

Here's the Man Who Discovered Radar

It's generally agreed that radar had a lot to do with winning the last war. Few people know, however, that Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor, who is retiring after 35 years' service with the great Naval Research Laboratory near Washington, made the discovery. He's a modest scientist who never craved the spotlight.

Dr. Taylor first tested his electronic "eye" on the Potomac in 1921. That's 27 years ago. For years he pleaded with "the admirals" to put it on every American war ship. They dismissed the suggestion as "another fool notion."

Fortunately, Dr. Taylor described his experiments in scientific journals as early as 1922. These articles attracted the attention of scientists and naval officers in Britain. They proceeded to develop Dr. Taylor's idea.

It wasn't until 1931 that our Navy Department decided that radar was worth investigating. By that time the Germans were at work.

For once the Germans didn't move fast enough and, between the British and the Americans, radar was finally perfected. It won the air battle which saved England at the beginning of the war and its contribution to the Allies' naval and air victories in all parts of the world is beyond calculation.

For his part in the performance Dr. Taylor gets a Medal of Merit. He should have a monument in a conspicuous place in the nation's capital. — Labor.

INNOCENT TILL PROVEN GUILTY?

The "Red hysteria" which was generated in Washington and has now spread throughout the nation is enough to make lovers of democracy shudder in their boots.

And why not? Persecution has been substituted for prosecution. "Subversive" cases of doubtful merit have been tried in the headlines instead of in the courts.

Rumor and unsubstantiated charges have been substituted for evidence. The accused have been denied the right to face their accusers.

Guilt by association has replaced guilt by action. And there has been a gradual drift away from the good old American idea that men are innocent until proven guilty.

To many persons attempt to shrug the whole thing off by assuming that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire."

Sure there's fire—but imagine what would happen to a fire department that poured tons of water into every building in a block in the hope of smothering a hidden blaze in one tiny basement.

Or try to picture what would happen to the policeman who fired into a crowd and wounded a dozen persons in an attempt to capture an escaping burglar.

Our complaint is not about the desire to put out the fires of subversion and disloyalty. We're opposed to the methods used. And we're afraid of where the trend will lead the nation.

—CIO News.

New Blowers Boost Big Iron Production

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Every one who has worked for an industrial corporation knows it pays far higher salaries to its financial officials, lawyers and salesmen than to "production men," but the latter are the ones who "turn out the stuff" and ought to get the most. For example:

Engineers and other production men of Republic Steel have equipped a blast furnace with new "high pressure top blowers," which increase the daily output of pig iron by 20 per cent. The same new equipment will be installed on other furnaces.

That not only boosts Republic profits, but also increases the country's supply of iron and steel, the shortage of which is holding back production of almost everything needed by the American people.

Old Foe of Unions Gets Big-Hearted

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Associated Industries, composed of Cleveland employers, is one of the oldest and most bitter anti-union organizations in the country. It even taught some tricks to the N.A.M. and other enemies of labor.

Now the "A.I." has suddenly become greatly interested in the welfare of workers. It conducted a survey of "hot lunches" served in Cleveland factories, and recommends such meals as "good for labor relations and efficient production."

At the prices charged for the lunches, most of the employers take a slight loss, which adds about one-half of 1 cent an hour to their labor cost "per man-hour."

The A.I. apparently figures it is cheaper to pay workers one-half cent more an hour in the form of "hot lunches," than to pay wages raises won by unions.

IN A CLASS BY HIMSELF

When General Lew Wallace wrote his phenomenally successful best-seller, "Ben Hur," he very tenderly dedicated it to "The Wife of My Youth." This was very touching to a majority of his readers, but a sizable minority did venture to inquire "How many wives has General Wallace had?"

And so it came to pass that the General's wife wrote a letter to the publishers, and caused them to amend the dedication thus: "To the wife of My Youth Who still abides with me."

THE MARCH OF LABOR



PEOPLE DO IT

By HENRY JONES

NEW RECORDS

The "iron horse" set some new records for freight hauling in the first six months of this year.

