

boon to them inasmuch as it removed potentially 4 million pounds of cottonseed oil from competition with lard raised from farm-belt hogs. Presumably, when his barn-storming tour takes him to the South, he will tell the cotton farmer what the A.A.A. did for his cottonseed oil by slaughtering one-third of the nation's pig-production! To a mind like Wallace's, Fascism offers the only escape from the contradictions which pile up before him, and in this light, his recent advocacy of a "National Economic Council"—the thinly-veiled prelude to an open Fascist dictatorship—becomes readily understandable.

ROBERT MINOR, one of the editors of the *Liberator*, predecessor of *THE NEW MASSES*, is fifty years old this week. The editors of *THE NEW MASSES* take this occasion to greet this

veteran revolutionary. A banquet in his honor will be held in Webster Manor, Thursday evening, August 30. Professional revolutionaries will be present, rank and file workingmen, writers and artists who knew Robert Minor when he was the foremost cartoonist in America. All comrades of the revolution will gather to honor this outstanding leader of the American masses. Elsewhere in this issue an article by Orrick Johns explains in greater detail why Minor is known today to scores of thousands of workers; why he is revered by them. In his many years of working-class activity he has suffered the ordeals of the fearless revolutionary: arrests, beatings by the police, imprisonment, even the death sentence. This native of Texas is particularly well known to hundreds of thousands of Negroes in America. His tireless activity in the Scotts-

boro case and his work for Negro rights and self-determination of the Black Belt have endeared him to many thousands of Negro and white workingmen. The rich talents of Minor are diverse: he is outstanding not only as a professional revolutionary, as an organizer, as a leading political figure; he holds a pre-eminent place in the history of American revolutionary art. His cartoons will never be forgotten. He portrayed and helped mould the class struggle in America more dynamically than any of his predecessors or successors. The editors of *THE NEW MASSES* wish to add their voices to the tens of thousands who will hail Bob Minor on his fiftieth birthday. Regardless of the medium in which he carries on his revolutionary activity, he stands out as one of the principal figures in the annals of American revolutionary history.

The Week's Papers

WEDNESDAY, August 15—Roosevelt issues oral edict against food profiteering. . . . Navy Department finds bids for 12 new warships average \$72,000,000 instead of estimated \$50,000,000. . . . General Johnson says he's ready to quit N.R.A. command. . . . Wholesale food prices reach new three-year peak, according to Dun and Bradstreet's report. . . . Mayor LaGuardia promises probe of knitgoods strikers' charge of police clubbings and kickings. . . . A. F. of L. leaders plan to ask C.W.A. revival to replace direct relief next winter. . . . LaGuardia predicts complete collapse of State and municipal relief next Spring unless Congress passes full social legislation program. . . . Few papers print statement by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in Paris that "the Roosevelt administration is making an honest and sincere attempt to bolster up capitalism." . . . Pacific Coast terror resumed as Vigilantes attack San Francisco workers' meeting; jury convicts Elaine Black, International Labor Defense organizer, of "vagrancy."

Thursday—National Steel Labor Relations Board rules employers have no legal interest in form of bargaining organization workers set up. . . . Normal surpluses of virtually all staple farm products admitted wiped out by drought and curtailment program. . . . United

Textile Workers' Union convention orders general strike in industry before Sept. 1. . . . Police again brutally assault knitgoods strikers' pickets. . . . Chicago busmen strike. . . . Labor Relations Board orders Minneapolis truckmen to vote on which union they choose to represent them in the strike. . . . Newspaper Guild pickets Staten Island (N. Y.) Advance for firing man for joining Guild. . . . A "shift in diet"—meaning eating less and substitutes at that—is urged by Secretary Wallace because of feared shortage of food. . . . Upton Sinclair's campaign-paper End Poverty displays a headline: "Strike Breakers Favor Upton Sinclair." . . . Visa asked in Washington for Mme. Sun Yat Sen to attend second United States Congress Against War in Chicago. . . . Carl von Ossietzky, former German editor, is publicly recommended for Nobel Peace prize. Ossietzky is in a Nazi concentration camp.

