

June, however, he changed his mind, reduced wages and cancelled his agreement; whereupon the workers, led by the Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, went out on strike. This time Seabrook set out to smash the strike in the best tradition of Imperial Valley Fascism: by importing deputized thugs, wholesale arrests without warrants, generous attacks of tear gas and vomit gas, and a little arson on the side. Separating the workers' houses from the plant stood a seven foot fence strung with live wires running uninsulated to the ground where children were playing. Because Seabrook's son felt that Mrs. Betarelli "talked too much," deputies threw tear gas into her house, burning sheets and blankets and injuring her two children.

QUARTERED in Seabrook's offices where applejack flowed in abundance, the representatives of the capitalist press were having a wonderful time. J. Goodman, Jr., of the Philadelphia Record, spied on the pickets' houses and reported back to his chief, Seabrook. Professor Fairchild of Bryn Mawr, a member of a delegation to Bridgeton, observed a reporter and a constable exchanging Heil Hitler salutes. Mrs. Col-

ston Warne, wife of the Amherst professor of economics, was told by one of the reporters that "it was more interesting to the public to know that it was a Red strike than to reveal wages and conditions," adding that he was "going to get his little gold badge and be sworn in as a deputy that morning at \$10 a day." All of which helps to give the human background for the solid front of lies which appeared in the capitalist papers: Donald Henderson, one of the union organizers, "was attacked by the strikers" and had to be "escorted out of town under police protection." Branding this report a lie, the union states that "Henderson received the overwhelming support of the strikers. A gang of vigilantes attempted to start a mob attack on Henderson." Meanwhile, the strikers returned to work on July 11, having won two of their main demands: restoration of the 30 cents hourly wage and assurance against discrimination in rehiring strikers. They refused to accept the compulsory arbitration of an "impartial" board from which they were deprived representation. But they are under no illusions about their employer. Their union promises to restrike if Seabrook breaks the terms of the agreement. There are already indications

that he has done this—in discrimination against Negroes in rehiring—which means a recrudescence of the struggle, of bloodshed, vomit gas, and the rest of labor-smashing thuggery—and relentless counter-attacks by the workers.

AT 78, Nikola Tesla, scientist responsible for many of the outstanding developments in radio and the generation and distribution of electrical energy, announces the invention of a death-ray capable of destroying 1,000 airplanes at a distance of 250 miles and of annihilating an army of a million men at the same range. Coming from a scientist of such eminence, the announcement cannot be dismissed. Tesla, like others engaged in the profitable business of destruction, insists that his death-ray is a weapon of defense, and with this hypocritical rationalization brushes away humanitarian criticism. Tesla has spent many of the latter years of his life on developing this death-ray. Mass destruction has had a strangely morbid fascination for scientists who in recent years have concentrated on this type of research. The urge to deal death has an almost suicidal strain. The dying capitalist system weaves out of its agonies, monstrous fantasies of death.

To Free Angelo Herndon

TWO MAJOR defense cases, involving nearly every issue confronting the working-class movement today in their ramifications, are being taken to the United States Supreme Court this fall by the International Labor Defense.

The Scottsboro case will go there a second time, unless the Alabama State Supreme Court grants a re-hearing in October—which is unlikely unless the enormous pressure is brought upon it.

The conviction of Angelo Herndon, 20-year-old Negro organizer of white and Negro unemployed in Atlanta, having been confirmed by the Georgia State Supreme Court, will also be taken to the "court of last illusions."

Meanwhile, State Solicitor John A. Hudson, former deacon, and still a pillar of the Methodist Church in Atlanta, has announced his intention of sending Herndon to begin serving his 18-20 year sentence on the Georgia chain-gang even pending the appeal. Under Georgia law, which is concerned primarily in feeding its convict-labor system with vic-

tims, and with the suppression of the militant labor movement, there is no legal barrier to this act of barbarism.

