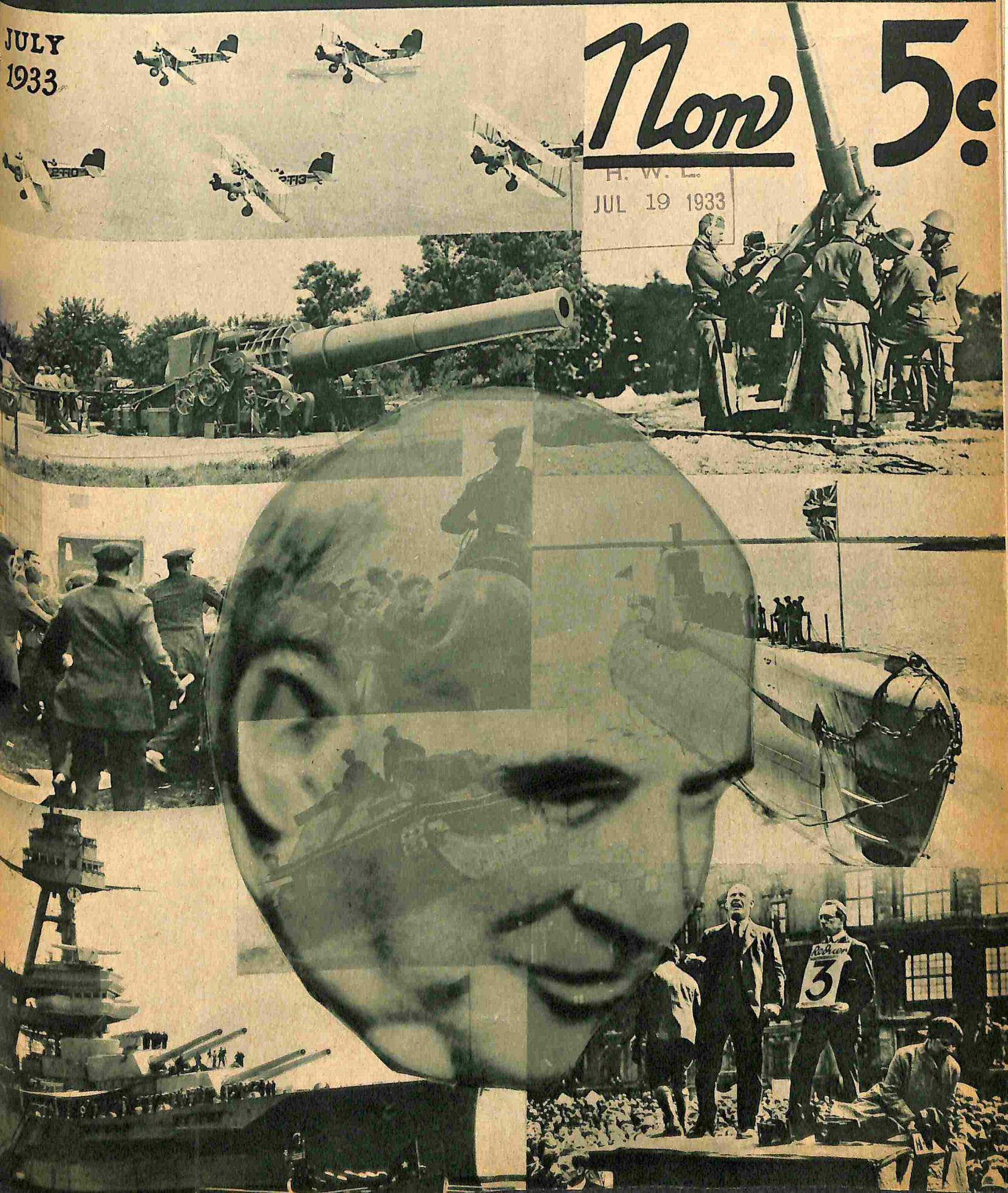


LABOR DEFENDER

JULY
1933

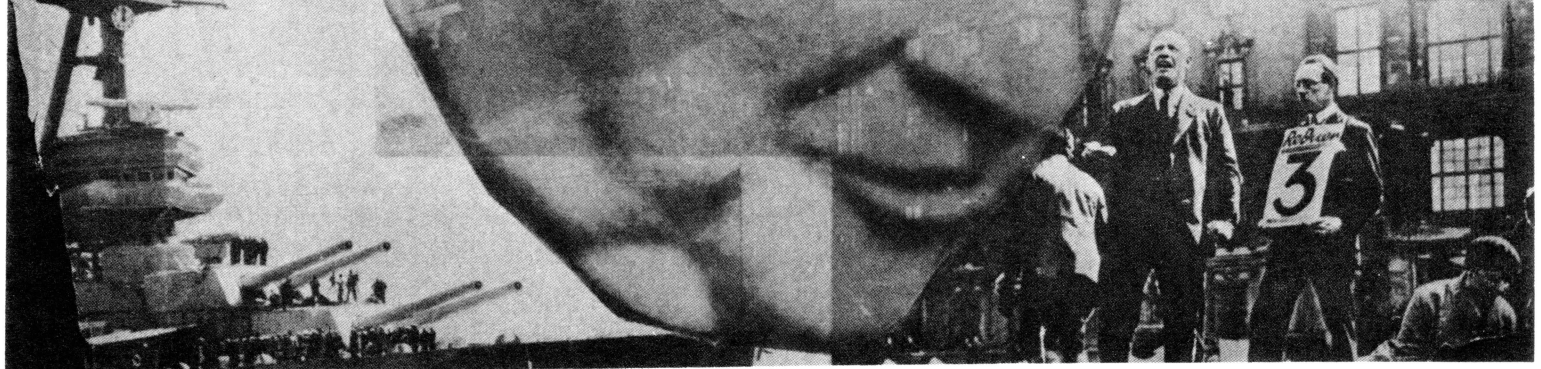
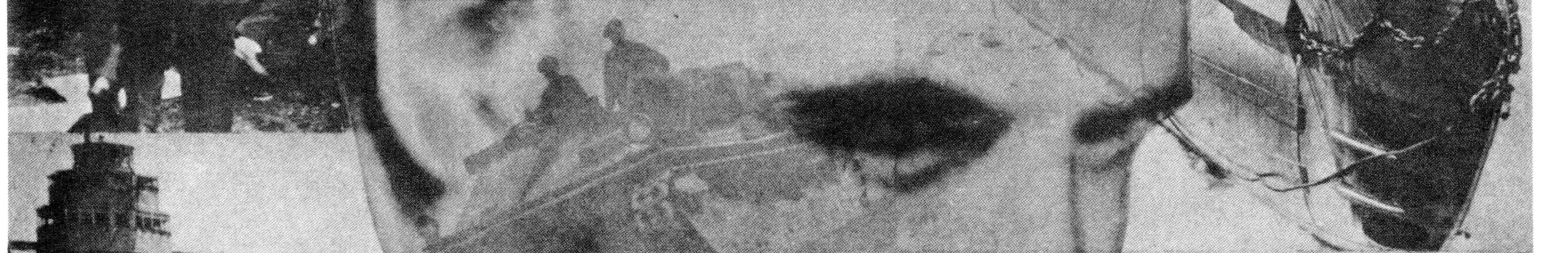
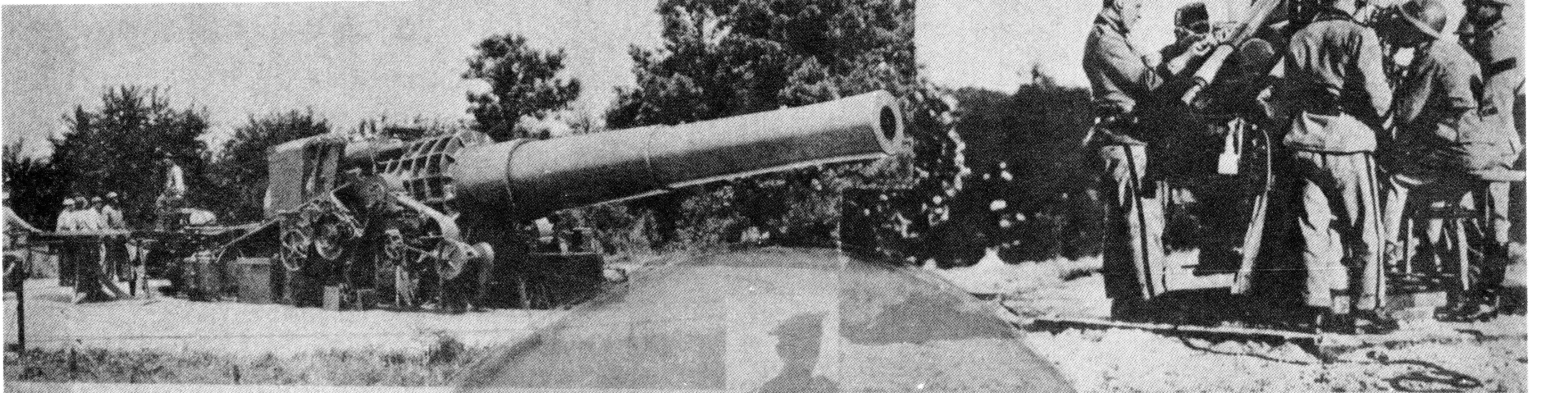
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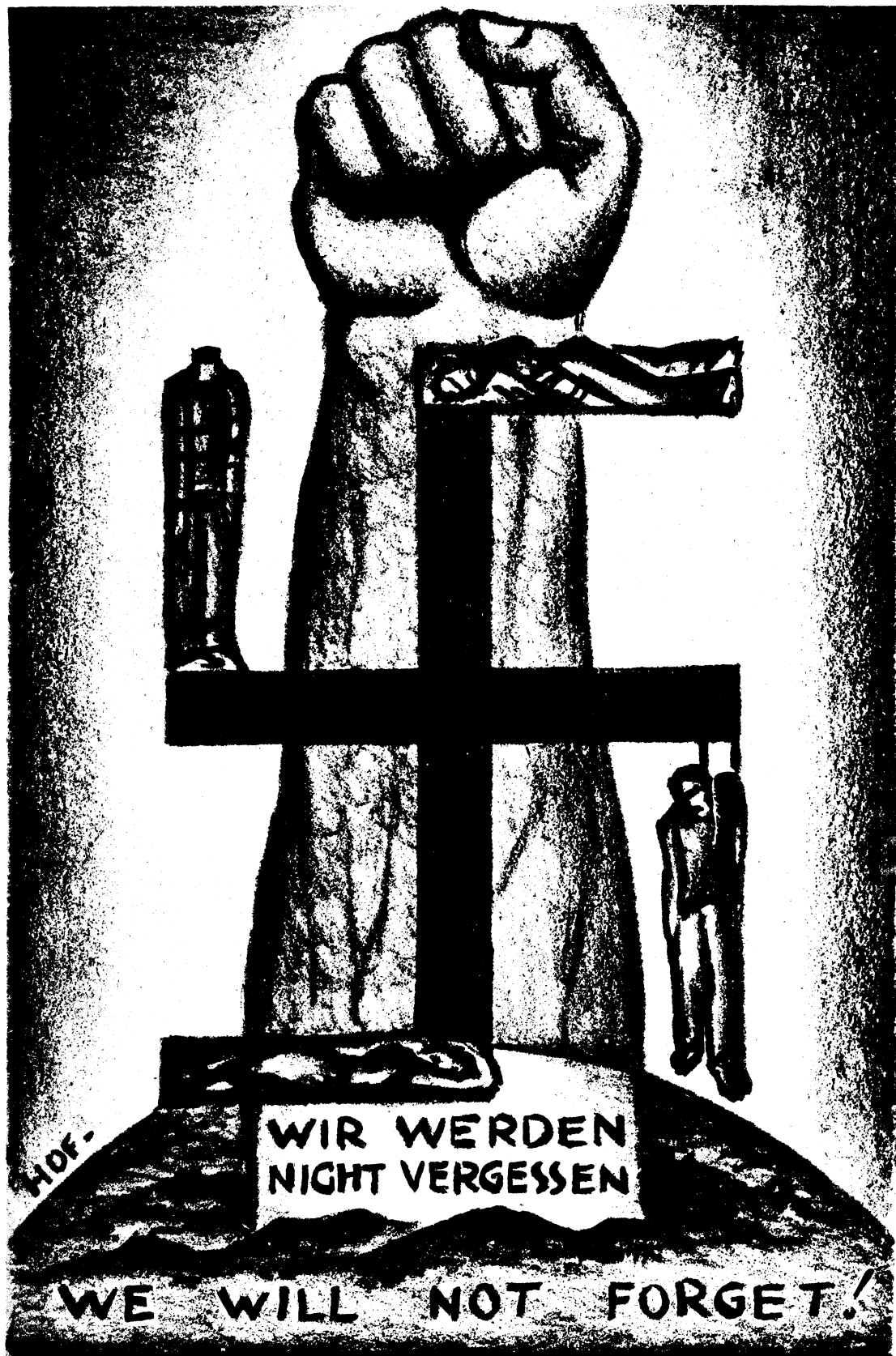
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LABOR DEFENDER

JULY
1933





Clara Zetkin

The ranks of the working class the world over have lost a valiant and courageous leader. The inspiration of her life will serve as a lesson of action for all members of the International Labor defense who pledge to fill her place with thousands of fighters against boss terror.

