. Geiger's direction, unskilled workers have been working in San Francisco Hospital at such low wages that they have been unable to supply their children with sufficient milk and other necessities. For instance, porters now receive \$58 a month, and last year, over 20 workers at the hospital had to get relief to supplement their wages. The large number of unemployed families in San Francisco have not been able to give their children sufficient milk for years.

**STRIKE IN MARIN**

Not a peep has been heard from Geiger about these conditions. But now, when the milkers are on strike for a living wage in Marin County, Geiger suddenly finds that his "first concern is for the children of San Francisco." He threatens to declare the existence of an emergency if the milkers don't

go back to work under the old conditions, which means a call for the National Guard.

I believe the working class of San Francisco would rather see their children starve than allow them to drink scab milk. The only answer to the threat of Geiger and his kind is a mass boycott of any milk produced by strikebreakers and in this way show them that the city population is back of the strikers 100 per cent. In this instance, these are the products of the Marin-Dell "co-operative milk association."

**A "RED" AT THE CLINIC**

"Hello, you Red." With these words, Mrs. G—— is greeted when she comes to the Oakland Clinic for treatment. But—if there are 25 or 50 people waiting ahead of her, she is put at the head of the line. She is treated politely, in contrast to all other patients; and she receives complete service, which few other people receive.

As it happens, Mrs. G—— is not a Communist, and a few weeks ago was getting the same run-around as the other people at the clinic. Getting tired of this, she asked the Federation of Unemployed and Allied Organizations to back her with a letter from its Routing Clinic. Because of her militant action, she is called a "Red," but receives the best of service.

**WOMEN ON THE MARCH**

Many good suggestions for titles were received by the Column, and we had a hard time deciding on the best. They were either snappy, but not militant—or militant, but not snappy. We thought this one was lively and gave a feeling of action, and unity, and forward movement. Comrade Laura House of Santa Cruz proposed a very similar heading; **Woman Marching or Woman Marches.**

The winner was offered by Comrade Beatrice Kinhead, the well-known author and translator. Naturally she has the edge on us every day, kitchen garden variety of women when it comes to bright ideas on phrasing our own bright ideas.

The prize, a free one-year subscription to The Woman Today, is already ordered for her.

**DEBUTANTES BEWARE!**

Notice to all debutantes: You are hereby notified that a terrible, terrible fate awaits you if you stray from the "straight and narrow." Cynthia Grey in her column in a recent issue of the San Francisco News gives you a fair warning that you will not be able to sell your endorsement to advertisers if you are ever, ever involved in a scandal!

Here is a quotation from the column:

"Good behavior always has been a sound investment for more reasons than the moralists mention in their lists. It pays in peace of mind, lack of strain, a healthy outlook on life and its problems and people. And financially.

"Proof of this is evinced in the recent announcement of an agency which gets debutantes to lend their names and photographs to endorsements of well-known products.

"The agency has stated that a debutante, across whose name the smoky clouds of scandal have drifted, may have a salable preference for anything on the market lists; but the advertisers aren't interested.

"Advertising agencies, in brief, are afraid to use girls who have been involved in any scandal lest the memory of this conduct will cast a blot on the product."

It is doubtful if any debutantes find time or are interested in reading the Western Worker, so we shall not bother to question Miss Grey's logic from the point of view of these useless daughters of the idle rich. However, although Miss Grey seemingly did not write her column for the great majority of us who are not debutantes, we are interested in the questions mentioned but not answered in this column.

**WHAT IS IT?**

1. Just what is morality—or immorality? Miss Grey does not bother to give a definition. The nearest she comes to it is when she refers to those "across whose name the smoky clouds of scandal have drifted." Seemingly anything goes if Walter Winchel doesn't tattle. There is no mention of the fact that what is "moral" today was not yesterday, and vice versa. Nor that the Soviet Union considers kitchen slavery as wrong as chattel slavery while too many Americans believe women and sinks and stoves should never be separated.