A stay of execution has been granted until August 3. Bail has been set at the huge sum of \$15,000 in cash or Liberty Bonds.

On top of this, the expenses of the Scottsboro and Herndon appeals alone will amount to another \$15,000.

NEW MASSES readers are familiar with the horrors of the Georgia chain-gang, as described by John L. Spivak and other writers. What special tortures and death-traps are in preparation in these camps for a Negro who is also a militant working-class leader who has defied the officials of the state, can perhaps be better imagined than described.

In the case of Herndon also, not only the struggle for national liberation of the Negro people, all the issues involved in Scottsboro, but the fight for existence of trade-unions and of all workers organizations are directly at stake.

The drive against the revolutionary movement in Atlanta, inaugurated by

Hudson following the Georgia Supreme Court decision in the Herndon case, his announcement that he will "burn Communism out of Georgia," and demand the death penalty for every "agitator" every organizer, every advocate of unity between Negro and white, on this same basis, show the clear connection between the fight against growing Fascism and the fight to free Herndon.

The most important thing at the present moment is to secure the release of Herndon on bail, and the I. L. D. has opened a drive for this purpose. Certificates which guarantee the return of these loans as soon as the bail is released are being issued by the I. L. D.

THE NEW MASSES endorses this drive whole-heartedly, and urges all its readers to dig into whatever reserves of cash and Liberty Bonds the depression has left them, and put them into the Herndon bail fund. They should be sent to the national office of the I. L. D., Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, which will send out the certificates to all who loan these sums.



From Izvestia

U. S. S. R.

Fr. Leschani

The Week's Papers

WEDNESDAY — Ivy Lee, Rockefeller master-publicity man, revealed as getting \$25,000 a year for advice on Nazi propaganda in America. . . . Friends of New Germany open Nazi summer camp on shore of MacDonald's Lake, New Jersey. . . . Refusing to pay \$200,000 adjudged due its underpaid workers under code, G and H Clothing Company closes down its Fredericksburg, Va., plant, throwing 500 out of work. . . . Newspaper Guild members join picket line of Long Island Press, Jamaica, L. I., which had forced dissolution of Guild chapter. . . . 100 Hillside, N. Y. relief workers strike against proposed relief cuts. . . . Bridgeton, N. J., farm workers return after agreement ends strike. . . . Gov. Pinchot promises investigation into University of Pittsburgh which dismissed Dr. Ralph E. Turner for his liberalism. . . . "In terms of actual nourishment, the workers after one year of N.R.A. are worse off," Dr. Carmen Haider tells Institute of Public Affairs at University of Virginia.

Thursday—Navy proposes to recruit 5,500 more men and build 19 additional ships, including destroyers and submarines. . . . Committee of big businessmen tells Government business must now be allowed to govern itself. . . . Evidence of sweatshops openly operating is placed before New York State N.R.A. director by Grace Hutchins of Labor Research Association. . . . Wehr Steel Casting Company plant in Milwaukee closed by strike. . . . Hugh Frayne, reactionary A. F. of L. official for 30 years, dies in New York at age of 65. . . . Weirton Steel Company men swear out warrants on framed charges against five Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers on framed charges for participating in the fight against Weirton. . . . Gov. Lehman, at Albany luncheon, tells business men, professionals, editors and social workers, "educational" advertising fund of \$500,000 was appropriated by Legislature "to teach people to use more milk."

Friday — Dwight Manufacturing Co.'s cotton workers at Gadsden, Ala., strike against anti-union discrimination. . . . Cops cold-bloodedly murder a man and a woman at Cleveland relief headquarters demonstration, firing bullets

into victims' backs. . . . Germany's formal protest against Gen. Johnson's mild strictures against Hitler's "blood purge" brings "regrets over misunderstanding" from Secretary of State Hull. . . . Railroads to seek 10 percent increase in freight rates. . . . Militant action wins workers' fight against municipal ban on picketing in Jersey City. . . . Protestants vote to join "pure film" movement. . . . "Communism, Fascism, Socialism, let the people fight them all," former Ambassador James W. Gerard urges in Newport, R. I., speech. . . . Wheat goes to \$1.

