# The Workers Age Is in Danger!

READERS and Friends of the Workers Age:

The thin sheet in your hands is what we are reduced to by lack of funds. If you—you who are reading these lines —do not personally respond with help today, the next issue of the Age may not appear at all.

We do not often appeal to the readers of our paper for help. Year in, year out, despite the very limited resources of our members, despite strikes and unemployment and hard times, for ten years this paper has appeared and carried on its valiant fight.

But now the paper is in danger. If you believe in the causes we serve, we have the right to ask your generous and substantial help.

Summer is always a difficult time for a labor paper with no ads, no angels, and no affluent backers. But this Summer is especially critical for us. We have assumed a heavy burden of refugee aid. We have had to. There was Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and now Spain. We recently contributed to the building of an International Workers Front Against War and an International Revolutionary Marxist Center. Already, "democratic" France has responded by driving the new center underground and hounding its General Secretary out of the land. Now, as never before, in this hour of Stalinist and social-democratic national-chauvinism, war-mongering and betrayal, now as never before is international solidarity necessary and precious. We simply had to help and must continue to help the revolutionary refugees in their time of need. Our organization has contributed more funds per capita, more aid in proportion to its size, than any other organization in this country or in the world. We are not ashamed of having "overspent" or "miscalculated" in such a cause.

But the very existence of our paper is in danger, and we have to appeal to you for help, substantial, generous, unstinting help, to carry us over the most critical Summer in our existence. If you respond now, as soon as you finish this appeal, and respond to the limit of your ability, this paper, which we venture to believe has become precious to you because of its honesty, clarity and valor, because of its freedom from sectarian dogma and taint of totalitarianism, because of the battles it fights (so often alone) and the causes it serves—this paper, with your help, need not miss an issue. But the number of issues that appear this Summer depends on the promptness and generosity of your

If 100 of our readers respond today with \$25 each, we will not miss a single number this Summer. For many of our readers, \$25 is a whole week's wage and more. If 250 of you will contribute \$10 each, the result will be the same—the voice of the Workers Age will not be choked off for a single week. Those who cannot afford to send even

**Only Your Immediate** Aid Can Save It!

\$10 at once may be able to do their part by payment in weekly instalments, a dollar a week for each of the twelve most difficult Summer weeks. Or perhaps you can make a loan of \$25 and pay it off in weekly instalments. Will you mail a dollar now, if you cannot afford more, together with a pledge to sustain the Age during the Summer by a weekly contribution? We will count on your pledge, try to borrow against it, show the printer your promise (we are heavily in debt to him) and continue to appear each week on time. But if you do not fulfill that pledge, the paper will not appear.

That is the situation: the fate of your paper is in your hands. We cannot continue without your help. And what a time for the voice of the Age to be stilled—even for a

This Summer may prove as critical as the Summer of 1914. The Workers Age is alone in America in carrying on a struggle against war that is at once broad and realistic and revolutionary. It is alone in providing an open, uncensored forum for all factions of the labor and radical movement. It is alone in its systematic, sound exposure of every step of the Administration to involve this country in war, alone in fighting the Administration in such a way as not to play into the hands of its reactionary opponents, alone in raising the problems of revolutionary socialist reunification in a world of splits and splinters and sectarian division, alone in carrying on a fight against totalitarianism of the fascist, Stalinist and militarist varieties, without ever confusing them in nature or significance, alone in presenting an analysis of the decisive events in the world of economics, politics, culture and international intrigue, an analysis that is realistic, dependable, free from demagogy and dogma.

But we do not have to tell you why you have bought, why you have subscribed to, why you read the Workers Age. We are sure that you realize as we do the importance of this one clear, honest and courageous voice in a time of disintegration, cowardice, treachery and confusion. Neither you nor we, perhaps, fully realize how much more hopeless the present time would be if its voice were stilled and its place left vacant. You will not regret, either now or in the future. having pinched a little more this Summer, having gone without one thing or another in order that this land and time should not miss the Workers Age. Tomorrow, you will be prouder than you think, to remember that you became one of its supporters and sustainers in its hour of critical need, far prouder than if you had spent that \$25 or \$10 or whatever it is, in any other way.

Next week, and in the suceeding difficult Summer weeks, if the Age does not appear, or comes out as a single sheet, with part of its precious space taken up with further appeals for help, you will know that it is because you did not act in time, did not give all you could, did not respond at once and generously to this appeal.

Reader: it depends on you, on you and those you personally will induce to subscribe and contribute, whether we will appear next week and all the critical Summer weeks.

### Send what you can today!

### Collect what you can tomorrow!

Do not wait till it mounts up to a substantial sum. A dollar, five dollars, a collection gathered together in nickels, dimes and quarters in your shop or home, anything that you can spare or any pledge that we can depend upon will help to sustain and secure the appearance of the Workers

WE NEED YOUR HELP NOW, TODAY!

