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Strikes Sweep California Fields; 6,500 Already Out

Fight Intervention In Cuba!

G. P. CALLS FOR MASS PROTEST AND SUPPORT TO CUBAN PEOPLE

Warships Sent To Protect Billion and A Half Invested By U. S. Bankers, and To Butcher Revolting Workers, Peasants

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—As soon as it became known that the U. S. imperialist government, through Roosevelt, ordered warships to Cuba, the California District Committee of the Communist Party issued an appeal for protests against this actual intervention, and for solidarity with the Cuban people.

Pointing out that the sending of the three warships is in order to force the Cuban people to accept the U. S. puppet government now instituted, the appeal calls that:

Protests be immediately sent to Roosevelt from all organizations of workers, farmers and intellectuals, demanding withdrawal of all armed forces, and that the Cuban people be left alone to determine the government they want.

The anti-war committees, and branches of the Anti-Imperialist League should arrange mass meetings, and other protest forms, in support of the Cuban workers and peasants.

Also the appeal is addressed to (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

U. S. WARSHIP SENT AGAINST CHINA SOVIETS

Alarmed By Great Victory Of Red Army Nearing Seaport

AMOY, China, Aug. 10.—To aid American imperialism in an effort to put down the invading Chinese Red Army in event of an attack on this city, Rear Admiral Taylor, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, has ordered the gunboat Fulton to this city. The Fulton, before coming to this seaport, was stationed at Foochow, capital of Fukien province. Amoy is under martial law.

The Red Army, numbering forty thousand, have marched down from Kiangsi Province and defeated the Nationalist armies under Gen. Tsai Ting-Kai, leader of the Sixth Communist Suppression campaign. In a four-day battle in the town of Lien-chang, four battalions of the 19th Route Army were destroyed, with losses of 2000 killed or wounded. The Red Army is reported to be led by the Communist General, Chu Teh. The remainder of the 19th Route Army has retreated, surrendering Lungyen, as the victorious Red Army continued to within striking distance of the seaport of Changchow thirty-five miles west of Amoy.

NRA MEANS HUGE CUT FOR MARE IS. SHIPYARD WORKERS

VALLEJO, Calif., Aug. 14.—Indignation among Mare Island shipyard workers rose to a high degree, as following the adoption of the shipbuilding code, in addition to being cut from six-day pay to five, a 15% cut has been slapped on top. This holds for all shipyards in the 12th Naval district.

In preparation for putting through the Roosevelt war program, other measures were taken to still further cut the wages of the workers. Most of the workers have been moved down one class, or turned into helpers, which reduces them still further. For instance, boiler-makers, chippers and cokers, formerly in the first class, are now classified as second. Reamers, bolterups and drillers have been turned into helpers, which puts them far below even 3rd class pay.

Finally, the policy of disregarding the so-called seniority rights is followed, and most of those hired are strong young workers, not yet scarred by the speed-up.

This being a government yard serves as an example how the NRA policy should be carried through.

Notice To Party Members, Militant Workers

The San Francisco Chronicle of August 12 (Washington Merry-Go-Round) reports, "Red Hunt in Offing—The old red-baiting days of A. Mitchell Palmer may be just around the corner. J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Bureau of Investigation, is secretly employing a large number of operators to round up alleged reds in the ranks of labor."

Our Party pointed out many times the necessity of taking precautions, in order to safeguard the organization against "democratic" persecution. We list here a few suggestions to our active members, functionaries and sympathizers:

(1) Keep your pockets free of all documents, membership books, notes, names and addresses. If necessary to make notation of any kind, make it so that only you yourself can understand what it means. Cultivate the habit of destroying papers no longer needed in your work.

(2) Do not discuss inner organization questions or decisions with anyone or at any place out of the proper meetings, especially in public places, such as restaurants, street cars, headquarters, etc.

(3) Be cautious as to whom you give information to.

LUMBER STRIKERS WIN BIG PAY INCREASES, RETURN TO WORK

Jury Votes 9-3 To Free Strikers Arrested

GRAYS HARBOR, Ore., Aug. 9.—On the basis of gains won, a mass meeting of the strikers from logging camps and mills here voted Monday night to return to work. Some of the mills are now on a 6-hour basis, and minimum wages in camps have been raised from 25c to 42½c an hour. Bushel workers won 9c per bushel more in some camps.

In the trial today of 11 pickets arrested at the Harbor Plywood Co. when that mill joined the strike, the jury after an hour and a half brought in 9 for acquittal and three for conviction. Date for the new trial has not been set. More than 150 workers drove from Aberdeen to Montesano for the trial, packing the court room and crowding the street outside. Irvin Goodman, International Labor Defense attorney, defended the strikers. The new National Lumber Workers Union led the strike.

San Francisco! Register for Elections

Every citizen should register immediately to vote in San Francisco municipal elections this fall. SEPTEMBER 28 is the last day to register. Comrades or sympathizers who have registered before but have moved should re-register so as to be certain they can vote. Election day is November 7. Five Supervisors, treasurer and member of Board of Elections, a City Attorney and four Municipal Court Judges will be elected.

Fight the Sales Tax!

Now that the California sales tax has been in operation for two weeks we have had a demonstration, so clear that even the most backward among the workers and other people with a small income, can see that it is a scheme to shift the burden of state expenses upon them.

Rolph's veto of the income tax leaves no doubt that the policy of the state government is to exempt the rich from taxation. As a matter of fact the 2½% tax is closer to 7%. The average purchase that working class housewives make is far less than 59 cents. Probably 3 pennies are drawn out of a worker through 15 and 20 cent purchases for every 59 cents spent.

The tax is the same as if the workers wage were cut, and it was quite fitting that it began on the very day when the Blue Eagle policy, supposedly a symbol of more wages, went into effect. The tax is on top of increases in prices of products most commonly consumed by workers, averaging already at least 20%. As a matter of fact the NRA ballyhoo to date has only served as an excuse for increasing prices, and imposing such taxes.

California is not the only state where such a tax has been levied. Arizona has a "two per cent" tax, and other states either already have or are contemplating such a measure. We see now that although a national sales tax was not passed, during Hoover's regime, it was not abandoned, but is being applied on a state scale instead.

The boss controlled California government, realizing that this measure will meet with the approval of only a few thousand with large incomes who would be hit by an income tax, railroaded through the sales tax.

But does that mean that the question is settled, and it is too late to do anything about it? On the contrary. Now is the time to arouse a mighty movement against it. Now, when the masses are beginning to realize the robbery.

The fight against the sales tax must not be confused with the move of a group of large merchants who have announced that they will initiate a referendum for repeal. They only claim that the measure should have provided for an exact proportional 2½%. A stamp, or some other system making that possible, will satisfy them, and they will continue to collect the "tax for Jimmie."

The fight must take the form of mass movements in all cities, and carried into each neighborhood. Organizations of workers, farmers, housewives, small taxpayers, and even small merchants can unite on this issue. There should be no time lost in arranging mass meetings, and other forms of demonstrations, calling for a special session of the legislature to repeal the tax.

This is part of the struggle against the high cost of living, and goes hand in hand with the chief fight, which is for increases in wages, and against the NRA cuts.

Workers! Farmers! Housewives! Immediate action is necessary! Demand that only the rich be taxed! Let the state balance its budget by cutting appropriations for the police, militia and similar strikebreaking agencies! Let them cut the salaries of state officials to \$3000 per year maximum! Fight the Sales Tax!

New L.A. Administration Cuts Relief of 500,000

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12.—More than half a million workers getting relief here will be doomed to slow starvation by order of the new superintendent of the County Welfare Bureau, Earl C. Jensen, cutting down direct relief by 30% and relief work by 50%.

The eighteen locals of the Relief Workers Protective Union with a membership of over 2000 is organizing to fight the proposed order of Jensen, forcing relief workers to slave for \$1.60 for a four-hour day instead of \$3.20 per day, they were receiving. Jensen intends to spread out the R. F. C. work among the starving workers so that they will automatically be taken off the direct relief lists. Despite capitalist press lies of new jobs created by the NRA, the number of unemployed applying for relief is increasing, passing half a million.

A united front mass meeting is called for Saturday, August 19, at 8 p. m., at the Relief Workers Protective Union Hall, 741 S. Wall street, to organize the demonstration against the relief cut and to present demands to the County Board of Supervisors, the City Council and the County Welfare Board.

Filipino Misleaders Try To Prevent United Fight; 1200 Out at Oxnard

Growers Call For Troops; Demands Are 30-35 Cents Per Hour; Agricultural Workers Industrial Union Leads; Calpack Ranches Out

As we go to press reports arrive of a strike wave extending from San Diego as far up as Chico. Governor Rolph was asked for troops. Adjutant General Seth Howard advised the districts affected that in the meantime they should use the national guard forces in the districts. The growers are panic stricken as the huge crops face destruction unless they will submit to the demands of the workers for a wage upon which it is possible to exist.

750 PEAR PICKERS STRIKE; TIE UP SAN JOSE REGION

Workers Picket and Won't Fall For Sheriff's Trick

SAN JOSE, Aug. 14.—Seven hundred and fifty pear pickers came out on strike this morning, effecting 90% on the ranches. A picket line was out for an hour and a half, and it is expected that the rest will be out soon.

The strikers are demanding an 8-hour day, at 30 cents per hour, recognition of the union and ranch committees of the workers. At present the workers are getting 15-20 cents per hour.

The sheriff is mobilizing deputies, and has informed the workers that "according to the code they have no right to picket." But the strike leaders informed him that the agricultural workers are not even included in Roosevelt's NRA, much less has any code been adopted that affects them.