According to the A.A.R., the average load per train, which hit a new high last year, went on up to 1,153 tons. It was 804 tons more than in 1929.

Tons of freight moved one mile for each hour of train operation averaged 18,212. The 1929 average was 10,580 tons.

The length of the average train was 53.7 cars.

Silicosis, the dread of miner and quarry worker, is beginning to yield to a mist and valve that does the victim's breathing for him. Relief on an unprecedented scale has been given to the 500 miners who submitted themselves as guinea pigs, and there is growing hope of cure. This is the first result of the first years program of a five year research, paid out of that 20 cents a ton that the UMWA levies on coal.

Remember the howl that went up when this levy was first proposed? Remember the silicosis victims of Gauley Ridge. Remember the number outside of the mining industries who get this ailment as grinders, building workers, etc.

It all adds up to a big pile of other evidence that the more organized workers have to say about the world, the better the world will be.

Some research showed "that in hundreds of instances, silicotic miners were unable to prove by use of X-rays to the satisfaction of state authorities that their disability was total and that they should receive occupational disease benefits." It added that from 20 to 25 per cent of the so-called "natural deaths" of anthracite miners were due to silicosis.

Another way to prevent this and many another miner's ailment, is to change the cockeyed social order. A fellow sticks to the same old job, building whiskers on it, hoping for security in the days when he fears a strange man-catcher would give him the brush off, and spending years under the ground or at the same grindstone in a factory. It is possible to get the necessary work of the world done with a very few hours per week, and still turn out the stuff we want.

It is possible to end forever the fear of not having a job, and make men feel free to shovel hay if they would like some sunshine instead of shoveling ore of the 27th level. Cumulative exposure to the same sort of industrial hazard is much worse than intermittent exposure to a variety of hazards—but in a world where the only thing a slave can hope to accumulate is seniority, even industrial doctors recommending change of occupation know that their advice is seldom followed.

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"Draft evaders" is what the press

calls them as it reports the early instances of the arrest of lads who refused to register. The typical story goes on that the non-registrants did no evading, but made their refusal to register as conspicuous as they could, and usually were not subject to induction anyway, as divinity students, veterans, or for other reasons. This refusal has been made with a full knowledge of the five year sentence that can be imposed. What they are definitely not evading is their own conscience.

Employee suggestion systems are going full blast outside the cartoons. Socony-Vacuum has hired an expert from the National Association of Suggestion Systems, who has at his disposal some 2000 suggestion systems in use by business concerns. Socony under his guidance claims to give the worker making the suggestion one-fifth of the savings effected by it. That works out that if you hit on a plan to lay off three men including yourself, you would have a claim to 60 per cent of your pay, provided you had managed not to get laid off.

Suggestions from labor papers are also requested by the lawyer who is labor secretary for the Republican Party in a form letter to all labor papers. Our suggestion herewith free of charge: Restore the conditions that made Abe Lincoln rejoice he lived under a system where men were free to strike.

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"Sweetest Day"

Who is Chicago's "sweetest" high school football players?

In observance of "Sweetest Day", to be held in Chicago Saturday, October 16, as a day set aside to "make someone happy." Chicago's "Sweetest" grid star will be selected by popular vote, with scholastic players from all Chicago high schools and suburbs eligible in the voting.

Entries for the selection of "Sweetest" player closes at midnight, October 10, with all high school students and fans eligible to vote for their favorite player. Entries are being received at "Sweetest Player Headquarters," Room 1915, 436 North Michigan avenue.

Announcement of the winning high school boy will be made on Wednesday (October 13).

A committee of five judges, headed by Bob Elson, popular Chicago radio announcer, will help select Chicago's "Sweetest Player."

Sweetest Day was established to honor shut-ins, disabled veterans, and orphans, as well as loved ones. The Sweetest Day Committee will distribute over 10,000 gift boxes to veterans' hospitals and orphanage on the day.

JEST THINGS...

