

Review of the History-Making Events of the World

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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Court Orders Strikers Out of Chrysler Plants

CIRCUIT JUDGE ALLEN CAMPBELL of Detroit granted an injunction restraining sit-down strikers from continuing to occupy the nine plants of the Chrysler corporation in that city. He declared the strikers were in unlawful possession of the plants and gave them two days to get out. The Chrysler company has refused to recognize the United Automobile Workers as the sole bargaining agency for its employees, who number 67,000. Enforcement of the law was thus again put squarely up to Gov. Frank Murphy, and both sides in the controversy, as well as citizens generally, waited with intense interest for him to decide his course.

Governor Murphy, returning hurriedly from Florida, was taking steps that he hoped would put an end to the epidemic of strikes in the state's major industries. He arranged a series of conferences with law enforcement officers, and industrial, union and civic leaders, and appointed a commission of 20 to study the problem. Among the members are Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers; Frank H. Bowen, regional director of the national labor relations board; Attorney General Raymond Starr, and James McEvoy, president of the Detroit board of commerce.

General Motors and the United Automobile Workers of America reached an agreement for the settlement of all their disputes. It covers wages, working conditions, and recognition of the union as the bargaining agency for its members. Final acceptance of the pact by the workers' delegates was won by union leaders only after a long struggle.

Progress and Plans of the C. I. O. Campaign

VICTORIES for the steel campaign of the C. I. O., which is conducted by Philip Murray, were claimed in McKeesport and the Kiski valley, parts of the Pittsburgh industrial region that have been strongly nonunion.



Philip Murray

Eight of the twenty-two employee representatives in the Vandergrift plant of Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporation were reported to have gone over to the Lewis union. The plant employs 3,400 workers.

At the Leechburg and Brackenridge plants of the corporation leaders of the union campaign made demands for recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, the nucleus of Lewis' campaign to unionize completely the steel industry.

All but two of the fourteen employee representatives of the McKeesport Tin Plate company voted to have Lewis' union represent them in collective bargaining. The company employs more than 3,500 workers.

The union of oil field, gas well and refinery workers, a C. I. O. unit that was expelled from the A. F. of L., announced that the oil land of east Texas would be invaded by its organizers very soon. One of the organizers said this was "the cheapest, chiselling field in the world" where salaries were the worst and living conditions deplorable.

Labor Relations Board Hits Remington-Rand

REMINGTON RAND, INC., large manufacturer of office equipment, was accused by the federal labor relations board of violating the Wagner-Connery act and of using "ruthless" methods in trying to break the strike of 6,000 workers in six of its plants. The corporation

was ordered to cease alleged interference with union activities of its employees; to bargain collectively with a majority of its workers; to reinstate strikers without discrimination and to withdraw support of so-called "company unions" in its Iliion, N. Y., and Middleton, Conn., plants.

The labor board declared the corporation "exhibited a callous, imperturbable disregard of the rights of its employees that is medieval in its assumption of power over the lives of men and shocking in its concept of the status of the modern industrial worker."

It said Remington-Rand officials deliberately provoked disorders in order to turn public sentiment against the workers and "stood willing to sacrifice the lives of the men whom it hired to break the strike as well as those of the strikers."

Secretary of Labor Perkins already had entered into this affair, having summoned James H. Rand, Jr., president of the company, to a conference in her office. About the same time John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., protested against an award of a contract to the company by the social security board, and the chairman of that board announced a reconsideration of the award.

Dr. Elihu Thompson, Noted Inventor, Taken by Death

DR. ELIHU THOMPSON, one of the country's famous inventors, a contemporary and friend of Thomas A. Edison, died in Swampscott, Mass., at the age of eighty-four. His scientific discoveries and inventions were numerous, but he is perhaps best known as the discoverer of electric welding and the invention of the centrifugal cream separator and the centrifuge, an instrument used in biological laboratories. Thompson was born in England and was brought to the United States when a child.

Month in Jail and Fine for Dr. F. E. Townsend

UNLESS his appeal is successful, Dr. Francis E. Townsend, head of Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., will have to spend a month in jail and pay a fine of \$100. This was the sentence passed on him by Judge Peyton Gordon in Washington for contempt of the house of representatives in walking out of a committee meeting last May.

"I would do the same thing tomorrow should the occasion arise," said the elderly doctor. "The question here is how long a citizen must submit to the abuse of a congressional committee before walking out on them. I feel that it was the only honorable thing to have done."