Rose Pastor Stokes

Her life, a constant struggle against capitalist justice. Her death, the result of a blow received from a New York policeman's club in an anti-imperialist demonstration.

The International Labor Defense joins with all American workers in honoring her memory by carrying on the fight for which she gave her life.

LABOR DEFENDER

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AFTER six years of hard and plodding work, bringing the latest news and pictures from the front lines of the defense fights of workers all over the country and all over the world, the LABOR DEFENDER has taken a big leap forward its growth. During these six years we have built up a following of more than 35,000 readers and friends who looked forward month after month to the LABOR DEFENDER for a picture of what was happening on the class war front, what was happening to the victims of boss terror.

We feel sure that all readers of the LABOR DEFENDER will celebrate with us the appearance of the new 5c LABOR DEFENDER. We feel that this new magazine is a real accomplishment—not only from a technical point of view but as a means of reaching additional thousands of workers with the message of the International Labor Defense.

The workers of America are faced today with even greater terror against them, threatening the loss of their most elementary rights—the right to strike, the right to fight for a better living, thousands of foreign born workers have been deported and face deportation. The Scottsboro case, the symbol of the oppression, the double exploitation of the Negro masses, is reaching a decisive crisis. The jails are filled with workers who have dared to resist boss terror or raise their voices against starvation and misery. Fascist terror rages in Germany, Italy, South America and the colonial countries.

The LABOR DEFENDER is the magazine of these American workers. It is the magazine of class war prisoners the world over. IT IS YOUR MAGAZINE. We wanted to reach more of you than we have in the past six years. We found this new process that enables us to reach 50,000 of you at a price which is easier for you to pay. We are not stopping at 50,000. And we don't want to wait another six years to reach 100,000.

HELP US BUILD YOUR LABOR DEFENDER. HELP US GET IT TO THE AMERICAN WORKERS WHO SHOULD BE IN THE RANKS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE AND THE POSSIBLE TOM MOONEYS, SCOTTS-

BORO BOYS, ANGELO HERN-DONS, JIM McNAMARAS OF TOMORROW.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FIGHTING PICTORIAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE.

GET YOUR FRIENDS AND FELLOW WORKERS TO SUBSCRIBE. HELP US CELEBRATE OUR FIRST BIRTHDAY—AUGUST 1933 WITH A CIRCULATION OF 60,000 NEW LABOR DEFENDERS.

THE capitalist press carries its daily story of praise of Roosevelt.

It carries its daily story about the murder of Jewish people in Germany. It is "in arms" against this attack upon the Jewish people. Yet Tammany Hall police, with unexampled viciousness and brutality, smashed the gathering of American workers who sought to protest against the entry here of Hans Weidemann, representative of Hitler, to the Chicago exposition. This Fascist representative of Hitler comes at the invitation and bequest of Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends.

The capitalist press of America seeks to give to the American people the impression that the American ruling class is not in sympathy with the campaign of terror being carried forward against the German workers. But the action of the ruling class of America belies their nice words. In their "protest" meetings here against Hitler they are unctuously silent on the subject of terror in America. We must break this silence. We must fight Fascism in Germany by fighting against its allied forces here in America.

Now as never before we need a united front from below for working class defense. Under the International Labor Defense a struggle can be developed here that will give inestimable support to the defense struggles of the German workers and toiling masses. Fellow-workers, we have seen before the effectiveness of working-class solidarity on an international scale in defense action. The struggle of the Russian workers in 1917 saved Tom Mooney from death. The declaration of an International Scottsboro Day, on the 17th of November 1931 and 1932, and the struggle of the European workers, particularly of the German

workers, helped four times to save the lives of those innocent Negro boys.

The International Labor Defense, in conjunction with the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, calls upon all organizations and all other organizations, committees and groups who sincerely desire to fight against terror, to unite for struggle against Hitler Fascism and for aid to German emigrants, prisoners, etc. We must rally now to the aid of the victims of white terror in Germany, by every means in our power. We must raise this movement to the level of a world-wide campaign which will draw into solid ranks the ever-growing forces of anti-Fascist toilers, middle class and intellectuals.

With such a development of struggle we can wrest the imprisoned workers of Germany from the jails of Hitler Fascism, we can save the lives of tens of thousands of victims of white terror from the hands of their Fascist hangmen all over the world.

Rally for the fight against fascism.

HAVE you ever wondered whence originate such news stories as "Governor Gets Bombing Threat After Sentence to Communist"? This headline featured an *Associated Press* story from Atlanta on June 13, and was widely circulated throughout the country the following day. It went on to tell how two National Guardsmen had been placed on duty in the state capitol "after the receipt of threats to blow up the building because of a prison sentence given to Angelo Herndon, Negro Communist," whose case the International Labor Defense is handling.

Were you a member of a workers' club, labor group or other organization protesting against Herndon's imprisonment, you would undoubtedly have been puzzled when confronted with the label of "bombing threats" for such actions. But you need remain puzzled no longer. The cat's out of the bag. It seems that Gov. Talmadge and State Treasurer George B. Hamilton of Georgia are engaged in a little political squabble. So the governor sent militia to remove several million dollars of highway department money from the treasurer's office. And Hamilton issued the above statement to cover his embarrassment. That's all there

(Continued on Page 23)

The Last Message of Clara Zetkin

To all those who work by hand and brain!
 To all those who honestly struggle for the progress of humanity and its development to a higher standard!
 Focus your attention on Germany where dying capitalism, sensing the threat to its very existence, looks to fascism as its saviour.

Fascism has built a regime of physical and moral destruction, a regime of barbarism, that surpasses in cruelty that of the middle ages. The cry of indignation against the cruel treatment meted out to its victims by the brown terror resounds through the world. Tens of thousands have been thrown in jails, prisons and concentration camps. Other thousands have been brutally murdered. Many have been driven as refugees across the borders, while their children have been deprived of bread and shelter. But in spite of all this the workers are undauntedly, heroically fighting against fascism. Solidarity with the fighting toilers, and relief material in order to assure at least the bare existence for the victims of murderous fascism—this is the most ur-

CLARA ZETKIN



ges hand in hand with the great struggle against the creator of this suffering—against the fascist regime.

Men and women friends. All you who stand ready to work for relief and for the struggle! Sympathizers! I urge you to support the action of the I.R.A. with all your strength and devotion! I urge you to take up as your own cause the cause of the fighters and the sufferers.

Social-democratic men and women workers, men and women members of the reformist trade unions, try, with your unconditional adherence of the fighting Red Front, to atone for the betrayals of your leaders who, with their policy, cleared the way for fascism and are now cowardly kneeling before it.

Toiling women, remember that fascism is depriving you of the rights that you achieved with bitter struggle. Fascism is depriving you of your work and independence. Remember that the "Third Empire" is degrading you to become birth-machines and the "serf-maidens" of your husbands. Do not forget the heroic women fighters whom fascism has thrown behind the prison walls, and who have been martyred to death by fascism.

Men of science, artists, teachers, writers, followers of the fine arts! See the bonfires in which fascism is burning the works of culture that you created and nourished with such great care, and in whose destruction humanity loses a source of spiritual progress. Your aid in the struggle against the monstrous fascist reaction and your material assistance for the victims of fascist terror is an offering to that internationality aspired to by the bright spirit of all the peoples. Fie to the shameful persecution of other races, particularly the indescribable shame of the Jewish pogroms! Toilers of all nations and races! Answer the Jewish pogroms in Germany with the struggle against fascism and the most energetic support of its victims!

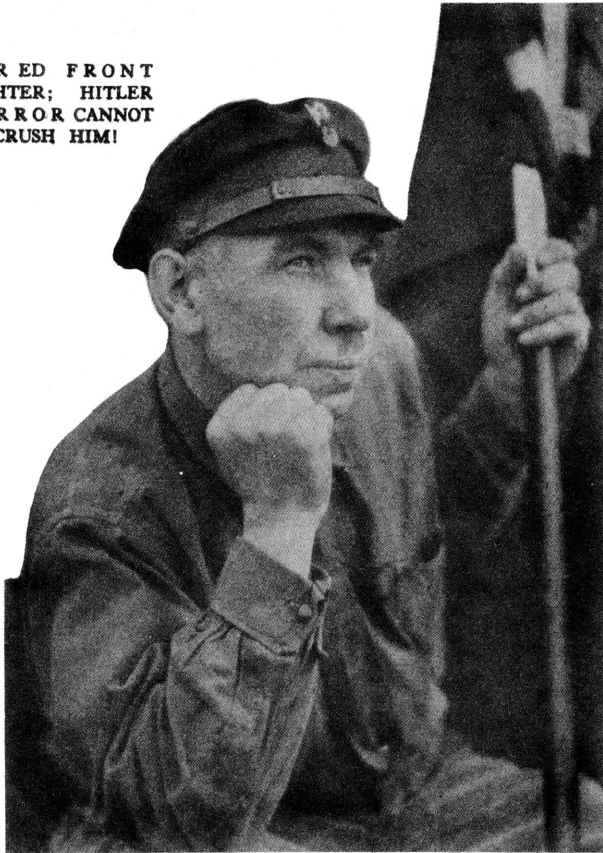
Anti-fascists in all countries! I call upon you, together with the International Red Aid, to fulfill your solemnity of international solidarity.

With Red Aid Greetings,

CLARA ZETKIN

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the I.R.A.

A RED FRONT
 FIGHTER; HITLER
 TERROR CANNOT
 CRUSH HIM!



gest task of the moment for all who think and resent the crimes of bloodthirsty, fascist terror.