CHICO PEACH CUTTERS FORM AWIU; STRIKE FOR HIGHER PAY

Turn Spontaneous Strike Into Organized Action

CHICO, Calif., Aug. 12.—Practically all of the 180 men, women and children in the Bidwell cutting sheds struck here this morning against the wages of 5c and 6c a lug box for cutting peaches, and 10c an hour for day work. Thirty-one joined the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union on the job.

A spontaneous strike Friday morning was crystallized into organized action at a meeting that night, with more than 100 present. A strike was voted and demands were drawn up for 27½c an hour for women and 30c an hour for men, on an 8-hour day, 10c a box for freestone and 15c a box for cling peaches, better sanitary conditions and recognition of the C. and A. W. I. U.

Police called to the sheds were unable to force the determined workers back. This is the first strike here in many years.

500 At Gridley Meet Of Agricultural Workers Union

GRIDLEY, Calif., Aug. 12.—In one of the largest meetings this town has seen, more than 500 agricultural workers attended a mass meeting called by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union in the city park here last night. Twenty of them joined the union, and all pledged to rally a greater number for the next meeting, this Friday night, August 18. Alarmed at the huge turnout, the bosses have resorted to setting fires in an effort to turn public sympathy against the union.

PEACH PICKERS AT TAGUS RANCH OUT ON STRIKE

Owner of Ranch Is Hoover's Brother-in-Law; Worst Slave Driver

FRESNO, Aug. 14.—Seven hundred and fifty came out on strike of 800 employed at the Tagus Ranch. A picket line of 300 was out on Sunday morning.

The workers are demanding 35 cents per hour, 40 hours per week, no forced buying in the company stores, to be paid in money, and recognition of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. This morning one worker was arrested. The American Legion is being mobilized to break up the meeting called today.

The workers were getting 15 cents an hour, 10 hours per day. They were paid in tokens, which could only be spent at the high priced company stores.

The workers decided to strike at an enthusiastic mass meeting of 400. More than 150 are already in the union. The sheriff's office is used by the boss ranchers for scab herding. The Mexican consul is being exposed among the workers, as he is engaged in scab herding activity in this region.

The owner of the ranch is Ralph Merritt, a brother-in-law of ex-President Hoover, and he is known as the worst slave driver in the industry.

2 UTAH MINES STRIKE AGAIN AS COMPANY BREAKS AGREEMENT

HELPER, Utah, Aug. 14.—The second strike within a week has been forced upon the Mutual Miners through violation of the agreement by the company, who despite agreeing to give preference in hiring to miners in camp, brought in five non-union men from outside.

The mine is completely shut down, with hundreds of members of the National Miners Union and the Woman's Auxiliary on the picket lines.

Under leadership of the National Miners Union Peacock mine struck when the company violated its agreement as to wage scale following the recent strike victory there. In addition they now refuse to establish weight on cars and to pay for dead work as provided in the agreement. These two strikes are our answer to the effort throughout the Utah mines to crush the militant National Miners Union and continue the miserable conditions. At Kenilworth the company, aided by United Mine Workers of America (A. F. of L.) officials, reduced hours from eight to six with proportionate reduction in pay. At Castle Gate, where the UMWA members and officials joined a united front called by the National Miners Union, the company backed down from attempting such a reduction.

Hancock's trial is set for August 17 before Justice D. O. Peet of Vista.

Mass picketing is being carried on, and Tuesday two truckloads of Japanese brought down to scab were turned back by the pickets. The strike was called Monday.

From Merced comes the report that most of 600 at the Tuttle Ranch of the California Packing Corporation came out and most of the others are fast being pulled out. The Atwater Ranch is likewise coming out and about 2000 are expected to be out in all, after pickets cover the entire vicinity. The people of Merced are sympathetic to the strikers and are helping with food.

From Salinas it is reported that the Filipino workers in the lettuce and beet fields are called out this morning. Three thousand will be effected. The leaders around Caron-gay who want to confine the struggle to Filipinos alone are fast becoming discredited among the rank and file, by the members of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. The workers are called for united action with the Mexican, Japanese and white workers, and for a broad strike committee representing all camps.

The latest from the Oxnard beet strikers is that they are continuing in full solidarity. Adjacent districts are being organized. The bosses so far accede to only three of the nine demands. Three hundred already joined the C. & A. W. I. U.

Today 1,000 strikers including Mexican and Filipinos, paraded in front of the Oxnard police station, in protest of the Sheriff compelling 13 to go to work by force. The chief of police in a demagogic gesture promised to "prefer charges against the sheriff." The scabs were forced to quit.

The Mexican Consul has been thoroughly exposed among the workers, who cheered the C. & A. W. I. U.

From the Chico district came the report that agricultural union leaders were arrested in a desperate attempt to forestall the mass meeting called for Friday, at Gridley. National Guard troops are asked for.

The strike at the Tagus Ranch in Tulare is a complete tie-up and the scab-herders admit that all (Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

STRIKE TIES UP SAN DIEGO TOMATO, CHILI FIELDS; AWIU LEADS

Many Joining Union in Fight For 35c An Hour; Hancock Arrested

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 9.—Striking against the 16c an hour, 9-hour day offered, between 300 and 400 tomato and chili pickers have left the fields in San Luis Rey and Vista Valleys, under leadership of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

The strikers are demanding 35c an hour and an 8-hour day and recognition of the union.

Latest news reports that no fields in the two valleys are working. The solidarity of the workers and their militancy is splendid, following two recent mass meetings held by the union. At Carlsbad Tuesday night 82 pickets joined the union. Stanley Hancock, strike leader, was arrested in Vista early this morning. Bail of \$250 was raised by the International Labor Defense.

Forest Camp Desertions Increase; Organized Fight Wins

FOREIGN NEWS BRIEFS

ORGANIZED FIGHT BRINGS RESULTS, C. C. C. BOY TELLS

Forced Better Rations, and Stop Overtime

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 6.—The San Diego Lyons Valley reforestation camp has 219 young workers in it. Conditions are so unpleasant that a great many of us are only waiting for the day our enlistment is up.

About a month ago the food was served at such short rations that at one meal when we didn't get enough to eat we all remained at the tables and stated we intended to stay until more food was served.

Last Wednesday the Section I belong to which has 35 fellows in it, was taken out to work at 8 a. m. We are supposed to work 7 hours in all including the time of transportation to the job. It takes an hour and a half to get where we are working and the same time to come back, and so we are supposed to quit at 1:30.

175 workers have left this camp in the past few weeks, and this worker states that the only reason the entire camp does not quit and return home is that they have been threatened with imprisonment and their families will be cut off relief if they desert.

800 AT STOCKTON AUGUST FIRST STOCKTON, Calif., Aug. 3.—More than 800 workers and farmers took part in the August 1st Anti-War demonstration here. Delegations from units of the United Farmers League from all over San Joaquin County were present.

Forest Camp Boys Given Jobs On Farm

FORT JONES, July 27.—In Scott River Camp the forced labor recruits have to work on the roads. Formerly the farmers did that work for 50c an hour.

After the forced labor camps were opened up the farmers, partly workers who needed that money to pay their taxes, etc., lost out.

So they protested and were finally put back to work. But... they have to sign up for six months and have to do the same work for \$1 for an 8-hour day.

175 DESERT ARIZONA FORCED LABOR CAMPS IN PAST MONTH

Workers Threatened With Jail if They Protest Graft, Conditions

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 9.—Last week a young worker escaped from Civilian Conservation Camp No. 818, Arizona, on the north rim of the Grand Canyon and made his way back to Phoenix. This worker reported the most miserable living conditions in this camp, with no sanitary facilities.

175 workers have left this camp in the past few weeks, and this worker states that the only reason the entire camp does not quit and return home is that they have been threatened with imprisonment and their families will be cut off relief if they desert.

This camp is located at an altitude of 8000 feet and the nights are very cold, frequently below zero. Despite this fact, however, when the camp was first opened the boys were issued only four blankets each, and it was six weeks before they were issued camp clothing.

The army officers in charge were very abusive and threatened the workers every time they objected to the rotten conditions imposed on them. The workers were given only \$1 a month. The rest of the \$5 that the workers in these camps get for themselves has to be spent in the commissary, which is operated on the hold-up plan, a package of cigarettes costing 22 cents and other goods in proportion.

NEGRO RECRUITS IN REFORESTATION CAMPS JAILED

ALBANY, Oregon—Our local papers don't tell much on the trouble in the CCC camp in Linn Co., Ore. Dissatisfaction with food and living conditions, the overbearing attitude of army officers and their mistreatment of colored workers have been attributed by the workers as the main reasons for the trouble. The records at the sheriff's office show that there were seven colored workers in Linn Co. jails.

At present there is one doing time in the county jail at Albany. His story, much like some others, is that they were having a class of instruction in first aid. He with some others understood the class was over and started to leave to get a drink. Stopped by an officer he was told to "get back there." He turned to go back, saying he just wanted a drink, whereupon the officer gave him a shove. Resenting this and having a little more gumption than some workers he returned the shove and a fight ensued. His trial was conducted by the "due process of law."

There are many conflicting reports as to the number sent home. Forty seems to be about the number mentioned by sources most authentic. The workers interviewed by the writer were of the opinion they were doing little or no good at all. Their accomplishments seem to be viewed in the same light by a good many foresters and woodsmen. Of course, this is denied by the ones responsible for the operation of the CCC, but we have the facts. —Worker Correspondent.

Threat To Camp At Court House Wins Rent in Yakima

YAKIMA, Wash.—When denied a house for an evicted family, the Workers' Committee, which leads the fight for relief here, told the county officials that the workers would erect a shack on the court house lawn for the evicted family to live in.