"I am more than happy to take the consequences of my defiance of the unconstitutional imposition and persecution of the pygmy-minded men who composed the majority of the Bell committee."

Naval Patrol of Spain Begun by Four Powers

WARSHIPS of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany started the naval patrol along the coasts of Spain designed to isolate the civil war as provided for by one neutrality agreement entered into by 27 nations. The two latter nations are guarding the government coast and the two former the Fascist shore line. Ships going to Spain are required to halt at designated ports for inspection and agents of the international committee will either certify that no arms or volunteers are aboard, or will accompany the vessels to Spain. The control ports are: Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oran, Algeria; Leverdon, Cette, Cherbourg, Brest, Marseille and Bordeaux, France; Palermo, Italy, and an anchorage off southeast England.

The nonintervention committee chose Admiral M. H. Van Dulm, for-

mer commander of the Dutch East Indies fleet, to direct the neutrality program and put Admiral J. S. C. Oliver, former Dutch squadron commander, in charge of the naval patrol and Col. Christian Lunn of Denmark in charge of the frontier guard.

Great French Arms Plant Taken by Government

THE Creusot works of the famous old Schneider armaments firm in France has been expropriated by the French government and formal possession will be taken by decree. Everything in the workshops and stores of the firm which has to do with the manufacture of arms—tools, machinery, and stocks—will be taken over. The Schneider concern will be reimbursed in cash for the plant at Creusot.

The Creusot steel works has been in existence since 1785. After the prosperous period of the Napoleonic wars it went into bankruptcy in 1833. It was then that the Schneider brothers bought the works with which their descendants ever since have been associated.

Dykstra New President of Wisconsin University

CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA, who has been city manager of Cincinnati since 1930, was offered the presidency of the University of Wisconsin and accepted



C.A. Dykstra

after a conference with the board of regents. He is expected to assume his new duties in a few weeks. Mr. Dykstra, succeeding Glenn Frank who was ousted because he did not please the La Follette regime, will receive a salary of \$15,000 a year and will have a residence and automobile. His salary in Cincinnati has been \$25,000.

The new president is 54. He was educated at the University of Iowa and taught political science at the University of Chicago, Ohio State and the University of Kansas before he entered the field of public administration. He announced that he was returning to college work with "great enthusiasm." He also said he agreed "down to the grass roots," with the ideals of academic freedom which prevail at the University of Wisconsin.

"That is proper and ought to be," he said. "Under this freedom, as understood by the teaching profession, men do not give up opinions, ideas and responsibilities as citizens because they go into teaching."

Mr. Roosevelt Is Resting at Warm Springs

SATISFIED with the way his administrative plans are going forward, President Roosevelt left Washington for a two weeks' stay in Warm Springs, Ga. He went directly to his white cottage on Pine mountain from which he looks down on the foundation for infantile paralysis sufferers. It was announced that he would see few officials or other visitors there, conducting all essential public business by telephone and telegraph. Temporary executive offices were set up in Kress hall at the foundation.

Before leaving Washington Mr. Roosevelt said at a press conference that he and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada had discussed the St. Lawrence waterway treaty during King's visit. Whether the treaty will be submitted to the senate at this session, he said, is not yet known. It was rejected a few years ago.

Maritime Commission Is Named by President

HITHERTO on a temporary basis, the United States maritime commission is now permanently established, or will be as soon as the senate acts on nominations sent in by the President. Mr. Roose-

velt selected as chairman of the commission Joseph P. Kennedy of New York, former chairman of the securities and exchange commission. He is a millionaire banker and business executive and a staunch supporter of the New Deal. The other members named are Thomas M. Woodward; Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired; Edward C. Moran, Jr., former Maine congressman, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, retired.

Kennedy once served the Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation as business administrator. In that capacity he met and became a warm friend of the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, F. D. Roosevelt.

Open Warfare Between C. I. O. and A. F. of L.

THE Committee for Industrial Organization has declared open warfare on the American Federation of Labor by authorizing its executive officials to issue certificates of affiliation to national, international, state, regional, city and central bodies and local groups whenever it is deemed advisable. John L. Lewis says the C. I. O. has hundreds of applications for affiliation and that he will take in any A. F. of L. unions that wish to join his organization.