The International Red Aid which for ten years has carried on a world wide struggle against terror and fascism, in the name of its 14 million men and women members in all countries, calls upon all and everybody to rally to the International Relief Week for the victims of fascist terror in Germany. The immediate task is to help materially—with money, clothes, food products, shelter care of the children, medical assistance, finding of work, etc. Help is necessary for the political prisoners and their dependants whom they know to be in bitter need; help is necessary for the political refugees who are in other countries without bread or shelter. True to its great historical character, the I.R.A. asks not for alms but for understanding. It does not demand sympathy—it calls for struggle. Our relief action



The Reichstag Fire

by CONRAD KOMOROWSKI

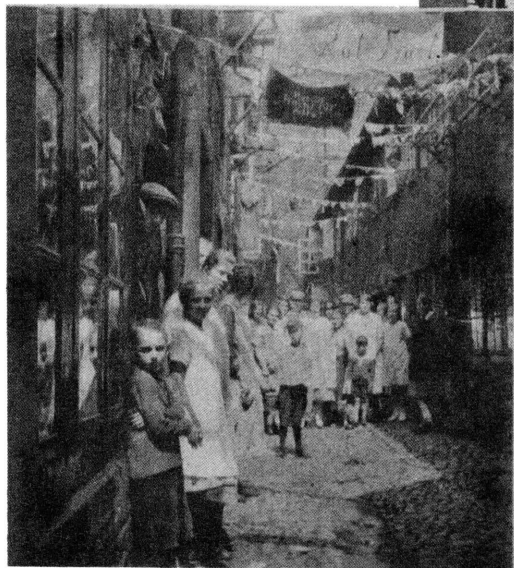
February 27. The National Socialist inspector of the Reichstag building is granting leaves of absence to an unusually large number of Reichstag officials; then he himself inspects the rooms of the Reichstag and orders large sections of the building locked up.

At 8 p. m. the Communist Deputy Torgler had left the building. He is now sitting in a restaurant eating. At 8:30 someone rushes in to tell him that the Reichstag is on fire. Already two newspapermen who accidentally happened to witness the fire break out are telephoning the story to the offices of the *Vorwaerts*. Some time during the evening they are arrested; they have never been heard of or seen since.

The fire is the signal for the gathering of the Nazi clans. The President of the Reichstag, Goering, is right on the spot. Shortly after, Hitler arrives. Nothing is yet publicly known about the cause, but Hitler *knows*, and says: "This is a God-given signal. If this is the work of the Communists, then we must crush this murderous pest with an iron fist". Hitler ought to know, for even before the fire broke out orders for the arrest of functionaries of the Communist Party had been written out. The raiding squads, the little Nazi murder gangs are ready, and within a few hours they have descended on hundreds of Communist functionaries and placed them under arrest. In the meantime one arrest has been made at the scene of the fire—that of Marinus van der Lubbe who, although ragged and without a shirt (which he says he used in starting the fire), has miraculously enough had the sense to keep his passport handy and who willingly admits to membership in the Communist Party and to connection with the Social Democratic party.

But the stage, although ever so neatly set, cannot give the essence of reality, and even the bourgeois press abroad refuses to believe the story. Hitler and Goering give the signal for the unleashing terror against all Communists and militant workers. Hundreds arrested; the press prohibited; wave after wave of terror is set into motion by the fascists.

The foreign press, both Communist and bourgeois, prove that Marinus Van der Lubbe made an application to the Young Communist League of Holland 2 years ago but his application was denied

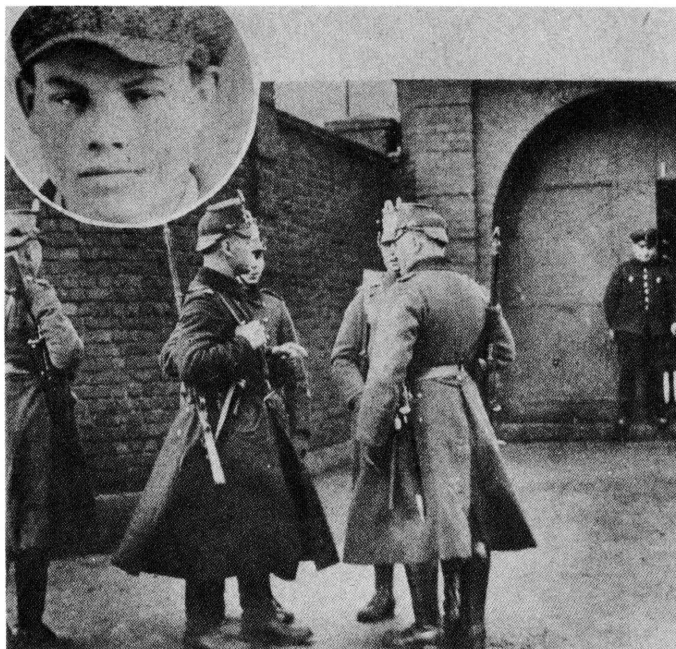


From the top down: YOUNG COMMUNISTS ARRESTED BY STORM TROOPS—BARRICADES IN BEPLIN—150,000 DEMONSTRATE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR IN THE LUSTGARTEN—WORKING CLASS STREET IN BERLIN. THE BANNERS READ "ROT FRONT."

when he was discovered to be a police spy. It was also proven that the Reich Home Office has on file a report from the former Schieck government in Saxony (now deposed by a national socialist commissary) stating that Van der Lubbe appeared as a National Socialist agitator in various Saxon towns, lodged with Nazi functionaries, and received support from them. His every action—from that of having a passport so handy to his willingness to answer any question in a way to incriminate the Communist Party of Germany—stamps him as an outright provocator and police agent acting under the orders of Goering.

The Reichstag was set on fire by the provocator Van der Lubbe in cooperation with about 10 chosen men of the Horst Wessel storm detachment. They entered and left the building thru a subterranean passage which leads from the house of the president of the Reichstag, Goering

(Continued on Page 23)



A NAZI DUNGEON GUARDED BY STORM TROOPERS.—IN THE CIRCLE, VAN DER LUBBE WHO SET FIRE TO THE REICHSTAG.

The fight to stop the murderous wave of German fascism is of tremendous importance to the international working class, particularly to the American workers. Already we can see that the senseless and petty-bourgeois tactics of the fascist Hitler regime is doing nothing more than leading the German masses to more increased misery and poverty. The dying system of German capitalism in spite of all its brutal murder, and suppression of the rights of the workers, cannot and will not survive its worn-out system thru the ugly head of fascism. We American workers must, however, in order to wage a bitter and successful fight against German fascism, fight against fascist terror at home, and the unity between Negro and white workers is of utmost importance in the struggle to weaken German Fascism. This unity of Negro and white workers is within itself a direct blow against American imperialism, which also means a blow against German fascism. This is one of the most effective ways for the American workers to express their solidarity and determination to fight against fascism on all of its appearances, with the German workers. The German workers, since the bloody Hitler dictatorship, have been and are still going thru one of the most bitter campaigns of terror. Hundreds of workers have been shot down by the Nazi Storm Troopers, thousands are rotting and dying in jail and the Nazi concentration camps, because they refuse to submit to the bloody Hitler dictatorship. In spite of all this Nazi terror the German proletariat under the militant leadership of the Communist Party is determined to uphold the revolutionary traditions of the working class. The leaders of the Socialist-Democratic Party have openly gone over into the camps of the Nazis. It was the treacherous role of these servants of capitalism that helped to pave the road for fascism. The leaders of the American Socialists are doing the same thing—they are working night and day in trying to pave the road for fascism in this country; but we American workers must not allow ourselves to be misled by these social fascists. In spite of all the attempts of these servants of capitalism in trying to cover up their own social fascist activity in connection with the fight against fascism, the cover still stands unfolded before the eyes of the entire working class.

If you will look up a copy of the "New Leader" official organ of the Social-

A CALL TO FIGHT FASCISM

From ANGELO HERNDON
(In Fulton Tower Jail, Georgia)

ist Party, dated May 20th, and under the caption of, "the Bray of the Week", you will see how these traitors of the workers openly incite war against the Soviet Union, the only workers' fatherland; and at the same time try to cover up their hypocrisy. The fight against fascism must be carried on in all fields of revolutionary activity, in the basic industries, in the army and navy and among the women. This will serve as an international network to combat fascist terror. The soldiers of the 28th Infantry regiment of Prague have already defied fascism. They declared in a resolution:

"We will never shoot workers, we will never fight against our brothers in the Soviet Union, but we promise to do all we can to convince every single one of our fellow soldiers of the true meaning of fascism, the last resort of capitalism, and to win them for the joint fighting front of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

In Barcelona, Spain, the dock workers refused to unload ships entering this port, flying the swastika, the emblem of the Nazis. They also have succeeded in beating back the attacks of the police. The American



TANEFF—ONE OF 3 BULGARIAN REVOLUTIONISTS ACCUSED OF SETTING FIRE TO THE REICHSTAG.



DIMITROFF AND POPOFF THE BULGARIAN COMMUNISTS HELD WITH TORGLER IN HITLER'S PLOT TO "PROVE" THAT COMMUNISTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR BURNING THE REICHSTAG.

workers can learn a good lesson in their struggle against international fascism, from this fine expression of solidarity with the German working class displayed by the militant dock workers

(Continued on Page 22)

Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee

AND HERE AT HOME.
THE NEW DEAL.

TROOPS AND DEPUTIES
AGAINST STRIKERS.

MOONEY RE-
TURNS TO JAIL.





Southern Scottsboro Campaign

ED. NOTE:—Allan Taub, I L. D. attorney, was the first lawyer to interview the Scottsboro boys in April, 1931. He has been active in the defense of the nine boys during the last two years and has just returned from a four months tour through the South. These notes on his trip give a birds-eye view of the activity of friends and enemies in the South around the Scottsboro case.

From the top down: SCOTTSBORO DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO.—SCOTTSBORO DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON, ENGLAND.—CHAIN GANG: SHALL WE ALLOW ANGELO HERNDON TO DIE ON ONE OF THESE? RALLY TO HIS DEFENSE.

One of the most memorable impressions I have of the effect of the Scottsboro case on the Negro and white workers of the South is the eagerness and interest with which they follow the tours of the Scottsboro mothers throughout the country and as in the case of Ada Wright half way around the world. It is not only the scope of Mother Wright, Mother Patterson and Mother Montgomery that has widened far beyond Alabama and Georgia, but that of thousands of Negro workers who follow their every move and the reaction of workers from New York to San Francisco and across the ocean to Paris and Berlin. In Marietta, Georgia where they lynched Leo Frank, some workers wanted to know if it was true that there was a farm in Russia named after the Scottsboro boys. Somewhere they had seen this written.



Two years ago it was impossible to hold Scottsboro meetings in any churches of the South, particularly the middle class and wealthier churches. Today the Negro workers who belong to the churches, by their intense interest and desire to participate in protest meetings that will help the Scottsboro boys, have forced their ministers to open the doors of the churches to such meetings. During my four months in the South I spoke in at least 50 churches.



In New Orleans, a Citizens Scottsboro Defense Committee has been set up. They held a meeting which 1100 attended. Jim Crow laws were brushed aside. Workers, Negro or white, walked in and took any seats and though the police were very much present, they did not dare to interfere. One of the outstanding speeches was made by Richard B. Whitten, a white student of Tulane University, who said that the "Scottsboro case was a denial of justice to white as well as Negro workers, because further terror against the Negroes is really a means of keeping the standard of the Negro down to the lowest level of existence and dragging the living standard of the white worker down with him."



on bitterness and hopes to win the Negro masses by such methods.



In Birmingham, I was present at 2 large meetings. At both meetings there were at least as many workers on the outside as were able to squeeze into the halls. Jim Crow seating rules were openly thrown aside and the enthusiasm of the audience was tremendous—in spite

of the presence of police squad cars right outside the meeting halls.

At the second meeting, held on Easter Sunday the day before the trial of Charlie Weems was to have taken place, three white women spoke. All three were natives of Alabama and all three were members of the I.L.D. Jane Speed, 23, later arrested and held in the Birmingham City Jail for her
(Continued on Page 21)





DEMONSTRATION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, NOVEMBER 7, 1932, FORCING THE REVERSAL OF SCOTTSBORO VERDICT.

I. L. D. VICTORIES!

As the masses rally in large numbers in support of the International Labor Defense, its enemies busily spread libelous reports that the I.L.D. never wins a case, in the hope of weaning workers away from our militant fighting organization.