Gallagher Leaves For Germany To Defend Torgler

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—More than 400 attended the farewell banquet given International Labor Defense Attorney Leo Gallagher. Gallagher is going to Germany to aid in defense of the Communist leaders framed on charges of burning the Reichstag building.

LIBERAL MINISTER, FRIEND TO WORKERS STRUGGLES DIED LONG BEACH, Aug. 1.—Reverend Thomas P. Byrnes, one of the signers of the call for the Long Beach District Conference for Struggle Against War, died at his home of heart failure on Saturday night, July 22.

When Rabbi Freedman of Temple Sinai betrayed the Anti-German Terror Conference by failing to appear after he had promised to speak at the mass meeting, Rev. Byrnes took his place.

Little Girl: "Father, what is business executive ability?" "The faculty of earning your bread by the work of other people."

YAKIMA JOBLESS STOP RELIEF CUT OFF; ORGANIZE

Form Unemployed Council; Oust Faker

YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 8.—On August 1 relief was cut off here, the authorities giving the excuse that work in Yakima Valley is plentiful. There is no work to be had, however, due to frosts which damaged the peach and apricot crops, while the farmers are in greatest poverty.

Without work and without relief, the workers were in a critical situation. On August 4th, 400 attended a mass meeting. Newlan, stool pigeon and rat, used by the Chamber of Commerce to sabotage workers' organizations, opened the meeting. Then Cliff Gould, organizer of the Unemployed Council, asked for the box. Gould outlined a militant plan of action which was accepted by the workers.

Due to the victories of the unemployed, however, the landlords, hop barons and officials have been conspiring together. The landlords are making plans to evict the workers. But the plan most important to the workers is that which the hop barons have drawn up. The plan is to widely advertise that workers are needed for hop picking in Yakima Valley. Workers will come flocking into the valley and the hop growers will cut wages to the limit.

Due to the victories of the unemployed, however, the landlords, hop barons and officials have been conspiring together. The landlords are making plans to evict the workers. But the plan most important to the workers is that which the hop barons have drawn up. The plan is to widely advertise that workers are needed for hop picking in Yakima Valley.

Naturally all the other conditions such as cutting out night housekeepers and hiring a maid to do both jobs at small wages is engaged in.

Tucson Jobless Leaders Arrested But Win Freedom

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 7.—On July 22 three unemployed workers—John Gustados, William Taylor and Joe Shields—took a man to the charities. First they called on the clerk of the Board of Supervisors for information. He tipped off the director of charities, who telephoned the police and when the committee arrived they were slugged and arrested.

350 workers packed the court at their hearings where the charges of "rioting" were so completely exploded that they were dismissed. On July 27 trial on charges of "disturbing the peace" resulted in a hung jury for two and acquittal for Shields.

During this trial a local shyster, Redding, "sat in" with I. L. D. Attorney Lynch. He was told there was no fee in the cases. Since then he has attached the ball of Gustados and Taylor, suing for \$100 fee. The I. L. D. is fighting to get the ball back for the workers who put it up.

CONDITIONS IN S. F. HOTELS MISERABLE, WORKER WRITES

Maids Get 33c Hour, Part Time; Labor Commission Refuses To Help

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Working conditions in hotels here are very bad. All maids are on part time work and only receive 33 cents an hour.

When one girl complained to the Labor Commission they said that "This is only an emergency measure and we cannot do anything about it."

The girls are asked to do all kinds of jobs that men did before, such as washing paint, etc.

Elevator boys are fired because they cost too much, getting in the old days from \$70 to \$80 a month, and bellboys are made to do both jobs because they only pay them about \$35 a month.

Naturally all the other conditions such as cutting out night housekeepers and hiring a maid to do both jobs at small wages is engaged in.

Strikers Battle French Police

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Serious battles between building trades strikers and police have taken place at Strassburg, and the strike is rapidly assuming a general character. The workers after a demonstration attempted to march to the center of the town, and when met by police, threw stones at them.

Vickers Spies Kicked Out of Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 5.—A. V. Laider, representative of the Vickers-Armstrong Munition Co. in Turkey was suddenly ordered deported and he was out in 24 hours. The British government protested but the reasons have not yet been made public by the Turkish government.

A few months ago Vickers' representatives in the Soviet Union were exposed as imperialist spy agents, working for the advancing of war against the Soviet Union. Undoubtedly they were caught in the business of trying to develop a rift in the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

"Shoot On Sight," Says Hitler

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Berlin police were ordered by Hitler to shoot Communists on sight. At Durtmott in a fight with Communists one Nazi storm trooper was shot. The Nazis arrested several workers for the escaped Communists who did the shooting.

The order was further issued that for every Communist act, 10 prisoners in the concentration camps should be placed in solitary confinement.

In the cases of such Communists as are in hiding, the police take into custody his relatives. These measures are a desperate effort to stop the increased activity of the Communist Party.

Japan Prepares People For War

TOKYO, Aug. 5.—The environs of Tokyo, with a population of more than nine million were turned into a sham battlefield, as part of the preparations for training the population how to behave in case of air attacks.

At the sound of bursting air bombs, all light goes out, the Young Men's Association members take charge of their respective city blocks, nurses with stretchers appear, etc. While it appears that the government is training the people to protect themselves, this is in reality setting the stage for still further war appropriations.

Raid Brazil Communists

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 6.—In an attempt to halt the increasing activity of the Communist Party, the Sao Paulo police raided several workers centers, and arrested 20, who will be sent to the penal colony at Procos Island.

Nazi Raids Find Communists Well Organized

BERLIN, July 26.—Desperately trying to stamp out the "illegal" activity of the Communist Party, police here and in several other cities made surprise raids on meetings and arrested 357. Communists are still very much organized, it was found, and couriers instead of the mails have been used for intra-Party communication and contacting with leading committees and leaders in hiding.

Ottawa Trade Agreements Fail

LONDON, July 26.—The chairman of a large shipping company here says the Ottawa "Empire Trade" Conference of last year has failed to increase English exports. Lloyd George says Roosevelt's experiment means economic ruin if it fails to save the world.

Workers Show NRA Increases Wagecuts, Speed-up, Layoffs

LUMBER BOSSES BUSY ORGANIZING COMPANY UNIONS

Are Afraid of New Lumber Workers Union

WESTWOOD, Wash.—The lumber companies are fast preparing to put through the "Recovery Act" enslavement plan, resurrecting the AL company unions, which was an instrument in their hands for killing the workers organizations in the past. In a notice to employees of the Red River Lumber Co., printed in leaflet form, the workers are informed that in view of the right of collective bargaining provided for in the "Recovery Act" a meeting is called on July 12th at the Opera House to hear of the AL plan.

The AL plan provides for "capital and labor representation" similar to all company unions, with the so-called workers representatives acting as the stoils for the bosses. Organizers of the organization are working overtime, especially in view of the launching of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, which is now holding regional meetings to place the demands of the workers for the codes, and meeting with a good response from the workers.

7c An Hour Stemming Plums; Machines Replace Girls

SAN JOSE, Calif., Aug. 12.—Between 1200 and 1500 are working at the Richmond-Chase Cannery on silver plums. The pay is 6c a cannery box for stemming—which averages to about 7c an hour. Yesterday 25 girls were fired and replaced by slicing machines. The workers are mostly youth and women. This is how the bosses keep up their end of the NRA codes.

San Joaquin Bosses Fear Organization; Get "Generous"

DINUBA, Calif., Aug. 10.—How thoughtless the Chamber of Commerce is of the workers that it yearly invites the bosses to a round table conference to decide how little to bid for the sweat and blood of the agricultural toilers.

At a meeting of the directors of the San Joaquin labor bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, wages for fruit picking were raised from 15 cents to 17 1/2 cents an hour. The new scale was adopted upon the recommendation of growers and packers.

In granting this immense increase, the bosses said that although agricultural labor does not come under the NRA and that present farm prices do not warrant the raise, it was adopted to aid in stimulating Roosevelt's "recovery" program.

Sunmaid Raisin Co. Adopts NRA Code; Lays Off Workers

FRESNO, Calif., Aug. 9.—Lining up with the NRA, the bosses of the Sun-Maid Raisin Company have advised the workers that they have set the minimum wage at 35 cents an hour for an eight-hour day and not more than a 48-hour week, and that the workers will be just as much responsible as the company for working overtime.

There were about 100 women and 300 men at the gate in hope of getting jobs. Most of them were old employees. The company had given out the information that all departments would start working today. About one-half of the 400 were hired. Many workers, however, were laid off that worked before. The bosses with their NRA are forcing speed-up on the workers and decreasing the payroll.

L. A. HOMEOWNERS DISAPPOINTED IN GOVT. LOAN PLAN

5000 Mob Office But Very Few Are Permitted To File Applications

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 9.—Five thousand oppressed home owners yesterday mobbed the offices of the Home Owners Loan Corporation seeking relief under the new Federal Home Loan Act. Faced with expropriation (robbery) of their homes by bank mortgages and trust deeds, they commenced lining up at dawn; and hundreds were still in line at nightfall. They were regimented throughout the day by police. As a result of the huge demonstration yesterday, it has been decided to open half a dozen branch offices to keep the exploited home owners from getting together in the street lines.

Of the 2000 who succeeded in getting into the corporation's offices, less than 100 were permitted to file applications for relief. The rest were turned away, on a variety of excuses. It is estimated ONLY HALF OF THOSE WHO FILED APPLICATIONS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR RELIEF. In other words, 50 out of 2000 people may temporarily save their homes by a loan upon which they are fleeced under the terms of the loan. Moreover, it will be very rare that any loan will be as much as 40% of the value of the property.