Friday—Reign of terror continues against onion field workers on strike for higher wages in Hardin County, O. . . . Drought causes United States to withdraw from world wheat markets. . . . To "assist drought-stricken farmers" Government permits milk price increases in seven Western cities. . . . Knitgoods workers start settlements. . . . U. S. will increase its mattress manufacturing units from 410 now running to 643. . . .

Mayor LaGuardia issues order to police to permit mass picketing. . . . July factory employment dropped 3 percent, payrolls 6.8 percent in June, one of largest July drops since 1919. . . . Silk, rayon and woolen unions vote to join general textile strike of 500,000, bringing prospective total of strikers to 850,000. . . . Sacramento district attorney "accuses" James Cagney of aiding Communist Party with contributions. . . . Seventeen workers indicted in Sacramento on criminal syndicalism charges. K. K. K. declares war on Senator Huey Long.

Saturday—Steel industry discusses dropping steel code if labor board's collective bargaining rulings are enforced. . . . Official estimate asserts cash farm income, despite drought and curtailment, exceeds that of 1933 by a billion dollars, aggregating \$5,450,000,000. . . . Green announces A. F. of L. drive to oust Communists and militant rank and file from organization. . . . Senator Long, made "Hitler of Louisiana" by dictatorial legislation he forced through, prepares to use his powers against political enemies. . . . Sympathetic strike of all transport workers urged in support of Chicago bus strikers.

Sunday—House Speaker Henry T. Rainey dies in St. Louis. . . . Foreign Policy Association finds a world eco-

conomic upswing under way. . . . Senator Long plans to "lead an American revolution," Mayor Walmsley, New Orleans, Long's political foe, declares. . . . Al Capone and other Federal prisoners in first batch to be transported to Alcatraz prison, the American "Devil's Island." . . . Secretary Wallace urges National Economic Council to coordinate N.R.A. and A.A.A. . . . District Attorney Neil McAllister, Sacramento, proposes to ask injunction forbidding anyone from contributing support to Communist Party or sympathizing with radical organizations. McAllister proposes to question Lupe Velez, Ramon Navarro and others on whether they contributed to C. P.

Monday—Roosevelt discusses reshaping N.R.A. . . . Livestock feed and forage ordered admitted duty-free in attempt to aid drought victims. . . . Canada proposes embargo on exportation of livestock feed and forage. . . . R.F.C. urges banks, in interest of stimulating recovery, to make direct industrial loans under R.F.C. guarantee. . . . Acting Gov. Merriam, California, gets applica-

tion for pardon for Tom Mooney. . . . Wheeling Steel Corporation, at Portsmouth, O., hearing before Steel Labor Board, attacks legality of recovery act in effort to maintain open shop. . . . Georgia Supreme Court agrees to permit filing of motion for rehearing in Angelo Herndon case. . . . Vigilantes kill one, wound another, longshoreman in Portland, Ore. . . . National Guard is withdrawn from Kohler, and county deputies, who killed two pickets, resume task of trying to break strike. . . . Deputy sheriffs attack striking relief workers in Milwaukee with tear gas bombs and clubs when strikers begin picketing non-struck relief projects.

Tuesday—National Labor Relations Board orders John L. Donovan, N.R.A. employe fired by Gen. Johnson for union activities, reinstated. . . . Government decides to lend farmers 12 cents a pound on cotton. . . . Agreement ends five weeks' truckmen's strike in Minneapolis. . . . Food prices on July 31 reached 30 months' high; increased 22 percent since April, 1933, Bureau of Labor Statistics report. . . . Arthur Bris-

bane regales readers by quoting William Randolph Hearst to the effect war is unthinkable in Europe at present because its end would mean "Communism or something worse than Communism." . . . Dozen bandits escape with \$427,000 cash after daylight holdup of undermanned armored truck in Brooklyn, whose guards were recently reduced from 5 to 3. Their pay is reported as \$20 a week.