**WHAT CAUSES IT?**

What causes immorality? Miss Grey does not tell us that immorality, increased divorce, debauchery and general degradation are all to be found among the rich today because as a class they

**Arizona "Sit-Down" Protest Strike Wins Union Pay Argument**

PHOENIX, April 21.— Union vegetable packers working on Hawes' shed in Chandler staged a "sit down" strike in protest against the payment of less than the union scale to an icer.

The icer had already struck at his low wage and the company sought to replace him with another man. When the newly hired workman walked on the shed the entire crew sat down.

The strike lasted one afternoon and an hour the next morning, when the company finally agreed to replace the striker at the wage rate demanded under the union wage scale.

**I. L. A. HOLDS VICTORY MEET**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Local 38-79 held a victory mass meeting on Thursday night at Dreamland Auditorium, attended by 5,000 people of San Francisco. A telegram from Tom Mooney congratulating the Frisco I. L. A. read on its victory over the shipowners. Al Quitenden, assistant secretary of the Sailors' Union Pacific, brought a message of greeting from seamen ashore and on shipboard.

Ivan Cox, secretary of Local 38-79, was loudly cheered when he stated that, "we might have political differences but when it comes to the common cause of the longshoremen we're knitted together." Two representatives of the licensed officers, C. D. Bentley of the Marine Engineers and George Charlotte of the Masters, Mates and Pilots assured the longshoremen that they could depend on the support of the licensed men on any occasion.

George Kidwell, secretary of the Bakery Wagon Drivers, stated that the employers knew that the entire Frisco labor movement was ready to resort to the same method as on July 16, (date of the general strike) to back the waterfront workers.

When Harry Bridges rose to speak the ovation was a stormy one. The lockout, he said, ended in victory for the longshoremen and the entire organized labor movement. "We didn't worry," Bridges declared, "we knew we could go to the people of San Francisco and the organized labor movement for support. Support poured in from all directions even before we asked for it. We came out of the skirmish with a newer and better understanding with the organized labor movement, which is worth far more even than hours, wages and conditions. The latter are vital but we need the support of organized labor. We intend to return that support whenever we are asked."

For unemployment, old-age and social insurance—for the Frazier-Lundeen Bill!

**What Every Young Y.M.C.A. Secretary Should Know**  
**ANTI-BOLSHEVIK SHUDDERS IN GLENDALE, CALIF.**

GLENDALE, Calif. — Seeing a poster advertising "Life in the Soviet Union," to be illustrated with motion pictures, a group of Glendale comrades attended the First Congregational Church on a Sunday evening not long ago. Possibly I have just a mean, suspicious nature, but I withheld my contribution when the Rev. Anton M. Hanson announced that the collection would be taken up before he introduced the main speaker, Mr. J. M. Clinton, International Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who was going to tell us all about Russia.

**VERY IMPARTIAL**

Mr. Clinton began with the reassuring remark that he was giving no lecture for Communism. He hastened to explain that he was neither for nor against the present regime of the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, he was here as a Christian to tell the truth about the situation in that country and not to disseminate propaganda. All we hoped for was the truth. And then Mr. Clinton began to get confidential with us; he could, it seems, spend half the night telling us of the horrible things that went on in Russia at present, the "black" things, but he thought it was better not to dwell too long on them and, of course, his time was limited.

Mr. Clinton explained to us that all Russians are not Communists, that they number between two and three million only. But don't be fooled by numbers — the Party rules by force (and was that softly spoken word "fear" or "violence"?), this great nation of 165,000,000 souls. He regretted that he was unable to tell us with certainty whether they would be able to maintain this rule. But to him the heartening thing was that there were still other millions who were carrying the torch, so to speak.

He wanted to tell us how he got all his information but, he confessed with the aid of beeting eyebrows, that it might mean no end of trouble to dear friends in the U.S.S.R. He was sure that we would all understand.

**REMARKABLE PEOPLE**

The first thing that the Commu-

nists had done when they came into power was to burn all the bibles in Russia — all they could get hold of; and Mr. Clinton implied that it would have been a sad day for you if they had caught you with one. Sad to relate, this situation is little changed today! I kept wondering how that mere handful of 30,000 revolutionists, who led the 1917 overthrow, ever had time to organize, fight counter-revolution, attend unit meetings and distribute leaflets while they were so darned busy grabbing bibles from the hands of 165,000,000 happy people of old Czarist Russia. Sturdy comrades, those Russians!

