

PACIFIC WEEKLY

A WESTERN JOURNAL OF FACT AND OPINION

AUGUST 10, 1936

**TOM MOONEY
TRIES THE LAW**

Herbert Resner

•
ONE PICKET LINE

Dale Newham

•
**PROTECT THE
TEACHERS**

L. S. Gerlough

•
**WANTED: A
DECENT PRESS**

Redfern Mason



\$3 A YEAR

VOL. V NO. 6

10 CENTS A COPY

PACIFIC WEEKLY

VOLUME V NUMBER 6

CONTENTS

NOTES AND COMMENT	82
ATTENTION MR. ROWELL!	83
CAPTURING THE JUDICIARY, by Ralph Simms	84
LINCOLN STEFFENS SPEAKING	84
TOM MOONEY TRIES THE LAW, by Herbert Reaner	85
YEARS IN THE MAKING. CAST OF MILLIONS. ALL STARS by Vincent Garoffolo	86
ONE PICKET LINE, by Dale Newham	87
PROTECT THE TEACHERS, by L. Gerlough	88
WANTED: A DECENT PRESS, by Redfern Mason	89
HOLLYWOOD WEEK, by Louis Norden	90
LABOR NOTES, by John Bond	91
BOOKS	
PREPARATION FOR WAR, by Ray N. Studt	92
18TH CENTURY GOLD-DIGGER, by Suzanne Hedger	93
OLD-TIME SOLDIER, by Leslie T. White	93
OLD RED JOE, by Edward Livingston	93
FLIMSY AND SENTIMENTAL, by Merle Nance	94
GROUPS IN ACTION	94
CLASSIFIED ADS	91
OUR CONTRIBUTORS	94
CORRESPONDENCE	95
JUST BETWEEN US	96
THEY TELL ME, by Ella Winter	96

NOTES AND COMMENT

THE RECENTLY inaugurated *Youth News Service* sends the following news reports which are a good indication of the trend of youth today:

The C. C. C. boys are to be equipped with guns.

At James Monroe High School (New York City) two honor students were refused diplomas because they participated in the student peace strike. A man in the audience who rose at the graduation exercises to protest Principal Hein's action was beaten by plain clothes men and required seven stitches.

The caddies at Racine (Wisconsin) Country Club struck for half an hour and won their demand for 90 cents for 18 holes.

More than half of the college students aided by the National Youth Administration were "honor" students, with average grades of A and B in their courses, it is shown by the United States Office of Education.

Every school teacher in the District of Columbia must sign an oath twice a month that he has not taught "communism" in the previous two weeks. Failure to sign makes the teacher lose his pay.

The recent convention of the National Education Association at Portland, Oregon went on record overwhelmingly for freedom for teachers to express their views publicly and to ally themselves with organizations of their own choosing.

Dean Hawkes of Columbia University expelled Bob Burke, junior class president and middleweight boxing champion of the university, because he led a peaceful demonstration around President Butler's house to protest the university's participation in Germany at Heidelberg University's 550th anniversary celebration. The American Student Union will work to have Burke reinstated. "Apparently you have to be a dumb athlete to be a good athlete," says Burke.

The Christian Youth Conference at Lakeside, Ohio went on record against the publications, radio stations and motion pictures of William Randolph Hearst.

And some people think it a pity American youth is not waking up! What does Viola Ilma, American fascist youth representative, do about these news reports, we wonder.

A DELUGE of protests rained in on the San Francisco *Chronicle* as a result of Chester Rowell's decision editorially that Fascism was the lesser evil in Spain. In reply Mr. Rowell said that he was only choosing between calamity and catastrophe. Other liberals have been going through the same contortions. The editor of the Monterey Peninsula *Herald* for example felt that since all Americans stood for property, they were for a "realistic" democracy, not any "fine-spun theories" of democracy (such as in the Declaration of Independence, we suppose, which mentions liberty and life but not property.) It looks very much as if that specter Karl Marx mentioned in a document in 1848, heretofore despised by such liberals, had taken to haunting them too, so much so that they are almost willing to agree with Marx's hypothesis. Only it is better not to use foreign terms such as "class-struggle," but rather pure American terms such as the propertied versus the non-propertied.

IN HIS commencement day address to the University of Washington, President L. P. Sieg contradicted himself strangely. "We older persons are what we are," said Sieg, "and little change can be expected from us." Then, with the implication that change is necessary and that youth is fittest to bring it about, he called liberal and radical youth the tools of their elders' "selfish propaganda," and lumped socialist Russia with fascist Germany and Italy to demonstrate this "selfishness." All organizations (though Sieg specified only non-Fascist organizations) which try to gain the sympathies of youth in an attempt to fight war and economic destruction are "insidious" youth movements.

Sieg warns business men that they had better employ his graduates "even if it costs you money" as a sort of "fire insurance" in order to avoid "a more devastating fire."

Dr. Sieg blessed his graduates with these words: "May life lead you by pleasant paths to the land of your dreams."

But the intelligent graduates of today are becoming well aware that their way is not to be pleasant, even though it lead to the land of their dreams.

THIS TALE, we fear, must be told in the past tense.

The Department of Philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles was probably the most liberal group of instructors on the campus. It was among these instructors that aid and comfort might be found by the radical student; the philosophers could even provide much enlightenment for liberal and thoughtful students who had lost their way in the dark wilderness of the modern eve-of-the-revolution academy. They were honest men, trying hard to find their own way, and so it came about that when the Administration granted them their desire for a new colleague to share their overweight burden of duties, unanimously they invited a professor known for his revolutionary sympathies and scholarship to join their staff.

The administration said one word: "No."

They chose another man of the same description, equally

competent, and yet another and another. The Administration said "We will choose an instructor for your department. Don't you worry about it any more."

And so the new instructor, they tell us, is to be Dr. Ernest Carroll Moore, Provost of the University, who, it is said, is a follower of John Dewey on Monday and sometimes on Friday. Ernest Carroll Moore, Provost of U. C. L. A., can also be called, himself, "The Administration."

There was a liberal, even radical department of philosophy at the University of California at Los Angeles.

IN THE small Southern California town of Whittier they paralled their annual summer Institute of International Relations held at Whittier College with a strange Nazi salute.

While nationally prominent people such as T. Z. Koo, Guy Talbott, George Blakeslee and Dorothy Detzer spoke to the Youth Section of the Emergency Peace Campaign, deputy sheriffs of the Los Angeles County in that vicinity were clubbing, gassing and shooting striking orange pickers. After the students heard from Dr. E. P. Ryland of the American Civil Liberties Union about the Zambrano case (a Spaniard who was badly beaten by police), they circulated a petition among the students asking the Board of Supervisors to investigate.

When some local citizens in this Quaker town heard of this "subversive" action of the E. P. C. students, they brought pressure to bear upon the Institute officials. Dr. David Henley insisted the students should hear a local ranch owner. This same Dr. Henley, in a radio talk given during the Institute, used such terms as "destructive agitators" and "creative peace-makers"; he stated that in all conflicts we must not agitate the oppressed but must arouse the consciousness of the oppressors. The rancher proved to be Dr. Trueblood, local pastor of the Friends Church, largest in the world. In his talk he stated that there was no justification for the orange pickers strike, and that the strikers were the main instigators of violence.

One of the points in the E. P. C. program is, "to help build a Peace movement of Labor, by Labor, for Labor through promoting education in Farmers Unions." Before the close of the Institute the team of student volunteers already assigned to work in the Orange County area were withdrawn from there and reassigned.

The Emergency Peace Campaign in the Whittier Institute sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee was sabotaged by some of its own local promoters.

And 116 striking orange pickers, held in jail three weeks, were dismissed, the judge stating they should never have been arrested. But by then the strike was over!

WE ARE SORRY for the athlete Eleanor Holm Jarrett who was bounced from the Olympic team for getting drunk on board ship. Sorry because she missed a unique opportunity. She might have got drunk as a protest against Hitlerism. She might have got tight as a tick in order to be thrown off a team going, for sports, to a nation which holds the world's record (see that ace sports writer Pegler) for non-sportsmanship. If she had done that, she would have been the first martyr in the world whose enjoyment of the role anybody could understand, without ever having read Freud. No suspicion of masochism—just a glorious soak, for the good of

humanity. It is the biggest opportunity, moral, social and jovial, which has ever been missed.

ATTENTION MR. ROWELL!

THE following letter was written just before the Spanish counter-revolution by a Spanish librarian. We publish it as evidence not taken into account by Mr. Chester Rowell in his *Chronicle* editorial of July 23:

Madrid, July 7, 1936

"You must know that we are fighting here a strong fight. Spanish librarians are organized in an official corporation or body, and its authorities are strongly against modern technique in libraries. But if the official organizations are sleeping, masses do not. There is an extremely strong movement for culture and instruction. Workers are starting little libraries by tens of thousand. Every organization of workers or peasants, nearly without exception, forms its library; they are very poor; they have no money for books; they get them by going from house to house asking for them and through arrangements with some publishers, etc., but their enthusiasm is tremendous. Some of these libraries which are a little richer, are organized in a far more efficient way than the official ones; they have reinvented the technique.

Now all these organizations are federating into a sort of cultural front called *Cultura Popular*; it is already formed by the unified youths (socialist and communist), with some 200,000 members in Spain; Cultural and Sporting Workers Federation with thousands of clubs all over Spain, Federal Union of Hispanic Students which is formed by all the non confessional organizations of Students in Spain and Spanish America, the Spanish Federation of Education Workers, and even the anarchists organizations (something which had never occurred, that is, that the anarchists worked side by side with other sorts of organizations), etc. etc. It is spreading to a great extent. I am working with them, and an amazing thing will soon occur: in Spain, where such things were always done by the State, a unified plan will be established in the workers' libraries long before than in the official libraries.