Many banks refuse to handle the government bonds, declaring them to be worthless—the government guarantee being only for the interest on the bonds.

IGNACIO RANCH WORKER SEES NRA

Sunnyvale Cannery Pays Half NRA Wage

SUNNYVALE, Calif., Aug. 12.—At the Schukles & Co. cannery there are 1800 workers on two shifts. They are mostly hired on the basis that they will be told next payday what their wages are to be. Wages are 4 1/2% a pan for pitting peaches. Due to loss of time for various reasons, the pay averages between \$3.50 and \$7. According to state minimum wage law the women are supposed to get \$13 for a 40-hour week; according to the NRA they are supposed to get \$12 for 40 hours.

This is how the canneries are carrying out the NRA. The workers, disgusted, are organizing into the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

Idaho Camp Boys Openly Talk of Going Home

COEUR D'ALENE, Aug. 13.—A worker in Camp No. 40, C. C. C. at Emida, Idaho, writes: "We get only mason, with no milk or sugar, and bacon and coffee for breakfast. Lunch is a piece of dry bread and a small can of sardines (no butter). Beans, spuds and bread all the time—no seasoning at all. I sleep on the floor. There are no towels, soap or tooth paste. I have never been issued any clothes and must wear the ones I came here in."

The New York boys would like to go home but the government scares them by telling them about the dishonorable discharge they will get. All the Idaho boys plan on going home.

NRA WILL INCREASE JOBLESS AMONG BARBERS

Union Bureaucrat Will Use License Trick Against Them

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8.—In January, 1932, there were 4500 unemployed barbers in Los Angeles. Since that time the number has increased, and the NRA going into action will throw 3000 more out of jobs.

Joe Cramer, secretary of the Master Barbers' Association, is using the present situation to bludgeon petty shop owners into the M. B. A. and journeyman barbers into the Journeymen Barbers' Union, which is completely dominated by Cramer and the M. B. A.

The bureaucratic Board of Barber Examiners is doing all it can to prevent young barbers from getting licenses. Apprentices who have served their time are refused licenses for no reason at all, although Rynerson, secretary of the board, never fails to collect \$10 examination fee before the license is refused.

The new NRA code for California barbers was drafted by the M. B. A.

The only way the barbers can continue to exist is to make the Journeymen Barbers' Union a rank and file organization and throw out the bureaucrats.

NRA Is Wage Cut To General Chemical Co. Workers

PITTSBURG, Calif.—The General Chemical Works at Nichols, near here, is using the NRA to cut wages. Recently the company hired 30 men at 35 cents an hour, a cut of 16 cents from the hourly rate previously in effect at the plant.

When the workers protested, the bosses told them the new scale came up to the proposed NRA chemical code. Refusing to accept the new scale, the men held a meeting at which many were in favor of calling a strike.

A strike no doubt would have been called if the bosses, who got wind of the meeting, had not sent a representative to the meeting to give the men a line of "baloney." The workers gave up the strike idea on the promise that a government official would be called to "settle" the dispute.

The workers still assert that they will strike if the proposed new wage scale goes into effect.

S. F. "News" Slashes Newsboys' Pay While Talking NRA Raises

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—I am a newsboy selling the San Francisco News. Every day one reads about wage increases and how the News is all for this sort of thing. A few months ago the newsboys were given a 10 per cent cut. They used to make one cent on a paper. Now they make nine-tenths of a cent. Then also they work more than 10 hours a day, more than 60 hours a week.

And inside the paper they sympathize with the suffering workers! But only on paper. There are children, boys less than 10 years of age, selling papers 10 hours a day for 20 cents or less. Talk about child labor! The News writes about the NRA and chislers. It, and the other capitalist newspapers, are the biggest chislers of all.

BLUE EAGLE ONLY FOR DISPLAY, BUT LOW WAGES STAY

\$4.32 For Full Week Highest Cannery Worker Could Make

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Although Roosevelt's blue buzzards are flying all over the country and the capitalist press is telling how wages have gone up and the hours down, there is no let down in the speed-up, long hours, starvation pay and general miserable conditions of San Francisco's women workers.

Particularly not in one of the biggest cannery outfits in the state, the California Canning Company, at 18th and Minnesota, where I work. When I started they stated the wages would be 27 1/2 cents an hour. I worked for one day at this hourly rate and the next day was put on piece work—the same as they do all women workers.

Out of my first day's pay they took \$1.90 for a locker, apron, rubber apron and a rubber stamp, leaving 30c for my day's work. Since starting in I have worked from 43 to 49 hours each week and the highest amount I have earned was \$4.32, which is about the same as is paid the hundreds of other women workers.

A system of stool pigeoning, of which the women workers are made fully aware by the bosses, and the fact that those who have complained to the state labor commission have been reported back to the company and then terrorized and fired, has the effect of holding many in subjection.

Boost Price of Meals

WATSONVILLE, Calif., Aug. 11.—In an effort to boost prices under the NRA, restaurant owners have decided not to serve any meals under 30c.

Workers in the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Union and fight against speed-up, wage-cuts and lay-offs. —Worker Correspondent.



The Ever Ready Label Corporation of New York announces that it is so busy making \$25,000,000 worth of NRA labels and posters that it will not be able to operate under the NRA code for the label making industry.

Young Franklin Roosevelt is all enthused about a bullfight he saw in Madrid. There was more action to it than the bull contests between his old man and his cabinet, and the thing ends when the bull is dead.

U. S. Ambassador Welles approved of Herrara to replace Machado as dictator of Cuba on the ground that "if a man really popular with the people were named the public rejoicing might be so exuberant as to bring disorder and bloodshed."

"Elephants Peril Farms in Africa," the papers tell us—probably to keep our minds off how the G. O. P. elephant periled the farms in America, and how the Party of the Jackass is taking them away with federal farm aid.

"Tinned trips is now being sold," the papers inform us. That's not news. Hollywood has been shipping out cans of patriotic films for more than a generation.

Who says the legislature of Colorado isn't saving the money of the small taxpayer? They've adopted the lethal gas method of execution, so that it now only costs 90c to kill a condemned man.

Says Katherine Felton, of the Frisco Assassinating Charities: "The way to see that people are well-fed is to provide them with actual food, not money with which to buy food." And its better business, too—peddling garbage at high prices.

"Suppose we gave money instead of food. What would happen? The good woman who owes back rent would subsist on tea and crackers and pay her rent."

It will be very consoling to the workers wagecut and fired under the NRA to know that since he started a few weeks ago Hugh Johnson has gained several pounds in weight. Like them, he is making sacrifices; he, too, does not eat regularly. Though he is supposed to lunch at noon, sometimes he is an hour or two late.

Have you heard any squawk from the A. F. of L. because the NRA posters don't carry the printers' union label?

FISH CANNERY UNION LAUNCHED IN MONTEREY

Will Fight NRA Low Wage Code

MONTEREY, Calif., Aug. 10.—Beginning with 75 members, a local of the Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union is rapidly gaining strength here to combat the proposed code of the cannery and reduction plant (fertilizer) operators. The code would set wages at 27 1/2c an hour for women and 30c for men. The fishermen and cannery workers are organizing to demand a minimum of 40c an hour for all workers.

At present canneries are hiring boys and girls to do adult work at 12 1/2c an hour. The season here is less than six months out of a year. And we only get a few hours of work per week, though we have to stand by day and night many times waiting for the haul to come in.

The fishermen get only \$6 a ton for sardines, which barely pays operating expenses.

The boat owners have a fake union here, whose secretary is former District Attorney Argyle Campbell. They collect "dues" of 25c a ton from each member, but have refused to struggle for the interests of the fishermen. Although there are 10 to 12 men on each boat, only the boatowners are allowed a vote.

The Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union meets every Sunday at Union Hall, 572 Foam Street, New Monterey.

Join DR. KLEIN'S DENTAL SAVING CLUB Half Price on All Work to Members 1306 FILLMORE STREET Phone WA1. 6785

Film, Photo League To Show Anti-War Pictures in L. A.

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—The Hollywood branch of the Workers Film and Photo League will show pictures of anti-war demonstrations and activities at churches and organizations, which are supporting the Anti-War Conference of Los Angeles.

A motion was passed at the Saturday Afternoon Discussion Club to permit the Workers Film and Photo League to show working class film once a month at their meetings. The motion was passed unanimously over the objections of one Kirchner, a Socialist.

Any one desiring further information on the work of the League should enquire at 224 S. Spring Street, Room 304, Los Angeles.

RELIEF FARM WORKERS IN SANTA BARBARA FIGHT FAKER BOSSES

Refuse To Go Hungry As Vegetables Rot, and Bosses Take Them

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 1.—C. C. Hopkins, in charge of relief here, is a former A. F. of L. faker. He gave orders that the men working for relief on the county farm could not take any more vegetables home, but must deliver them to the commissary to his little tyrants. When the men asked for squash from a load taken in, they were told to wait till tomorrow, while the tyrants took their pick. They went to Hopkins, who, being a faker, said, "I have nothing to do with it." So all the workers took vegetables, except a few stools. Greaves, the farm boss, tried to make us stop but we were too militant. He proved to be a faker, too, who has been talking a lot of A. F. of L. union ballyhoo.

We were told not to take corn but we did. It seems that cows are more important than humans, just like mules were in the army. Crate after crate sits and rots, row after row goes to seed, and we who raise the vegetables can't take them, but the head foreman can make up boxes for his American Legion friends who have good jobs, and for private paying business. They are going to find that workers can organize and fight—and how!