Well, it seems, they eventually got the bibles burned, but what did it avail them? True, the peasants are eating better, living better, and 90 per cent of the people are educated where it used to be ten per cent, but the People will take you behind closed doors and cry because they haven't an adequate supply of bibles. Mr. Clinton told us a heart-rending story of a friend of his who shared his bible with 24 families. We could use our imagination as to what a common Christian could expect in the way of a decent chance to read the bible.

**THE PICTURES**

Funny how the Communists could be so bad when they had literally driven the money changers from the temple, ministered to the sick, protected the children and the aged.

Now the pictures, Mr. Clinton explained that permission was not granted to take pictures of everything in Russia; for the intonation of his voice I gathered that there were "black" things left unphotographed. But the pictures were very good! They spoke for themselves; beautiful apartment buildings, decently dressed people who looked happy and well fed and seemed to be having a lot of fun at sports and games while, I suppose, awaiting their turn at one of the taboo bibles.

smuggled out of Russia at great risk to Mr. Clinton. The short glimpse of the Red Army and the peek at the Dnieperstroy Dam, for example. Since Mr. Clinton was so concerned with the truth, I wondered why he didn't smuggle out some pictures of the "black" things he had hinted about. Certainly they would have been no harder to smuggle out than the pictures of the Red Army.

**THE PEASANTS**

As the film progressed I began to suspect there were going to be some of the black things appearing. Here, for example, Mr. Clinton called our attention to some peasants flailing wheat, even as in the days of Christ. Some confused individual in the audience asked if we were seeing a collective. Oh, no, admittedly these were some of the heartless Communists whom the able to force into the collectives. The true Russian peasant would always love to have his own individual cow and horse. How dear to the heart of a peasant is his own horse and cow! Mr. Clinton could remember how he loved his own dear horse and cow when he lived on a farm.

But what is this next scene? Mr. Clinton never did tell us. Fine modern buildings, rows and rows of modern farm machinery. Not one of those modern collectives where the Communists try to put the rugged individuals to keep them from flailing their wheat? Or try to deprive them of the privilege of milking their own cow just because they have new-fangled machines that will milk thousands with practically no human effort?

**WAR PREPARATIONS**

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the U. S. Government spent 61c for war preparations out of every dollar paid by the taxpayer, thus leaving only 39c for all other expenses of the Government.



# EDITORIALS

## Longshoremen Have Won a Victory for All Labor

On Wednesday, April 22, the members of Local 38-79 of the I. L. A. returned to work THROUGH THE UNION HIRING HALLS, and with the 1934 award of the National Longshore Board intact. After a week of crisis on the waterfront, precipitated by the Waterfront Employers' Association through the lockout on April 14th, the Frisco longshoremen could proudly say, in the words of Harry Bridges at the Butler anti-war meeting:

"The group I represent just concluded a war last night. And we won. In this case we happened to have most of the cards, and we came out on top."

There was never any doubt in the mind of any West Coast maritime workers that refusal to work the "Santa Rosa" was only a pretext for the shipowners' action on April 14th. The lockout had been preceded by a long series of preparations by the shipowners in an effort to do away with the militant leadership of Local 38-79, in which the employers planned to use the I. L. A. District officials in order to take away the autonomy and democratic rights of the local membership. The withdrawal of the Sailors' charter; the use of injunctions; the campaign of poisonous slander against the waterfront unions' leaders; the publication of the fascist, vigilante American Citizen were steps to restore the conditions of the waterfront workers to the pre-1934 strike level.

The constant watchfulness of the waterfront workers and their militant leaders put a crimp in these plans. The April 14th lockout was a crude act of desperation on the part of the shipowners.

What defeated this latest scheme of the employers to break the militant local of the longshoremen and after that all the maritime unions, and in fact, all genuine trade unions on the West Coast?

The employers figured on being successfully able to play San Pedro against Frisco by diverting all boats to the former port. They didn't get to first base in this; the San Pedro maritime workers hastened to pledge their support to 38-79.