EDITOR: LINCOLN STEFFENS

Editorial Associates:

Marie de L. Welch
Sara Bard Field
Thomas Brant
Ernest Albee

Winthrop Rutlege
Harry Conover
Carey McWilliams
Redfern Mason

Business Manager: G. Schoeninger

Published every Monday by Pacific Associates, Box 1350
Carmel, California

PACIFIC WEEKLY subscription rates: \$3.00 a year, \$1.75 for six months in the United States, its territories and possessions, and Mexico; \$3.50 a year, \$2.10 for six months in Canada and foreign countries. Single copies ten cents. Rates for advertising, display and classified, will be furnished upon request.

PACIFIC WEEKLY is not at present able to pay for contributions, but welcomes fact and opinion reporting, particularly in the Pacific region. No responsibility can be taken for any Manuscripts, and only Manuscripts accompanied by stamped, addressed envelopes can be returned.

Entered as second-class matter October 25, 1934 at the Post Office at Carmel, California, under the act of March 3, 1879

CAPTURING THE JUDICIARY

AMERICA is waiting for a Paul Revere to come galloping down Main Street, crying that the hour has struck—that the forces of Fascism and those of the common people have clashed, that the battle is on. Every day we hear persons talking of this struggle as one that is inevitably impending.

The American Bar Association and other influential groups, dominated by corporation lawyers, are today agitating throughout the United States for "an improved method of judicial selection."

They say that we, the masses, do not know enough to elect our judges, that our elective system of selecting jurists for state and municipal courts has broken down, that their "appointive plan" would be a big improvement.

A politically-wise jurist recently said:

"In this day of changing order, the judiciary is the last stronghold of capitalist privilege. The radical forces are seizing control of the legislative and executive branches of the government, and they will exert a powerful influence on the judiciary, too, unless we can make judicial office appointive rather than elective."

This jurist was one of the old guard. He is even now directing a campaign to wrest the right to elect judges away from the people of California.

Sponsored by the California State Chamber of Commerce and other loyal fascist groups, a bill, designed to deprive citizens in the more thickly populated counties of the right of electing their Superior Court judges, has passed the State Legislature and is now awaiting adoption.

Sly manipulations of mass psychology are already at work, thinking up essay contests and other tricks to use in seducing the voters. The State Chamber of Commerce and the State Bar Association of California have used the slogan, "Take the judge out of politics" as their catch-word.

There will be those who will be deceived by this phrase, because they will not see that while the "new plan" will take the judge "out of the people's politics," it will sink him into the clandestine and star chamber politics of a special clique.

The Epics and Utopians have banded themselves together to fight this attack on the right of franchise, but they have not been able to reach far outside of their own organizations, and the press is with those who have money to spend. Fascist groups have already started their war chests and have received handsome donations from those most interested in controlling the judiciary.

For the Big Shots know the importance of the judiciary. They know that within his four walls, His Honor can reign supreme, and that his power reaches into the lives of thousands. They know that he can command you or me to appear in court any time as a witness under oath. They know he can order your home searched and your belongings seized. They know that he may with the aid of a jury sentence you to death or order you imprisoned for life.

They know, too, that their shady enterprises and legalized burglary are safe, if they can control the judiciary.

And once they have captured the judiciary, they will find reason to abolish this old-fashioned business of electing a president. They'll tell you that a dictator is more efficient, and that we don't know enough to elect a president, any how.

RALPH SIMMS

LINCOLN STEFFENS SPEAKING--



"WE" used to be asked to be responsible as reporters and editors; to help carry the weight of the world. Like the news editors who have to choose the news to mark this day, whether it is the victory of the Spanish reds or that a dancer was found with her throat cut. The responsible journalists hit up the murder as less shocking to their circulation than the war and revolution.

NEWS FROM SPAIN is news in Carmel and California. It's amusing to see it land hereabouts. We hardly know what to do with it. Hardly. I notice that some of our responsible editors, at the head of newspapers, which they regard as property, leap to the conclusion that it is property that is doomed. The revolutionists of Spain and just behind them the revolutionists of France seem to have it in for property. And it occurs to these American editors that "the people"—not they, the editors—publishers—owners—but the people, their neighbors, love property! They, the editors, are amazed; they thought we all loved and stood for liberty, democracy and prosperity as they did. And Spain and France are showing that that is a mistake, and "we" see it; "we" see that it is property we worked for, got and will die for. "We" are not so noble and spiritual as "we" believed. The effect upon our minds is startling and we feel inclined in the dull light of this revelation to turn Fascist, let democracy and liberty go hang. We're for property, for dictatorship if it protects our property, and for Democracy and Justice and the courts only so far and so long as these are for property. Terrible. We never knew that we were such materialists. Never suspected it. Why, dod gast it, we are what we thought these radical rats were.

For the comfort of these nice people I am going to advise them to read the Soviet Russian constitution, just out, which specifically permits property, personal, private property. All that is forbidden is the private possession of money and goods that make other people work and suffer and obey. House, lot and toothbrush are O. K. Not perhaps in Spain and France, but in Russia, where your pig and the cow are treasured and protected. The rest of the world, the so-called capitalist part, may go fluey, but radical Russia is a safe place to run with our second hand car. We are beginning to sweat for our ignorance. The most terrible Change in sight is in our minds. In our soft and sensitive so-called minds, where we thought we were safest and surest.

THE DEAN of American Peace Correspondents (or his "desk" editor), quoting the novelist André Malraux at a French red meeting, described him as "the Communist propagandist." Dosch-Fleurot must know Malraux personally, even if his copy desk never read the masterpiece "Man's Fate." It was news that the meeting reached the climax of fervor when Malraux proposed (as quoted) that they burn the four British planes held from helping the insurgents of Spain, as the easiest way to dispose of them. When the pen proposes the sword it is news for a pencil to note without turning blue.

I KNEW a correspondent who, when he was asked to cover a war or a peace meeting, always asked to lunch the desk that was to handle his copy. His theory was that the editorial

pencil was mightier than his type-writer. Dosch-Fleurot's cable was a description of the French Communists arguing hotly for a combination of the French and Spanish revolutionists. Premier Blum gave a diplomatic excuse for maintaining French neutrality so long as his neighbors went straight, meaning Hitler and Mussolini, but he showed where his heart leaned. He is not an extreme leftist but he reflects radical pressure; the leader of the French is being led, as our striking unionists so often are. The Latins have a Harry Bridges.

WHAT DO you think of a General in U. S. A. who gets his information, against the reds, not from spies and such, but from the *Daily Worker*? It can be done, you know. *Western Worker*, too. These "red" papers do actually print the news about the revolution, the strikes and all sorts of troubles all over the world that our toad-like wrestler couldn't understand even if he heard it from a vigilante.

By the way, the official name for our espionage system is "Army Intelligence" or "Navy Intelligence"—Intelligence, you observe.

COL. FRANK KNOX made good in his acceptance speech our choice of him as the orator of us Republicans. He expressed the desperate rage of the haters of President Roosevelt and the spirit of the promoters of the strikes this Fall.

TOM MOONEY TRIES THE LAW

HERBERT RESNER

THE Mooney habeas corpus proceeding enters its closing stages in San Francisco this week. Tom Mooney has taken the stand to refute the state's case and again expose the foul conspiracy that has kept him and Warren K. Billings California's prisoners for twenty years. Tom Mooney for the first time in all these years has had a fair chance to tell his story, to present before a judicial tribunal the record of perjured evidence by means of which the state convicted him and Billings for the 1919 Preparedness Day bomb explosion which killed ten and wounded forty more persons.

For nineteen years the California courts had held that there could be no legal redress for Mooney and Billings, although the facts of perjury had long been established. One by one the state's witnesses had either confessed that they were perjurers, or been exposed as such. "Lies, lies—it was all lies," screamed John McDonald, who back in 1916 had testified that he had seen Mooney and Billings at the scene of the bomb explosion. Estelle Smith has confessed that she was a perjurer. John Crowley has been exposed.

The "honest cattleman" Frank C. Oxman, who was instrumental in obtaining Mooney's conviction, was not even in San Francisco at the time of the explosion. He suborned Ed Rigall

I think Landon would better caution Knox that too much eloquence at this stage of the game might arouse the strikers to get too much revolutionary fervor into their strike and put the thought of revolution into our world. Remember, pals, it is Fascism we want, not the revolution; and we want our evils innocent. Let the workers SEEM to cause them, as in Germany. We must not display our fault. In a word, I urge our side to take care lest the coming strikes reveal our desire for them.

SOME OF "us" were reading a chart of the circulation of *PACIFIC WEEKLY* and noticing a peak in the line of new subscribers, we shyly compared the dates with some of our contributors when we remembered all together and all of a sudden that our chart paralleled an exchange ad that ran in the *Nation*. Wonder if advertisers know the *Nation* is such a corking medium for salesmanship? "We" might try other national weeklies and monthlies, and go on watching our chart; even though it does blunt "our" conceit. Still, I note that about the time when the *Nation* chart, if it has one, just about when that staid old literary magazine broke out as a profitable business, the *Nation* added a business man to itself. I wish some banker and business man would see and expose the value of our gaping advertising space, so empty now of ads. that the least peep would sound and look like a piece of rugged independent individuality.

of Grayville, Illinois to perjury, writing letters asking Rigall to testify that he saw him, Oxman, in San Francisco the day of the explosion. It made no difference that Ed Rigall was some 3000 miles away at the time. Fremont Older printed the Oxman letters in the *Bulletin* and blasted the case wide open.

Judge Griffin, who presided at the Mooney trial, has asked for a new trial, saying there is not a shred of honest evidence against Mooney. Ten living Mooney jurors have asked for a new trial, saying they would not have convicted Mooney had they known the truth of the case.

But still the California courts refused to move, saying they were bound by legal limitations, that the perjury had been uncovered too late, that there must be an end to litigation. Although in the eyes of the world Mooney and Billings stand acquitted, five governors of California, Stephens, Richardson, Young, Rolph and Merriam, have refused to pardon these working-class prisoners. The open-shop interests of San Francisco that secured the conviction of these militant labor organizers are adamant in their stand that Mooney and Billings shall die in prison. And the open-shopers elect governors.