The State of the Nation

Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—Hundreds of hunger-crazed squatters on a city dump braved blazing gasoline and a United States Marshal's pistol to fish 1,000-gallon cans of poisoned prunes from a flaming pyre.

"Who cares? It's something to eat," one man shouted in reply to the warning that the food was tainted.

Ignoring the pistol and the blazing gasoline poured over the pile of cans, they tried to fish the fruit from the flames with long poles. Some succeeded. Violent gastric disorders were predicted for them.—*Associated Press Dispatch.*



"Aw, be a sport. Tell the newsreel audience you still have faith in the Lawd and good old Franklin D."

Crockett Johnson

STRIKE VIOLENCE MEMO

REPORT # 301

DATE: July 17, 1934.

ATTN: Mg. Dir. Boynton_____

File:_____

ARRESTS: In connection with Police raids on Radical Meeting places today.

Arrests by Lieut. Malloy and Posse. Bail set at \$20 in each case.

GEORGE CHAMORRO32, 17 Stillman St.

VICTOR BOLANOS.....42, 334 Chestnut St.

LAWRENCE VARELLA42 383 9th St.

Who Hired the Frisco Cops?

THE facsimile reproduced above is part of a document—a carbon copy—found in a San Francisco court room. The court room, at the time, was crowded with workers on trial, workers beaten and arrested during those raids on Communists by which the employers of San Francisco, acting together with the Federal government, the press, the police and the state power, and later powerfully aided by President Green of the A. F. of L., made their first concerted effort to break the general strike.

This "Report No. 301" lists 94 names of those arrested. There is another similar document, "Report No. 306" which lists 78 names. The "Mg. Dir. Boynton" to whose attention both reports are addressed is Albert Boynton, managing director of the Industrial Association. The signature (typed) is "P. Carr."

We have these documents from the Nation, which made them available to the weekly and daily press after conducting an investigation to establish their genuineness. "P. Carr" is a private detective working closely with the San Francisco police for the Industrial Association. The names he listed in these raids—"by Lieut. Malloy and posse"—appear, almost all of them, on the police station blotters. There can

scarcely be a doubt that these documents are genuine, and that we have here first-hand evidence of the organic tieup between the Industrial Association and the police. The reports about the raids broadcast by the employer-controlled press and news services tried hard to make it appear that the raids of destruction were made by "indignant citizens," with the police following up. "P. Carr's" testimony is that the raids were by "Lieut. Malloy and posse," and by "Capt. Hoertkorn and posse." The Industrial Association ordered the raids, sent its observer along, and got instant reports on the results. The Fascist character of this procedure was obvious from the start. We have pointed it out time after time, and we note that this fact is now beginning to sink in even on the liberal press.

Fascism is the issue, in San Francisco, in Sacramento, the Imperial Valley; in Minneapolis, Huntsville, Alabama, the truck garden baronies of New Jersey. Capitalism has perfected its technique, and the lessons taught by Hitler have been well-learned. Wherever labor struggles for a living wage, for its fundamental rights to organize, there you hear the cry of "Reds!" the hunting call to the Fascist packs. Now that the mask of liberalism is stripped from Roosevelt's N.R.A. program we find a

fundamental endorsement of force—every ounce of force that the capitalist state can employ—and then more force, by gangs of employers and hired thugs. This is the answer that capitalism in America, its back to the wall, and the wall crumbling, throws to the rising labor movement.

Fascism is the issue. Liberals need be under no illusions as to where they would land under a Fascist regime here. This is a different world from 1920, when the post-war anti-Red raids were anti-Red raids and ran their course and subsided. This is 1934. The totalitarian state and nothing less is capitalism's final objective. First the attack on the Communist Party and its affiliated organizations; then on all unions, then on all cultural movements, organizations, tendencies. Labor, in factory and on the farms, is fighting in the front-line trenches now; it doesn't need secret documents to prove to it that it is engaged in a battle for its very existence. The forces behind the battle line must sooner or later be welded together. Professionals, white collar workers, intellectuals—their stake in the war against Fascism is as great, their danger is fully as imminent. The appeal for a united front against Fascism is more than a program now; it is a matter of life or death.