The untruth of these reports becomes apparent as soon as one thinks of *Scottsboro*. At times even the enemies of the I.L.D. have been forced to admit the correctness of the I.L.D. policy of mass defense as proven in the saving of the 8 boys from the electric chair following their conviction more than 2 years ago, and in forcing the Alabama courts to transfer the cases of Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, two youngest *Scottsboro* Boys, to the Juvenile Court. Previous to the spread of the libelous reports both Negro and white enemies of the I.L.D. were forced to announce publicly, "Were it not for the I.L.D. the *Scottsboro* Boys would be rotting by now in coffins under Alabama earth."

The victories won by the I.L.D. in the *Scottsboro* Case do not stand alone. But let facts speak for themselves.

Donato Carrillo and *Calogero Greco* were arrested in the fall of 1927, on a charge of having stabbed and shot to death two members of the Fascist League of North America while they were on their way to participate in the Memorial Day parade in New York City on May 30, 1927. They were defended in court by Clarence Darrow and Arthur Hays. The working class remembering how Sacco and Vanzetti were only a few months previous legally lynched, at once rallied to the call by the I.L.D. for mass defense of these two workers. Powerful demonstrations, mass protests forced the

acquittal of Greco and Carrillo early in 1928.

In September 1929, *Salvatore Accorsi* was extradited from New York State by Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor, to Pennsylvania, to face trial on a charge of having murdered Trooper John Downey, who was killed when Pennsylvania State police attempted to brutally crush a demonstration held by coal miners in Cheswick, Pa., against the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. The I.L.D. carried on his defense. It exposed the frame-up and rallied the masses for his freedom. Several months after his arrest *Salvatore Accorsi* was freed.

The Imperial Valley Case. Nine workers were railroaded to San Quentin and to Folsom for terms as high as 42 years because they organized the agricultural workers in California. That was in 1930. This year, 1933, finds them all free. Their releases on "parole" were forced by an unceasing struggle by the I. L. D.

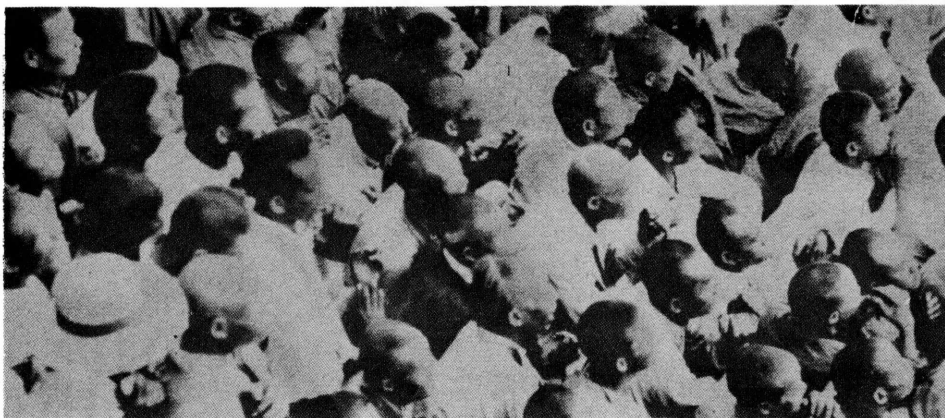
Late in 1931, *Euel Lee*, (*Orphan Jones*) 60 year old Negro farmhand, was arrested and charged with having killed a landowner's family of 4 in Taylorville, Maryland. Tortured, he "confessed" to the crime. As in the *Scottsboro* Case, a lawyer, Josiah Henry, representing the N.A.A.C.P., interviewed Lee and pronounced him guilty. Lee was then held incommunicado. Mass pressure by the I.L.D. smashed the ruling of incommunicado, forced Governor Ritchie to give Lee protection against a lynch mob, forced the inclusion of Negroes on the Grand Jury panel and forced a stay of the death sentence against Lee, pending an appeal filed recently by the I.L.D. to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Todar Antonoff, working class lead-

er in Detroit, was recently arrested and held for deportation on Ellis Island. Bail for his release was set at \$25,000. The U. S. Department of Labor offered the I.L.D. reduction of bail to \$1,000, provided Antonoff promised to refrain from working class activity. The I.L.D. called upon the workers to protest the exorbitant bail and the conditions attached to the lower bail. On Saturday, June 17, 1933, the Labor Department fixed bail at \$1,000, WITHOUT EXACTING ANY PROMISES from Antonoff that he would refrain from activity while out on bail. He is now out on \$1,000 bail.

These smashing victories are only the highlights. Each week the I.L.D. saves foreign born workers from forced deportation to countries where long prison terms or death awaits them and gains for them, through mass pressure, voluntary departure. Each day, mass pressure by the I.L.D. forces reduction of charges of "inciting to riot", "felonious assault" lodged against militant workers. These workers in many instances are freed outright or given suspended sentences. Campaigns to smash militant trade unions are resisted heroically by the working class led by the I.L.D. Only recently the I.L.D. forced a new hearing by the Parole Board for Leon Blum, whose parole it had revoked and remanded him to Sing Sing for 3 years because he led a strike against wretched conditions in the laundry industry in New York City.

At a time when the capitalist class increases its terror through police courts to force hunger upon the workers, to deprive them of militant leaders, it is to the I.L.D. with its policy of mass pressure, and not to "liberal" defense groups that the working class looks for defense.



Rally to Defense

by MARGARET COWL

in back wages was already collected. An Unemployed Insurance Fund has been established solely at the expense of the employers and administered exclusively by the workers. These splendid victories have awakened the workers to the realization that the arbitration policy of the A. F. of L. which brought no gains to the workers was a clever way of misleading the workers into the clutches of the bosses. The workers have deserted the furriers A. F. of L. union and they have joined the militant Fur Workers Union.

The National Industrial Recovery Act initiated by the Roosevelt administration is a "New Deal" in favor of the bosses at the expense of American workers. The Act aims to bring about general compulsory arbitration and to outlaw strikes. To increase speed-up and extend the Hoover stagger plan.

Through arbitration machinery, with strikes not permitted, the bosses intend to keep wages very close to a minimum bordering on a starvation level. (\$10.00 for textile industry.) While the workers will be harnessed to wage agreements based on this starvation wage, the Roosevelt inflation policy will raise prices. This means a real wage cut for all workers.

The inflation policy cheapens prices on American products for foreign markets, enabling American big business to more successfully compete with other capitalists on these foreign markets. But what comes off the price on the foreign markets, goes on the price at home. This is the way the Roosevelt administration facilitates profit making for the American capitalists at the expense of the American masses.

The International Economic Conference at London is proof how increasingly intense is becoming the economic war between the capitalists of all countries. This brewing economic war is being extended into a military clash between groups of capitalist countries.

The National Industry Recovery Act is one of the most outstanding moves for such a clash. Its chief administrator is a general by the name of Hugh S. Johnson; one of the deputy administrators is C. C. Williams, retired Major General, a former Chief of Ordinance during the war. A number of others connected with the administration of this Act represent heavy industry and industry easily converted into making war materials.

The above mentioned plans of the Roosevelt administration to assist the American boss class to get a larger slice of profits can be carried through only by a ruthless suppression of any

attempt on the part of the American masses to resist the worsening of their already sunken conditions. To help keep the American masses "in their place", the Roosevelt administration has included leaders of reformist trade unions—such as William Green of the A. F. of L., Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union Educational League—into the apparatus which will administer the Recovery Act. These undoubtedly will be assisted by the leaders of the Socialist Party who already have come out in support of the Recovery Act.

This Roosevelt machine under direct supervision of military men, magnates of industry, and leaders of the reformist trade unions, in a very subtle way, will be directed to wipe out the hard won victories of the American workers. The attack upon that wing of the American working class that has already shown that only by action of the workers themselves is it possible to ward off the attacks on their conditions and to gain even the slightest improvement has been started.

Under the leadership of the militant Fur Workers Union the fur workers have won a number of real victories. These include: Increases in wages of from \$5 to \$10 weekly. Over \$31,000

The A. F. of L. and Socialist leaders are in the labor market under the protection of the police trying to get the workers to support the anti-working class policies of the Roosevelt administration. Together with the bosses they try to force the fur workers into the reactionary A.F. of L. Furriers Union by threatening to fire the workers from their job. The workers have resisted these attacks and stand firmly behind their militant union.

The Roosevelt administration fears that American workers in other industries will draw a lesson from the militant fur workers. The repression that the Recovery Act brings with it will certainly provoke the sharpest struggles against it on the part of the American workers.

We members of the International Labor Defense, workers and friends of workers, should prepare to defend the American masses in these increasing struggles. Let us help to cement the solidarity of the American masses in the fight for the right to a decent life. Let every District branch of the I.L.D. make this question of defense of the
(Continued on Page 23)



Above:—CHINESE WORKERS IN THE SOVIET AREA AT A PROTEST MEETING AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISM WHICH IS PREPARING TO CRUSH ITS WORKERS AT HOME WITH THE INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT.

Right:—JAPANESE WORKERS DENOUNCE THE IMPERIALIST ACTS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT ON CHINA. INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AGAINST BOSS TERROR.

WE WANT MOONEY!

Tom Mooney's acquittal on May 23rd marks the greatest victory in the history of his long fight for freedom. Today he stands vindicated in the eyes of the world, although the working class and friends of labor knew sixteen years ago that Mooney was innocent and a victim of the foulest frame-up in labor history.

The victory is all the more significant as it was achieved in the face of the most stubborn, ruthless and unscrupulous opposition. A new trial for Mooney was opposed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Better Business Bureau, the District Attorney's office—by the entire lineup that framed Tom Mooney in the first place and for the past sixteen years has blocked every legal move for his freedom.

Judge Louis H. Ward consistently tried to stifle agitation and demands for Mooney's freedom by stating such agitation by Mooney's friends was harmful to the defendant. However, he admitted on the last day of the trial that it was the world-wide agitation that convinced him that the case should be settled and that for this reason he did not dismiss the indictment but granted the trial. Ward declared, "This Court believes that the Mooney case has aroused such a world-wide interest that it is advisable to have a trial of Mooney on the facts of the case."

After repeated demands by Tom and his attorneys that the District Attorney produce against him the evidence upon which the State of California is holding him in prison, and after the Judge refused the demand that the District Attorney, who had been subpoenaed by the defense, be placed on the witness stand, Assistant District Attorney William Murphy, who represented the State, stated that the reasons for not prosecuting Mooney were that the case against him had collapsed.

Murphy pointed out to the court and jury, that only four material witnesses had connected Mooney with the Preparedness Day disaster; John McDonald, Frank C. Oxman, and the Edeau women, Mellie and Sadie. He categorically stated that these four, the only material witnesses that the State ever produced against Mooney, had either confessed or been impeached as perjurers. He asked the judge to direct the jury to acquit the defendant. This was done, the jury brought in the verdict that it took seventeen years of persistent effort to secure: "Not Guilty!"

From the moment Tom Mooney left San Quentin for the first time in twelve years, until he was returned there in less than an hour after the verdict was rendered, he carried with dignity and courage the standard of the working class on whose behalf he fought and was framed.

Right after the jury was selected Assistant District Attorney Murphy stated that "The People Rest", Mooney rose to his feet and said: "I have decided to stand on my constitutional rights and defend myself with the advice of counsel."

"The tragedy of this case", Mooney later stated to the court and jury, "is that although the District Attorney declares the evidence at his command is not sufficient to obtain a conviction in this trial, this same evidence was sufficient for four Governors of this State, for the Appellate and Supreme Courts, to hold that I should stay in prison."

It was only after Mooney repeatedly demanded that the District Attorney bring on the evidence on which he was being held in prison, that the latter admitted that the evidence was worthless.