Fill in one or more or all of the blank spaces below and mail at

WORKERS AGE 131 West 33rd St. **New York City** I want the Workers Age to continue. I do not want it to skip a single issue. I am doing my part by enclosing herewith ...... You can also count on my sending you ...... dollars on Saturday of each week for the next ..... weeks. I am also enclosing ..... ...... dollars collected from my friends and dollars to be applied to subscriptions for the following (enclose name and addresses of subscribers). Yours for the Workers Age,

You may publish (may not publish) my name in connection with this dona-

# We Need Your Help Now, Without Delay!

Washington, D. C. J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board,

last week advised Congress that "certain particularly vicious practises still persist in considerable measure to obstruct the exercise of the right of organization and collective bargaining."

He appeared before the Senate Labor Committee considering a bill by Senator LaFollette to outlaw industrial employment of labor spies and strike-breakers and forbid employers to use armed guards outside their premises or to possess or use shotguns, machine guns and gas.

The Wagner labor-relations act, Madden testified in endorsing the cope with the vicious practices he referred to.

"The proposed legislation," he said, "would meet certain of these

Madden submitted a list of nearly have engaged in espionage upon union activities."

"The employers implicated included such leaders of American corporate enterprise," he said, "as Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, Hearst Publications, Inc., Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Remington Rand, Inc., Consolidated and Co., Yale and Towne Manufaturing Company and Brown Shoe Com-

The Labor Board chairman said tivities of labor spies could hardly be exaggerated.

He declared the LaFollette bill was designed to penalize employment of fake millwrights hired as Madden pointed out that crews of millwrights were sent into struck plants ostensibly to dismantle the establishment with the purpose of making strikers believe their jobs were in jeopardy unless they re-

Madden also assailed use of company police to harrass strikers off

the employer's premises. "The assumption by private em-

# Madden Flays Vicious Acts Of Employers Royalty Here to Push War Alliance War Poll Urged to Aid Peace Fight

Frank Howard's Weekly Washington Letter

By FRANK HOWARD Washington, D. C.

King and Queen, which will be over by the time this issue of the Age reaches most readers, is contained in a column by Frederic William Wile in the arch-Republican Washington Star. Mr. Wile has been a consistent critic of the New Deal but not of its foreign policy. I quote from the column: "This week's first visit of reigning British sovereigns to the United States is an international event of supreme magnitude. Official disavowals of its political LaFollette bill, is not adequate to importance are moonshine. Both the London Foreign Office and the Washington State Department which arranged it, know that the short sojourn of the King and Queen on deficiencies of the Wagner Act and American soil is one of the would more effectively implement momentous things in English-speakthe federal policy which it em- ing history. . . . It is as a demonstration of 'parallel purpose' in the world that the royal visit is to be fifty Board decisions in which, he viewed. . . . The purposes of the said, the employer "was found to United States and Great Britain are parallel in the Far East . . . British and American minds meet in hostility to the anti-democratic Nazi and fascist ideologies. The purposes of the two great English-speaking commonwealths are parallel with respect to world peace and all therewith

ployers of the public function of maintaining law and order has led People, following receipt of an in-Edison Company, Montgomery Ward to terrorization of whole communi- vestigator's report. ties, disgraceful violence and the complete denial of fundamental civil liberties," he said.

Madden referred again to Republic Steel and the Little Steel strike ly cut, and his body thrown into the by his foreman that he had to live the demoralizing effects of the acthe use of munitions in labor disputes. He declared that the LaFollette bill did not leave the employer

at the mercy of attackers. strike-breakers in labor disputes. labor dispute are to be deprived of pany-owned cabin which he did not asked for his full payment. His fore- she didn't like," snatched from a these weapons.'

It is legally difficult, he said, to apply the Wagner Act against agencies which make a business of sup- the first in Mississippi this year. It hand and foot, shot, tortured with of first-degree murder for the killing plying spies, strike-breakers, armed followed by nine months the lynch- red-hot irons and cut and the body of a former employer, shot to death guard and munitions in industrial ing of Claude Banks, in the same warfare.

would authorize the imposition of which was seeking suspects in the criminal penalties and the issuance killing of a white man. of injunctions against such agencies. The lynching of Rodgers has was later buried at Forest, Miss.

| asociated- the sanctity of treaties, THE frankest admission as to the domination as instruments of nareal purpose of the visit of the and the demoralizing economic and political practises of the totalitarian states, including propaganda intrigue in foreign lands."

> Mr. Wile goes on to say that the visit will be "thoroly understood in Berlin, Rome and Tokio, however incompletely it may be comprehended in this country. If and when totalitarianism ventures aggressive war, it will find the British Empire and the United States 'shooting the same language,' as Colonel George Harvey once put it."