But Mooney and Billings, their supporters inside and out of the labor



movement, and their volunteer counsel, continued the fight for freedom and vindication. Last year they took the case to the United States Supreme Court. Mooney's attorneys submitted that he was convicted by perjured evidence and that District Attorney Fickert and his aides knew this, and in fact conspired to secure Mooney's conviction by such means. Fickert also suppressed evidence proving that Mooney was innocent. Mooney's lawyers argued that all this deprived him of his freedom in violation of the due process of law clause to the Fourteenth Amendment. They asked his freedom on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Supreme Court was impressed. Chief Justice Hughes wrote the court's decision. He said, in part, that due process of law was denied "if a state has contrived a conviction through the pretense of a trial, which in truth is but used as a means of depriving a defendant of liberty through a deliberate deception of court and jury by the presentation of testimony known to be perjured." *Mooney vs. Holohan*, 294 U. S. 103.

The Supreme Court, however, instructed Mooney to exhaust his remedy in the California courts on *habeas corpus*. It denied Mooney permission to file a writ, but without prejudice, indicating that if the California courts would not act then Mooney could come back to the Supreme Court and it would hear him. Under this mandate, the California Supreme Court reversed its stand that Mooney had no standing with it, and last Fall permitted him to file a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Hearings were conducted before referee A. E. Shaw, appointed by the court for the purpose. Mooney's indefatigable counsel, Frank P. Walsh, who has been in the case for sixteen years, John F. Finerty, who was instrumental in developing the theory which obtained Mooney the present hearing, and George T. Davis who for the past year has been at Mooney's side (Walsh and Finerty, called East, have been absent from the hearings since March), have put in Mooney's case. Deputy Attorney General William F. Cleary has had a difficult time defending the state.

The hearings have dragged on interminably. This is largely due to the fact that Referee Shaw was given no power to rule on evidence, with the result that the transcript is now 15,000 pages long. But Mooney has been able to review, expose and refute the whole rotten case against him. He has more than proved the issues: (1) that he was convicted by perjured evidence; (2) that the district attorney knew there was perjury, and in fact participated in it; and (3) that the district attorney suppressed evidence favorable to Mooney.

Warren K. Billings, although not directly involved in the present hearings, has been present throughout. If Mooney goes free, Billings will follow right after him. Last week, Billings took the stand as a witness. He refuted Captain Goff's testimony of twenty years ago that he made bombs. "Absolutely false," said Warren Billings.

Billings and Mooney, both alert, active, and testifying with decisiveness and intelligence, further riddled with holes the state's already tottering and fabricated case. The district attorneys who prosecuted the case, Fickert, Jim Brennan and Ed Cuhna had been put on the stand by Cleary. Time and again they were tripped up by Mooney's lawyers with the inconsistencies and contradictions of their part in the frame-up.

When the hearings close, Referee Shaw will testify the transcript to the Supreme Court. Opposing counsel will submit briefs. And then the court will rule on whether Mooney should go free. What will it decide? If past performance

means anything, the court will refuse to free its prisoners. It will righteously declare that Mooney has had his hearing, that he has told his story, that he has not proved the issues, and send him back to San Quentin.

If the California court denies Mooney his freedom, the case will again be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court. It is in the Supreme Court that Mooney and his attorneys place their hopes for ultimate victory. And from recent decisions in which it reaffirmed the stand it took in the Mooney case last year, the Supreme Court indicates that it may at last grant Mooney and Billings justice.

YEARS IN THE MAKING—CAST OF MILLIONS—ALL STAR

Who holds the ransom?
Where are all the kidnapped men?
Who sold us out?

The Commencement Speakers have sleekly spoken and slunk away.
And our mouths (at whose nipples were we suckled?) are dry
and our arms are limp.

Do G-Men (O Warner Bros. O Paramount O Columbia O Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer)
hunt us down and nail us (hold your seats now) in the act of living?

We are not yet pasted on the Post Office Bulletin,
the fingertips not registered, preserved for history.
But give us time, Mister, give us time.
We've been filed away and the key, the key
shoved down the sewer of our time's debris.

Your name please your address
your weight and the color of your eyes?
Are you married are you single
are you living
or dead?

Come now repeat after me.
And if you see spots before your eyes,
clench your fists
and let Jesus (remember?)
descend into the basement of your heart.

Jesus Saves & Jesus Saves & Saves & Saves.

No whining now, no tidy lies.
Remember you are a man.
And Edgar Guest is a man too.
And Hearst, and Will Hays and MacFadden and Judge
Thayer
and so on unspeakably.

Remember the random reeling
of your mind's betrayal.
Collect desire.
Insure the heart against the abandoned
factory of the mind.
Invade the music of the time's twilight.
Remember. Remember. Remember.

VINCENT GAROFFOLO

ONE PICKET LINE

DALE NEWHAM

CAPTAIN BROWN of the Eastern Police Station has been "controlling the strike wave" in East Oakland. This has consisted in making some eleven unjustified arrests among strikers and strike sympathizers at the L. A. Young Spring and Wire Company. There are other strikes now in progress in the East Bay section, but Captain Brown has paid attention only to the Young plant labor trouble. The L. A. Young is a nation-wide company employing 350 men in Oakland, 3000 in Detroit where the main plant is, and thousands more over the country. It is a marketing subsidiary of General Motors, and supplies springs for Ford cushions.

Mr. Young has been heard to say, sadly, that when he chose the Oakland site for his plant twenty years ago the Chamber of Commerce assured him that Oakland was an open-shop town. He also remarked, some three weeks ago: "My men have always been perfectly satisfied. You might say we were one big happy family until some Communists came around stirring up trouble." It is a fact that the big happy family of the Young plant in Detroit has been kept non-union for ten years by Mr. Young's bitter and constant fight against the A. F. of L.

Still, the personal sorrows of Mr. Young must be somewhat appeased by the balance sheet of his firm (Dow-Jones analysis) for 1935, which shows \$1,816,108 profit, which is within a few hundred thousand of the 1929 level. Mr. Young may also remember, as his old employees do, that ten years ago paychecks were twice as large as now.

But to get back to Captain Brown, that paragon protector of property. He did not confine himself to his duties on the picket line. He was happy to supply a number of police cars and ordinary lay policemen to carry those uncertain workers who had not joined Federal Union 20218 to a meeting at which the company put forward its plea for the men to "go back to work, that's all." This was a "public" meeting, held in "public" Sequoia Park, on the night of June 12th, open to whatever of the "public" the cordon of police surrounding the park wished to let in.

The general population in East Oakland didn't take much notice of the police interest in the strike at first. But one night a drunk wandered into a house and badly beat up a woman, terrorizing a whole neighborhood. At the beginning of the screams Eastern Police Station was called. A half hour later, no policeman had appeared. The Station was called again. The police sergeant replied, when a policeman was indignantly demanded right away, "Well, lady, I'll do what I can, but the boys are all down on High Street at the L. A. Young's." One hour and a half after the first call, a policeman came to investigate. Several hundred people have sent in complaints to the City Manager, and one of those unwelcome committees even called on Captain Brown.



The committee evidently did not make the proper appeal for a few days later, finding one of his officers not on the picket line but coming out of L. A. Young's Captain Brown suspended him for a week. The officer promptly obtained some pickets as witnesses that he had been in the plant not more than five minutes. As one of the pickets put it, "That Captain Brown sure is a hard guy. He only went in to wash his hands." He added another phrase we can't quote here.

By the grip and shove method, Alice Johnson, arrested under the anti-picketing ordinance (see *Pacific Weekly* July 6) was brought into the L. A. Young plant to see if she worked there. She informed the various assembled officers that they couldn't arrest her for not working in L. A. Young's, and that she had a right to know what they were holding her for. "Sit down and be quiet. You have no rights!" bellowed the officer. He was tired of the rights of Alice Johnson and she couldn't have them, because he didn't know what they were. This was proved when, after walking the gamut of twelve 200-lb. policemen to the van, she and another girl heard a breathless police envoy from the plant hoarsely whisper in the driver's ear, "Look up the picketing ordinances when you get down to the station. See if we can get them under that." The amusement of the arrested seemed in turn to infuriate and puzzle the "cops."

Captain Brown was the arresting officer, by virtue of coming in the door belching magnificently, looking like a cartoon of himself or a baboon, and saying, "Whatsername?" Yeah . . . Sooooo yadontavtaanser enymore questions! . . . You're arrested!" snort, belch.

Henry Volker, a warehouseman striker at the California Cotton Mill, is among those arrested under Captain Brown's jurisdiction. He was one of several who asked a scab coming out of the plant, who the other scabs inside were. When the scab said he didn't know, he wasn't doing any work himself, the pickets contradicted him. "Well, what's it to ya anyway?" said the scab pulling back his coat to display a gun. "It's something to us all right!" answered Henry. At which the scab took a swing at him, missed him and hit another fellow. Henry Volker is now charged with assault and battery; he is also being hounded by immigration authorities although he has been here ten years; he is a German citizen, a worker who has been in the California Cotton Mill nine years.

In spite of Captain Brown, however, in spite of beatings and illegal arrests, L. A. Young workers are back at work with improved conditions. Minimum wage increases have been won from forty to fifty cents an hour, wages of workers in the higher brackets are to be submitted to an arbitration board, time and half is to be paid for overtime; recognition of the union but not closed shop and recognition of the shop committee as bargaining agent have been gained.

Captain Brown has gone from the picket line, but is not forgotten. When the workers went back to their machines after eight weeks' strike, there in each of the eight shops were policemen, fifteen tax-paid policemen, in full uniform, "stool pigeoning" on the workers. Captain Brown will not be forgotten for a long time by the citizens of East Oakland.

(Trials of the two girls arrested under the anti-picketing ordinance come up August 26, and of Henry Volker on August 15 in Oakland City Hall. I. L. D. is handling all cases.)