—Relief Worker.

MONTEREY ABALONE PACKERS GET WAGE CUT AND SPEEDUP

Workers Make Less Than \$8 A Month

MONTEREY, Calif., Aug. 1.—The workers in the abalone packing sheds of Monterey are getting lower wages, less work and worse working conditions than last year. Each worker gets not more than five hours a day and not more than three or four days a month.

Wages in the trimming shed are 35c an hour for men and 30c an hour for women; 40c and 35c an hour in the pounding shed. Last year they were 5c an hour higher and four years ago as high as 60c. These workers, men and women, Japanese, Italian and Spanish, must now supply their own aprons and knives, both of which were formerly supplied by the companies. Suitable knives cost at least \$1.25. Work goes on all day, but the workers are on two five-hour shifts, although some workers wait around for several hours and then get only an hour or two. The bosses this year demand faster work and use pace-setters who are on a monthly rate. At the trimming table the women are packed in so closely together that the slightest slip results in cut hands and fingers.

Race prejudice, fear of the many unemployed waiting for jobs and lack of organization keeps these workers submissive. —Worker Correspondent.

Arizona Strike Leaders Freed; 500 At Meeting

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 8.—With the close of the melon season in Salt River Valley, County Attorney Reuz Jennings moved the dismissal of the riot charges against the five strike leaders, Comrades Sumid, Wilson, Berolla, Luna and Lopez of the Agricultural Workers Union.

The Phoenix Branch of the International Labor Defense and its fighting attorney, Clarence R. Lynch, has put up a militant campaign for these workers' release of the framed charges of "rioting." Approximately 500 workers gathered last Sunday night at the county court house here to protest these strike leaders' imprisonment. Protest resolutions were adopted and sent to the County Attorney, Judge and Sheriff's office, as well as to Governor B. B. Moeur.

Release Militant Worker; Cannot Deport Him

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—Luka Kerpan, a Yugoslavian worker, after being held 10 months on Angel Island, for deportation, was released. The immigration authorities could not get papers from Yugoslavia proving that he is a citizen of that Fascist country, where a long prison sentence undoubtedly awaited him. It was impossible to find them since he comes from a section that was formerly Austria.

Comrade Kerpan was arrested at Mt. View as soon as he got a job there. This was caused by stool pigeons from Rock Springs, Wyo., where he as a coal miner was actively engaged in organizing the workers against the Union Pacific Co., when he wrote letters urging the workers to keep up the fight, as he was forced to leave Rock Springs for his activities.

Comrade Kerpan was a member of United Mine Workers for 15 years and a devoted member of the Communist Party.

Sales Tax Hits Phoenix Workers And Farmers

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 9.—While the sales tax of 2%, which went into effect July 1st, followed by the luxury tax on July 8, puts the burden of taxation squarely on the already bent backs of the working class, the corporations have gotten out from under. The State Tax Commission announces valuation of property owned by mining, railroad, telephone and telegraph companies has been reduced millions of dollars.

The slash in mine property valuations is \$39,045,040; the reduction for the railroads is \$4,715,613, and for the telephone and telegraph companies \$93,084. The sales tax is supposed to be 2%, but the way it is scaled it runs as high as 9% for small purchases—which is all most of the workers can make. The luxury tax, which adds 15% to 20% on tobacco purchases, and equally on other so-called luxuries, applies to small scale—in other words, take it out of the working class.

WASH. INDIANS ORGANIZE FOR RELIEF FIGHT

Jobless Council Representatives Give Leadership

EVERETT, Wash., Aug. 8.—Conscious of the discrimination against them in the distribution of relief, although thousands of dollars are appropriated every year for them, Indians of the Tulalip reservation are organizing to resist the program of misery and starvation imposed on them by the bosses.

A committee of workers investigating the reported deplorable conditions on the reservation, found that they were given no relief of any kind, but were forced to work for a living cutting pulpwood. They work from daylight to dark for about 75 cents a day.

The committee called a meeting at which 14 were present, discussed their problems and general meeting of 45 of the entire reservation resulted. At the latter meeting Comrade Parks explained how white workers have kept from starving only by organizing and struggling for relief, and pointed out that only by organization could the Indians get relief.

A strong committee was named to go to the Indian agent and demand relief, and were informed that it would be probably two or three months before anything could be done. As a substitute he suggested they sign up for the C. C. C. camps for \$1.60 per day. Out of this 60 cents was for traveling expenses. Only 25 cents per day was to be paid to them outright, the rest to be used to feed them this winter.

The Indians refused the plan and demanded that they be paid at least \$2.60 per day, the lowest prevailing wage at the mills—and this to be paid in full with no hold-backs. The Indians are finally awakening and are determined to struggle for the right to live.

Syndicalism Repeal Issue Notice

Owing to the fact that Syndicalism Repeal Committees in most sections have not submitted their reports on the status of their work, and further plans for extending it, it was impossible to put out the special issue as announced. Shortly we expect to be able to make a definite announcement.

Build The Western Worker

Still smarting under the hairbreadth victory between Comrade Babin of San Francisco and all of Los Angeles in a recent sub contest, Los Angeles has become aroused and in one last desperate attempt has challenged all of San Francisco to Western Worker contest. The contest is to be based on the percentage of increased circulation through subscription and sales, and to end midnight, November 6th, to be announced at the November 7th 16th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

To make the contest worthwhile the Western Worker office is offering a Shock Brigade banner to the winner, which will have a Soviet Star with hammer and sickle on a red silk background, trimmed in gold fringed border.

What about it, San Francisco, are you going to let Los Angeles win? Your only answer can be in sales and subs.

Deming, New Mexico, has been added to the long list of bundle orders of the Western Worker. Does your town take a bundle? If not you should make arrangements at once to get one.

Word just comes from San Jose. "Double our bundle order to 200." This is the way to increase the Western Worker circulation. Let us get a lot of these notices.

Talk about it! Write us about it! Put it in action! "A FACTORY FOR EVERY UNIT!"

Noral Exposes Lumber Code at Washington Hearing

We print below the statement introduced by Com. Alex Noral, a representative of the newly organized National Lumber Workers Union, at the hearing in Washington on the code submitted by the bosses. Comrade Noral's statement is especially important, as it shows that the bosses were very much worried by the fighting spirit of the strikers in Klamath Falls and Grays Harbor, whose actions—repeated in Washington more loudly, than any speeches submitted there. This was undoubtedly the main factor that stalling the attempt to railroad through the starvation code.

By ALEX NORAL. During the hearing on the lumber code in Washington, D. C., one employer from Aberdeen reported



that all the camps around the Grays Harbor district went on strike which resulted in involving most of the mills in Aberdeen. This employer blamed radical agitators for the strikes, stating that ordinarily the workers in this section were very patriotic and loyal workers and demanded that a provision be placed in the code that would prevent this "interference with the legitimate business" of the lumber bosses. However, it was precisely due to the strikes that were taking place in the Northwest that were responsible for the fact that the lumber bosses were forced to listen to the statement and demands of the lumber workers presented by the National Lumber Workers Industrial Union representative. While the A. F. of L. is trying to fool the workers into joining their defunct Union in the Northwest, they did not appear at the hearing to oppose the bosses' program, which proves again that the A. F. of L. is supporting the

bosses code and only organizes the workers in an effort to behead their militant struggles. This is more forcefully born out in the actions of the A. F. of L. in Klamath Falls, Ore., where the officials induced the workers to go back to work pending the acceptance of the bosses code, thus acting as a company union for the employers.

Statement submitted by Alex Noral at Lumber Code Hearing, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., on July 25, 1933.

The proposed code submitted by the employers association does not offer to remedy the miserable conditions prevailing for the workers in the lumber industry. On the contrary, the provisions of the code, if carried out, will be a continuation and worsening of the already unbearable conditions.

The employers code fixes a minimum wage for each division of the industry, low 22 1/2 cents an hour, high 42 1/2c. This in the camps and manufacture alike—and in wood-working industry a minimum of 25 cents an hour. This minimum, even on the basis of a full week's work of 8 hours a day and 5 days a week, would give the workers only \$1.80 to \$3.40 a day, or \$9 to \$17 a week—and for a 6-day week would only be \$10 to \$20.40 a week. In the beginning of 1929 the average lowest wage in the camps were from \$19.20 for hookers, laborers, loaders, etc., to \$45 for high climbers, with a corresponding difference between these two scales according to the work performed. In the same period in the sawmills the average minimum wage was \$21.79 for laborers up to \$32 for trimmer operators, with a corresponding difference between these scales depending on the work performed. These figures are for the state of Washington, while in Oregon the figures are approximately \$2 a week higher for the same period—and in the southern industries much lower.

CODE MEANS CUT. Thus we see that the proposed minimum wage scale as drafted by the employers is but an attempt to maintain a 50% money wage cut that has already been forced on the workers, while the employers are already enjoying a substantial rise in prices for all lumber products, while the cost of living to the workers, due to inflation, is constantly rising. We already have ex-

amples of how the minimum wage will be applied. The Saginaw Timber Company camp in Grays Harbor gave the low paid men a 30-cent a day increase, then raised their board 35 cents a day—and cost of beds \$1 a month, thus leaving them with a \$2.20 a month wage cut. Likewise, the Snoqualmie Falls Lumber Company, employing 500 to 600 workers, gave a slight raise in pay, but this was immediately offset with a \$3.50 increase in rents for houses the workers have to rent from the company, and this was followed up with a corresponding increase in rents in all other houses in town. In the Western & Eastern camp at Molalla, Ore., the workers were given a 20% increase in wages—but the costs for board was raised to the extent that the workers actually received but 5 cents a day increase. These are cases among many that could be quoted.