By Clarence Zaitz

Can you remember way back when the front pages of the newspapers weren't splattered with war headlines, either "cold" or otherwise? I can't. It's been so long ago that at the time I didn't read much beyond the comic section of the papers.

It's getting so that you can nearly predict what will be on the front pages the following day. It follows a regular, it seems, pattern. It'll either be a big headline screaming about the Berlin crisis; or it will be some squawkin' about communists in the government, in Hollywood, or practically anywhere, for that matter.

Hurricanes used to and still do, provoke big headlines, but even they are getting rather regular now, so they aren't so unusual anymore.

I haven't kept track of the number of times such terms as "communists", "reds", "cold war" and a few related words have appeared in the news recently. But they have been in the spotlight constantly for the past year.

Whenever Congress wants to dodge some pressing matter, they just dig up some old dusty testimonies, or go back to something someone jokingly said a few years ago, and start another Un-American Activities investigation.

I do believe that there has actually been more writing devoted to developments of the "cold war" than if the situation were really a shooting war.

How can people possibly help but think in terms of war when the one thing that is always being emphasized in the news is that we are in eminent danger of a world conflict?

We are told that we are not preparing for war, we're just getting ourselves ready in case someone decides upon a war on us. It's alright in that respect, but how about if each country in the world grew equally suspicious of their neighbors?—there would bound to be a catastrophe. It stands to reason that if a bunch of people are tottin' guns around and hollering about their neighbors planning a war, someone is going to get hurt.

The word "communist" has been so misused that I'm beginning to wonder if anyone knows what its definition is any more. I doubt it, though, because people just pick up the word and throw it around like everyone else is doing.

The word is being used instead of profanity, as an adjective against people in the news. Communist sounds better, I guess, and anyway, it is more readily usable in the news.

The young generation that is growing up now will never know the term as anything but a nasty adjective, they will keep knowing it as something terribly bad, and bad it may be, but they should be told more about it—the truth, that is—so that they don't go through life dreading it as a boogey man.

Hot Battle Ahead On U.S. Printing Bill

One of the hot battles in the next session of Congress will be over \$55 million a year which government agencies spend for printing of pamphlets and other documents at the Government Printing Office. Senator Styles Bridges (Rep., N.H.) says much of the money is spent for "propaganda" and useless purposes. He has begun an investigation and is seeking proof of his charges.

Last year, the army ran up the biggest printing bill, \$8.6 million, and Congress was second, with \$6.7 million.

Undoubtedly an honest investigation would reveal some waste and misuse of printing funds, but many government publications which are easy to ridicule give the American people useful information about their problems.

No Was

First Burglar (pointing to a well-known millionaire): "How would you like to be in his shoes?" Second Burglar: "I am."

THE POWER TO FINE WORKERS

It appears that Harold Stassen over-stated the case when he made his Detroit speech a few weeks ago. The former Minnesota Governor used words that made it appear that union people turned out to hear President Truman a few days earlier because they were forced to do so by their officials. Anybody who read that speech might have thought that all who didn't join the crowd were fined.

Now unionists come out with a different story. They say that one—only one—local union threatened their membership with an assessment of \$3 if they failed to participate in a Labor Day parade. The result is that Stassen's face is red and Dewey is asking the Lord to protect him from his friends.

Well, we'll accept the union's story, even though we don't like the idea of forcing individuals to do things against their wills.

However, we're not nearly so interested in the fact that unions exercise the power to levy against their membership as that even those unions who don't do such things approve of a system which gives a monopolistic owning class the power to levy against every American for the privilege of working.

That's where our gripe against union officials is based. That leaders of workers should agree that anybody should be paid for owning something and that workers should toil a portion of each day for the profit of anybody else is a fact to which we never have become reconciled.

That's the big robbery—the dollars that go for profit and dividends and interest—and the fines imposed by unions, even if wrong in principle, are picaresque by comparison.

We have long been advocating a socialized economy in which the power of owners to fine workers would be ended. But high-ranking unionists just won't attack that racket at its source, which is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, or lead the way toward an economy for use instead of for profit.