Locals of maritime unions up and down the West Coast sent in their pledges of complete support to the Frisco longshoremen and their militant leaders. The Central Labor Councils of Seattle, San Francisco and Oakland did the same.

They knew that success on the part of the Waterfront Employers' Association against 38-79 would mean that employers would be able to knock off one union after another. They knew that the fight of the Frisco longshoremen was the fight of all West Coast labor, and they acted accordingly.

At the same time, the confidence shown in the militant leadership of 38-79 by maritime and other labor bodies during the critical situation in the week of the lockout was amply justified by the skillful way in which the Frisco longshoremen's leadership conducted the situation. Bridges and the other leaders of 38-79 showed clearly at every step of the way that not they, not the longshoremen, but the shipowners were disrupting peace on the waterfront. The members of Local 38-79 held themselves in readiness each day to report for work—but THROUGH THE HIRING HALLS, AND WITH THE 1934 AWARD AND OTHER EXISTING AGREEMENTS UNCHANGED.

There was not one moment when the membership of Local 38-79 faltered in the slightest in support and absolute confidence in their leadership. There was not a single moment in which the shipowners could detect the least sign of the Frisco longshoremen slacking down in their determination to keep a grip on their local autonomy, their right to decide on who their officials are to be; their fierce determination never again to allow a return to the conditions that existed before the 1934 strike.

There is no beating such solidarity and determination. Therefore, the shipowners took it deservedly on the seat of the pants.

The victory of the Frisco longshoremen was almost immediately followed with the news that the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, whose charter was revoked by the I. S. U. international office because of the S. U. P.'s militancy and as one of the steps to crush Pacific Coast maritime labor, will be granted another hearing within 30 days. The reasons given four months ago for the charter revocation was the kicking of strike-breaker Paul Scharenberg out of membership in the union and the union's affiliation to the Maritime Federation.

It is thus speedily made clear that a victory for 38-79 of the I. L. A. is a victory for other sections of maritime labor. The victory of the Frisco longshoremen will have its effect in every West Coast port and every American dock and ship. It will make the shipowners think more carefully before they try any new tricks on maritime labor.

The convention of the I. L. A. on May 5th in San Pedro, and the convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, also in San Pedro, on May 5th, will map out further the solidification of maritime labor in the struggle to protect the gains they made through bitter battle. Neither vicious attacks and provocations by the shipowners, nor high-handed acts by the top officialdom of the maritime unions (like Ryan, Furuseth, Scharenberg and company) will stop the West Coast's fighting marine workers.

## WHAT PRICE ACADEMIC FREEDOM?



### Placard Relates Teacher's Fear of Syndicalism Statute

When a Los Angeles school teacher refused to speak because he feared the Criminal Syndicalism "rider" on the Teachers' Tenure Law, passed by the last State Legislature, the Los Angeles Discussion Clubs initiated a campaign in the editorial letter columns of newspapers and then reproduced the printed letters in enlarged form on the above shown placard.

Eugene Linder, chairman, and Lauretta Director, vice president, both of the Discussion Clubs, are shown lecturing on the necessity for organized struggle in defense of academic freedom and liberty, to a group of Los Angeles Junior College Students.

## May Day March Against War in Berlin Twenty Years Ago

### A SOLDIER IN UNIFORM ORGANIZED MASS MEET

By V. Spiri

The end of April, 1916. A meeting of the Secretariat of the Charlottenburg Social Democratic Party has just ended. Numbers of men and women workers who have come to pay their dues are standing about in the narrow passage and the office. A young boy worker hurries from one to the other, pressing small hectographed cards into their hands. Surprised, they read:

May First 8 P. M. ALL who are AGAINST the WAR Come On Monday, May First At 8 P. M., To the Potsdamer Platz, Berlin Bread - Freedom - Peace

All at once everybody is holding a similar card. But the cards do not remain with them, they soon travel from house to house, from factory to factory, through the whole of Berlin.

May First, 1916. Early morning. A large Berlin laundry is delivering clean towels to a number of factories. The young errand boy swings himself up onto his bicycle, stuffs the towels into the box and rides off. To the north, to the factories.