Leo Gallagher, I.L.D. attorney associated with Frank P. Walsh as defense counsel, opened the case for the defense by demanding that the District Attorney produce the frame-up testimony from the original trial. He demanded

that the Court authorize the production of witnesses, such as Israel Weinberg, who was arrested with Mooney but later acquitted, from outside the State. Both his demands were refused.

"The county is broke", cynically remarked the Judge.

"We demand that this be a real trial!", shouted Gallagher. "We want to show the world, through this trial, that Tom Mooney was the victim of a frame-up by the Police Department and District Attorney's office of San Francisco. Tom Mooney was framed and the whole world knows it!"

On this and other occasions the Judge threatened Gallagher for contempt because of the militant fight he put up for Mooney.

Judge Ward, on the last day of the trial, admitted that the demonstration for Tom Mooney on April 26th was not the real reason for postponing the trial to May 22nd, as he originally claimed. "I continued the case for a month in the hope that you would withdraw your request for a trial", he said to Mooney. There are many indications that if it were not for the demonstrations for Mooney, the indictment would have been dismissed and there would have been no trial.

Two new legal steps will be inaugurated to secure Mooney's freedom. A new pardon petition will be filed with the Governor of California. Attorneys Walsh and Gallagher, acting with Attorney John Finerty of Washington, D. C., issued the following statement right after the trial, regarding the United States Supreme Court action.

"It is our purpose to apply to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus for the prisoner on the ground that he is being deprived of his liberty without due process of law and that he is being denied the usual protection of the laws, both in gross violation of the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The application will be grounded upon the charge that the defendant was convicted upon perjured testimony and that the District Attorney at that time and some of his assistants and certain police officials had full knowledge of the fraud practised upon Thomas J. Mooney and actually connived with the witnesses who gave the false testimony which secured the conviction."

To back up these legal steps and make their success possible, a new and intensified campaign will be started to build on a national scale a "United Front Freedom For Mooney Campaign", in which all working class organizations and those friendly to Labor will be asked to participate.

The basis for this movement has been laid already by the National Free Tom Mooney Congress, held in Chicago April 30th to May 2nd, 1933. The 1100 delegates there, representing all types of Labor and sympathetic organizations from all over the United States, formed a "National Tom Mooney Council of Action". Immediate steps will be taken to build local "Mooney Councils of Action" in every city of the United States.

Tom Mooney says: "There is just one power in the world that can secure my freedom. That is the organized might and mass pressure of the working class and all its real friends. Only the most militant, determined, unified working class mass action can free me today."

"Seventeen years ago the Chamber of Commerce organized demonstrations against me. They shouted, 'We Want Mooney!' They wanted my blood. The officials did not protest against that. Now the workers shout, 'We Want Mooney!' They want me free. So there are a lot of objections. I hope the demonstrations continue. I ask the workers and all other friends to keep up the fight."

OUR STORIES --



Ruby's Story

(Continued from June Labor Defender)

IT was a three-roomed house almost against the foot of the mountain and right around the foot of the mountain, about a quarter of a mile away, there was another house. In planting time we all worked. The smaller children would fertilize cotton seeds and corn to the ones that were planting. I was about 6 years old at the time, but I remember even when I was five I had to get me a 24-pound flour sack, tie a string to the top of this sack, throw it across my shoulders, go out into the cotton field and pick cotton. I had to fill this sack seven times a day and it had to be packed hard in the sack. It wasn't I had to stop and pick more cotton.

We didn't stay on our first place share-cropping very long before we moved to a place called Summerville and rented another share-crop there from Tom Ransom. While we were living on this place, why my father and Tom Ransom's boy made whiskey just down the hollow from our place. The revenue men came out one day to search the place. But there wasn't anybody there running the still. So the next day they arrested my father and Tom's boy, but they couldn't prove that they were the ones the still belonged to, so they had to turn them loose. Then we had to move again.

My father would always make trouble with the ones we was renting from. He'd ask for more money all the time, even though they weren't supposed to give us only so much a month and they'd start an argument. When you move to those places you have to sign up that you wouldn't have any trouble with the share-croppers and the ones you rented from. But he always was looking to have some trouble and then we'd have to move. When he'd get a drink of liquor in him there wasn't nobody could say anything to him. He'd come home and beat us children and my mother and run us away from home.

It was while we were living here that my little brother

died. He got took with the flux and then meningitis and he died in 24 hours. He got sick after he finished eating his dinner. My mother called the neighbors in and the doctor, but he couldn't do anything. Some of the crowd set up with us all night. On the day he died my mother had him laying in a rocking chair in front of the fireplace. I was sitting in a straight chair next to him. I remember he had half a dollar in one hand, a quarter in his other hand. I remember him looking up at me and he smiled and then he closed his eyes.

The next time I saw my little brother he was laying on a cooling board. He still had that smile on his face. Later my father came home. He was drunk. He looked at the baby and said: "The little devil is out of the way now."

After my little brother died we moved again. This time to a place about 15 miles west of Cullman. That's where my baby brother was born. Even when my mother was expecting another baby she just kept right on working in the field and in the house, too. I was sent away from home at the time when he was born. When I come back home my mother called to me from her bed and told me I had another brother in the place of the one that was dead.

While my mother was sick I had to do all the work. At

this time I was about 8 years old. I had to do the washing and when I had finished the cleaning up in the morning I would have to go out in the field and work until about ten o'clock. Then I would have to go back to the house to cook dinner. And when I finished dinner and washed the dinner dishes I had to go right back to the field. I did not know what rest was, for I was all the time working.

Well, we made that crop and gathered it. We planted

the crop in March and we got through gathering in October. Then my father came home drunk one night and began whipping my oldest brother with a buggy whip. Some neighbors heard my brother screaming and came in to see what was happening and tried to stop him. One of the men took us over to his house and then he went to Cullman and got the sheriff. And when the sheriff got there he arrested my father and took him to jail. There wouldn't any of us go to see him. And then my mother took us children and moved back to the place near Fogville. When he got out of jail about two months later he found out from somebody where we were. I don't know how he found out where we had moved to, but he did.

One day we had gone to one of his brothers to set up with a sick child when he come to where we was. He tried to make us go home. It was raining. His brother told him that we was not going out in the rain and for him to go.

He didn't want to have any trouble with him, and his child so bad of sick. So my father went on away. He went home and stayed there that night. About 4 o'clock the next morning the child got worse and worse. And she be-



UPPER LEFT: INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY: GERMAN PIONEERS MARCH IN SCOTTSBORO DEMONSTRATION.—BULGARIAN PIONEERS WELCOME MOTHER WRIGHT AND J. LOUIS ENGDahl AT A SPECIAL SCOTTSBORO MEETING.

by RUBY BATES and LESTER CARTER

gan to have convulsions and my uncle called the doctor again. When he got there he said the only thing to save her was to give her some special medicine but that my uncle would have to go to his office in Fogville and get the medicine. My uncle had to go right where we lived on his way.

When he started to pass our house my father run out to stop him and they had a fight. My father got cut in several places, so did my uncle. After the fight was over my uncle went on to the doctor's office and got the medicine. When he was coming back my father was waiting for him on the side of the road with a shotgun. My uncle jumped out of his buggy and picked up a big rock and knocked my father down with it and then took the gun away from him.

My uncle went on home. They gave the child the medicine and in a few minutes she began to get better. My uncle was looking banged up and, when my grandmother asked him what had happened, at first he told her he fell out of the buggy, but later he told her better.

After that my father run my oldest brother away from home and would not let him come back and sold all the things we had. And then we moved to Winston Hollow near Sheffield.

LESTER'S STORY

When we reached St. Louis we hiked down road 66 to Gray Summit. We stopped in the camp and asked the foreman for a job. He said he couldn't use us kids so we went to little John Kreis one of the contractors. Him and his father were contractors building a double line track for Miss. and Pa. R.R. He knew us boys and he knew my father. He said we were pretty big men starting out to work on structure works. Each of us had took pistols away from home.

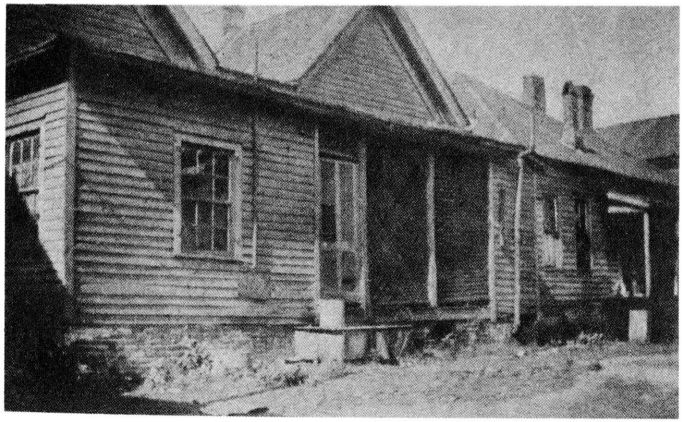
He wrote us out a slip and sent us back to the foreman. The foreman's name was John Luk. The foreman looked at the paper Mr. Kreis had gave us and said "yes, I can use you boys." He put Earl to flagging on a dinky line that carried the dirt to the fields—and put me in a trestle gang carrying water. We stayed for 3 months. We wrote back home and sent our money home. We made 40 cents to the hour, 7 days a week, 10 hours a day.

At first we kept our coats on to hide the guns. The foreman said for us to pull our coats off, it was getting too hot. We said we weren't hot because we didn't want him to see the guns. When they found out later we had two big guns they took 'em and put them in the commissary to keep until we went back home.

The timekeeper would give us cigars and was good to us—he said we would be contractors some day.

One of the boys whose name was Fletcher Kiker would take us to the Missouri, Pacific with his boys at night. They would let us shoot pool and smoke and drink coca cola. After working the 3 months why Earl said he wanted to go back home. We decided to go back home. We had sent

SOUTHERN MILL WORKERS—FELLOW WORKERS OF RUBY BATES AND HER MOTHER.



A COMPANY TOWN. IT MIGHT BE ANY OF THE STREETS RUBY LIVED ON.

money every week for our parents to save for us. When we got home, they had our money for us. I remained in Texas for about 4 months. I went down in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, just hiking around. I would work on construction railroad jobs. In St. Louis they said that we'd done as much work as a grown man and any time we'd go back they'd be glad to give us work.

After hiking through most of the Southern states I returned home. By this time I was about 17.

Then me and my family came to Knoxville, Tenn. My father had some work there and we came there to live.

I got a job with the Western Union as a messenger boy riding a motor cycle. I worked there for about 9 months and then I got a job working with my brother. He was working for the government on a government construction job. I worked there a year and eleven months—apprentice brick work and stone setting. When I quit that job, that was the last permanent job that I had until now.

After that I hiked down to New Orleans and got a job on a United Fruit Company boat that was going to Hawaii. I was put to work shining brass in the engine room. You call that job—oil wiper. All kinds of inspectors meet the boat at both ends and you have to keep the brass all shined up. When I got there I stayed on King Street. That's the main street. It looks like a small town in Florida, outside of the different people. Most of the houses are stuccoed and cool.

I went out on a pineapple farm to see some whip coach snakes. Their tails look like they were plaited together. Pineapples grow on top of little shrubs close to the ground, in perfect rows, four checked, like an orange grove or something. Some of the workers wear hats like jungle hats to shade their whole head and long white shirts over trousers.

The pineapple farms reminded me of the Negro homes in the South. They're something like a cotton plantation. The whole family works out in the field. While I was in Hawaii I worked. I took up tickets in a movie theatre for nearly three months. Then the theatre burned down. So I began hanging around the docks watching every boat that came in and going to see the mate. At first I just asked the other hands on the dock if there were any jobs but so many of them would just tell me no that I decided to go and ask somebody on the ships. Finally I got a boat that had been to South America and was going back to New Orleans. It just stopped in Hawaii to put on and take off. My work this trip was waiting on the crew and bringing the coffee pot and just generally being a flunkey in the mess room.