> Secretary Ickes has just officially ppened the third-term campaign for F.D.R., reported some time ago by (Continued on Page 2)

# War Poll

Washington, D. C. A national referendum whereby the people would themselves vote to the evils of excessive armament, the go to war is "only one part of a iniquity of brute force and military whole legislative and educational pattern" designed to keep America tional policy, the inhumanity of at peace, Miss Dorothy Detzer, exair warfare on civilian communities ecutive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, told a Senate Judiciary

subcommittee recently.
"By itself it could have little value," she said. "But as a single part of a whole peace pattern, it has tremendous value and can help to create the direction and trend of American foreign policy."

Florence Brewer Broeckel, associate secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, argued that the war referendum would be extension of the principles of democracy.

Senator Bone, of Washington, joined Senators LaFollette, Nye and Capper in support of the referen-

### "The Life More Abundant"

Evicted from a \$12-a-month apartment at 13 Essex St. because the rent was seventeen days overdue, Mrs. Dave Berkowitz stood guard over her few pieces of furniture today while her husband, an unemployed taxi driver, sought help at home-relief headquarters.

"When they were put out yesterday, Mrs. Berkowitz placed their children, Joan, 3 years, and Frieda, 4 months, with friends, and spent the night on the sidewalk.

"She explained today that they had had more furniture, but three months ago when they were evicted from another apartment on Ave. B her husband sold everything but bare essentials to raise money for rent on another place.' -New York World-Telegram, June 1, 1939.

This, in the seventh year of the New Deal, while relief is being slashed and armaments boosted to the skies!

## **Drastic Cuts Peril** N. Y. School System

**Budget Slashes Eliminate Vital Services** 

set aside for repairs.

tional budget.

These slashes, the first curtail-

ment a such character in the entire

history of public education in this

city, have already aroused a wide

protest movement among all sections

of the population. Parents organ-

izations, teachers and students

groups as well as civic bodies of all

sorts have joined in a plea for the

restoration of the cuts in the educa-

There are indications that an ef-

fort may be made to meet the situ-

New York City. | ated. A cut of \$317,000 has been To accomodate the New York made in the appropriation for school school system to drastic cuts in the supplies and \$500,000 from the fund budget, 984 elementary school teachers will be dismissed, all kindergarten classes, evening schools and community centers in the city will be abolished and day highschool activities seriously curtailed, the Board of Education announced last week. This program of allaround reduction is made necessary, the Board pointed out, by the \$5,000,000 cut in state aid resulting from the Republican State Legislature's slash of Governor Lehman's budget and from a \$3,000,000 cut in the city budget made by the ation by a horizontal slash of teach-Board of Estimate. The constitu- ers salaries, in other words, by maktionality of the State Legislature's ing the teachers bear the burdens of action is now before the courts.

The closing down of the community centers and classes for adults will affect over 100,000 students. Play schools for the care of children during the day will most likely also be abandoned, as well as afterschool athletics centers and natureeducation classes.

The size of classes, which the Board characterized as already too great, will be increased, and ten high-school annexes will be elimin-

### **High Court** Hits Hague

Washington, D. C.

The United State Supreme Court decided last week that Mayor Frank Hague and the municipal authorities of Jersey City, N. J., contravened constitutional rights when they enacted and enforced certain ordinances restricting the right of free speech, press and assembly. The case involved the C.I.O. and the American Civil Liberties Union.

The decision means that Jersey City can no longer forbid anyone to meet in the streets or parks or to distribute handbills or to prescribe any prior conditions for meetings or to force people to obtain permits for such meetings. Neither have the police the right of expelling or "confining" undesirable persons without arrest.

The action of the Supreme Court in upholding the rights of free speech, press and assembly against the oppressions of local tyrants such as Mayor Hague is of special significance at this time when the menace of authoritarianism is growing on every side.

The decision of the high court was five to two, Justices Frankfurter and Douglas not participating.

# Lynch Law Rules the South

report, Rodgers, a deacon in Canton's Mt. Zion Baptist Church, was shot, tortured with hot irons, brutal-Pearl River by a foreman of a local lumber mill where he was employed. He was lynched, the report said,

According to the investigator's

town, July 21, 1938. Banks was the The LaFollette bill, he noted, innocent victim of a white mob

New York City. | brought no arrests, no publicity | "This man was a deacon of Mt. THE hot-iron torture lynching of from the newspapers, and an order Zion Baptist Church at Canton, pres-I Joe Rodgers, lumber worker and from town officials advising local ident of the church choir, and had a respected citizen of Canton, Missis- citizens to refrain from discussing splendid record in every way. The sippi, on May 8, was revealed here the crime, despite the fact that the newspapers of Canton have not writast week by the National Associa- mill worker's body has been re- ten a word and there have been no tion for the Advancement of Colored covered from the river and given a arrests made. The Negroes have decent burial. The text of the in- been told not to discuss the incident. vestigator's report follows:

"On the eighth of May at Canton, Miss., a Negro named Joe Rodgers was lynched. He was a workman at a lumber company, and was notified in the mill quarters. He refused to obey these orders. However, the company deducted from his weekly because he refused to accept a week- wages the sum of \$5.50 for rent just ly deduction of \$5.50 from his as if he were living in the mill "All participants," he said, "in a wages in payment for renting a com- quarters. This Rodgers protested and man struck him with a shovel and freight train and hanged. The lynching represents the fifth Rodgers struck him back with one, in the United States for 1939 and whereupon he was captured, tied Miles W. Brown (white), convicted

> thrown into the Pearl River. "The body was recovered from the river three days later and held in the funeral parlors of People's Lee Snell, Negro taxi driver, shot Funeral Home at Canton, Miss, He to death on a highway near Day-

"The sheriff of Canton is C. H.

James. The mayor of the town is C. Other lynchings during 1939, listed by the N.A.A.C.P., are: February: Eldorado, Ark .-- Wal-

ter Lee Frazier, alleged to have "molested" white people, shot. March: Woodcliff, Ga.-Charley Williams, accused of having said something to a white woman that

April 1: Panama City, Fla. after being taken from jail by a band of masked men.

April 29: Daytona Beach, Fla.tona Beach while being taken to jail.

## **PHILADELPHIA**

Jay Lovestone will discuss

"The European Situation and the Working Class Movement' when he speaks on

TOMORROW'S WAR

**Labor Institute Hall** 810 Locust Street Friday, June 16, 8:30 P. M.

America, Philadelphia Branch, 810 Locust Street

Independent Labor League of

General Admission: 25c

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SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1939.

No. 24

#### ROYALTY AND REFUGEES

WHOM does our great American "democracy" welcome and whom does it spurn?

Official America is falling all over itself bowing and scraping and crawling before visiting royalty, the King and Queen of England, the annointed heads of the British Empire. Who are these visitors for whom so effusive a welcome is prepared? The official figure-heads of an empire that holds down and exploits countless millions in every quarter of the globe, an empire whose very name is synonymous with duplicity, treachery and oppression. North Ireland, India, Africa, Palestine—not all the fine speeches and polite simpers in the world can hide these.

While the crowned heads of imperial Britain are being wined is tormented by factors which are and dined by the great ones of this land, nine hundred German partly independent of capitalist Jews are being carried back to Germany where the prison and the concentration camp await them. They had come to the new world in high hope for they had been promised entry into Cuba, a promise for which they had paid plenty in good money. But Dictator Batista, another of those "great democrats" whom our President glories in welcoming to our shores, refused them a landing, even electricity after 1919 spread with with decreasing instead of increasfor a few days. The forlorn and miserable band looked about desperately for some aid in their terrible plight. All they wanted was a temporary haven, for most of them had entry permits under future quotas to the United States or other countries. They looked longingly to the shores of America, the "land of the free"; surely the great America democracy would grant them refuge for a few months, especially as their friends were ready to put up a \$500 bond for each one of them. But the doors of our country, like the doors of every other country of the western hemisphere, remained closed to them. And so the steamer, with its cargo of human outcasts, turned back to Germany, to be welcomed by the Storm Troopers and the Gestapo!

For the King and Queen of the biggest robber empire on the face of the earth we have banquets and parades and belly-crawling galore. But for the forlorn victims of Nazism, for homeless refugees driven from pillar to post by racial persecution and fascist made it clear that a continued desavagery, we-official America-have nothing but silent indiffecence. Visiting royalty we welcome with elaborate kowtowing; as for mere human beings, pleading for a place to rest their weary limbs for a few moments, we slam the door in their face as if for us too they were outcasts and untouchables.

And we have the brazen effrontery to call ourselves a "democ-

### THE BOSS OFFENSIVE GROWS

WHEN a few weeks ago a federal district court in Philadelphia assessed nearly three quarters of a million dollars damages under the Sherman-Clayton acts against the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, we pointed out in these columns that this was no mere isolated event but obviously part of a concerted drive against organized labor and that it was closely related to the effort to "amend" the Wagner Act and force incorporation or governmental regulation upon the trade unions. Now that the Apex verdict has been followed so closely by the \$7,500,000 damage suit of Republic Steel against the S.W.O.C. for alleged injuries in the chines. Little Steel strike of 1937, there can no longer be any doubt as to the kind of campaign that is developing.