Today he is in a special hurry. Like lightning he delivers his parcels everywhere and tears off to the next factory.

Dinner hour in the factories. The workers wash themselves, and unfold the clean towels to dry their hands and faces. A leaflet flutters out—"All out to the May celebration." The workers bend down, pick them up; read them, and soon in all the rooms the contents of the leaflets are known.

"... For the second time May Day is dawning on the blood bath of mass slaughter. Millions have been made miserable cripples for life, millions of women have been made widows, their children orphans. Unappeasable sorrow and grief have entered into millions of families. And this does not yet suffice. Need and misery, high prices and hunger are reigning in Germany, in France, in Russia and Belgium; Poland and Serbia, which have been bleached white by the vampire of German militarism, are like great graveyards and heaps of ruins. The whole world, the much-praised European culture, is collapsing in the unleashed anarchy of the world war. . . ."

Enough fratricide. May First comes as a reminder, it calls to your hearts, your con-

sciences . . . On May First we extend a fraternal hand, over all the frontier boundaries and the battlefields, to the people in France, in Belgium, in Russia, in England, in Serbia, in the whole world. On May First we cry with the voice of many thousands:

"Away with the infamous crime of the murder of peoples! Down with the powers responsible for it, the instigators and war profiteers. It is not the French people, the Russian people, who are our enemies, it is the German Junkers, the German capitalists and their managing body, the German government. Rise and fight against these deadly foes of all freedom. Fight for everything which signifies the well-being and the future of the working class, of humanity and culture!"

"End the war! We want peace!"

"Long live Socialism!"

There are rumblings and sparks in the Berlin factories . . . Liebknecht is calling!

Dresden and Jenz: Spartacus leaflets. In the Zeiss works the workers find the May Day appeal in the clothes lockers. Ulm: leaflets in the letter boxes. Goepfingen: the working class district full of illegal leaflets. They are posted on the walls; they are hanging on twigs and branches.

Mettingen and Esslingen: leaflets in waiting rooms of railway stations; leaflets on the telegraph posts.

Potsdamer Platz. The square and the side streets are alive with blue and gray, with police and gendarmes on foot and on horseback. Groups of spies are moving about. From east to west the proletarians arrive in straggling groups; they fill the streets and the square. Hundreds of men on leave from the front have just come from the Annalter Station; many of them remain.

Eight o'clock in the evening. From the shops hundreds and thousands of employees pour out onto the streets. The police begin to act. With their fists they push the masses about. Then a cry arises: "Liebknecht! Long live Liebknecht!" Dressed in the shabby dier, Liebknecht spirit is still dier, Liebknecht spirit is still alive. No terror, no force will be able to prevent them from continuing their fight against war to its victorious conclusion.

In front of the Hotel Fuerstenhof, Liebknecht begins to speak. Raining wild blows upon all around them, a group of police, gendarmes and spies, led by police officers, rushes at Liebknecht. His voice rings out loudly and distinctly over the square:

"Down with the war! Down with the Government!"

He is clutched by the brutal hands of the police. Spies strike him with walking sticks and shout: "It's high time that we had that one!"

Liebknecht, resists arrest, swings his arms like flails, leans back, bracing his feet against the ground. But the police have got him, nevertheless, and drag him to the Potsdamer Station police quarters.

In the meantime, the police force the people away from the square; into the Linkstrasse, the Koeniggratzer st. Three processions form up, despite all the police attacks, continue to advance to the Potsdamer Platz. Hundreds of times the cry rings out: "Long live Liebknecht!" From hundreds of throats comes the shout: "Long live the International!" "Down with the war!" "Down with the Government!"

With bared heads, hundreds sing the "Internationale." The faces of the demonstrators are burning with rage and pain over Liebknecht's arrest. Women weep, break out in curses against the war, the Government and the police.

The demonstrations continue till ten o'clock. Up to ten o'clock at night the cries of the demonstrators, the sound of the "Internationale," the workers' Marseillaise, the march of the Socialists, can be heard round the Potsdamer Platz.

Liebknecht called. The call was heard. And not only in Berlin.