I didn't stay long in New Orleans. I couldn't get anything to do. I went on through Baton Rouge and Mississippi and Arkansas back to Memphis and then finally to Knoxville—looking for work and always getting the same answer, "No work today."

So I left Knoxville and hiked on to Chattanooga, passing through Huntsville and that was the trip I got connected with the Scottsboro case.

(Continued in August Labor Defender)





WHITE FARMERS IN WISCONSIN READY TO FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO STAY ON THEIR LAND.

The cases of the convicted sharecroppers of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, are soon to be appealed. The five Negro farmers who were given sentences varying from five to fifteen years on a charge of assault with intent to kill in connection with the shooting which took place in Reeltown, are testing the legality of Alabama's selective jury system as a means of bringing their cases to the attention of the higher courts. But it is not only the jury system which is on trial. It is the right of the Negro and white farmer all over the country, to organize and resist the robbery, of the white landowner through his legal agents, the police, that is on trial in this case.

It is impossible to overstate the significance of the Tallapoosa case in its bearing on the farm situation of the south. One could not have been present at the trial in the Dadeville courtroom and noted the strict attention of the audience without sensing that something was happening here which affected the lives of Negro and white farmers alike. And as one overheard the comments of white farmers who were faced with eviction and seizure, and who knew that sooner or later they would have to resist as the Negroes had resisted one realized that the Tallapoosa case was a test, not only for the rights of Negroes, but for the rights of whites as well. For it is the union of Negro and white oppressed groups that the south fears. As long as they can keep the "poor whites" fed with a diet of "nigger hatred" they feel safe in the knowledge that the "poor whites" will put the "niggers" down if they try to demand any rights whatsoever. But once the "poor whites" recognize that they have some cause in common with the Negroes, the force of their united strength will be too strong to resist.

Though wholesale arrests were made after the Tallapoosa shooting, only

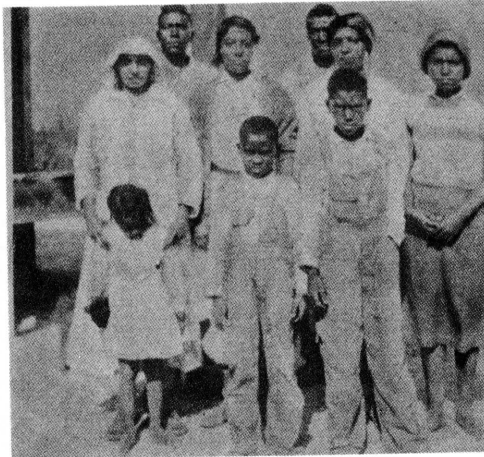
Tallapoosa Croppers On Trial

by BENJAMIN GOLDSTEIN

(Compelled to resign from a Montgomery Temple for his activities in Tallapoosa and Scottsboro cases)

ent. Many a white farmer began to understand what a group backing like this might mean.

Only Negroes testified for the defense. Several whites had promised to come and act as character witnesses but stayed away because of the threats which were made against them by friends of the deputies. Mrs. Judson Simpson, the wife of one of the defendants, shouting a defiant retort of falsehood at the prosecuting attorney who was trying to browbeat her, in a manner usual with southern lawyers when cross-examining Negroes, startled the courtroom out of its complacency. This was a protest not often heard in southern court rooms.



NED COBB'S FAMILY—HIS WIFE AND 8 OF HIS 9 CHILDREN.

five Negroes were brought to trial. The others could have been easily apprehended if it was intended to make anything more than an example of the case by trying the leaders. None of them have made any attempt to get away,—a thing which is unusual in Negro cases in the south, and which clearly indicates the determination which has entered the Negro farmers.

A full half hour before the trial began, the courtroom was crowded to standing with white townspeople and farmers. Irving Schwab, the I.L.D. defense attorney, immediately on the opening of the trial, called the attention of Judge Bowling to the absence of Negroes from the court room, and stated that it was reported that armed groups were stationed on the highways to keep Negroes away from the city. The Judge tried to evade the issue by saying the doors of the courtroom were open and anyone could enter. Schwab pressed the point and the Judge ordered one section of the court room cleared of whites so that the Negroes could have seats if they wished.

A single Negro entered and took a seat. He was followed by another, and soon a steady stream of Negro farmers filed in and filled the section to overflowing. A new appreciation of the strength of the Negro group was impressed upon the minds of those pres-

But most impressive of all was the testimony of Ned Cobb, one of the defendants. It was generally whispered when he took the stand, that he would try to lie out of the situation by claiming that he was not even there. As a result of this presumption, Cobb's straightforward story of how he had argued with the deputy; how the deputy had threatened saying he "was going to get some more deputies and kill the whole pile of you niggers"; and above all, how he had remained at the house for five hours waiting for the deputies to return and then how he had been shot in the back as he turned to walk into the house, all this was delivered to a silent courtroom. This testimony of Cobb's and the manner in which he gave it, won much sympathy and respect for the union from the white farmers present.

Former Senator Tom Heflin, summarizing for the defense, made much of a plea for "law and order". Later the writer was speaking to one of the farmers who was present in the courtroom at the time of the summary. This farmer had owned his own farm, but it was mortgaged at the time and he was threatened with foreclosure. He had said he would resist this seizure, and the writer reminded him of Heflin's plea for "law and order". "Law

(Continued on Page 2)

In Sheltered Halls of Learning--

By JOSEPH STAROBIN, one of the students expelled from C.C.N.Y.

The American student body, as other sections of the American middle classes, is feeling the blows of the economic crisis. The student, with narrowing prospects of work in the professions and technical sciences after graduation is losing the job which has maintained him in college up till now. Just as his father is being forced into bankruptcy in the town and foreclosed for debt on the farm, so the student as a clerk, tutor, and part-time salesman, is facing economic annihilation. This has led the student to trample underfoot the illusions of respectability; breaking his isolation from the broad masses of society. He must ask for lower tuition



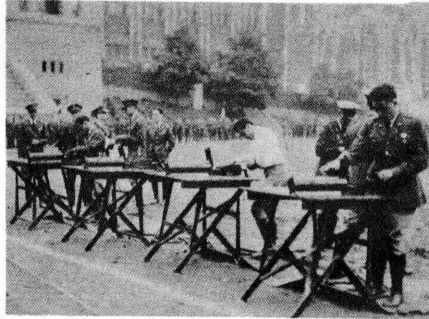
COLUMBIA STUDENTS BATTLE TO RE-INSTATE DONALD HENDERSON.

fees, lower interest rates on loans, oppose retrenchment in education and think twice about enrolling for military training. The more the student body unites in organizations which fight for its demands, two counter tendencies develop on every campus. The administration, representing millionaire board of trustees or corrupt political machines, combines phrases with police force. Among the students themselves small groups split the ranks of the student body and turn fascist; inspired intellectually and materially by the administrations themselves. Thus every struggle for immediate cultural and economic demands is transformed into a fight for free speech, the right to hold assemble without fascist or police interference, for constitutional liberties. The last year is full of cases of expulsions and suspensions of students and professors all over the country for support and participation in student and working-class struggles.

In Columbia University, the stamping ground of the big bourgeoisie, Donald Henderson, an instructor in economics since 1928, was refused re-appointment for the coming year. Henderson was the first secretary of the National Student League, which organized a trip to Kentucky in support of the striking miners in May 1932. He was the only faculty member who

unequivocally supported the strike of Columbia students in April 1932 for the reinstatement of the editor of the college paper who had been suspended for criticizing the administration and its attitude towards the students. Henderson was arrested in City College at a protest demonstration against the expulsion of Dr. Oakley Johnson from the City College faculty for supporting the Communist Party in the Presidential elections. He and his wife had gotten publicity for fighting discrimination against Negro workers in Harlem which resulted in a flood of letters from prominent alumni demanding his removal. Before his dismissal he was offered a job by Columbia as research assistant with the condition that the research be done in the Soviet Union—anything to keep him away from Columbia. His dismissal aroused a student strike in Columbia. The police were called on to the college campus to aid the fascist students who were throwing tomatoes, tearing down posters and beating up pickets.

In the Birmingham-Southern University in Alabama, the only professor of Sociology and a teacher of eleven



MILITARY TRAINING IN CITY COLLEGE

years standing Dr. Kenneth E. Barnhart was dropped from the school. Dr. Barnhart was accused of being a "nigger-lover"; teaching communism and evolution; and probing "too far" the question of prostitution and Negro housing conditions. The college gave the excuse of economy although in the last five years five men have been added to the faculty and none dismissed. Moreover the economy involves saving \$2,768 which is Dr. Barnhart's salary and losing \$5,040 the total tuition for Sociology courses. Economy equals minus \$2,272. The real reason can be seen by quoting Dr. Barnhart's pamphlet "A Study of Homicide in the United States" where he points out that "one reason the Negro death-rate is higher in Birmingham than the white rate is because many Negroes are killed by policemen for 'resisting arrest'."

In City College of New York, last December, 19 students were suspended for thirty days for holding a public trial of the City College administration and indicting them for suppressing academic freedom. In the same City College this Decoration Day 500 students protested against war and militarism in the college. President Robinson was escorting a couple of generals and D.A.R. dowagers to the military exercises and was met with the boos and jeers of his own student body. The gallant president attacked the students with his umbrella and called upon the police and private detectives to break up the demonstration. This resulted in the expulsion of twenty students, six of whom were members of the Socialist League for Industrial Democracy and thirteen of whom were members of the National Student League; eleven students were suspended for six months including editors of the school newspapers and officials of the student self-government body. The charters of the three radical clubs in the school, one of them existing from before the World War, were rescinded.

The list of suppressions of academic freedom in the American colleges could be lengthened into many pages. In every case it will be found that the student body has relied upon its unified strength, its action as a unified group to expose and defeat its enemies within and without the college walls. This technique of mass action the American student body is learning from its experience and that of the working class. The student body is learning that the solution of its own problems lies in the defense and unity with the workers and toiling masses. He is learning this from daily



NEW YORK STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CUBAN TERROR.

struggles in defense of his own interests. Only such knowledge, experience and education can win the student from fascism and ally another section of the middle class on the side of the workers in the fight against capitalist terror.

Sam Gonshak

Sam Gonshak once a star amateur boxer, is today serving a two year sentence in the workhouse on Welfare Island. Charge "disorderly conduct" a criminal charge the capitalist class uses with great frequency against militant workers to conceal the economic and political character of their "offenses" against the law.

Sam Gonshak was imprisoned because he led 200 jobless men and women to a Home Relief Bureau for relief.

Son of a capmaker, Sam Gonshak as a youth was mainly interested in sports. He received medals for victories gained by him for his school's boxing team.

The depression which burst the prosperity bubble forced Sam out of high school. He looked for a job, could not find one and tried to forget his despair by going to professional boxing bouts.

Coming home late one afternoon after a day's tramping the streets for work, Sam was told by his mother, "I read in the papers today that your friend Herman was arrested for helping take back the furniture of a family getting evicted." His mother looked reproachfully at him. "Herman is a good boy. Remember he used to live in this house? He, too, is out of a job, but see, he fights for the poor. He doesn't waste his time going to prize fights."

Mrs. Gonshak's remarks struck home. Sam was only 19 but the courage shown by Herman shamed him, Sam stated. Three days later, Sam joined the Middle Bronx Unemployed Council.