PROTECT THE TEACHERS

L. S. GERLOUGH

DR. GEORGE S. COUNTS, in lecturing at Stanford, has been advocating "the setting up of instrumentalities to protect the conscientious and courageous teacher in the discharge of his responsibilities." This advice is timely. The public school teacher has long had to take the brunt of many conspiracies concocted against him in the offices of schools and of school boards. The two-caste system of school organization which has been widely developed in the past twenty-five years prevents the ordinary teacher from expressing his convictions. On the other hand, teachers have no voice in the choice of their administrative officers. During the past year the Palo Alto teachers asked for a voice in the nomination of a school superintendent. Instead, a superintendent was arbitrarily imported from Sacramento.

What can be done in the immediate future to strengthen the morale of public school teachers? Several things might be proposed. But there is one measure to come before the voters in the November election which should be supported. It is the Instructors Tenure Initiative which aims to put tenure into the California State Constitution as a bill of rights. After a hard struggle this initiative measure was put on the ballot but it is being opposed by the powerful California Teachers Association, which has been described as a "company union" because it is dominated by the administrative officers.

The present tenure law is applicable to a part of the school districts of California only—those of 850 pupils or more. Since a community may have several school districts it may happen that the elementary school teachers in a locality are eligible to tenure, while the high school teachers, because there is a lesser number of pupils, are not. Elementary teachers have been known to have been "promoted" to high school teaching positions in order that their tenure rights would be broken. They can then be discharged.

The greater part of the dismissals in California are in the ranks of probationary teachers. School boards make a point of discharging young teachers either before their trial periods are up or when they are ended, so that these teachers will not have to be assigned to so-called permanent positions.

At present some teachers are in what are sometimes regarded as permanent positions. But as the present tenure law expressly states that no teacher is to be regarded as having a contract under it, the way is clear for abolishing all of the tenure provisions at any session of the legislature. Teachers will then lose all of the meager gains which they have made in this direction.

In some quarters one hears the argument that civil service for teachers should be built up on a series of contracts. This would perpetuate the evils which exist today. Young and docile instructors would be given contracts, those who dared express their convictions would not be rehired. The older teachers would be deprived of an opportunity to serve until they could claim a pension.

The proposed amendment would put teacher tenure into the constitution, not as a contractual matter, but as a bill of rights. It would safeguard the young teacher entering the profession because it sets up a state tenure board to sanction dismissals. Local school boards are thus not deprived of control over the hiring and rating of teachers. However, a check is put on the vicious practice of indiscriminate "firing." The

era of the "hire and fire" method of securing teachers should be at an end. The State of California has it in its power to refuse to certificate the wrong sort of persons when they apply for teaching credentials. By a careful use of this power there should be an abundant supply of good teachers and there should be no reason for the wretched little spoils systems which obtain in so many of the local school districts. In these local districts teachers are not chosen for their ability, but rather for their aptitude in meekly following the orders of some school superintendent who has been forced on the district by the local politicians. This practice tends to make a class of slaves of teachers.

The proposed amendment is not so comprehensive as some persons have wished. It does not set up the state as a transfer area, so that a teacher may be shifted from one part of the state to a distant locality. The unit of transfer is the country. Outside of the larger districts the county superintendent is to be made the transfer agent, just as in the city the city superintendents are today.

Now that these proposals have been before the public for criticism, some of the school administrators have found fault with them because they do not give permanence of position to school principals and superintendents. The teachers who prepared the amendment have felt that, until the instructors have some measure of opportunity for selecting their own superior officers, there is no reason for giving tenure to administrators. There has been a vast improvement in the techniques of school administration but this has come with the advance of science. There is no reason for believing that educational leadership would not be greatly improved if the classroom teachers had something to do with formulating policies. Certainly the mill run of teachers is in better position to judge of these matters than the average school board member. The formulation of tenure provisions for administrators can be put off until a later date. The proposed amendment, in some respects, is an improvement for even them.

If these proposals are passed upon favorably by the people in November they should form the basis of a sound system of teacher ethics. The codes of ethics in educational circles today have been imposed by the administrators. The administrators themselves have no code at all for themselves. One clause of the amendment provides that twenty-five teachers may prefer charges against a fellow teacher. This should tend to eliminate some of the instructors who are kept in their positions by political bosses and administrative officers who wish merely to surround themselves with mediocre henchmen and sycophants. The laws of libel and slander will prevent the twenty-five teachers from "framing" a fellow teacher. Furthermore all the twenty-five can do is prefer charges. Powers of trial and dismissal would still have to be arranged by the tenure board and the local officials. Heretofore there has been no method whereby a group of teachers could, with decency, take steps towards making charges.

It is impossible to write a tenure amendment or a tenure law which will protect inefficient teachers. On the other hand strong teachers do have a certain amount of protection under tenure. Heretofore in a large part of the school districts the school board has been the accuser of teachers, the prosecutor, the jury, and the judge. The petty jealousies which are the outcome of an able teacher taking a stand in matters which

count, are often reflected in the personalities which make up these local boards. A teacher should be given the chance to combat them on equal terms.

One thing the amendment would do is to abolish the special arrangement for charging teachers with criminal syndicalism which is such a marked feature of the present code. This special provision was added to the present code by the efforts of the Better America Federation in the 1933 legislature. It was introduced on the last day of the session and was quickly rushed through and signed by the governor before a protest could be made.

The California legislature has a great obligation to the educational system of the state. Education was established as a fundamental fact in the first constitution. The federal government gave the state a large amount of land from which it was expected a permanent fund would be built up. Where is that permanent fund now? It exists but is largely dissipated by the efforts of the legislators. Some years ago the teachers managed to get an amendment adopted which, in a way, makes up for it. Education is now to a large extent supported by state taxation. The supplement to the amendment on support is the one which would grant teachers tenure in November 1936.

WANTED: A DECENT PRESS REDFERN MASON

SO WE ARE laboring men. Instinctively, of course, we knew it long ago, we "Poor devils who write for the press," as Thackeray called us. But William Randolph told us we were "romantics" and cheerfully exploited our enthusiasms. Eventually that made us wonder whether we were not just plain fools. And the suspicion deepened when we found that "Bill"—Ike Allen always called him Bill—was paying his printers twenty per cent more than he was paying his writers, except, of course, the cerebral prostitutes.

But we hugged to ourselves the conceit that we were "professionals," and a long way it took us. But even professionals can wake up when driven by necessity. The doctors are doing it, inspired by the sight of unpaid bills; the dentist and lawyers with penniless clients are following suit. Even the parsons are coming to recognize that, in so far as they are of any real use to society, they are working men and, if they don't organize, as the cooks and waiters do, one of these days they will find themselves out in the cold, and the flattering unction of the name of professional won't keep them out of the workhouse.

So today, by the grace of the American Federation of Labor and our own common sense, we are Labor, and we are wondering what we are going to do about it. Is this international charter of ours to be merely a neatly engrossed piece of parchment, or is it to be the symbol of a new spirit, the symbol of something creative within ourselves that may be helpful to the whole of society?

In the past we have beaten the drum of corrupt commercialism. We have been unwillingly faithful to the slogans of the chamber of commerce; we have sounded the excellencies of a bogus Society and made America a land of snobs and parvenus. There is plenty to do within the realm of practicality. If Hearst can "furnish a war," as he boasted he did in Cuba, we, perhaps may be able to furnish peace. At least, we can work for it and, if we can get a pension for those "Vet-

erans of Foreign Wars," without forcing them to fight, then there will be grateful mothers, and our business men, except the munition makers, will be grateful too.

We can be honest laborers; we can exercise our influence in the counsels of the city, the state and the country at large; we can be public servants in the best sense of the term.

"But," you may object, "how are these things possible so long as the newspapers are merely the business instruments of private capital?" The answer to that is that we must help to create an efficient and well informed labor press. At present many of the labor papers are official bulletins, mainly made up of the minutes of meetings, the bickerings of men who are striving for power. True, the laboring man must be a politician; for politics is the machine by which to get things done. How many labor papers today are giving an intelligent account of what is happening in France? How many of them keep abreast with the co-operative movement in the Scandinavian countries? How many of them appreciate the power of labor in Soviet Russia?

If the newspaper man is to deserve Macaulay's definition of him as a "contemporary historian," how can he focus on the personalia of science and dodge getting at the heart of what a scientist teaches? The modern sheet is largely a chronicle of crime. The doings of virtue are rarely regarded as news. Your composer who elopes with an heiress gets fame which he would never acquire through writing a symphony. The nearest route to literary distinction is by way of Reno.

Whether we know it or not, every newspaper man is an educator. The question is: shall we educate for truth, or shall we be disseminators of the lie? If the commercial press wants none of our services, let us get together and organize papers of our own, papers which will not take their policy from Industrial Associations or Chambers of Commerce, papers that will not be intimidated by big advertisers or lured from the straight and narrow path by the hope of favor.

Our immediate aim, by whatever means we try to accomplish it, will be the organization of all the ranks of those who toil, from the professionals and the skilled artisans on the one hand, to the most unskilled laborer on the other. Our duty must be to find the gold that is hidden in all phases of society and make it shine in usefulness. We must educate people in the doctrine of beauty, bring out the artist that is awaiting development in every man and woman, each according to his or her natural endowment.

The Fourth Estate has never reached maturity. It has had a picturesque and, in some respects, a rather shady past. Maybe we can do as Labor what we have not yet accomplished as professionals.

NEXT WEEK!

CODE SOVIET

An authoritative article on the new Soviet constitution, by an American political scientist now in Moscow. This will be the second article in any American liberal magazine on this subject.

WHO IS KLAUS MEHNERT?

Exposing the "impartial" lectures of Klaus Mehnert, Nazi party member, now lecturing to summer session students at Berkeley, who uses as one of his source books Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

ATTEMPT AT CONSTRUCTIVE IDEALISM

A review of Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn's "What Does America Mean?"