LIKE C. C. C.'s. The code does not make any provision for further increases in wages to correspond to increases in living costs. The minimum wage set forth in the code is even less in real wages than that received by the workers in the forced labor concentration camps—and at best are no better. These workers receive only \$1 a day and board, which amounts to approximately the same as the minimum wage offered in the code. The minimum wage offered in the code is also an expression of the rankest discrimination against the Negro, Mexican and white workers of the South. This discrimination is covered up with the excuse that the costs of living are not so high in the Southern states. But this is not altogether true, as the standards of living for both the Negro, Mexican as well as the white workers in the South HAVE BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY FORCED DOWN BELOW THAT OF THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN WORKERS.

COMPANY UNION STAYS. Now, as to the labor provisions of the code. While the code states that the workers have the right to organize into organizations of their own choosing, at the same time it does not provide against the company union, especially in this true in connection with the 4-Ls, which has functioned as such for a number of years now—and is controlled by the employers. Already the code states that it accepts the wage and hours proposals of the 4-Ls, as follows: "D. F. P., Sec. 4—This Sub-Division shall adhere to the standards as to maximum hours of labor and minimum rates of pay adopted by the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, Portland, Ore., a mutual and equally representative organization of employees and employers in the timber products industries of the Pacific Northwest." This is even a negation of the

expense of the workers, who in the best of circumstances would be shut out from the job six months a year. The code does not make any provisions for paying the workers Unemployment Insurance during these layoffs, or for compensating them with the difference between their wages earned (when staggered with part time work) and the regular weekly wage when working full time. Without the unemployment insurance at the expense of the employers and the state to compensate the part-time workers—and with no guarantee of an upward adjustment of wages to meet increasing costs of living—and for those workers now receiving above the set minimum wage for the longer work day or week—without this, then the question of a minimum wage is entirely negated.

SPREAD-UP MAINTAINED. The speed-up has become terrific—and especially in the lumber manufacture. For example: the Weyerhaeuser mills at Everett, Wash., boasts of a 10% increase in production with the same number of workers as formerly. In Ballard, a section of Seattle, one mill laid off its entire crew, then opened up in a week with a crew of university student graduates, many of whom are now forced to do the work formerly done by double the number of men. In fact this intensified speed-up is found in almost all divisions of the lumber industry.

It does not provide for the right of workers to strike if they refuse to accept the conditions of the code, but just the contrary. The code calls for a system of collective bargaining which (according to Article 5, Paragraph C) means a system of compulsory arbitration, which would continue to force the present slavery conditions on the workers with the backing of the whole machinery of government—and depriving the workers of the right to strike. Paragraph C, Article A, reads as follows: "Persons subject to the jurisdiction of this code agree to comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President pursuant to the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act." Then the provisions of Article 3 establishes an Emergency National Committee. "Said committee shall issue and enforce such rules, regulations and interpretations, including trade practices, impose upon persons subject to the jurisdiction of this code such restrictions . . . necessary to effectuate the purposes and to enforce the provisions of this code."

Further, the same Article 3 provides for the division and subdivision agencies; "who shall reserve and retain the power and duty to enforce the provisions of this code." Many other grievances of the workers in the industry could be elaborated here, which the code does not provide against; i. e., the dog-house, or better known as the black list. The job fee system. Workers charged for hospitalization and doctors through a set fee. No pay for dead time. The gypo or contract system—and in a very few cases do the workers receive pay for overtime work.

Therefore the National Lumber Workers Industrial Union is opposed to the provisions of the code as a whole as they pertain to the workers in logging, manufacture and woodworking plants, and pro-

pose the following demands be incorporated in the code.

- 1. That the minimum wage in the industry as a whole be no less than 55 cents an hour, \$3.30 a day and a periodic adjustment to meet any rise in the costs of living of the workers.
- 2. That all workers in the industry as a whole be guaranteed five days work a week and 38 weeks work a year, or, where this cannot be carried out, or where workers are placed on part time employment, that the employers and the Government pay Unemployment Insurance with no deductions from the workers for same.
- 3. That the six-hour day and five-day week be established in the industry as a whole, and with the full pay now received by those workers who are working more than the six hours a day—and who now receive more than the minimum.
- 4. That every worker be paid for all dead time—and be paid time and one-half for all overtime, the overtime not to exceed two hours in any one day.
- 5. That the elimination of the speed-up and the placing of full crews on all work in the industry as a whole be put into practice immediately.
- 6. Complete abolition of the 4-Ls and other company unions, or any other form of company-controlled organization of workers.
- 7. That the code shall provide for democratically elected camp and mill committees throughout the whole industry to be recognized by the employers. These committees to deal with the employers in the enforcement of wages, hours, discharges, conditions of labor, etc. The right of all workers to strike whenever any demands are not granted shall be stated in the code.
- 8. Complete liquidation of the black list system immediately.
- 9. The elimination of the hiring of workers through private employment agencies—and that the workers be hired through the lumber workers unions, or, through agencies established and controlled by workers committees where the union does not exist, and under no circumstances shall there be charged a fee for receiving employment.

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WHERE TO GO

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT and 10c admits you to the YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE DANCE, Sat., 8 P. M., Aug. 19th, 1223 Fillmore. Boxing, Program, Eats, Dancing.

14th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION of the C. P., Sept. 2nd at 1223 Fillmore st. Watch for further details. KEEP DATE OPEN.

DANCING AND SOCIAL EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT! FILLMORE WORKERS CENTER, 1223 FILLMORE. WATCH FOR SPECIAL PROGRAM.

Fight Intervention In Cuba

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1) the thousands of marines and sailors now in West Coast ports, pointing out that those warships already sent and others that may be sent if necessary are only to protect the billion and half invested there by American bankers, sugar and tobacco interests, and to force the Cuban people to submit to them.

Latest reports from Havana indicate that the battleships were sent really to support the new government, against the revolutionary movement, which is spreading despite the fact that the ABC party leaders have betrayed it, and accepted positions in the U. S.-controlled government. The Communist Party is fast winning the masses and leaflets appear everywhere signed by the "Left ABC," calling for a fight against the American imperialist agents.

The misleaders have evidently lost complete control, as mass indignation is becoming expressed in huge demonstrations. In one case, when the former chief of police appeared on the streets, he was immediately shot dead. It was he that organized the secret police that murdered many Communists.

Memorial Meetings For Sacco, Vanzetti Set For August 22

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Plans for Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meetings, on August 22, the sixth anniversary of the electrocution of these two working class martyrs, are being laid in many Pacific coast cities.

In this city the meeting will be held at 1223 Fillmore street, at 8 p. m. Prominent speakers will stress the fight for freedom of the Scottsboro Negro boys. A play by the Workers Theatre dealing with these two fights will be presented.

Strikes Sweep California Fields

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 7) forts to get scabs in Los Angeles and other parts proved fruitless.

OXNARD, Calif., Aug. 10.—With more than 1200 beet field workers out on strike in Ventura County since Monday morning, the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union reports that many additional Filipino workers are expected to join the Mexican workers on strike today.

No beets are coming in from the fields, and the factory, which normally employed 600, is now almost at a stop. The AWIU has issued a call to the factory workers to join the field workers in their strike.

The demands of the strikers is for a 50% increase in wage when working by tonnage in companies; for a minimum wage of 35c an hour for general farm and factory work; and an 8-hour day for farm and factory work; and for recognition of the union. In addition the strikers are demanding the elimination of labor contractors and that hiring shall be done through the union, regular Saturday paydays, and that no discrimination be practiced against any workers for nationality or for membership in the AWIU or the Filipino Protective Union.

More than 700 of the strikers crowded into the headquarters last night to hear the report of the Strike Committee on the answer of the Beet Growers Ass'n to their demands. The Growers had refused to hear the committee, saying: "We have no time to speak with these Mexican peons." The meeting voted unanimously to continue the strike until they won. Six labor contractors present signed an agreement with the union not to go back to work, but to stick with the strikers.

Picketing of the fields continues. Two pickets, Joe Moreno and Valente Baskes, were arrested yesterday morning. A branch of the International Labor Defense was immediately formed for aiding strike prisoners. Moreno was released late last night. Sympathy of ranchers generally is favorable to some of the demands. Mayor Ed Gill, of Oxnard, himself a beet grower, came to strike headquarters last night to say the growers had agreed to eliminate the contractors and pay last year's scale—but refused to recognize the union. He came "unofficially," he declared and would make no statement as to when this offer, if accepted, would become effective.

ILWACO, WASHINGTON Big Picnic—and Entertainment Sunday, August 27 Everybody Welcome! In evening, two plays "Karlslaan" and "Hoarding" and Other Entertainment (In Finnish and English) Given by Fishermen's and Cannery Workers Industrial Union

Editorial Column

HOW DOES YOUR UNIT STAND?

August 1st marked the start of the Communist recruiting drive, which is to extend to November 7th, the 16th anniversary of the Soviet Union. The goal is for 2000 good standing members in the Communist Party of our district. A plan for the drive was already discussed in all units. Quotas have been set.

One of the big advantages, in our favor, is that the open letter sent by our Central Committee to the membership was received in time to help in the preparations for the drive. It was made clear that in our drive for new members, the object is not only to obtain the number of application cards, but to obtain them chiefly from workers in the most decisive industries. In California, these workers are mainly in agriculture, railroad, marine transport, oil and in the large plants. We have also learnt from the discussion that the main line to be followed for achieving our goal is through concentrating our efforts on enterprises in these industries, and through leading those workers in struggles.

