

The Communist Conspiracy V. Cogwheels of Communism

By Louis Francis Budenz

Before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities a number of Red Front organizations have refused to show their books. They have chosen to defy the Congress of the United States rather than to betray any of the secrets arising from their hidden relations with the Communist apparatus.

The practice they have followed is in the exact pattern as the conduct of Gerhart Eiler, representative of the Communist International and Eugene Dennis, current Communist secretary. It is for a common purpose to defeat the United States in learning the truth about subversive activities.

Each one of the officers of these groups has acted as that "cogwheel" in the Communist system in which Pius XI said men are reduced by adherence to Red Slavery, or sympathy with it. They have surrendered their intellects and even loyalty to the country in which they operate, to the needs of Soviet policy.

Let us look for a moment at some of these gentlemen. There is Dr. Edward Barsky, for instance, chief among the creators of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. He is an able surgeon, as I know from the operations he has performed on several Communist leaders.

He knows thoroughly as I am aware from dealings with him and his representatives when I was editor of "The Daily Worker" that this organization has one allegiance alone to the needs of Moscow in moving its important men back and forth from Europe. The committee was set up, not for "anti-Fascist refugees" in general, but for Communist leaders in particular.

Faithful Followers

Dr. Barsky knows that Eiler was on the payroll of the committee and knows well who Eiler is. They have had numerous conferences with each other and with certain leaders of the Communist Party in this country. The doctor has always followed faithfully every twist and turn of the Communist line for years. And in accordance with that line he went out and misinformed actors, publicists and other public figures as to the nature of his Red Front organization. That is why among other things his committee refuses to disclose its records today.

To put his record briefly, Dr. Barsky has followed a false

measured idea" (as Pius XI terms it) to the point where the Communist leaders look upon him as one who will do everything they request or order him to do.

George Marshall is another case in point. He was the head of the National Committee on Constitutional Liberties, which recently merged with the International Labor Defense, a veteran Communist organization. Together they form the Civil Rights Congress. Marshall, refusing also to give up his records, has likewise gone everywhere that the Communist line has led during the Hitler-Stalin pact, into the war and out again into the "war of nerves."

Marshall is the son of the late Louis Marshall, a wealthy constitutional lawyer. He inherited considerable money and has devoted it to the cause to which he is deeply devoted. During the course of his many years of editing "The Daily Worker" I had a number of conferences with Marshall, some of them at the request of Earl Browder and all of them with the intent to have his committee plugged by "The Daily Worker." This was to be done, however, in such a way as not to disclose its close connections with the Communist apparatus.

Always Dependable

It was not surprising that Marshall's "cogwheel" loyalty led him to refuse to cooperate with a governmental agency. Browder had always emphasized to me and others the "dependability" of all times which the Communists could expect of Marshall.

As chairman of the newly formed Civil Rights Congress, the Red Front now engaged in the "defense" of Eiler, there appears a dashed Hammett, the mystery writer. He has served on many Communist-created groups before. He has demonstrated the same inevitable tendency to weave in and out politically along the Communist line. Hammett is another "reliable" in the Communist ranks. On "The Daily Worker" records, he was high on the list of those whom the managing editor could regard as always "dependable."

Hammett justifies this confidence now as he did at every other turn. He lends his name and energy to the "defense" of Eiler, knowing that "Edward Brown-Gerhart" traveled over and over again on false and perjured passports. Hammett knows that Eiler falsely represented himself as an American citizen in order to carry on anti-American activities. It requires considerable loss of intellectual integrity to proceed, then, as Hammett does.

(Continued on Page 6)

A LOOK AT LABOR

By A. C. Tuckey

An injunction, simply defined, is a court order which commands a person not to do something until the court can pass on the matter. Thus, if a man is going to be dispossessed by his landlord, he may obtain an injunction to stay the landlord's hand until the case can be impartially and fully examined. It seems fair enough. And usually it is.

The purpose of the injunction, of course, is to prevent serious injury from becoming irreparable. If a construction company is going to destroy a house, which some man may lay claim to as his, the demolition of the building would be little consolation to the owner should the court prove his ownership. He may have a court award, but he has no house. The injunction seeks to maintain the status quo until the matter can be decided equitably.