Twenty years have passed. Liebknecht is dead. In Germany fascism is again driving towards war. But in the minds and hearts of the German toilers Liebknecht's courage and ideals still live. The storm that will avenge him and free the German people rises in spite of all terror and bestial murder.

Let unity between Socialists and Communists blaze the way to unity of all toilers!

Support the peace policy of the Soviet Union! Defend the Soviet Union—the land of Socialism!

## The Rape of Ethiopia and The World War Danger

By weight of superior arms, the Italian robber legions have gained a practical, but undecisive victory over the heroic Ethiopian army of defense. Haile Selassie's regiments have scattered into smaller units and are making a last desperate effort to combat Mussolini's troops by intensive guerilla warfare. Italian authorities, like the Japanese in North China, are now proclaiming their opponents to be "bandits."

It is not alone the murderer Mussolini or the directing hand of Italian capitalism that bears the guilt for this most brutal crime of modern history. The League of Nations, founded for the specific purpose of preventing such international assaults sat by and not only countenanced, but, by its deliberate sabotage, actually aided the Italian invasion. What embargo measures were exerted, were forced by the pressure of outraged populations of League nations. If the matter were left to the bankers and industrialists, even these gestures would have been neglected.

What ineffective embargo measures were taken by the United States were forced by pressure of public opinion that is still far too much unorganized. If that public opinion had been solidly organized in a strong united front, it could have demanded and enforced a genuine and sincere anti-war embargo. But the matter was left to Wall Street powers which relish profits even at the cost of acres of murdered bodies.

Even today, tons of arms and munitions are pouring out of Pacific Coast ports to equip Japan for her projected rape of China and invasion of the Soviet Union. There is only one power that can stop this mad, profit hungry calvacade sweeping toward future wars, and that is the organized power of the man in the street—the organized power of the WORKING CLASS.

Germany is now negotiating for a necessary loan from Great Britain to complete her war preparations. If the organized power of the people speaks, that loan will never be made. If the matter is left to British capitalism, in all probability it will be made.

The whole future of the world today rests firmly in the hands of the man in the street.

## American Students Strike At War Makers

More than half a million American college and high school students left their classes at 11 A. M. Tuesday, but not because they were seeking a holiday.

No. They left their classes because they want no part of the war they know is brewing in the offices of the bankers and munitions makers. They want no part of the fascist regime the American Liberty League considers a necessary preliminary to that war.

The American youth is animated by the spirit of revolt and discontent, as President Roosevelt admitted in his campaign speech at Baltimore last Monday.

The American youth, nowadays described as the "surplus generation" is awakening to the dangers of the immediate future. It is tired of graduation speeches that open the door to unemployment, starvation and degeneration.

That's why students of every conceivable political and religious opinion united last Tuesday in a mighty demonstration against the twin horror of war and fascism. Instead of forever listening, the students are determined to do some talking.

They have learned that they must act for themselves. They chose the mightiest weapon of all through the medium of through which to talk and act.

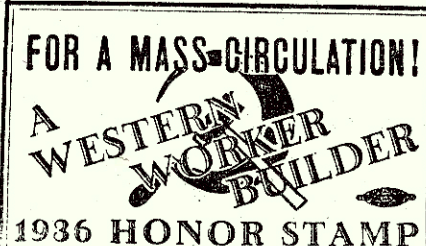
That weapon is the UNITED FRONT.

If you will organize and make your opinion a powerful and effective force, then you can halt war and halt fascism. If you choose to remain unorganized, to let yourself be intimidated by vigilante threats, or swallow the insidious capitalist propaganda which tells you, "Be impartial. Don't join organizations. Be independent. Be the proud, broad minded individual,"—if you swallow that garbage and remain impotent, isolated and powerless, THEN YOU WILL PAY FOR IT IN THE MOST TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST OF WAR AND SUFFERING THAT HAS EVER STRUCK HUMANITY.

There is only one means of avoiding the dangers that lie ahead: build the united front; build a powerful Farmer-Labor Party.

## HOW MANY PARTY MEMBERS HAVE ONE OF THESE?

Reproduction of Honor Stamp Issued to Each Comrade Every Time He Sells a Subscription to the Western Worker. One of These in Your Party Book Shows Your Good Standing.