HOLLYWOOD WEEK

LOUIS NORDEN

AMERICA'S FAVORITE STARS: Who are your favorite motion picture actors? Your answers will undoubtedly differ from those of America's most important theatre-operators who, this week, in response to a questionnaire, declared to the *Hollywood Reporter* that box-office returns showed that the American public's favorites were headed by the team of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, closely followed by Shirley Temple. The first twenty names: Astaire-Rogers, Shirley Temple, Clark Gable, Norma Shearer, Claudette Colbert, Robert Taylor, James Cagney, Joan Crawford, Dick Powell, Myrna Loy, W. C. Fields, Mae West, Irene Dunne, Eddy and MacDonald, Charles Chaplin, Gary Cooper, Carole Lombard, Edward G. Robinson, Paul Muni, Janet Gaynor. Others in whose box-office standing you might be interested: the Marx Brothers, 21; Marlene Dietrich, 23; Harold Lloyd, 25; William Powell, 26; Bette Davis, 27; Ronald Colman, 35; Merle Oberon, 38; Leslie Howard, 42; Katherine Hepburn, 43; Robert Montgomery, 49. Not even listed as public favorites: Greta Garbo, Fredric March, Charles Laughton, and Frank Morgan.

NOTES OF THE WEEK: \$25,000,000 will be invested in a new major production and distribution organization by I. E. DuPont de Nemours, Electrical Research Products Institute (Bell); Chase National Bank and the Rockefeller interests. Winfield R. Sheehan (once slated to head Paramount under Otterson's regime) and B. B. Kahane may head the Liberty-League dominated company. . . . John E. Otterson is finally out of Paramount, as this column predicted months ago, the unexpired portion of his contract having been purchased for a sum estimated to be more than \$250,000. During his regime at Paramount, a financial loss of more than a million dollars was recorded for the first time in years. . . . This week the Screen Writers' Guild of California was legally dissolved, its files, records, and story and material registration bureau being taken over by the Authors' League of America. The \$10,000 penalty which could be invoked against the reactionaries who resigned from the Guild during the producer-writer battle, is thereby revoked. But, of the 150 major writers who resigned, approximately 95 are members of the Authors' League and can be ordered into the Screen Writers' Section by order of the League's Council. Failure to obey the Council's order will mean curtailment of the benefits received from the Dramatists' and Authors' Sections. . . . During the first half of 1936, the net profits of RKO were \$734,000 as against \$141,000 during the same period of last year, an increase of more than 400 per cent. During the same period, Twentieth Century-Fox turned in a profit of \$2,769,190 as against \$1,355,781 last year, more than 100 per cent increase. . . . About \$300,000 collected from motion picture employees by the studios is being withheld from the State Insurance Fund while the employers contest the legality of the State Insurance Law. . . . In Spain, during the critical days of the past week, most theaters were closed and all production activities were stopped in film studios. In Barcelona, the Paramount theatre was taken over by loyal troops and converted into a military barracks. . . . Because he objected to the anti-labor policies of Blayney Matthews, former assistant district attorney and now head of the Warner Brothers' spy system, Frank Murphy, the chief elec-

trial engineer of the studio, was summarily dismissed after 14 years of service.

THIS IS HOLLYWOOD: A year ago, Hecht and MacArthur produced "The Scoundrel," starring Noel Coward, featuring Julie Haydon and Lionel Stander. Both of the latter players were signed by Hollywood, Stander to become a sensation in such films as "The Milky Way," "If You Could Only Cook" and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Julie Haydon, one of the most versatile young actresses in America, was signed by Paramount. During the past year she waited for an assignment, finally was called to play a colorless role in one of Paramount's most unfortunate pictures, still to be released, "A Son Comes Home." Dropped from the studio contract list, she has been signed by MGM, is now making "Maytime." This week, Paramount woke up to realize how valuable a property it once had when Leslie Howard, casting his Broadway production of "Hamlet" for the Fall, asked Miss Haydon to accept the role of Ophelia.

ARISTOCRATS: Al Jolson and Ruby Keeler, having just completed their ranch house in Encino, were telling some friends about the several hundred chickens they had purchased. "Do the hens lay many eggs?" one of the friends asked. "They could," Al replied, "but, of course, in their position they don't have to."

BATTLE LINES: Last March, after the folding up of the NRA, the Motion Picture Producers' Association met and, with good will to all men, especially labor, announced that the major Hollywood studios would live up to the rules and regulations formerly part of the NRA. Thus, despite the Supreme Court decision, kindly capital would see to it that labor would not be oppressed.

In August of 1936, however, conditions are different. Fierce competition from foreign films, restrictions of markets, and growing monopolies show producers the need for increased technicalization of industry plus more economical operation which, in labor's terms, means longer hours and smaller wages. First step was the violation by many of the studios of provisions of the NRA calling for minimum \$25 daily payments to bit players.

This week, the Screen Actors' Guild, through its attorney, Lawrence Beilenson, filed notice with the offenders that the producers' affirmation of the NRA in March, 1935, was tantamount to a contractual obligation and is legally binding. If the producers do not live up to their contracts, legal moves will be forthcoming. The Guild is also conducting a detailed analysis of asserted unethical practices in the independent field, such as the hiring of extras and bit players on short-term contracts at \$35 weekly.

FASCIST WILES: Walter Wanger will produce three films in Italy during June, 1937, the first of which will star Sylvia Sydney and Henry Fonda. Alexander Korda is preparing a story, with Capri background, for Italian production. Other American and English producers are investigating the possibility of production in Italy. American film stars are being asked to appear in such pictures. Many inducements are being offered, such as:

1. Cut rates on steamship transportation to and from Italy.
2. Guarantee of no Italian taxation on incomes earned there.

3. Removal of custom restrictions.
4. The elimination of passport requirements.

Why? Trade papers declare that Italy will not demand the inclusion of propaganda other than that the films include Italian backgrounds whose beauty will attract the tourist trade. Are these inducements merely an attempt to get this trade?

Rationalization will prove the contrary. Italy, despite the "success" of her Ethiopian conquest, still lacks, in no less degree, the raw materials that a war machine must have. Her African conquest failed in this respect, nor has she the money with which to develop her new colony. Mussolini's creation of the International Film City in the suburbs of Rome is an effort to correct the problem.

Films made in Italy will not be released by Wanger, Korda et al, but by the new Italian Cinema Trust. Because of the presence of internationally famous stars in these pictures, which Mussolini realizes must be made for entertainment rather than "propaganda," the films will have wide distribution in foreign countries, countries which have and are willing to sell the war materials that Italy needs. Thus, through this "foreign" sale, Mussolini will build up credit balances in the United States, Great Britain and South America with which he can purchase cotton, copper, iron and steel, nitrates, etc.

Every American and British star who takes part in this plan is bringing a war of Fascist instigation that much closer to the entire world. Film stars who refuse to sign contracts with American producers for Italian production will be doing their part to fulfill the modern American slogan: KEEP AMERICA OUT OF THE WAR BY KEEPING WAR OUT OF THE WORLD!

BRITISH BRAINS: A few months ago, Billie Wilkerson, proprietor of the blackmailing *Hollywood Reporter* left for London to start the *London Reporter*, which was designed on the same basis as the Hollywood trade paper. This week, it folded. In a signed editorial in the parent publication, Wilkerson explained why:

"The *London Reporter* during its five months of publication created a better understanding all around, BUT it failed to create an understanding that somebody has to pay for ink, type and white paper and the labor to turn out a publication. Condensed, there were plenty of readers and not enough advertisers, and there did not seem to be any hope that advertising could be promoted in sufficient quantity to keep pace with the burden of reader interest."

Wilkerson found that English actors and American actors in England could not be forced to advertise, that writers and directors, too, were free from his Hollywood-domination. Without their forced advertising, he admits, the *London Reporter* could not survive. Nor can the *Hollywood Reporter*. If the Authors' League, the Screen Actors' Guild and the Screen Directors' Guild will get together, order members to refuse to advertise in any trade publication on the grounds that such advertising is unethical and contrary to professional standards, Wilkerson's publication will die. Individual action will hurt individuals, but joint action will strike a blow at Wilkerson and at his producer-backers.

CLASSIFIED ADS

ACOMA POTTERY: Fascinating new designs in Indian pots, ash-trays, plates, etc. At the AZTEC STUDIO SHOP, Carmel.

LABOR NOTES

JOHN BOND

POISONED PEN.

LAUNCHING an adroit but obvious move to split maritime unity on the Pacific Coast, all the coast waterfront Employers Association through T. G. Plant addressed a letter to the Pacific Coast district International Longshoremen's Association opening the present agreement, which expires September 30. Written for public consumption, the shipowners, in sweet coy language, suggest that all matters that can not be settled by direct negotiations by September 1, be submitted to arbitration.

Declaring that "our experience has demonstrated that it (the award) should be modified," the shipowners fail to disclose what modifications they desire. Inviting the longshoremen to buy a "pig in a poke," advance agreement to arbitration is urged by Plant and Company.

This move on the part of the shipowners is an attempt to tie up the longshoremen, and break the unity of the maritime unions. No shipowner letters offering similar proposals were mailed to the licensed officers' unions, to the sailors, firemen, stewards, or telegraphists.

Falling in with the shipowners, the San Francisco *News* and *Chronicle* spread themselves with righteous editorials proclaiming, either in malicious conspiracy with the employers, or in sheer stupidity, that Plant and his cohorts have laid the basis for peace. Quite to the contrary, the shipowners' move, if pressed by them, will mean war. Because it's a cinch, regardless of what Mr. Plant wants, or the *News* and *Chronicle* may urge, the longshoremen will not break away from the other maritime unions, all of whom together fought for and established what they now have.

While the longshoremen have announced that they will consider the shipowners' proposal at their next coast executive board meeting, a coastwise ballot is now proceeding on whether the longshoremen on their part shall open the award. The vote will also decide, if the award is opened, whether an increase of five cents an hour on straight time work and ten cents an hour on overtime work will be sought. In addition, the longshoremen, if the vote decides, will ask for preferential hiring.

The longshoremen have maintained that they want to settle all differences peacefully, and if meetings are held in accordance with the shipowners' request, which they probably will, it is virtually certain that no deals will be made that would in any way impair the solidarity of all maritime unions. Bridges is now president of the coast organization of the I. L. A.