For a long time these injunctions were given to employers by the courts when they had disputes with their employees. The first such injunction was granted around 1880. At that time a court appointed a man to run a railroad, with the job of protecting the investors. The railroad employees threatened to go on strike. The receiver complained to the court that the strike threatened the property entrusted to him. The court issued an injunction against the strikers. They ignored it. The union leaders and many of the strikers were immediately jailed. The strike was over. Within a few hours the dispute was settled in favor of the employer.

Employers found in the injunction a device for the control of labor disputes that really worked. Any labor dispute that threatened property could be settled in the employer's favor by the injunction. The employers loved it. The working class hated it.

To what extent the injunction was applied may be gauged by the reasons for which it was issued. The injunction was most frequently resorted to while a strike was in progress, to prevent and regulate picketing, to restrain boycotts, trespassing, the holding of union meetings, the payment of strike benefits, and other acts connected with strikes. The injunctions named the strike leaders as defendants and the striking unions as well.

The worst feature of the injunction is that it implied that much of organized labor's activity was itself illegal. The loss of production, of custom and business, of profitable relationships, was considered to be a threat to property interests. Of course, the fact that the prevailing working conditions might be injurious to working men and working women was not considered important. No labor lawyer would ever think of going into court and seeking an injunction to prevent an employer from exploiting his workers. Property rights, but apparently not the workers.

Another thing that the courts overlooked was that the injunction did not preserve the status quo. It broke the back of the thousands of strikes in which it was used. A strike is a delicate thing. A successful strike demands the continued enthusiasm and cooperation of the workers. Once the strikers had been forced to go back to work, the chances of getting them out on the picket lines again were small. The employer might be helped by the injunction, but not the workers.

The Norris-La Guardia act put an end to the use of the injunction in labor disputes. It sought to prevent employers from using the courts as the most effective way of breaking up a strike.

The present Congress aims to restore the injunction to labor disputes. Bills in the House and Senate authorize the government to obtain injunctions against strikes that impair health or safety. The House bill would permit the employer to obtain an injunction for unlawful activities on the part of labor, such as judicial, sympathy, and sit-down strikes, mass picketing, secondary boycotts, and strikes to enforce featherbedding or make-work demands.

Jesuit Probes the Earth for Its Secrets But His Hobby Is Studying the Stars

By GEORGE MULLIGAN

He told them that the Bible experiments wouldn't register on his instruments, but the doubting newsmen camped outside his door from early morn.

The Rev. Daniel O'Connell, S. J., M.S., Ph.D., F.R.S., knew that the atom bomb — the greatest release of energy ever devised by man — is tiny and insignificant compared with the earth's 600-odd disturbances registered annually on his seismographs.

When any part of the world is having a subterranean disturbance of any kind, Australian scientists and laymen alike turn to Father O'Connell for information and explanation.

Whether it is an earthquake in Japan or Turkey, a tidal wave in the Aleutians, or an atom bomb experiment at Bikini, the telephone at Riverview, observatory, near Sydney, is sure to be overworked.

As a priest, Father O'Connell abhors the effects of the atom bomb and other destructive uses to which men have put the discoveries of science. As a scientist, he feels that the search for knowledge "should not be impeded because men use the Creator's gifts wrongly."

Moral Development Lags
"Science must go on," this priest-scientist says. "We can't stop finding things out just because men make bad use of what we find. The trouble is that man's moral and spiritual development has lagged behind his scientific attainments."

This 30-year-old Jesuit was born in Rugby, England, of an Irish father and an English mother. He went to Ireland at the age of 12 and five years later, entered the Jesuit novitiate.

Astronomy His Hobby
At Riverview, you will probably find Father O'Connell in his shirt sleeves, going through his daily routine of studying seismograph records, preparing data for scientific bulletins, or gazing through a microscope at tiny black dots on photographic plates. Although noted as a seismologist, Father O'Connell's greatest love is astronomy.