The Western Worker has increased its size to eight pages. Such an improvement can be maintained only if the circulation is increased enough to carry the added costs. The drive for circulation began

April 1st, and by June 1st we must have 2,000 new readers—500 subscriptions and 1,500 more in agents' bundle orders. By the end of the year the circulation should be doubled.

This paper is one of the most important weapons organized labor on the West Coast has at its disposal. Sell it. Read it. Subscribe to it.

# Seeing Red

By Michael Quin

THE KING OF BEASTS IS NOW A LOUSE

Oh! Pity my corns and my fallen arches, I am the ringer of bells who marches House to house on an errand accursed, Begging subscribers for Willie Hearst.

'Tis had enough trudging from house to house, But twelve kinds of hell to be serving a louse, Some jobs are God-awful, but mine is the worst, Peddling the garbage that's printed by Hearst.

I ring someone's bell. I stand on one leg Smiling a smile like a fresh fried egg. The housewife comes and opens the door. I go through my song and dance once more.

"Ah, Madame, I'll give you  
"A porcelain pot,  
"A hand painted screen  
"Or a house and lot,  
"An aluminum pan  
"Or a fine steam yacht  
"For one month's subscription;  
"Please sign on the dot."

"Young man," she replies,  
"You may stand there and smirk,  
"But I'll sell my own girls  
"To the Terrible Turk  
"Before I'd allow  
"To be brought in my house  
"The red-baiting slop  
"Of the Hearstian louse."

Bell after bell, mile after mile,  
Smiling my ghastly, practised smile,  
My ears resound to the multiple roars  
Of a symphony of slamming doors.

"Up flights of stairs to ring and wait  
To spiel my bribing premium bait.  
The footsteps come, the door swings wide  
And I speak my piece to the man inside.

"Good Sir, I'll give you  
"A bar of soap,  
"A Meerschaum pipe,  
"Or your horoscope,  
"Or the benediction of the Pope;  
"You'll sign, I hope."

"Young man," he replies,  
"I would sooner chew  
"The worn out sole  
"Of a leper's shoe  
"Than soil my hands  
"And spoil my eyes  
"With the ravings of Hearst  
"And his fascist lies."

Oh! Pity my fate to be peddling the scum  
From the festered brains of a parasite bum.  
A man must be hungry enough to be nuts  
To slave for a man when he hates his guts.

Oh! Pity the blundering of creation,  
Pity the world's degeneration,  
That I should sell filth from house to house  
And the King of Beasts should be a louse.

### AN IDEA

This is something I've been wanting to do for a long time and never seem to get a chance. Will some reader who is handy with his fingers and has some time on his hands carry it out.

We ought to have good size relief maps of all scenes of current world history. These should be on hand in all workers' centers and book stores and available to lecturers.

For example: it is difficult in words or on a flat map to give a realistic explanation of the war in Ethiopia. A large relief map, made of clay or wet paper, and fashioned exactly to scale, would give it all at a glance. It should show all mountains, rivers, cities, forests, plains, farming regions, etc., and a scale of distances worked out to go with it.

Imagine if we had such a map in the window of the International Book Store in San Francisco, with little flags on pins which are changed every day to show the exact progress of the Ethiopian war. People would come from miles around to see it. Imagine if we had such a map

of China, indicating the marches of the Red Army, the Soviet areas, the Japanese troop maneuvers, the exact locations of skirmishes on the outer Mongolian border.

We'll soon need such a map of Europe, too.

These maps would be big jobs and might take a month or so each to make. But that labor would be well repaid in value to the movement.

They should be made as large as possible, and yet small enough to transport.

Lots of people are always saying, "I'd like to do something. But what can I do." Clip this and hand it to the next one you hear say that.

### ITALIAN TRIALS

In Italy, 1927-1932, 3,500 persons were tried by the Special Tribunal, 2,000 of them being sentenced to nearly 12,000 years' imprisonment. In 1934, 28 trials took place, prison sentences totaling 1,735 years. During the first five months of 1935, 24 trials took place against 225 accused, sentences totaling 1,224 years.

## Six Weeks Special Summer Session

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