Saturday — San Francisco labor unions call general strike. . . . Seven companies in sheet and tin plate industry forced to grant workers increase in wages. . . . Republic Steel Company holds out against union; strike may be called. . . . Huge sesqui plane ready to make first "trade recognition" flight to Soviet Union, taking off from Chicago. . . . National Labor Relations Board holds Washington conference to establish best strike-breaking policy. . . . Second of 11 unemployed demonstrators jailed in Hillsboro, Ill., is released. . . . Case of Corliss Lamont for picketing in Jersey City again postponed. . . . American Civil Liberties Union asks Congressional inquiry into Fascist "shirt" groups in U. S.

Sunday—Three longshoremen killed in Houston, Texas dock strike. . . . A. A. A. mails \$30,000,000 more as benefit payments to wheat farmers for curtailing production. . . . Officer at Citizens' Military Training Corps at Camp Dix tries to suppress news of address there by Rabbi Silberfeldt referring to Hitler as an "unscrupulous adventurer." . . . U. S. Government, as "relief" measure, may go into meat canning industry. . . . Alabama textile workers vote to strike. . . . Cleveland workers set Wednesday for mass funeral of two victims of cops at relief demonstration. . . . American Civil Liberties' Union says "pure film" drive by churches lays foundation for censorship of films, radio, books.

Monday—General strike begins in San Francisco. . . . Pacific Coast shipping still entirely paralyzed. . . . Minneapolis truckmen begin new walk-out at midnight. . . . Oakland joins general

strike. . . . Oakland police club workers during raid and ransacking of Communist Party headquarters. . . . Bridgeton, N. J., farm workers consider a new walk-out. . . . Strike closes Benton Harbor, Mich., plant of Watervliet Paper Co. . . . 18,000 knitgoods workers in New York prepare for strike. . . . 30 workers strike for more pay at Assawago Woolen Co., Danielson, Conn. . . . Atlantic Coast marine workers discuss strike to tie up Eastern shipping. . . . Mass picketing continues in strike at General Tire and Rubber Company's Akron, O., plant. . . . 8,000 pecan shellers at San Antonio, Texas, strike to enforce demands for more pay. . . . Striker and deputy wounded when picket line is attacked at Kohler plumbing plant in Kohler, Wisc., "model industrial town." . . . Scioto marshlands' onion patches near McGuffey, O., are mass picketed in strike to bring wages up from 12 cents an hour to 35.

Tuesday — 27,000 more union walk out in Oakland, Cal. . . . San Francisco general strike committee adopts resolution seeking Roosevelt intervention and arbitration. . . . S. F. police and "vigilantes" raid Communist and militant unionists' headquarters and halls; 300 arrested. . . . Ordered to quit office as convicted felon by Supreme Court, Gov. Langer, North Dakota, maintains himself in power by armed force, declaring martial law. . . . Butte copper miners still out on strike. . . . 11 huge Navy planes leave San Diego for mass flight to Alaska. . . . Red ore miners end strike in Alabama. . . . Cleveland's striking taxi drivers reject compromise offer. . . . Denied collective bargaining rights, workers may strike at Duquesne, Pa., plant of Carnegie Steel Company. . . . Warrant issued for arrest of Justice of the Peace Ellsworth P. Long on charges he violated law holding "court" at the Seabrook Farm in Bridgeton, N. J., in effort to break farmers' strike. . . . National Guard mobilized in Minneapolis as trucking is tied up by strike. . . . Alabama textile walk-out spread through State. . . . A Hitler-like "purge" is advocated by Gen. Johnson, now in California to help break general strike. . . . In first half of this year, General Electric Co. profits rose to \$8,175,557, an increase of 75 percent over the same period last year.