Verily, a \$3 fine is "peanuts" compared to the legalized robbery which most unionists tolerate and vote to maintain.

—Reading Labor Advocate.

REFLECTIONS

By Raymond S. Hofses

Not only are American union officials trying to herd their followers into down-the-line support of the Democratic party, but they are using a technique that is likely to be effective with workers who lack a Socialist understanding of things.

The trick is to center attention on as few issues as possible, so that the masses who are to be influenced shall have as little as possible to think about. A rounded consideration of economic and sociological facts is likely to be so confusing that ordinary people will stop listening. But with only one enemy, the masses can be held in line.

The enemy in this case is the Taft-Hartley law. That is the "whipping boy" which workers are expected to hate. That and nothing else; Inflation, foreign relations, high prices, mounting profits, taxes—all are secondary matters which the common man simply don't need to understand. Abolish Taft-Hartley; give the unions a free hand and, no matter what happens to the American economy, proper adjustments can be made.

But union leaders can't place their own trade-mark on that technique. It is a method of procedure that has been employed by many demagogues who would rather influence and manage people

than educate them to a point where they are able to manage themselves.

The late Adolph Hitler wrote at some length, in his book, "Mein Kampf," upon the necessity of having few enemies, so that the attention of many people could be focused on one point. However, one should not condemn anything just because Hitler was for it; he also shunned alcoholic beverages, a fact which most people would be willing to account to his credit.

Nevertheless, in all his harangues, the Nazi fuhrer quickly passed over all other matters to emphasize not more than two main themes: The Jew and the Versailles Treaty. It was that method of influencing the populace which resulted in his temporary rise to power and in Germany's ultimate downfall.

It is not true that the evils that are part of the private-profit system—which has evolved to a point where business is vastly more monopolistic than competitive—will be solved merely by abolishing any single law.

Neither is it true that the principle of democracy will be strengthened by inducing workers to place their destiny in the hands of union leaders who think more of influencing workers' actions than of enlightening them.

A Sensible Plea

Kenesaw M. Landis II, in Chicago Sun-Times

LOGANSPOUT, Ind.—Amid the angry indictments and recriminations over the Berlin blockade, there is one modest proposal that deserves some consideration.

It doesn't come from any of the great Powers that have been protesting so dramatically about their rights in Berlin.

The suggestion comes, oddly enough, from the principals in the case, from the blockaded people of Berlin, in whose welfare we have expressed such a great interest.

We have warned the Russians most solemnly that no amount of coercion will cause us to let these people down. We have insisted that our interests in Berlin is "outstandingly humanitarian in character."

So before we get involved in war on this matter, it might be well to listen to what the Berliners themselves have to say—through their duly elected representatives. The Berlin City Council, which is strongly anti-Russian, has made a special appeal to the United Nations.

"It will always be difficult," declares the Council, "to find a durable and final solution of the Berlin problems on an international basis."

What do the Berliners suggest? An answer that does not seem to have occurred to our military statesmen.

EXPURGATED EDITION

My life, I insist, is an open book. A proud review for the ages. Cover to cover it shouts the truth. With only a few missing pages.

"We, therefore," says the Council, "urgently appeal to the occupation Powers and to the world to withdraw the occupation troops from Berlin as part of an over-all end of the occupation throughout Germany."

The Berliners don't want the Russians to force us out of their city. They propose, however, that we should all get out together and vacate not only Berlin but all of Germany.

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Aren't we in a silly position, all of us, all the occupation powers?

Here we are, more than three years after the war ended, arguing with great indignation over our respective rights in the capital of the defeated enemy. And what is our reason for being in Berlin?

Supposedly we are there to instruct the Berliners on how to be peace-loving people, and to make sure they don't start another war. A fine example we're setting. The fact is that all peace-loving people are scared to death that the occupation powers will start a war that will make the last engagement look like a Sunday School picnic.

The sooner we find a way to back away from each other, perhaps a foot at a time, the sooner the world will be able to breathe again.