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KAMP CHARGES AGAINST CIO SHOWN FALSE

Labor Research Head Claims Reward for Finding Fakes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 5. — Backed by affidavits and statements from a dozen prominent men and women, Robert W. Dunn, executive secretary of Labor Research Assn. of New York, today laid claim to the \$1,000 reward offered by the Constitutional Educational League with offices at the First National Bank Building here.

A League pamphlet, entitled "Join the C.I.O. and Help Build a Soviet America," by Joseph P. Kamp, offers \$1,000 "to anyone who can prove that a single charge made in this booklet is untrue" or that "any of the published quotations are not strictly accurate."

Labor Research Association found that not only was there a "single charge in the League's pamphlet that was untrue, but that it was able to list at least 20 falsehoods and errors of fact. Frank Palmer, publisher of People's Press who with his paper is falsely accused of being "communist" by the League, also claims the \$1,000 reward, having discovered 12 untrue charges in a few brief paragraphs in the pamphlet.

Among the charges and quotations in "Join the C.I.O. and Help Build a Soviet America" which Labor Research Assn. claims are false are the following, many of them backed by affidavits from the individuals named:

FANTASTIC CHARGES

1—The pamphlet reproduces what it calls a "Communist Honor Roll 1937" which includes the name of John L. Lewis. The original, which appeared in the Western Worker, read: "Labor's Honor Roll for the New Year" and contained no hammer and sickle as does the one in the booklet. The "Honor Roll" charge was recently picked up by the vice-president of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce to attack the C.I.O.

2—Fantastic charge is made that the "City of Detroit was renamed LEWISTOWN" in "a map of the United States that was redrawn" in the Soviet Union and is now allegedly displayed in "the 'Moscow Museum of Revolution'."

3—Powers Hapgood, now in jail in Maine as a result of his activity in the shoe workers' strike in Auburn and Lewiston, is accused of having been "counsel" for the "Communist International Labor Defense, and a one-time Executive Secretary of the Communist American League Against War and Fascism." Hapgood is no lawyer and never was counsel for the I.L.D. nor was he ever the executive secretary of the League Against War and Fascism, neither of which is "Communist."

4—Margaret Cowl, described as a "leading Communist organizer and writer . . . now on the C.I.O. payroll" testifies in an affidavit that she is not and never has been on the C.I.O. payroll.

5—"Federated Press," according to Kamp, is a "Communist wire news service." The only thing right about this statement is that Federated Press is a "news service." It is not "Communist" and is not even a wire service!

BALDWIN AFFIDAVIT

6—That Saul C. Waldbaum, a lawyer, was in "actual control" of the Radio Corp. of America strike in Camden, N. J., is also charged. Waldbaum, however, states that his "work consisted almost entirely of negotiations with the company and the Labor Board proceedings. I had nothing to do with the picketing, with the police court cases or the manner of handling the strike."

7—An affidavit from Roger N. Baldwin, president of the American Fund for Public Service (Garland Fund) denies as "wholly false" the statement that one of the fund's "current undertakings is the publication of the official Communist weekly, The New Masses."

8—The absurd charge that the ladies auxiliaries of C.I.O. unions were an "unheard of innovation in the field of trade unionism" introduced by Communists is disposed of in an affidavit by Grace Hutchins, an authority in the field. She declares that ladies auxiliaries of unions were known as far back as 1902, if not earlier. In the same way, Kamp lays the use of bands and sound trucks by C.I.O. unions to William Z. Foster, Communist leader, although bands have been used at union affairs since long before the Communist Party was founded and even before Foster was born.

KAMP, STRIKEBREAKER

According to Professor Charles A. Beard, distinguished historian, the League representative told him it employs "undercover men" to visit meetings of labor, youth, and other organizations. In asking Beard for financial aid, the League agent said it was to be spent mainly for undercover agents. Labor Research Assn. has already placed its evidence concerning the League's strike-breaking activities in the hands of the LaFollette Senate Committee.

Kamp has an unenviable record as a strikebreaker. Not long ago he spoke at Yonkers, N. Y., in a vain effort to get workers in the Alexander Smith & Sons carpet mills to go against the C.I.O. union which subsequently won a National Labor Relations Board election at the plant. In February, 1934, Kamp and the League tried to break the strike at the Aspinook Bleachery in Jewett City, Conn., and were active in a similar way during the I. Miller & Sons shoe strike in Long Island City, N. Y., in May, 1932. As executive editor of the fascist publication The Awakener, Kamp was associated with Harold Lord Varney and Lawrence Dennis.