The effect of the Apex verdict, as we noted, and the purpose of the Republic suit, is to cast a pall of terror upon the labor movement. It is to bring about a situation in which any time any injuries are alleged in connection with a strike or labor struggle power of the great majority of the cially in manufacturing and in Broadway musical. The Marine Band and support to the meeting. So did Gulf District after that convention. in which a union is involved, that union and its officers and members may be dragged into court under the Sherman and Clayton acts and be made liable to triple damages. Subject to such harrassment and persecution, a union engaged in a labor struggle is necessarily hamstrung and handicapped from the very start. Indeed, it is virtually an invitation to all sorts of provocations to "injurious" acts so that the unions can be brought into federal court and subjected to the burden of crushing damages.

First came the Apex verdict. Within two days, three New England trucking companies whose employees were on strike what constitutes a business. It varies filed an anti-trust action against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, asking for \$990,000 in damages. Now, within two months, has come the Republic Steel suit for \$7,500,000 against 700 officers and members of the S.W.O.C. Obviously, labor is faced with the menace **4**, a deluge of such suits that in effect will be even more serious than the flood of injunction suits that filled court dockets until the Narris-LaGuardia Act in some manner curbed this evil.

There is no doubt that the labor movement is confronted with a grave challenge. It is up to the labor movement, A. F. of L. and C.I.O. alike, to take up this challenge unitedly and with closed ranks. The hosiery union must be fully supported in its legal fight to overturn the Apex verdict and the S.W.O.C. in its court battle against the Republic suit. But it is equally important for labor to press for effective legislative relief. Damage suits against labor organizations under the anti-trust laws must be unambiguously outlawed as an outrageous misuse of legislation originally intended against monopolies and trusts. Such a movement for legislative relief is beginning to get under way in Congress. It must be encouraged and stimulated by all means.

HIGH up on the list of our pet hates is Interior Secretary "Honest Harold" Ickes. We have never been much impressed by his hysterical outbursts about the "freedom of the press," which always turn out to be denunciations of those who exercise the freedom of the press to the Secretary's displeasure. Beneath the thin veneer of New Deal "liberalism," we always fancied we could detect the tight-lipped dictator, the ruthless despot ruling his underlings with an iron hand, and very eager to extend his ministrations to the citizenry at large. We therefore give a rousing vote of thanks to Charles Yale Harrison for his magnificent columns in the New Leader of April 22 and 29.

What Harrison does to Mr. Ickes in his column is nobody's business. He shows him up to be what we always suspected he was, an intolerant, loud-mouthed demagogue, just aching to be a dictator. Quoting unimpeachable sources, he describes Mr. Ickes as a man who "rules his department as the it were situated within the walls of the Kremlin. It is an open secret in Washington that the Department of the Interior is honeycombed and terrorized by a small army of spies, snoopers and wiretappers. The Secretary speaks to callers of high and low estate only when his hidden dictaphone is in operation. You never can tell when the most cautious of men will compromise himself in a moment of weakness. Subordinates who are suspected of original thinking are shadowed and their wires are tapped. But the congenital yes-man, as in all totalitarian regimes, rides high and handsome."

One of the witnesses Harrison calls upon to testify is Langdon Post former Tenement House Commissioner of the city and outstanding A.L.P. leader, In his book, "The Challenge of Housing," Mr. Post wrote of Mr.

Ickes: "He preached freedom of speech and civil liberties and yet every one of his departments went thru a period of wire-tapping and espionage which all but wrecked their morale. He once made a speech in which he said that public officials should be willing and ready to accept all sorts of public criticism and then he threatened suit against a liberal magazine for just that. He organized the largest and most complete secret police ever brought together in Washington for the purpose of spying on his own employees.

Harrison concludes by inviting Secretary Ickes to vindicate his head. "honor" in court. Somehow, we do not thing "Honest Harold" will accept this kind offer.

# Nationalization Is Only Way Out of Coal Crisis

By LYMAN FRASER

DENEWAL of their agreement by the United Mine Workers, with the clause for a closed shop which strikes at the dual unionism of the A. F. of L. Progressive Min-

But the very nature of the miners victory underscores the fact produced today with one ton of coal general economic decline. that the economic crisis in the coal as was produced twenty-five years industry is far from solution and is, in fact, becoming worse.

Coal is a sick industry. It is caught within the contracting bands of a declining economy, which means lower output and lower employment and earnings.