PURGE

EIGHTEEN hundred members of the Oakland Machinists' Union were knifed by their International Union in the midst of a tremendous struggle with their bosses. Voting to strike two weeks ago, the machinists, after employers had refused adjustments in wages and changes in working conditions, effectively tied up all machine shops in the Bay area.

Immediately, International official Walter Nash sabotaged

the efforts of the workers by declaring the strike illegal. Then the International Association of Machinists, through President A. O. Wharton, jerked the charter of the Oakland local union, thereby playing the game of the East Bay Industrial Association and the employers.

Organized effectively for the first time in a decade, these 1800 machinists had victory in their grasp. Regardless of the merits of the argument between the International Union and the Local Union, only one course could honorably be pursued—support the strike. If disciplinary action were justified or necessary, it could have been handled without sacrificing the efforts of these workers.

The International's action was predicated on some constitutional technicality. It is claimed, however, that its real aim was to purge the local machinists of a militant leadership; a leadership active in the East Bay area labor movement, fighting for organization and effective action.

Split and broken, a large portion of the strikers, nevertheless, are continuing their fight. What a neat situation for the employers, and a bitter, disgraceful, disappointing sight for the labor movement.

ENDS AND ODDS

BUTTE, MONTANA has what it claims is the first Librarians' Union in the United States. Organized in January, 1934, Librarians Union No. 18178, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has succeeded in gaining full time employment and full time pay checks . . . After three weeks negotiations, General Drivers Local 574, militant teamsters union of Minneapolis, has returned to full membership in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . Workers at the Hudson Lumber Company in San Leandro, an outfit supplying wood for pencils, sharpened one and wrote out a ticket to the boss asking for wage increases, elimination of piece work, recognition. Refused, the union went on strike . . . United Mine Workers of Canada, an independent union, voted five to one to affiliate with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of America . . . The Holly Sugar Company at Tracy is being picketed by members of the Sugar Workers Union as a result of the company refusing to deal with the union . . . Distillery Workers Union 19983, A. F. of L., signed an agreement with Joseph S. Finch and Company at Shenley, Pennsylvania, a subsidiary of Shenley Products Company. The Union gained recognition, 8-hour day, 40-hour week, overtime pay, seniority, vacations with pay, and wage increases. Now, we can get gowed up on union-made liquor, it's more satisfying . . . Striking clerks of Ohrbach's Department Store in New York as part of their picketing, give kiddies balloons on which was inscribed, "Don't Buy at Ohrbach's." The kids walked around the store and then into it. Floor walkers, who attempted to take the balloons away, only succeeded in getting lusty yells from the kids. We haven't heard of any injunction being issued against children carrying balloons or kids bawling—yet.

COMING!

"WOOF WOOF"

Short Story by William Saroyan

"SAINT JOAN," "REFLECTED GLORY" AND AUDIENCES
by Winthrop Rutledge



PREPARATION FOR WAR

RAY N. STUDD

AMONG recent books on war and war preparations, *"M-Day" by Rose M. Stein, is conspicuously important because of its factual analysis of the measures already taken to insure mobilization for war service of the entire nation, including men of all ages, women and minors. How this mobilization will completely destroy all the recognized rights of workers and make the nation's man power the enslaved tools of a comparatively small group of men is convincingly described with ample documentation.

Miss Stein traces development of the modern plans for National Defense from their inception in the experience of the World War both of the United States and the European nations. There it was learned, to quote from one of her many authorities, "preparation for war by this country can be made more effective by the preparation of plans for organizing for war than by training and maintaining a large army in anticipation of war." The basis for such organization according to this same authority is the selective service act, and the objective of war planning is to have the "conscription organization perfected, at least on paper, in time of peace."

The reader feels a growing sense of horror at the diabolical thoroughness of the plan and the almost irresistible force with which it will turn the entire population into a death-driven multitude incapable of intelligent resistance. In the name of freedom and national defense or some other catchy slogan the war planners expect to stampede Congress into the passing of laws that will legalize the preparations already worked out in much detail and which will, at the very beginning of the next war undertaken by the United States, "place in one stroke its entire man power under military and industrial authority." Thus while the propaganda machine promotes war in the name of the people's welfare and raises a fan-fare of patriotism, the high command of the war-makers designs to make the people into an abject race of slaves before even the first shot is fired in their supposed defense.

In the first part of her book Miss Stein discusses with genuine insight the real causes of war and particularly the cause of America's entry into the World War. Quite rightly she judges that in the very nature of the forces that organize war it is impossible to "take the profit out of war." The discussion in the last chapter of the forces postponing war is interesting and penetrating. Particularly challenging is this statement: "It is a foregone conclusion that, in the event of war, the United States will adopt the Industrial Mobilization Plan with its stringent controls over labor and public opinion. There is no assurance whatever that the Plan will not be permanently retained. If the integrity of capitalism is threatened after the war, the retention of the Plan is practically certain." This danger is one of the powerful deterrents of war. An awakened people fully alive to the meaning of war on the battle field and in the industrial field will certainly

*M-DAY, by Rose M. Stein (Harcourt Brace and Co.) \$2.50

*POISON GAS published by the Union of Democratic Control.
34 Victoria Street, London. S.W. Sixpence (12c).

do all in its power to avert war. Even the war makers threatened with revolution as the aftermath, and uncertain of their ability to maintain the necessary unity to conduct a successful war, delay to take the fatal step.

"Poison Gas,"* published in London is a well-done pamphlet giving the latest available knowledge on the development of chemical warfare and in effect charging the British Government with manufacturing support for war by showing a concern for the protection of the people against gas attacks by an enemy. The protection offered by the government is considered to be worthless for saving civilian lives, but quite effective in securing the support of the people for further expenditures for war.

18TH CENTURY GOLD-DIGGER

TRIBUTE FOR HARRIETTE, by Angela Thirkell. (Random House, New York). \$2.50

THE story of Harriette Wilson, alias Harriot Dubochet, is probably typical of the lives of gold-diggers or courtezans or whatever you want to call them down through the ages. Harriette was born in 1786 in London and was a remarkably pretty, good-natured, witty little girl. At fifteen she became the mistress of a Lord Craven, mainly to get away from an uncomfortable home and her father's temper. The good Lord's unsightly nightcap and pointless stories soon bored her to distraction, so there was nothing to do but seek another "protector." This time she aimed high. She wrote a letter to the Prince of Wales, complaining of the dullness of her present life and describing her beauty in no uncertain terms. In answer to a note from the Prince's secretary, suggesting that she come to London for an interview with His Highness, Harriette wrote: "To travel fifty-two miles . . . merely to see a man, with only the given number of legs, arms, fingers, etc., would, you must admit, be madness . . ." So she lived with a Frederick Lamb of the army for a while. But he was stingy. The Duke of Argyle was next and some lively seasons in London and Brighton. Harriette and her two older sisters were now the most sought after ladies in the land, had boxes at the opera and gave elaborate dinners and parties.

When Harriette was at the height of her success, she fell madly in love for the first time and lost her sense of humour. After this affair ended rather tragically she became seriously ill and inevitably started on the downward path. One or two more real affairs, then blackmail, second-raters and Paris.

It was while Harriette was living in comparative poverty in Paris, that she conceived the bright idea of writing her memoirs. She immediately got in touch with an unscrupulous publisher in London, who was enthusiastic, and obligingly wrote to all her former admirers, offering to leave their names out of the work for a small consideration. Many responded rapidly and generously, for it was hard to forget Harriette's devastating wit and her malicious bon mots.

The "Memoirs" created a furore. They appeared in installments and finally amounted to nearly 250,000 words. Many a stingy Peer cursed himself for a fool and wondered when his turn would come to find himself the laughing stock of the now sensation-crazed public. Harriette cleaned up on the book, but her fortune didn't last. She was in love with an Irish scoundrel now, and spent her money lavishly in a futile attempt to retain his affections. After several unsuccessful tries at further blackmail, Harriette died, no one knows just when, a homely, gouty, ill-tempered little old woman with a flair for getting into trouble with the police.

Angela Thirkell has told the story, partly in extracts from the "Memoirs," partly in her own words. It is well written and amusing, if you like this sort of thing.

SUZANNE HEDGER

OLD-TIME SOLDIER

OLD SOLDIER SAHIB, by Private Frank Richards. (Random House) \$2.50

AUTHOR RICHARDS was "discovered" by Robert Graves during the war. Graves was acting as a censor of letters coming out of the trenches when he opened one of Richards' and realized the latent talent of the hard-bitten old soldier. Encouraged by Graves, Richards wrote his first book, "Old Soldiers Never Die," his story of the World War. The book was a success, so Graves urged Richards to write of his pre-war experiences.

Here is a back-stage glimpse of the life of the old-time British infantryman, the ordinary rifle-and-bayonet soldier who spread the British Empire over the face of the globe. These foul-mouthed, loveable old rowdies are gone—age and the great war thinned them out to be replaced by a modern fighter who, while he is undoubtedly of a higher type, lacks the lusty color of the old Tommy Atkins.

"Old Soldier Sahib" is a frank story, filled with ribald episodes of army life. The yarn about "Leaky Minnie," the harlot who claimed King Edward as her father, or the story about the hooker the boys sneaked into the barracks one night and couldn't get out for several days—But read it, and perhaps you will understand why men join the army in times of peace. There's license, lust and combat—"where there ain't no Ten Commandments and a man can have a thirst." That is why the book is unique—it's authentic. They've heard the *Last Post*, most of these men; they had lots of vices and damn few virtues, but they builded an Empire and so they warrant a place in the archives of history along with the generals and politicians. It so happens that I served a "term" in His Majesty's peace-time h'army with some of these old bee-swilling redcoats. I know this story is true.

LESLIE T. WHITE

OLD RED JOE

NEGRO SONGS OF PROTEST, collected by Lawrence Gellert, arranged for voice and piano by Elie Siegmeister (American Music League, 156 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.) \$1.