Sam now learned how to organize

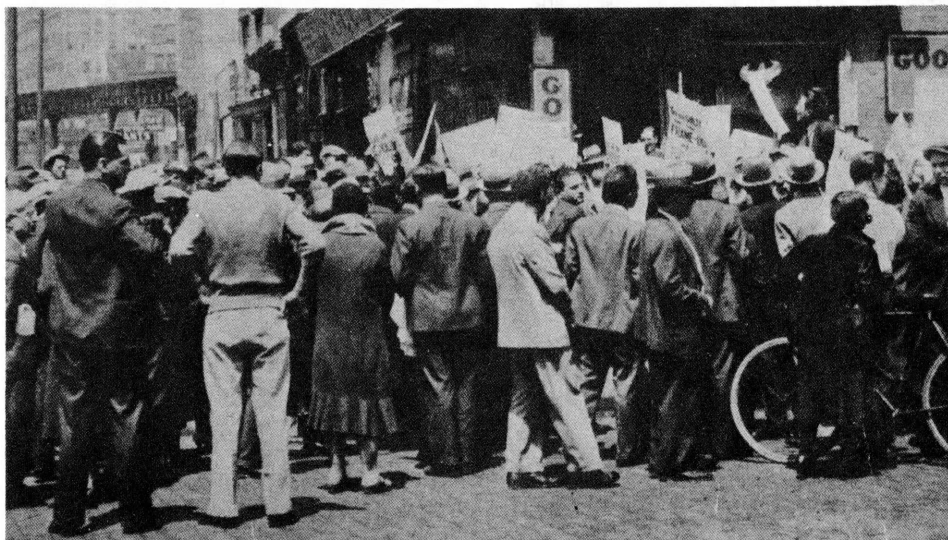


POLICE DISPERSE MILITANT FUR WORKERS IN NEW YORK CITY. ROOSEVELT'S RECOVERY ACT WILL MEAN SCENES LIKE THESE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

block committees. He helped plan demonstrations and help carry back furniture of evicted families. Because of his ability and courage he was sent to whatever part of the town the struggle for unemployed relief was sharpest. During four years of such activity he was arrested several times for "disorderly conduct" and given suspended sentences.

At about the time Roosevelt took office, Sam was transferred to the Downtown Unemployed Council.

Each day now the capitalist press writes jubilantly about Roosevelt's new deal. The workers quickly felt the impact of this deal. Home relief bureaus cancelled rent checks by the hundreds and pared down already meagre food checks to force by outright starvation and evictions the jobless young workers into the military funnels of Roosevelt's "refostration" camps. Civil guards, thugs, members of the American Legion, were stationed at the home relief bureaus to intimi-



by M. KAMMAN

date the men and women coming for relief.

Throughout the city the Unemployed Councils mobilized the jobless for an organized struggle against cuts in unemployment relief.

One demonstration was led by Sam Gonshak. Eighty per cent of them, Italians, Poles, Greeks and Americans, were in such a demonstration for the first time.

They were refused admission into the relief bureau. Women, bearing children in their arms,

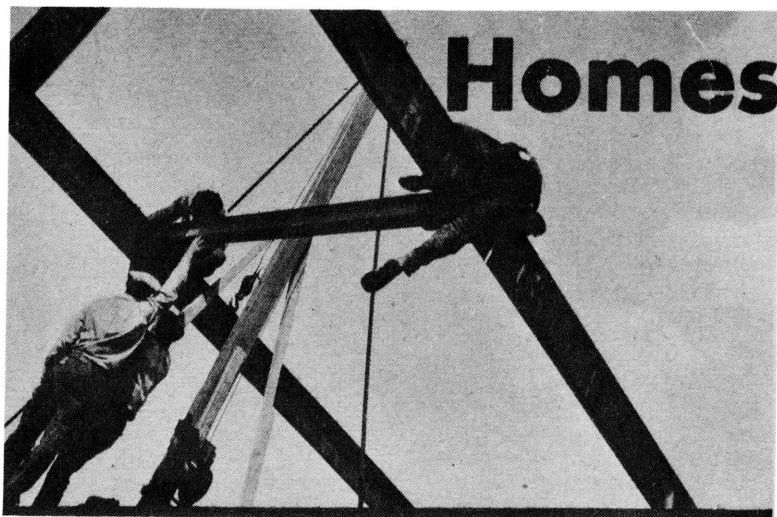
forced their way in, shouting, "We are starving! We demand relief!" The civil guards attacked them. The enraged workers broke through the guards outside, smashed the "private" doors through which the civil guards had fled and braving clubs beat the thugs down. A riot call brought squads of police who waded in among the workers and wielded clubs on the heads of men and women, sparing not even those with children. Gonshak was clubbed on the head. He and four others, including Herman, were singled out for arrest as ring leaders. Within the next four weeks almost 200 were arrested at demonstrations that followed throughout the city.

Sam Gonshak was tried before Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio.

Aurelio revived the rarely used Section 4 of the New York State Parole Board Law which states that a defendant with prior convictions for disorderly conduct may be given a two year sentence. Hoping to hold Gonshak up as an example with which to intimidate the unemployed and stem the rising tide of revolt that is worrying the bosses, Aurelio railroaded Gonshak to two years without a hearing on his prior convictions as demanded by the very same section of his own capitalist law.

Far from stemming revolt among the unemployed, Aurelio's decision immediately spurred it. Telegrams that poured in upon him protesting the vicious sentence forced him to suspend sentence on the others arrested in the same demonstration. Confronted by this wave of protest the home relief bureau RESUMED paying rent and food checks.

While the New York District I. L.D. is appealing Gonshak's sentence to the higher courts, the I. L. D. Branches jointly with the Unemployed Councils have held and are continuing to hold demonstrations for Gonshak's release.



Homestead - July, 1892

by HORACE B. DAVIS

they were militant and capably led and were much hated and feared by the bosses, who carried on publicity campaigns against anarchism as they do today against Communism.

One wing of the anarchist group believed in the tactic of assassinating individual enemies of the working class. Alexander Berkman, a member of this group, tried unsuccessfully to kill Frick, selected as an enemy of the workers. Berkman was given a sentence of 22 years in prison and his associates, Karl Kuold and Henry Bauer were held as "accomplices" in frame-up No. 2.

The Pinkerton detectives who had been hired by Frick were busy during the strike trying to frame its leaders. Hugh S. Dempsey was the leader in Pittsburgh of the Knights of Labor, which still lingered along though its best days were past. The "Pinks" discovered that Dempsey had hired two men to go into the works during the strike and find out whether the company was violating its armor contracts with the government, as in fact it was. The "Pinks" got something on one of the two men and prepared frame-up No. 3. Jack Clifford of the strikers advisory committee had frequent conversations with another Pinkerton "in order to pump him," and Clifford barely escaped being framed as well.

The first frame-up, against Sylvester Critchlow, Jack Clifford, Hugh O'Donnell, and other strike leaders to the number of 167, was shattered by the workers' vigorous counter-of-

fensive supported by unionists in all parts of the country. Today, Tom Mooney, a member of a union affiliated with the A. F. of L., may spend 17 years in prison without the A. F. of L. carrying on any campaign in his behalf; but in 1892 the A. F. of L. contributed \$7,000 for the defense of the Homestead strikers, though the Amalgamated Association was not then affiliated with the A. F. of L. When the first charge of murder was lodged against the strike leaders, Hugh Rose for the Amalgamated Association made an information charging the officials of the Carnegie Steel Co. with murder. At the strikers' trial, a spread-eagle defense by W. E. Irwin of St. Paul, known as the "Whirlwind of the West", was followed by the acquittal of the first three strikers to come before the court; and all prosecutions on both sides were then dropped.

The anarchists had only a small organization and were able to mobilize little working-class support for Kuold and Bauer, who were associated in the workers' minds with Berkman's tactic of individual terrorism. Although the evidence

(Continued on Page 19)

In 1892 the strongest union in the United States, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers, was defeated by the Carnegie interests in a six-month strike at Homestead, Pa., steel town adjoining Pittsburgh. Out of this great battle grew three frame-ups, two of which were successful, and one of which the workers defeated.

The Carnegies had not set out to smash the unions until they were sure of themselves. During the eighteen-eighties they had made profits at the rate of over a million dollars a year, but still they had to deal with organized labor. They would fight the unions one year and compromise with them the next. This was the decade when the Knights of Labor made their bid for power, and the influence of the Knights had been strong in some of the Carnegie mills. The Knights believed in cooperative production and the abolition of the wage system, and the Carnegies hated them bitterly. By 1888 the Knights had been twice defeated in the iron and steel industry and the Amalgamated Association held the undisputed leadership of the workers in the industry. This union was based on an acceptance of the capitalist system. It concerned itself chiefly with obtaining for the skilled ironworkers better conditions within the framework of that system. The union was a force politically on a "non-partisan" basis. It had an agreement in several of the Carnegie mills, of which the most important was the mass-production plant at Homestead.

Carnegie's partner, H. C. Frick, was selected to lead the union-smashing campaign. In July, 1892, just 41 years ago, he locked out the Amalgamated Association in Homestead and prepared to import scabs. But the union was strong enough so that the sheriff would not deputize Frick's thugs. They tried to shoot their way into the works but were repulsed with a loss of about nine lives. The battle with the thugs laid the basis for frame-up No. 1, against the leaders of the strike.

The day after the gun-fight between strikers and thugs, two anarchists distributed leaflets on the streets of Homestead and were promptly clapped in jail. The anarchists in 1892 were among the outstanding opponents of capitalism;

IRON WORKERS ERECTING TEMPLES TO CAPITALISM.



STEEL WORKERS OF 1933. THE ROOSEVELT RECOVERY ACT AIMS TO SEND THEM BACK TO WORK AT STARVATION WAGES, LONG HOURS IN OPEN SHOPS. FIGHT THE INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT.

The Power Behind the Throne

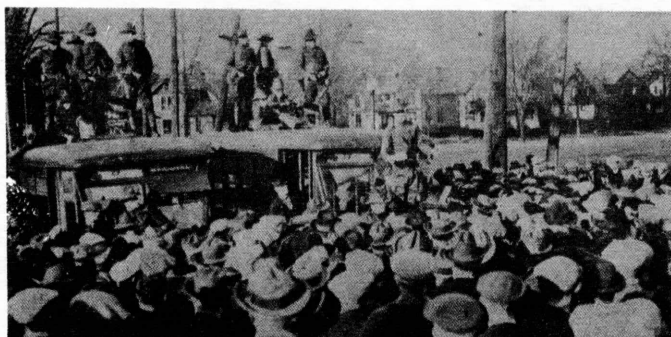
by ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

There is something anti-human about the face of Morgan; a grossness and vulgarity that is emphasized by the coarse, hairy eye-brows; the thick sensual nose, and the small, shrewd, intense, and watchful eyes. In this particular instance (as in that of Morgan's father) the facial features and the personality of the man are so strikingly balanced as to warrant analogy. The name, the face, and the man—all are perfectly symbolic of the corruption and decay of the capitalism they represent.

Throughout the hearings of the Senate investigation committee, Morgan conducted himself with a bored complacency and self assurance that made it perfectly clear what he thought of his position. No one watching him could have doubted for a moment that in his own eyes—and, incidentally, in the eyes of the obsequious government "investigators"—Morgan was an independent power come down from above to participate in a dumb-show produced by his own puppets who had conveniently put on the masks of righteousness for the occasion.