But, thus far, with two weeks gone, the drive is very slow in getting under way. It is evident that our Party units are still following the old practice—allowing too many decisions to remain on paper, and being too easily satisfied with small achievements.

By this time every Party organization should have established: On which factory, dock, railroad yard, ranch or mill it will devote its major strength; a weekly plan of activity for carrying through the decision; a carefully planned list of all our sympathizers and readers of our papers to be visited; a careful check of workers organizations with the view of recruiting the most advanced into the Party.

The chief obstacle in most of the units is that they are still planning and hesitant when the work should be going on full speed. The slowness in getting started is already failure to carry out the directives in the open letter. If concentration is to be made into a reality, the major forces of the units must be immediately made active around the points selected.

The capitalist class through their government is whipping up a hysteria which is forcing developments at a rapid rate. They call their drive "the war against depression." But in practice it is for still further enslaving the workers. They are setting a rapid pace, and unless we can act just as resolutely, and with determination, events will sweep by us like a fast locomotive.

That means that the worst mistake is to remain talking about our plans when the drive should be on. The workers are watching our Party activities with great interest. It is becoming more obvious every day, that the NRA is an enslaving act, and the Communists are the only ones leading a fight against it. But if we are slow, or let decisions remain on paper, the workers will not have confidence in our leadership. Our recruiting is not something apart from the struggles of the workers. Our Party can only be built out of precisely such struggles as it leads at this moment in the agricultural fields. Our leadership in these strikes is the most convincing reason to the agricultural workers for joining the Party. Provided, of course, our comrades do not hide the Party from them during the actual struggles.

Comrades! Every moment we wait is lost!
Forward with our plan of ACTION!

Meet the Demagog "Senator" Fred Robertson

By IRVING KREITZBERG

Fred Robertson, representative in the California State Legislature from the Negro district in Los Angeles, although only an assemblyman, delights in the superior title of "Senator." And it is so the white capitalist press, Negro reformist sheets (as well as his own paper), flatteringly call him "Senator" Fred Robertson, only Negro in the state legislature—the "protector" and "champion" of the Negro people of California!

Mr. Robertson is indeed a great "protector." True, he has never taken any action against the various discriminatory practices against Negroes carried on throughout the state. True, he has never fought the operation of Jim Crow public schools in Duarte and other small California towns, or the discrimination against Negro teachers, or against Negro doctors, nurses and patients in hospitals throughout the state. The discrimination shown against Negroes in swimming pools, beaches, playgrounds and other places of recreation and amusement—or even in the Stabilization Bureaus and Welfare Dept. in the distribution of relief and relief jobs to the Negro unemployed, bother him little if at all.

The "Senator" cannot be annoyed with such mere trifles. Besides, these are issues "Reds" usually make such a tumult about and no one could ever accuse good old Fred Robertson of being Red.

But how did the "Senator" earn the "protector" title?

Pressed to some show of action, Robertson introduced a bill into the legislature, which he widely proclaimed, would forever put an end to residential restrictions in California. But so valueless, so toothless, so full of jokers is the bill that it has become the subject of scornful mirth among most Negroes of this state.

In substance the farcical bill stupidly promulgates that if more Negroes than whites live in a neighborhood, then there can lawfully be no residential restrictions in that section. However, as action is needed, not where Negroes form a neighborhood majority—but in those sections from which Negroes are barred, one can little wonder at the "Bronx cheers" and horse-

laughs being increasingly cast at our "hero."

As one might have already begun to suspect, the other epithet, "champion" was not acquired by converting the Assembly Hall into a rostrum from which discrimination, lynching and terror against Negroes in the United States could be exposed and flayed. Nor against the denial of suffrage to Southern Negroes, or for the immediate release of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys.

Robertson has his own ideas how to champion for Negro rights.

He has recently introduced a bill into the assembly calling for the immediate deportation of all Filipinos from the United States. Aside from the fact that Filipinos are citizens and therefore not subject to deportation, Robertson subtly tries to confuse the Negroes into believing that Negro joblessness will replace the deportees. This piece of demagoguery becomes even more clear when we learn that there are only some 65,000 Filipinos in the entire country, while the number of unemployed Negroes run into the millions. And thus this self-styled "champion" of the down-trodden Negroes turns about and would in turn discriminate against another oppressed people, the Filipinos.

This bill, however, is not as ineffective as it sounds. Through its bitter race hatred is viciously being fostered. It is a desperate boss attempt to stifle the growing militancy and unity of Negro, Filipino, Oriental, Mexican and white American workers of California, as manifested by the recent wave of strikes in the agricultural fields and in unemployed struggles. This race-dividing tactic, so similar to that used by southern bosses, is being resorted to in order to break this solidarity, and thus weaken the struggles of these workers against miserable conditions and for jobless relief.

That "Senator" Fred Robertson should have been the man to introduce this bill is no accident. A skillful demagog, the "protector" and "champion," not of the Negro—but of the bloated capitalists and parasites, a faithful lackey of the vested interests—who in California could have done the job, better than he?

"O. K., Jimmie, Right Idea, Take it Out in Pennies"



S. F. Relief Administration on the Spot

By Our Special Representative

That Wollenberg, director of relief, and the city administration which backs him, are on the spot, was demonstrated at the last session of the relief hearing being conducted by the S. F. Supervisors.

So glaring were the facts proving that food given relief workers was rotten or below standard and of corruption within the relief administration, that an open hearing could not be avoided. Nevertheless, time was killed—at least two months—to give Wollenberg a chance to fix matters up.

Taking advantage of this important issue, the millionaire, Mr. Uhl, formerly defeated for mayor, and working hard for control of the city government, becomes interested in the "welfare" of the unemployed. It is his supporters who are officially bringing the charges against Wollenberg. They consist mostly of "\$40 a month men"—such as were working in the Associated Charities offices, supply dept., etc. They know a great deal. They know of the bills that come to the A. C., charging for more than was received. They know how to tell rotten canned goods, how deceitful labels are put on, how cans are re-buffed, and such other tricks as Wollenberg in connivance with the wholesalers, conceive of, so as to dump the worst into the mouths of 16,000 families on relief.

There is of course a mass of evidence to indict the administration as the worst criminals, that hundreds of workers, from various organizations are anxious to bring up. This includes poisoning, murder, evictions, cutting off relief, etc. But Uhl, controlling the prosecution, would rather place his own people on the witness stand. He is careful not to enmesh himself into "bad" company.

So, we finally arrive at the last session of the supervisors hearing, on Thursday. At least 1000 workers packed the 400 capacity chamber.

Inside the semi-circle of the seated supervisors, is a table upon which are placed samples of the products that relief boxes contain. Thatcher, a former clerk in the A. C. grocery, brings forward the exhibits.

ADmits FRAUD

A representative of Jacob & Seely is called to the witness stand. Thatcher picks up a can. "Did your firm sell this product to the City and County of San Francisco?"

"Yes."

"When were these pears canned?"

"September, 1932."

"Is it a product in accordance with the specifications set by the Bureau of Standards, and fit for human consumption?"

"Sure."

"Isn't it a fact that McCarthy and Co., whose labels are on the can, went bankrupt 12 years ago?"

"Yes, but we bought those labels from McCarthy and Co. to save money for the city." A roar of laughter from the audience. One shouts, "Yes, and you bought the cans with them."

"In other words, the label misrepresents the contents?"

"That is a usual practice in the business."

Thatcher takes a knife and starts opening the can of pears. As he digs into the tin the audience is silent. Wollenberg on the left, his eyes set on the can, seems to feel as if the knife is being dug into him. Then Thatcher takes the can and passes it among the supervisors.

"Hmm!" from a supervisor, "looks like apple sauce." The others are silent.

"How do you explain this," the gentleman from Jacob & Seely is asked.

"Well, I'll tell you," he answered, in an uneasy manner, "You can never tell by one can."

Another burst of laughter from the workers, with many shouts.

"Show him another one." "Show him the rotten spinach." "Show him the peas."

WOLLENBERG UNEASY

At this point, Wollenberg in a dramatic manner, walks over to the table, picks up an opener and shouts, "He has an opener right in front of him but he won't use it because he can't jar the can up with it."

This was like pouring oil on troubled waters. The only ones that at first cheered him were three truck loads of his favorites and henchmen from relief jobs, that he brought for that purpose.

The supervisors saw that things looked bad. This was only an indication of what was to follow. Their minds began to figure out for some way to shift the hearing into a small committee, or at least delay it.

It's only a few months to the elections, and what an audience! McSheehy, the most experienced demagog of the bunch, proposes that since there is doubt about the cans that were opened, someone be delegated to go to the grocery and pick out some more cans. This faker, who cleverly poses as the peoples' representative knew that since the first hearing, about 2 months prior, Wollenberg hastily cleaned up the canned garbage and temporarily made some improvements.

He felt that here is a chance to make the charge into a boomerang.

WANT TO KILL HEARING

But the "city fathers" still felt very uneasy, some even did not catch on to the trick. Havener, one of their smart ones, one who sees ahead, gets up.

"We are not competent to judge these products, I for one know nothing about these things (probably never eat canned goods). We should place the matter in the hands of competent experts—the Bureau of Standards. They know."

That would work out perfectly. The hearing will be ended right

there. The matter is taken to a small committee, where everything could be fixed.

But Supervisor Spaulding proved



Chas. Wollenberg, San Francisco "Relief" Director

even smarter than Havener. He was afraid that the Bureau of Standards, a Federal Commission, might not come all the way across. He proposed that the whole matter rest with his own, the Health Committee.