WHY COAL IS A SICK INDUSTRY

But coal is worse off than most And in the case of coal, the industry tion decline. These factors already made coal a sick industry in the prosper-

ous years of the 1920's. They are: 1. The increasing use of electricity

tically all industry is electrified. 2. The decreasing use of coal in the production of electricity itself. ers, is a notable victory for the engines has doubled the efficient try is in a permanent state of crisis,

> The railroads are using less coal. One reason is the decreasing the problem. amount of railroad traffic; the other reason is the increase in efficient utilization of coal in locomotive engines, which means more power and mileage with smaller amounts of coal. And there is the increasing use with collective bargaining. The of electric and Diesel oil engines in

4. Increasing use of motor cars other industries tormented by declin- and airplanes for transportation, a ing capitalism. The economic crisis condition which makes permanent does not affect all industries evenly. the decline in railroad transporta-

coal for heating homes. Now all these developments mean smaller demand for coal and smaller employment and earnings. The situation is made worse by the increasn place of coal to generate power. ing mechanization of coal mining, Slow in the earlier years, the use of which, within a contracting industry enormous rapidity until today prac- ing output, means permanent dis-

ment. Coal was king in the earlier stages Much electricity is produced in of capitalism, the source of power water-power stations. And where for manufactures and of enrichment coal is used, the improvement in for the coal barons. Now the indusutilization of coal; that is, more because of changes in the mechanical than twice as much electricity is structure of capitalism and of the

Under these conditions, no mere maintenance and strengthening of the miners union is enough to solve

#### UNSOLVABLE WITHIN CAPITALISM

The problem is unsolvable within the limits of private ownership, even miners must strike out in new directions, adopt new plans and tactics.

Nationalization is the beginning of any program of action on the problems of the coal industry. The only economic unity in the industry 5. Increasing use of oil in place of is the collective unity of the miners and the exploiting unity of the owners. The clashing interests of owners who sweat labor and demoralize the industry is a constant menace. Unity and constructive action are possible only thru nation alization.

petroleum. In this manner, it would economic activity in general. be possible to organize and unify all sources of power and solve the inner OTHER INDUSTRIES problems of competition and displacement in forms of power being

Nationalization of these three in dustries must provide for government ownership and union management. Only thru union participation in management is it possible to safeguard labor's interests (and community interests as well) and to prevent the development of a monstrous burocracy.

Nationalization should include a mining regions, which today are desolate and unfit to live in. Generate electric power at the pit mouth, create economic diversification with the introduction of new industries, destroy the lop-sided which is an expression of declining and dangerous dependence on one industry.

And, as part of the economic program of nationalization, let the mining regions be rebuilt and reset-;led to make them decent places in sarily includes other sources of a government program of public the economic crisis in general.

placement of labor and unemploy- power, for the generation of power works and low-cost housing, which, should be unified—cooperate instead in addition to making the regions of compete. Hence the necessity for more livable, would provide work nationalization of electricity and for the unemployed and stimulate

### ALSO READY

There are other industries, in addition to coal, electricity and petroleum, ripe for nationalization. There are the railroads, and iron and steel, and building construction, and automobiles. All of these industries should work out programs of nationalization and resettlement.

It is the job of the unions to work out such programs. And programs for particular industries should be tied up with a comprehensive naprogram for the rehabilitation of the tional program for economic and social reconstruction, in which, among other things, the "profits" of nationalized industry would be used for purposes of "public investment" to offset the decline in new investment

And that program of economic and social reconstruction necessarily links up with socialism, moves toward socialism, for only socialization of the means of production under democratic control can finally solve Nationalization, moreover, neces- which to work and live. That means the crisis of coal in particular and

## An Economic Survey Of America

### Federal Data Point to Crisis of Capitalism

(Concluded from last issue) in the U.S. since 1929 has living for the majority of the workers and farmers families in the United States. It is also clear that a higher standard of living for these groups is not possible without a very large increase in the production of goods and services.

It is estimated that were it possible to raise the income of all families and individuals who receive less in the United States would grow so rapidly that, in spite of all the technological progress made in recent than three years. years, there would actually occur a large shortage in both men and ma-

But how is this to be accomconclusively the futility of attempt ing to bring about any lasting substantial increase in the purchasing people within the limits of the present economic system.

#### TYPES OF BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

No official statistics are available as to the actual number of business enterprises in the United States This is largely due to the fact that no two persons could agree as to from a roadside stand to a giant railroad system. Business concerns differ in product, process, location, market, and habits and practises which have become peculiar to each

particular trade and industry. A study of a partial list of business firms covering most of manu facturing, wholesale and retail trade and most of the service industries but which does not include financial institutions, railroads, professional offices and farmers, would seem to indicate that there was a steady growth in the number of business concerns in the United States from 1900 to 1929. Between 1929 and 1933. the number of concerns so listed dropped from 2,213,000 to 1,961,000. Since 1933, this number

nas increased slowly. More important, however, than the trend in the total number is the

### 25 YEARS AGO

JUNE 9 - 15, 1914

property qualifications for the fran-Denmark.

involving 75,000 workers settled in London, England. June 9.-J. D. Wanamaker pays

\$100,000 in settlement of customs fraud charges against him. June 10.-Employees of Ford plants sue for \$5 wage, claiming that what they receive is consider-

ably less. June 12.—General strike called in Italy. Barricades built. Chief of Police is killed. Over 100 soldiers wounded in clashes with strikers Government sends war-ships to critical strike zones.