"SOME of them (Negroes) are tired of being poor and picturesque and hungry. Terribly and bitterly tired." So writes Langston Hughes on the jacket of this little collection, and how solemnly, how fiercely the songs bear him out. They are songs, naturally, which do not get around much in white circles. They are not played in Harlem night clubs, and the words here set down are not sung openly when the boss is in hearing. How patiently Mr. Gellert must have worked to get them his preface only hints.

It is pretty widely known by this time that folk songs are actually composed by the folk, Mr. Mencken to the contrary notwithstanding, and these songs take their form and rhythm from the Negro's daily work. Their music is almost wholly in minor keys, but do not think, on that account, that you know all about them because you have a phonograph record of Beal Street Blues. The singers of these songs know something about the reasons. There is, for instance, an almost complete summary of Scottsboro in a phrase,

"Worse ol' crime in white folks lan'

"Black skin coverin' po' workin' man."

Piety doesn't come off so well either. There are some unkind remarks about the Preacher's Belly, and when the Sestern And Brethern have been advised to

"Stop foolin' wid pray

"When black face is lifted, Lord turnin' 'way,"

there is another piece of advice, not so philosophical;

"Stand on yo' feet—Club gripped 'tween yo' hands.

"Spill dere blood too, show 'em yo's is a man's."

The "arrangements," as Mr. Gellert points out, are the best that can be done in view of the insufficiency of musical notation to express the variations which characterize the actual singing of these songs. The piano accompaniments are well within the capacities of moderately competent pianists. They are supplied, as Mr. Gellert also points out, not to "complete or embellish" the songs, but only to provide a background for those who want it. A foreword by Wallingford Reigger indicates that this is "the first of a series of publications of the large collection made by Gellert." Such a series would seem to be one of the most important things that has ever happened in American music.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON

FLIMSY AND SENTIMENTAL

RUSSIAN BALLETS, by Adrain Stokes. (E. P. Dutton and Co.) \$2.50

THIS BOOK must be for balletomanes pure and balletomanes simple, since it is of little interest to one who merely likes Russian ballets. According to the jacket "blurb," Mr. Stokes "shows how music, painting, dancing, costume, scenery, choreography and poetry are fused into a beautiful and memorable pattern." Having seen a good many of the ballets that are treated by the author, one realizes that such fusion does result in memorable pattern, but one would never be inspired to attend a performance by reason of Mr. Stokes' wooden and colorless remarks.

The story of a ballet is often, just as story, a pretty inane and silly thing; yet Mr. Stokes devotes pages to program notes on the plots of different ballets. Even the reference value of such a process is slight, since the core of the ballet is not literary idea but movement. And his description of the movement is, on the whole, so flimsy and sentimental as to be practically useless for reference material. For instance, in commenting on Swan Lake, he says: "As in the other dances, more than one aspect of the swannery is conveyed to us . . . This dance contains in terms of ballet the formula not only of the rudder tail but of all bird leg-movement on the ground, the hop, the run with high-raised foot and with pointed toe."

The residuum of impression after one reads the book is that Mr. Stokes has a high regard for the Russian ballet, a commendable attitude certainly. But one wishes that he had expressed this regard in more felicitous phrase, that he had been able to transmit some of his enthusiasm to the reader instead of to try our patience with tedious commentary and half-baked rhapsody.

MERLE NANCE

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

RALPH SIMMS is a lawyer from New York at present living in California.

HERBERT RESNER is a San Francisco lawyer who has been associated with the Mooney case.

VINCENT GAROFFOLO is a poet of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

DALE NEWHAM is a social worker in Oakland.

L. S. GERLOUGH has been a teacher in the Lowell High School in San Francisco for the past twelve years. He is president of the San Francisco High School Teachers Association.

REDFERN MASON lectured to American doughboys and refugees from the devastated areas in Raymond Duncan's "Universite Populaire" in Paris after the war, has helped subsidize music in San Francisco and was music correspondent for the San Francisco "Examiner" for twenty-one years.

LOUIS NORDEN is a film critic in Hollywood.

RAY N. STUDDT left his pastorate in a rural California community after he espoused the cause of oppressed workers. He is now organizer for "New America."

SUZANNE HEDGER is a young painter who studied in Europe and at San Jose State Teachers College.

LESLIE T. WHITE has written for many detective magazines and before he became a detective served in the Canadian forces. His autobiography "Me Detective" is just being published.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON is a research worker and student of political affairs. He has made an especial study of Negroes.

MERLE NANCE is a member of the Betty Horst dance group.

GROUPS IN ACTION

GALLAGHER REPORTS ON STATE SPIES

Charging that California state funds have been used to prevent collective bargaining, Leo Gallagher, local labor attorney, is forwarding to the La Follette Senate Committee on Labor Rights evidence in support of his allegation. The information was requested from Gallagher by a secretary of the committee.

"The material I have just dispatched clearly proves that labor spies have been operating under the direction of State officials, and paid out of state funds. Their task has been to make impossible legal union organization," Gallagher stated. "It establishes an unlawful collusion between the administration of this state and large employer groups to prevent collective bargaining."

Gallagher further stated that labor spies "admitted that they were employed by the state to obtain information with reference to strikes and strikers." State officials, he charges, "put the spies in touch with industrial and agricultural associations to carry on further their stool pigeon activities while still being paid out of public funds."

OTTO RICHTER SUES HEARST PAPER AND COLUMNIST

Otto Richter, 21-year-old anti-Nazi refugee who recently won the fight to save himself from deportation to Hitler Germany when the Labor Department granted him permission to enter any country, has instituted a \$100,000 damage suit against American Newspapers, Inc., publishers of Hearst's New York "American" and Benjamin DeCasseres, Hearst feature writer.

Richter's action is in answer to an article by DeCasseres, entitled "Right of Asylum," published in the Hearst New York "American" editorial page of July 9, 1936.

The DeCasseres article was an attempt to heap ridicule on Richter, to disgrace him and prevent him from successfully carrying on his fight for his life and for the right of asylum in the United States.

DeCasseres charged Richter with the crime of forging a passport, attempting to overthrow the United States Government, attempting to overthrow the Government of the country of his origin, and marrying an American-born girl only with the intention of obtaining the right to remain in the United States.

ART STUDENTS' CO-OPERATIVE

The newly formed Contemporary Mural Class of the Art Students' League of San Francisco believes that art is social, both in its inspiration and aim. A painting is not made either "for its own sake" or for the private enjoyment of a rich collector. Thus these art students and their instructors are working co-operatively, in the design and execution of modern, socially significant murals which will be donated to strictly public galleries and meeting-halls.

In working groups care will be taken not to have too many individuals on any one mural. Students will have to abide by group decisions on their allotment of work i.e.; fundamentals, landscape or life. The guiding principle of allotting work will be based first on the individuals' needs technically and mentally; Second on his ability to execute the material in co-operation with the group. The guiding principle will be: to each student according to his needs, and from each student according to his ability, with unlimited advancement possible to all.

To place work three steps are to be taken:

1. Exhibition of each mural.
2. Unions will be approached for wall spaces; Musicians, Building Trades, Marine, Metal, Machinists, etc., executing murals of each unions work and its specific function and relation to society.
3. Traveling portable murals . . . to loan out to speakers. Murals will be made of A CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES . . . Forests, Water, Soil. Depicting Forestry Service, Department of Interior and Agriculture and Resettlement Administration's functions as public services nationally administered . . .

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT TO SPEAK

Earl Browder, Secretary-General of the American Communist Party, is coming to California on his cross-country speaking tour. Nominated Communist candidate for the presidency, with James W. Ford, Negro, as Vice President. Browder has one of the most important messages to deliver to the American people in its history: to tell what the new socialist society that is to come will look like in practical detail. "Communism is twentieth century Americanism" is the communist slogan for this election year.

Browder will speak in San Francisco at Dreamland Auditorium on August 12th at 8 p. m. and also over KGO on August 11 from 7:00 to 7:30 p. m. He is to speak before the luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club on August 14th also, and before the League of Women Voters.

CORRESPONDENCE

IS THERE ENOUGH INTELLIGENCE?

July 27th, 1936

My dear Mr. Steffens,

I want to thank you for the excellent review of my "Modern Man" by T. E. Scholtz in a recent issue of the "Pacific Weekly." I appreciate the spirit and intelligence of Mr. Scholtz's review and I do not wish to be contentious, but I feel that he has partly misunderstood me. He says I am beset by the conviction that man may be examined psychologically without examining him economically. As a matter of fact, I am under no such illusion. My book is not an economic treatise and I am not an economist, but I tried to make it clear that the increasing integration of the modern society, which renders the traditional individualism obsolete, is primarily an economic integration. I also tried to add something to the rationale of collectivism by showing that the traditional economic individualism is intimately bound up with the will-and-purpose ethic, and that both are opposed to the genuine individualism of growth in consciousness.

Mr. Scholtz says that I am apparently unwilling to stand up clearly on the side of those who have the energy and the plans for bringing about a socialized society. I should like to say, therefore, that my sympathies are all with those who are trying to bring a collective society into being, and that I am not shirking any avowal of that sympathy. My objection is to the dogmatic rigidity of the Marxian formula, as I generally encounter it, with its unqualified insistence upon armed revolution and proletarian dictatorship as the only means of socialization. Where there is enough intelligence, I believe that social revolution may be brought about without violence and without tyranny, both of which are at best necessary evils. I consider the case of Sweden evidence that a society may move rapidly toward socialism without violence and without the destruction of the intellectual freedom upon which all civilization ultimately depends. I believe there is a chance that the same thing may be accomplished in the United States. When the forces of conservatism have themselves suppressed intellectual freedom and parliamentary government, and have opposed a rigid resistance to change in the form of dictatorship, then, and not until then, I regard armed revolution as inevitable.

I would appreciate it very much if you can find space in your publication for this statement, as I would like to make my position clear.

Berkeley, California

Harvey Fergusson

WHAT DID MARX MEAN?