At the same time half a hundred organizers of the American Federation of Labor met with President William Green to plan means of protecting the body against the C. I. O. and to hold the ranks of the craft unions in line.

They arranged for an intensive campaign to organize unions in steel to rival the C. I. O.'s Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers; considered spreading the charge that Lewis is allied with communist interests, and the launching of plans to organize in the cement, aluminum, cereal, and flour mill industries. The organizers also discussed organization of gas station attendants, which would overlap with Lewis' plans to organize the petroleum industry.

Spanish Rebels Attack in the Madrid Area

GEN. FRANCISCO FRANCO, leader of the Spanish Fascists, was reported to be about ready for a final grand assault on Madrid. He assembled a tremendous force of tanks and artillery before Guadalajara and captured several towns near by, threatening the immediate cutting off of the capital's last road to the east. Military observers predicted that the greatest battle of the war would soon be fought on the line between the Tajuna and Tajo rivers.



Gen. Franco.

Gen. Jose Miaja, loyalist commander in the Madrid area, charged that 7,000 Italian troops were taking part in the attack on Guadalajara. These men, he asserts, were landed in Cadiz on February 22, two days after the international neutrality committee's ban on permitting "volunteers" to enter Spain was declared effective.

The shelling and capture of the Spanish liner Mar Cantabrico by a rebel vessel was a spectacular event in the war. She was carrying a cargo of planes and munitions from the United States for the loyalists and sought to evade the insurgent cruisers by taking the name of an English ship. But, according to a story printed in New York, the complete plan of her movements was revealed to the agent of the rebels in that city and cabled to their headquarters in Spain. Also, according to the only member of the crew who escaped capture, the crew found the captain was communicating with the insurgents and executed him at sea. The Mar Cantabrico, with fire in her holds, was taken to Ferrol. It was presumed most of the Spaniards aboard were slain.

President and Cummings Defend Court Plan

WITH the repercussions from the President's fireside radio address and the opening of hearings by the senate judiciary committee, the controversy over the Supreme court took on renewed heat. Mr. Roosevelt's talk was so generally heard over the radio that no extended report of it is needed. He made an extraordinarily bitter attack on the majority of the Supreme court that has repeatedly upset New Deal legislation, and avowed frankly his determination to have a tribunal that "will not undertake to override the judgment of the congress on legislative policy." If the phrase "packing the court" means that, then, said the President "I say that I and with me the vast majority of the American people favor doing just that thing—now."



President Roosevelt

"The court, in addition to the proper use of its judicial functions," said Mr. Roosevelt, "has improperly set itself up as a third house of the congress—a super-legislature, as one of the justices has called it—reading into the constitution words and implications, which are not there, and which were never intended to be there."

"We have, therefore, reached the point as a nation where we must take action to save the constitution from the court and the court from itself. We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme court to the constitution itself. We want a Supreme court which will do justice under the constitution—not over it. In our courts we want a government of laws and not of men."

Mr. Roosevelt divided the opponents of his plan into two classes. The first, he said, includes those "who fundamentally object to social and economic legislation along modern lines," and opposed him in the last election; and of them he spoke with supreme contempt. The second group, those "who honestly believe the amendment process is the best," were told they could not expect faithful support from their "strange bedfellows," and that even if ratified, its meaning would depend on the "kind of justices who would be sitting on the Supreme court bench."

Attorney General Cummings appeared before the senate judiciary committee to speak for the President's court bill, and he used much the same arguments Mr. Roosevelt had employed. Senators Borah and Burke questioned him sharply and searchingly, but he was agile in evasion. However, he did satisfy the opposition senators by admitting bluntly that the purpose of the measure was to change the complexion of the court, to get men with "liberal, forward-looking views."

Senator Dieterich of Illinois sought to curb the questioning of Mr. Cummings but was squelched by Borah. Dieterich has not committed himself on the bill but is now classed among its supporters.

Assistant Attorney General Robert Jackson was the second witness heard, and the foes of the measure sought to prove, by questioning him, that there is no actual need for the judiciary bill to relieve congestion of federal dockets and therefore that the only purpose of the measure is to change the viewpoint of the high tribunal.

New Duffey Coal Bill Passed by the House

WITHOUT a record vote the house passed the new Duffey-Vinson coal bill, which takes the place of the measure knocked out by the Supreme court. It would set up government regulation of the soft coal industry through a commission in the department of the interior.