June 13.—Two strikers and 36 police injured in Naples. Peasants machine-gunned för joining strikers. Workers arm and demand republic Deaths among workers thruout Italy reach 100.

June 15 .- "Forbidden" city of Peking opened to visitors at 25c a

June 15.-Romanovs arrive in Rumania to visit King Charles.

continuous, almost daily, disappear-THE trend of economic conditions ance of business concerns and their replacement by other enterprises in the same or different fields. The mand for the ever-increasing quanti- latest figures indicate that 400,000 ties of goods and services which new enterprises were opened and the mass-production industries are 350,000 enterprises were discontinucapable of producing cannot come ed during 1937. This means that except thru a higher standard of each working day in the year 1,300 new enterprises open their doors and 1,150 disappear. A special study of the survival of

business concerns in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., covering the period from 1843 to 1926, showed that only one out of every 10 business has survived for more than 20 years. Four out of every five business enterprises have disappeared before they are 10 years than \$2,500 per annum to that level, old. More than half of the concerns opinion here among newshawks is the demand for goods and services in retail trade and in service, 47% in manufacturing and 38% in whole- altho a split in the Democratic parsale trade survived for no longer

The question as to who owns the business enterprises of the country BUCHMAN PUTS ON has a significant bearing on the degree of concentration which exists in plished? The seven years of New the different branches of trade and Deal experimentation have shown industry. Available records disclose national launching of the M.R.— leading figures of Washington were conclusively the futility of attempt. corporation type of business, espebined.

trade, all or nearly all of the busi-They represent 100% of the business in electric light and power and manufactured gas and in communication, ing, 89% in transportation, 30% in service industries, and 7% in agriculture.

Of the 1,730,000 employers of labor, exclusive of railroads, farmers report their pay-roll records to the than half are small concerns employing three or fewer workers and providing total employment to about 4% of the nearly 37,000,000 wage earners covered in the reports. Threequarters of all the employers average 9 or fewer workers each and provide employment to 11% of all gone places since those days. the workers covered. On the other criticism at that time was that he hand, 195 enterprises, which consti- was not interested in social probtute only 0.01% of all the employers, average 10,000 or more employees and together employ more than 12% of all the workers covered. of the working class, mainly Scotch Less than 1% of all the employers but combined they employ more than 50% of all the workers.

Another indication of the size of corporations is the value of their assets reported to the Buro of Internal Revenue. Of the 415,000 cor-TUNE 9, 1914—A bill granting porations in 1935, about 55% had assets of less than \$50,000 each and women the vote and abolishing owned only about 1.4% of all the assets reported. At the other exthise adopted by the lower house in treme, 780 corporations constituting 0.2% of all the corporations, June 9.—Building-trades strike had assets of \$50,000,000 or more each, and together owned more than half of all the corporation assets. Over 86% of all the corporation assets in 1935 were owned by less than 6% of the corporations.

Large corporations with assets of \$5,000,000 or more in 1935 owned over 90% of all the assets in transportation and other public utilities, more than 75% in finance, 65% in manufacturing, mining, and quarrying, 35% in trade, 30% in service,

66T BELIVE that if Litvinov had spent half the effort he spent are far from concluded but already in securing Russia a set of dubious the results make it abundantly clear alliances with imperialisms and that the only hope for real recovbourgeoisies which remained funda- ery and industrial democracy in Soldiers join strikers in many areas. mentally antagonistic to sociaism, if America is the replacement of the not its bitterest enemies, on edu- broken-down capitalistic system by cating the workers of the world for a system of social ownership and their historic task of overthrowing the capitalist system, his country the means of production that are would not be in its present posi- | now held as the private property of tion . . . "-Pierre van Paasen, an ever-narrowing group of profit-"Days of Our Years."

### The Real Issue

667THE issue is not between Germany and America. The issue is between those who believe that it is the mission of America to influence the world for the better by being a free democracy, by growing into a genuine democracy, by marching unhindered on the road toward nobler and more beautiful ideals; and the group of men who believe that the United States must follow in the footsteps of European diplomacy."-Meyer London, socialist Congressman, debating in the House of Representatives, April, 4-5, 1917, upon the declaration of war requested by President Wilson.