July 22, 1936

Editor Pacific Weekly,

Allow me to comment on Harry Conover's review of "Marxism and Modern Thought." He charges that it is a collection of dogma, substituting "name calling for analysis," and tending to repel rather than to enlighten thoughtful people.

Mr. Conover states "the keynote of the book is Deborin's statement that 'bourgeois liberalism and bourgeois democracy have become bankrupt today, when it is evident to all that democracy in our time is only an external form covering the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie', that as a matter of fact this matter is not evident to all . . . that therefore the book is based on a false assumption. But the relevant portion of the statement is not contested as to validity. The Marxists believe and prove that it is valid, the book is therefore not based on dogma (unthinking acceptance through faith). It is true that all the arguments possible are not made to support the contention, but it is a true contention, and the arguments can be found in such works as "State and Revolution" by Lenin, and Marx's "Critique of the Gotha Program," etc. The volume under discussion, from its very nature does not propose to go over all the arguments. It was written in the first place for internal Soviet consumption where there exists a large body of advanced Marxist readers.

Mr. Conover is hurt by the fact that certain pragmatists have been condemned for pointing "out a similarity between Marx and Dewey" when even Bukharin says that "a grain of reason was concealed in the mystical formulations of pragmatism . . . But this factor already exists in Marx." It is indeed a far cry between saying that there is a "similarity"—a word which leads away from the need of making "necessary" distinctions between the two systems, and "grain of reason" which stresses the fact of dissimilarity and distinction but presents and affirms the existence of actual similarities. Lenin would have delighted in ripping apart such an attempted (con)fusion of meanings.

The unfairness of the review is to me most keenly brought out by Conover's unthoughtful statement "historical materialism is even more crudely reduced to a question of diet." Komarov merely in passing mentions that that "we are compelled 'to think over' questions of diet as a factor influencing history. He most certainly does not 'reduce' history to a 'question of diet.'"

The book as a whole presents the Marxists ideas and conclusions,

explains them basically. It is not a book for beginners but a legitimate delight for those who can get all its implications.
San Francisco, California

David Eldridge

Editor, Pacific Weekly,

Dear Sir:

Now you can see why we Marxists have endless discussions over the question of what Marx really meant, what is the meaning of meaning, and what thought a simple English word conveys.

I do not challenge, as Mr. Eldridge says, the fact that democracy today is a cloak for bourgeois dictatorship. I do think everyone is aware of that fact. A careful reading of the essay will show that Deborin not only fails to present "all the arguments possible" but fails to present any arguments at all. He devotes only one paragraph to the discussion.

I confess I am baffled by the meaning of "similarity." I had not thought the word synonymous with complete "congruity" and that a system of thought which was said to be similar to another could therefore have no points of dissimilarity. But if Lenin would choose to use the term "grain of reason" as a much clearer and more forceful expression, then I shall have to defer to his better judgment.

Komarov specifically says that Engels would have agreed that "the exclusively meat diet of the Eskimos . . . have exercised a certain influence on their peculiarities of thought and character." In that statement, Komarov is probably correct—it was one of the weak points in Engels' materialist theory. Komarov utters no demurrer to it.

I likewise confess the error of "ignoratio elenchi." I did think that a book which had been translated into English, bore the imprimatur of an American publishing house, and entitled "Marxism and Modern Thought" had some pretensions towards reaching an audience of American liberals. Throughout this book there was the tone of a party convention report. Perhaps the fact that it was written for "internal Soviet consumption" accounts for it.

Berkeley, California

Harry Conover

IS GERTRUDE STEIN WISE?

Dear Editor Steffens,

You said once, on a Los Angeles public platform, that you considered Gertrude Stein, a VERY "wise woman," and evidently the editors of the "Saturday Evening Post" agree with you, so now we find them quoting her Wisdom-words regularly. This week she says:

"If you are out of work and find some work then you go to work but if you are part of the unemployed then you are part of that and if work comes you have to change your position from the unemployed to the employed and then perhaps you will have to change back again so perhaps you had better just stay where you are."

She says "everybody has to think about the unemployed" becoming like unemployed people everywhere and that evidently there's no way she knows about to stop them. "Everybody has to think about that." . . . Didn't you say once that all that was wrong with the world was the way "WE" thought about it? Can you convince Gertrude Stein of the truthfulness of that statement? Now might be a good time to try—if you believe women can be convinced about anything.

Hollywood, California

John Gae Moore

40,000 Cheered Their Approval in
Madison Square Garden, New York

WHEN HE WAS NOM-
INATED FOR PRESIDENT

His only appearance in Bay Region

EARL BROWDER

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.A.

Speaks on the Communist Platform

"FOR A FREE, HAPPY,
PROSPEROUS AMERICA"

DREAMLAND

POST & STEINER STREETS, S. F.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M. AUG. 12

ADMISSION 15c AND 25c

K • G • O Earl Browder 7:00 to 7:30 p. m. AUG • 11

JUST BETWEEN US . . .

SUBSCRIPTION INCREASE
JUNE

In this drawing each little man represents twenty new subscribers and renewals. Thus in June, since the co-operative method of producing the magazine, 100 readers decided to start or continue with PACIFIC WEEKLY, seemingly approving of it. They kept writing in.

"'Writers' Digest' repeatedly warns young writers against taking up the time of editors with rambling letters. But I have wanted to commend PACIFIC WEEKLY on its excellent progress, especially its recent reorganization," wrote a resident of Hawaii, for instance.

In July the rise almost doubled over June, as you will note if you count carefully the little men for

JULY



"I'm so excited everytime I get a P. W. There is always so much in it now—and the woodcuts are grand." That was the opinion of a girl in New York. And from San Diego came this solemn letter:

"Dear Sirs:

Please renew my subscription to PACIFIC WEEKLY . . . It has given me my first pride in California—something that fifteen years of climate and Chambers of Commerce have not been able to achieve."

So it looks as if the best thing is to hop right on the bandwagon with the little men and carry on the new traditions of PACIFIC WEEKLY.

MEANWHILE

To acquaint you with the paper there is a

SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER
20 WEEKS \$1.00

Make checks or money orders payable to:

BOX 1350 PACIFIC ASSOCIATES CARMEL, CALIF.

- [] Enter my subscription for 1 year, for \$3; Canada and foreign \$3.50
- [] Enter my subscription for 6 months, for \$1.75; Canada and foreign \$2.10
- [] Enter my subscription for 20 weeks for \$1.00

Name

Address

Made up by Union Labor

THEY TELL ME . . .

CARMEL is living up to its reputation as a place to stop by for summer visitors on their cross-country trips. Last week Frazier Hunt called on his way to his ranch in Alberta where, like all good newspapermen today, he is to write his autobiography. He will call it "One American" and Simon and Schuster are to publish it. Hunt has been at about as many world events as any other living newspaperman, from the Russian Revolution to last month's Philadelphia convention. He says, incidentally, that John L. Lewis is the biggest news since 1917.

ANOTHER VISITOR was Bill Rogers, who is editor, publisher and owner of the Beverley Hills "Citizen," a shopping news which has a free distribution of 150,000. Young Rogers, who was always interested in journalism and once edited a magazine at Stanford which stopped after its second issue, sees new problems in a shopping news which he is eagerly studying and apparently making experimental headway in solving. "You've got to get the reader's eye down to price" he says, and evidently he is winning his readers' interest because they telephone up in anguish when their copy does not come. Rogers is flying to New York to see about publication in book form of his father's syndicated newspaper column.

DR. EMIL LEDERER, dean of the University in Exile, was also a Carmel visitor: he is working in Berkeley on a new book, but not lecturing, which is a pity as he might be offsetting the influence of Dr. Klaus Mehnert, Nazi party member, who, under the guise of impartial reporting on European political thought, is indoctrinating the teachers in summer school in Berkeley with straight Nazi ideology. The University in Exile at the New School for Social Research gave its first degrees this year. This brilliant idea of Dr. Alvin Johnson's has worked out amazingly successfully, and the twenty or so exiled German professors are teaching courses there to a growing number of students. They also publish a magazine.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY is in Montana working on a new novel to be published by Scribner's in 1937. He was invited to attend the Fourteenth International Congress of the P. E. N. Clubs at Buenos Aires as United States representative, but declined so that he might continue work on his book. Thomas Mann, Ortega y Gasset, Stefan Zweig, and Georges Duhamel will attend the Conference.

THOMAS WOLFE, whose "Of Time and the River" was recently published in Germany, sailed on the Europa July 23rd for that country. He was to attend the Olympic games and do some travelling through the Reich. Exchange difficulties makes it necessary for American authors to spend their royalties on books published in Germany in the Reich, just as they must spend Soviet ruble royalties in Russia. Well, its one way of having writers leave their ivory towers.

ELLIOTT MERRICK, author of "Ever the Win' Blow" (Scribners) seems to have had some bad luck this year. He had Kyle Crichton's two sons up on his farm in Vermont (this wasn't the bad luck) and they went out to sail a good deal but the boat was so often becalmed, that the little boys, apparently inheriting some of their father's queerness, christened it "Never the Winds Blow." Now Mr. Merrick reports that the broccoli crop has been seriously endangered by woodchucks. We hope the little Crichton boys didn't mind this catastrophe so much (or was it a calamity, Mr. Rowell?)

ALBERT EINSTEIN pays tribute to scientific work in the Soviet Union in a statement published in the August issue of Soviet Russia Today, which is now on sale. "The Soviet Union, more than any other government of today, is earnestly devoting itself to the development of general education and of scientific research, to the benefit of all its citizens," says Einstein. He is particularly impressed by the fact that the Soviet Union has offered opportunities to scientific workers from other lands the value of whose labor lies in the realm of knowledge and understanding and not merely in its relationship to practical application.

The August issue of the magazine is devoted especially to the proposed new Soviet Constitution. The complete official text is published, with comments by such people as Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Harold Laski and John L. Lewis. Anna Louise Strong writes an article explaining the provisions of the new Constitution.

Ella Winter