As these proposals were being made, the workers in the audience responded with shouts demanding that the investigation go on, that it be not killed in a committee. The supervisors saw that they were not dealing with an ignorant lot.

Finally it was decided that the hearing go on, that additional samples be brought in from the grocery, and also that the Bureau of Standards be asked to pass upon the products.

Before leaving, together with a city clerk, to get more cans of pears, Thatcher exposed McSheehy's maneuver, pointed out that since the investigation improvements were made. The trick fell flat.

MORE ON THE SPOT

One after the other, the wholesale company representatives are called, and shown their products. It becomes established that: Old rusty cans are re-buffed (cleaned) and relabeled; lots of swell head cans are bought from insurance companies, for sale to the Associated Charities; cans generally swell from rotten contents, improper canning, or rust which lets air in, and often results in poisoning. Huge lots of mouldy vegetables were disposed of for the jobless. In the case of oil, a bottle was shown with a spider in it. Shortening fit for the dumps was bought. Bread was such as bakers donated free. All kinds of smaller rackets

Lists for Greetings to Party Anniversary Out!

The period between September 4-14 will be marked by celebrations of the 14th Anniversary of the Communist Party of the United States. The central committee is calling upon all revolutionary workers to use the occasion for a wide campaign that will popularize the role of our Party in the struggle of the workers during the time that it existed. One of the means for carrying this through will be special issues of the entire revolutionary press, in which our Party's history and program will be printed.

Even the smallest town where the militant movement has an organization, should consider itself duty-bound to have such a celebration. There are only about three weeks left, and no time should be lost. Write immediately of your arrangements to the Western Worker, so they can be announced.

LISTS FOR GREETINGS, FINANCES

One of the most important features in the campaign will be a drive for obtaining greetings and finances from workers, and workers organizations, expressing confidence in the vanguard in all struggles—the Communist Party. For that purpose lists are now being circulated by hundreds of comrades. All the signatures from the western districts will be printed in the special enlarged Western Worker. In giving signatures workers will contribute towards the Communist Party fund. The amounts will likewise be published.

Organizations should be asked to buy space for greetings in the Western Worker, at the rate of \$1.00 per single column inch.

The Special issue of the Western Worker will be off the press on September 5, and many interesting features are being prepared. Organizations, Party units and agents should order extra amounts for the week.

Comrades! Let us put "Party Week" across in a big way, and show to thousands of workers how the party is being hammered out of the struggles, has overcome many difficulties, and will smash down all barriers as it leads the workers to put an end to capitalism.

International Events and Western Workers

500 Capitalist "Expert Advisors" At London Conference Fail To Find Solution; Workers Representative Sums Conference; Cuban People in Revolt Against Misery, and Wall St. Domination.

By the time these lines will have been published the London Economic Conference will be nothing but a bad taste in the mouth of the capitalist class. As the weeks go by evidence mounts exposing the great extent of its failure. European diplomats have frankly acknowledged that.

But from Roosevelt and Hull statements have come that the conference was not a "complete" failure. That, of course, is chiefly whistling against the wind to cover up their inability to come to any solution of the world crisis. But it also has an undercurrent of satisfaction that Roosevelt's ultimatum against currency stabilization prevented the conference from imposing any additionally unfavorable conditions upon American trade. This is a very negative "victory," and its immediate effect is to in-

crease the danger that the imperialist powers will sooner resort to open warfare as a "solution" for their difficulties. In fact in summing up the results of the conference it is not accurate to say they are nil—they have resulted in an increased international uneasiness and a new spurt of enormous expenditures for imperialist war preparations.

How high the hope of the capitalist class was in this conference can be seen from the tremendous resources they put at its disposal. There were 500 "experts" who acted as advisors to the regular delegates, containing all the material necessary to help them make a decision. The British government spent over \$350,000 to house the meetings and entertain the delegates—and this does not include what they spent on special agents to snoop in every other delegations correspondence. The large capitalist countries report an expenditure for their delegations averaging a quarter of a million dollars apiece. Sixty-six countries were represented. Not a thing was lacking to solve the "crisis"—that is, nothing except the solvability of the present capitalist crisis.

No one summed up the situation better than Comrade Malsky, ambassador of the first workers republic, the Soviet Union, and Litvinov's assistant in London. He addressed the conference in part as follows:

The results of this conference are something less than zero! ... The only lesson we have learned is that a profound organic disease is eating away at the very vitals of world capitalism. ... He who does not realize this, or who attempts to deny it, lives in a fool's paradise. ... In six weeks the conference has become so hopelessly senile that its organizers are obliged to send their delegates home without having made decisions and without fixing a date for a new session.

It is yet extremely difficult to obtain accurate information as to what is happening in Cuba. Many things are, however, very clear.

The outstanding fact is the tremendous revolt of the masses. The entire country has less than 2,500,000 population, approximating the population of Chicago. But the revolutionary upsurge clearly involves most of the decisive sections of this number.

The fundamental reason for this lies in the great impoverishment of the toiling population. The largest single group are probably the agricultural workers, numbering about 200,000. These received in 1918 a wage of \$5 daily. This has constantly fallen so that today they receive less than 30 cents daily. This is the chief industry of Cuba, and the collapse of the sugar market, because of the world crisis but also because of the tremendous growth of beet sugar production here in the western states—notably Colorado and California, has gone a long way towards making even the 30 cents daily difficult to procure. Workers in other industries have in various degrees fared similarly.

The struggle between the Machado regime and the masses is however complicated by a number of very important factors. Outstanding among these is the fact that United States imperialists practically owns the island. The total wealth of Cuba is estimated at about 8 billion dollars. Of this Wall Street owns 1 1/2 billions, and that in the most strategic industries. Of this \$800,000,000 is in sugar alone. Britain also has invested about a quarter of a billion, but this obviously plays a secondary role. If one considers that the total of 8 billion includes non-productive wealth it can easily be seen who is the proprietor in Cuba.

LOCAL BOSSES GREW

But the local bourgeoisie are not silent. During the last world war they took full advantage of their

opportunity and reaped a harvest. This period became known on the island as the "Dance of the Millions." In the short space of a few years they accumulated hundreds of millions of dollars in profits from sugar shipped to the U. S. and Europe. Wall Street could not see such an accumulation of money without having its hands on it. And so through manipulation of stocks and money values they took the Cuban bourgeoisie "for a ride," in much the same way they took the lesser American investors in, beginning the fall of 1929. Through inflation and consequent paper profits they induced the young and inexperienced Cuban capitalists to invest their holdings in sugar. Then they began running down the industry through cutting the markets for it, lower prices of the commodity, etc. In a few months many of the native millionaires were back at scratch.

But also many survived. And these, though they are in various ways tied up with American capital, yet look longingly to their own development as a strong independent bourgeoisie.

And thereby hangs more complications. Machado, while exploiting the masses and suppressing any protest by them with the most extreme and horrible brutalities, is also maneuvering to gain concessions from Wall Street for the native bourgeoisie which he represents. The Nationalists, who are just as reactionary as Machado, hope to gain power by using not only the revolt of the masses for themselves but also support from American imperialism. Wall St.'s executive committee in Washington has indicated through the State Department, that since the revolt of the workers and peasants against Machado is getting so strong they want to dispense with him and use the Nationalists or some compromise group to save and protect their holdings and exploitation rights. That suits the Nationalists fine. But Machado doesn't want to yield his own power. And so Welles, U. S. ambassador, is trying to arrange a compromise that might serve as a sop to the masses and quiet them, and yet not stop one whit the robbery of the masses by United States, British and native bosses.

C. P. GROWS

In the meantime the Communist Party and the National Workers Federation of Cuba is participating in the general strikes and demonstrations and holds leadership over large numbers of workers. Both these organizations have won their spurs as militant leaders of the workers in the course of the last several years of activity especially beginning the militant street demonstrations of December 14, 1929, where many workers shed their blood in a struggle with the police.

The tactic of the Communist Party must obviously be to win independent leadership of the workers and peasants in the struggle against the Machado regime so as to prevent the Nationalists from using them to get power for itself and then continue the old imperialist and native oppression and exploitation with new bosses. To what extent our brother Party in Cuba succeeded in this it is difficult to judge from the dispatches which have arrived to date.

But their success does not depend on them alone. The destiny of the Cuban masses is most closely tied up with that of the American workers. It is not likely that they can achieve their freedom without great support from the American proletariat. Only if we can at the same moment that the Cuban masses act, engage our bourgeoisie in struggle so as to make them keep their hands off Cuba; can the Cuban masses settle accounts with their oppressors in their own just way. That is our task in the present Cuban situation.

—S. A. D.

(This article on Cuba was written Friday)

HELP VICTIMS OF GERMAN FASCISM!

Workers! You read in the workers press, and even through the capitalist press, how the Hitler murderous regime is persecuting the courageous German workers. How they are beheading, beating and jailing some of the most active leaders.

But despite all the persecution the fight is not given up, but on the contrary, the activities through illegal forms are increasing.

The German workers must not be left to carry on the fight by themselves. The workers of all countries must extend them aid. Moral and financial. And they need it immediately.

In San Francisco, the entire week between Aug. 14 and 21, will be devoted to collecting funds, for victims of German Fascism. The Committee to aid victims of German Fascism, with headquarters at 141 Albin street, is appealing that workers and liberal minded people take collection boxes, and cover every possible sympathizer for collecting funds, or send donations directly, addressed to Fritz Kohl, secretary of the committee.

On August 29th there will be a mass meeting at California Hall, where prominent speakers will tell of the situation in Germany.