### British Royalty Here to **Push War Alliance**

(Continued from Page 1) me, and the general consensus of that Garner does not have a chance, ty is a possibility but not a prob-

### A BIG SHOW

The Constitution Hall was jam- the story of his morning "quiet med here Sunday, June 4, for the hours" with his help. Most of the nocence, but because he is opposing Moral Re-Armament—movement in on the list of sponsors. Anthony ownerships and partnerships to the the United States. The affair was Eden and 205 other members of the stage-managed with the finesse of a House of Commons cabled greetings wholesale trade. Between 1910 and played popular, classical and paleaders of the House of Lords. The present and many past chairmen of triotic music. Ushers were everyleaders of the House of Lords. The King trial will be, Curran will have one hell of a time trying to explain all other business enterprises com- admitted without tickets secured in Britain and other labor leaders of away his persistent opposition to advance by mail. Only persons re-In certain groups of industry and ceiving a beautifully printed invitation were able to secure the tickets. ness is now done by corporations. The printed program of the meeting opened with this full-page flourish from Pershing, designated as "General of the Armies of the United 96% in mining, 92% in manufactur- States": "This Moral Re-Armament should enlist the support of all to know is what in the name of all plenty. DeGress is secretarythinking people. There is a spiritual that's good and holy are Wagner, treasurer of the Gulf District. emotion which underlies all true patriotism, and good citizenship itself is dependent upon the high and other progressives and labor and non-profit public services, who sense of moral obligation of the people. Today, confronted by conditions Social Security Board, slightly more so threatening to world peace, we must rededicate ourselves to the faith of our forefathers if we are

to be worthy of our heritage." Frank Buchman himself presided. About eight years ago, I attended one of his house parties in Westchester County. I must say he has lems. Now the majority of his speakers (givers of testimony as to what God does for them) were members and English workers. They all testaverage 250 or more employees each, ified as to the manner in which they discovered that class conflict is tical innocence and ineptitude of wrong and how they now "love their the Buchmans?

over 25% in agriculture, and about

Even more striking, perhaps, are

the figures showing how few are the

corporations that control the bulk of

employment and production in many

The investigations of the T.N.E.C.

democratic control and operation of

seeking monopolists.

% Contro

100

95

95

90

86

80

78

60

60

58

43

40

Companies

25% in construction.

great industries:

Industry

Aluminum

Corn Binders

Corn planters

Plate glass

Automobile

Cigarettes

Copper

Whiskey

Cement

Steel

Zinc

Coal

Can

employers." One old codger who was introduced as "an agitator for forty years," told how he had become convinced that as a socialist he was really "fanning the class struggle flame and keeping it burning." Now he is trying to establish social and So it went on, with George

Eastman, as an employer, telling they too are for M.R.A. President Frances Perkins, LaGuardia, Sherman Minton, Lundeen, Ickes, Green leaders doing with this mystifying, confusing, dangerous gang with their tooth-paste smiles and religious guffy-guff. Why were there no Jewish names among the Washington sponsors? Why was only one Jew to be found among the crowd? There may have been others but a bunch of us reporters couldn't locate them. You bet your life some of the high and mighty Jews would have been there if they had been invited. Why was there no mention of people of Germany, Italy and Japan as to the Seafarers International Union, supporters? Are the anti-war lead- A. F. of L., headed by Lundeberg of ers in Congress who support this the Sailors Union of the Pacific and campaign not aware of the way such a revival can help get us into a holy case, there would not be a great crusade, partly because of the poli-

# Jerry King Trial Cover-**Up for Curran**

By JACK SODERBERG

June 1, 1939

TODAY, Jerry King, secretary-I treasurer of the National Maritime Union, goes on trial before a trial committee, together with Phillips and one or two more officials. Insofar as we are concerned, we expressed our opinion on the whole matter as early as November last year. What the outcome will be I don't know as yet, but one thing is sure: the trial was started at this time to becloud the issue of a badlymanaged strike against Standard Oil, a strike which is fast fizzling into nothing. The evidence Curran and the rest of the Stalinites claim to have now they had last October, and the sole reason for making an issue of it now is to take the attention of the members away from the criminal mishandling of the tanker strike.

The Gulf District is up in arms against headquarters in New York and is backing King, not so much because of evidence of guilt or in-Curran and the rest of the Stalinites. The N.M.U. convention takes place in New Orleans, July 1, and there is a move on to secede the where and very efficient. No one was the Trades Union Congress of Great one hell of a time trying to explain England also wired from the Labor extending the Standard Oil boycott Party conference at Southport that to include bunker oil on contract freighters and liners.

Roosevelt sent a message. What a The leader of the Gulf rebellion is religious revival! Bill Green was an Donohue, agent of the Houston active supporter but John L. Lewis branch. Charles DeGress, recently was conspicuous by his absence. He expelled from the Communist Parwas not a sponsor. What I would like ty, is naturally backing Donohue

In New York, King's friends are talking baseball bats again. Unfortunately, they lack the proper leadership and guidance. Hence, their natural resort to baseball bats whenever they want to assert themselves. And that has been the trouble all along: lack of proper leadership and guidance, thus making it comparatively easy for the more experienced and disciplined Stalinites to retain control here in New York.

What you perhaps will see after the July convention is a secession of the Gulf District and its affiliation sponsored by the S.U.P. In such a deal left for the Stalinites except New York. And that would not even l pay their reat.

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