There are at least 10,000 of these plates at Riverview, 810 thousands of black dots on every plate, and each dot representing a star. Some are variable stars that wax and wane — and several hundreds of them were discovered at this observatory; that is, they have been proved variable.

You might wonder why scientists like Father O'Connell go to so much trouble to discover that certain stars change. It's really very important investigation, for change enables astronomers to measure the depths of space. The distance of a near star can be measured by observing it at intervals of six months. But that method won't work with the more distant stars and that's where the variables come into the picture.

Quakes and Volcanoes
You haven't talked to Father O'Connell long before you realize that all your ideas about earthquakes and their causes are wrong. No connection between earthquakes and volcanoes, at least both occur in the same areas. Volcanoes are purely surface affairs, while the focal points of many earthquakes have been proved to be as far down as 375 miles.

Earthquakes generally occur near a large mass of water, and usually under the sea. Fortunately, says Father O'Connell, most earthquakes happen under the ocean. They also tend to happen where the highest mountains are near the deepest depths. That's why Japan, with its steep shores and deep seas, has so many earthquakes — an average of four or five a day out of



Father O'Connell pictured as he studies the stars.

the 30,000 a year recorded all over the world.

Speaking of the 1933 Japanese earthquake, Father O'Connell recalled a remarkable coincidence. Professor Omori, head of the Japanese Imperial Earthquake Investigation Bureau, was in Sydney as a delegate to the Pacific Science Congress. On the first day of September he was visiting Riverview and was actually in the seismograph vault when the needles began to swing. Soon it was obvious that a major shock was taking place and the professor watched, fascinated, while the instruments recorded the quake that devastated Tokyo and, as he afterwards learned, destroyed his own home.

For God's Glory, Man's Good

Father O'Connell is proud of the fact that Riverview has given a continuous record of shocks ever since it was founded, except once when the whole staff was down with influenza for three days. During the war authorities were very grateful for information given about storm centers a few hundred miles out to sea, or cyclones just off the coast.

It takes Father O'Connell and his two assistants a couple of hours to read and interpret the 1,500 feet of irregular lines that come from the seismographs daily. Every variation from the normal is entered on the observational record, and any information which seems important is sent immediately to other stations all over the world. When anything big breaks, scientists can cross check and locate the center of the disturbance immediately.

Father O'Connell's work is for the glory of God and the good of mankind. His routine is the unchanging one of his Society. He rises at 5.30 a. m., celebrates

Mass, then turns to the task of reading the murmuring of the earth. In the rare moments free for relaxation, he plays classical music on the piano; and rarely, very rarely, he plays golf. At night he is back again at work, though to him night work is more of a hobby. Night brings him to his telescope and his beloved variables.

Scientist Sees Russ Stalemate

Nova Times, Inc. (N.Y.) — Because of the failure of the Moscow Conference, the United States must be prepared for a "long and disagreeable stalemate" in its relations with Russia, Dr. Waldemar Gulian, of the University of Notre Dame, declared at the closing session of the three-day Conference of Midwest Political Scientists here.

Addressing the more than 300 educators and government officials, Dr. Gulian warned the audience that during the stalemate "many exciting incidents and local crises must be expected." The present tension between the United States and the Soviets has resulted in the emergence of two worlds, Dr. Gulian pointed out, but this diplomatic, ideological and economic war will not necessarily result in a shooting war.

"One cannot deny the possibility that explosive may go off by mistake or by accident," he stated, "but one can also not exclude the possibility that the necessity of reconstruction will force Russia to postpone her political aims and try for an attempt at economic understanding with the United States."

Book-Club

By Rev. Kenneth Egan

Springtime, May, is a month with large numbers of new books. It is a time when the book club should be active. The book club should be active in the month of May.

They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books.

When they want to read, they want to read. They want to read. They want to read. They want to read. They want to read. They want to read. They want to read.

Two of the recent books with which the book club should be active in the month of May. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books.

One book out of which the book club should be active in the month of May. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books.

Another book out of which the book club should be active in the month of May. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books. They won't want to be reading much now on the new books.

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