What an enlightening spectacle! The anointed in the high places bowing low and scraping their feet before their great god Morgan! Those same scraping feet are magically transformed into iron heels grinding down the masses which slave in the Morgan mills, the Morgan mines, the Morgan shops—in the thousand and one industries under Morgan control. Let us not forget that Morgan, the robber of millions of dollars and the murderer of thousands of men receives the servile homage of his lackeys in the government while the workers in the *Pittsburgh Coal Co.*, for example, which in 1927 took the lead in western Pennsylvania to break the Jacksonville agreement of miners were slugged and beaten by company coal and iron police who beat to death John Barkoski, a miner, in February, 1929, after they had assaulted and arrested him at a relative's house. Similar tales of terror against miners might be told of the *Glen Alden Coal Co.*, which likewise had Morgan connections. And Morgan's *General Electric Co.* has attempted to keep its workers submissive by means of company-unions and anti-labor "welfare" schemes. *Pullman, Inc.*, and *Southern Pacific Co.*—which later contributed some \$30,000 to the 1921 slush fund of California open shoppers—are among the companies linked with Morgan which have fought the organization of railroad workers. There is the recent case of the *Amoskeag Mfg. Co.*, whose treasurer, Frederick Dumaine, was among the bank officials receiving substantial loans from Morgan. This company called out the National Guard to tear gas as its striking textile workers at Manchester, N. H. *International Harvester Co.*, *U. S. Steel Corp.*, *Anaconda Copper Co.*, *Public Service Co.* of New Jersey are only a few of the many Morgan-linked companies who have attacked strikers, thrown them into jail, and spied upon the workers. All these companies are directly responsible for the frame-ups, the third degrees and other attacks on their

THE MILITIA READS THE RIOT ACT TO STRIKERS IN A MORGAN COMPANY.



THE BIG BOSS SUPERVISES HIS "EMPLOYEES"



workers when they have attempted to organize into trade unions.

In his remarks and in his attitude the sense of being an independent power was very clearly manifest. Again and again it was emphasized that the Morgan institution was a "private" bank; and that it had "private" reasons for not seeking a public charter. Obviously, the independent Morgan power did not regard itself as a hostile one. It treated the government of the U. S. as a very useful and friendly tool. In return for services rendered, it was giving loans and inside information to men whom it had placed in the government—the preferred list included a president or two, cabinet ministers, senators, justices of the supreme court and the like—and men who occupied chief positions in the industrial system of the country.

The procedure is the usual one of concealed bribery by which the great capitalist powers maintain control over their loyal servants. High-minded liberals, who had dismissed as Communist ravings the statements that Morgan owned the country were confronted with the admitted facts. Even the "N. Y. Times", which had kept a pained silence during the greater part of the investigation, finally felt constrained to run an editorial full of lamentations that so big and respectable a house as Morgan's should be guilty of such sinning, and hinted that now perhaps Morgan and his partners would reform and prove to be worthy of the size and position. The pious American tradition that big business is honest and that only little business men cheat and bribe now joins the rubbish heap of other discarded American traditions.

In every case, whether it was in the railroad field, in the organization of the Alleghany Corporation, in the utilities field, or in the marketing of food products, the entrance of Morgan meant only one thing, seizing the industry and attaching barnacle-holding companies to it which extracted every bit of profit that could be extracted without running it immediately into bankruptcy. Yet, it is a preparation for future bankruptcy, and continuous misery for the American masses. But the profits that must be paid out to the parasitic holding companies will be taken from the American masses; from them first as workers in reduced wages and secondly, from them as consumers in high prices.

Even observers who are not radicals were amazed and disgusted and alarmed by this conscienceless greed. Some went away saying that what astonished them was not that the

(Continued on Page 19)

New Trial for Heywood Patterson

forced by tremendous mass pressure by the ceaseless protest led by the International Labor Defense, by the march on Washington, by over half a million signatures, by demonstrations and meetings attended by over a million Negro and white workers, Judge Horton who presided at the Decatur trial has granted a new trial for Heywood Patterson.

That this is a tremendous victory for the International Labor Defense, an answer to all the libelous slanders and attacks against our policy of mass action backed by the best available legal defense, only our most reactionary enemies can deny.

It is only in this light that we can evaluate our victory. It was the correctness of the I.L.D. policy, the constant efforts to raise mass pressure and mass protest to an ever higher pitch that won a new trial for Heywood Patterson and not the "fair mindedness and a courage of that brilliant justice, Judge Horton," as the capitalist press is very eager to proclaim.

Horton was forced to decide as he did, but in addition there are more fundamental reasons for his ruling. Even the capitalist press comments on the fact that the decision was aimed to weaken the campaign for Negro rights, around which the whole Scottsboro campaign revolved and culminated in the Bill of Rights demanding the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is aimed to smash the growing unity of Negro and white workers, the very factor which was

able to raise sufficient mass pressure to force his ruling. Judge Horton's action was definitely a concession, under mass pressure by means of which the Southern white ruling class, hopes to bolster the waning faith of the American masses, Negro and white, in the illusion of justice in boss class courts.

The acquittal of Tom Mooney after a 17 year long fight for his freedom, an acquittal which sent him back to San Quentin, was another concession of just this sort.

The best exposure of Judge Horton's "fairness", of the "fairness" of Alabama courts (and the same holds true of any capitalist courts, California or anywhere) lies in the question—If, as he says, the testimony of Victoria Price upon which the whole case of the prosecution rested, "is not corroborated and also bears on its face the indications of improbability and is contradicted by other evidence (Ruby Bates courageous denial of her first testimony) and in addition thereto the evidence greatly preponderates in the favor of the defendant", why didn't he dismiss the verdict on the day that it was brought in by the lynch jury in Decatur? If it is true now it was certainly as true then.

"If the evidence preponderates greatly in favor of the defendant," why keep the boys in jail where they have been suffering for nearly two and a half years now?

The ruling class of Alabama is not ready to release the boys from its clutches. It has taken this step to

quiet the mass protest aroused all over the world, to cool off the tremendous indignation around the clearly lynch verdict at Decatur.

This must not happen. Greater and more consistent mass pressure than ever is necessary to finally free the Scottsboro boys. The lie must be thrown into the teeth of the N.A.A.C.P. and other reformist leaders who have constantly sought to sabotage our work by discrediting our policy and our tactics, by saying that our doings were railroading the boys to their death. It is their destructive work, from libelous attacks to withholding moneys collected for Scottsboro mass and legal defense, that has kept the boys in jail and in constant danger of their lives until now.

Our work must be carried on with increased energy. Complete victory is in sight but gigantic efforts are necessary to achieve it. More demonstrations, more telegrams of protest and more FUNDS!

No illusions about the fairness of capitalist courts and judges: only mass pressure can free the Scottsboro boys.

No more Scottsboro trials. Demand punishment of the framers and the impeachment of Attorney General Knight.

Victory in the Scottsboro and Mooney cases will pave the way for the freedom of all class war prisoners, will strike a staggering blow at boss terror.

Build the I.L.D. in the struggle to smash all capitalist frame ups.

S. S.

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE

(Continued from Page 18)

Morgan bank proved to be predatory but that it had proved to be stupid. It had virtual control of a system which, if run in a realistic way, could possibly continue to yield fair profits to many many generations of Morgans. But with this crude lust for profit, the system could not survive and the Morgans must fall with it.

HOMESTEAD - JULY 1892

(Continued from Page 17)

against Kuold and Bauer was very flimsy, both were convicted of being Berkman's "accomplices" and were given five-year sentences.

Dempsey and the two men he had sent into the works were charged with a plot to poison the food of the scabs. Although the defense produced mill records showing that the extent of sickness in the mill was even greater before the arrival of the spies than at any later date, Dempsey and the two spies were convicted together with a go-between named Beatty and all four were sent to the penitentiary, Dempsey on a seven-year sentence. After six months the spies confessed that the whole poison story was a frame-up, bought and paid for by the Carnegie Steel Co. Within a few days

however, they apparently became convinced that this was not the way to get out of jail, and repudiated their retractions.

The acquittal of the framed strike leaders came too late to have any influence on the outcome of the strike. It was nevertheless of great importance for later labor struggles since it showed the effectiveness of a strongly supported campaign both in and out of court on behalf of the accused. The contrast between the fate of Dempsey, Kuold and Bauer on the one hand and the strikers' leaders on the other was not lost on contemporary working-class thinkers.

The conviction of Dempsey, Kuold and Bauer, of course took place a generation before there was any central workers' defense organizations, such as the International Labor Defense today. Dempsey was probably as capably defended in court (by Louis Kossuth Porter) as the strike leaders who were acquitted; but the Knights were inexperienced in mass defense campaigns. The whole Homestead struggle gave evidence that the American workers had not adequately learned the lesson of solidarity between skilled and unskilled, and between workers in different industries; that they underestimated the power of the bosses in politics and in the courts. Since the great landmark of Homestead, steel workers in particular and workers in general have had repeated proof that the big capitalists are to be overcome in the long run only by the united forces of an awakened working class.

HOW WE ORGANIZE

A SCOTTSBORO TOUR by Frank Spector

The first portion of the Mrs. Patterson—Ruby Bates—Richard Moore tour showed the scope of interest and response of the masses to the Scottsboro campaign as led by the I.L.D. There was an average attendance of 1400 black and white people in the 14 cities along the Eastern seaboard that comprised the first portion of the tour. For example, Atlantic City had an attendance of 3000, Hartford, Connecticut, 1400, Boston, Massachusetts, 1200, Trenton, New Jersey, 2500, Jersey City, 1400. In some of these cities such an attendance has never been equalled in the past. This remarkable response reveals to us the mounting possibilities for building a mass I. L. D.

Shortcomings of the Meetings: The meetings held revealed at the same time crying weaknesses that must be brought to the attention of all the members of the I.L.D. so that we may eliminate them. Were the preparations of a better sort, doubtless the attendance would have been even greater. Unfortunately the preparations for the meetings as well as the meetings themselves contained weaknesses that on the one hand prevented a still larger attendance, and on the other hand were responsible for unsatisfactory organizational results.

There was no close connection between the local defense issues growing out of the daily struggles of the black and white workers for bread and for Negro and democratic rights and the Scottsboro and Mooney issues which embody these struggles on a national scale.

Not enough efforts were made to bring larger numbers of white workers into these meetings. (30% was the average.) The work of recruiting new members was very poor. In some meetings there was a complete absence of application cards, a most unpardonable neglect, showing the failure to understand that besides the agitational purposes such meetings have, they must result in recruitment of new workers and the building of the I.L.D. as well. The floor committees at some meetings were untrained in their simple duties. There was poor coordination between the platform and these committees. This brought poor results in the sale of literature, signing of mem-

bership cards, making the collection, and generally undermining the prestige of the I.L.D. as a working class organization that knows how to work systematically and fruitfully.

There would have been better financial results were it not for the timidity of the comrades towards charging an admission fee, for fear that "workers will not pay." There was also the failure to visit organizations and churches in advance of the meetings to procure financial support to help cover the expenses of the meetings.

Overcome Weaknesses: In the second portion of the tour now in pro-



LABOR DEFENDER HAS GONE INTO THE MOVIES! WE HAVE MADE A FILM CALLED "SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY" IT WAS ALREADY SHOWN IN BOSTON. IT IS THE clearest indictment against boss terror ever made. All districts must arrange showings. Write for information at once.

gress, Lester Carter, the white boy defense witness in the Decatur trial, is replacing Ruby Bates because of her physical inability to stand the rigors of the tour. Mrs. Jannie Patterson, Richard Moore and Carter make up a combination which brings out all the

dramatic features of the Scottsboro case—the mother of the framed Negro boy condemned to die, the Southern white worker whose role in the case smashes the race barriers built up by the boss class, and Richard Moore, a brilliant, powerful Negro speaker who electrifies the masses by his eloquent presentation of the Scottsboro issue.

The tour may be extended clear out to the Pacific Coast and before us now lies the task of making it a most beneficial one, both agitational and organizationally. The following are points that must be stressed in making preparations for these meetings:

Publicity and Propaganda: Capitalist and Negro and working class press must be fully utilized for publicity. Free radio announcements and ten to fifteen minute talks can be easily procured. Every inexpensive but effective means of advertising should be devised and utilized. For example: sandwich signs announcing the meeting, a truck or two carrying large signs stating in bold letters the place, the time and purpose of the meeting. On one of these a replica electric chair can be cheaply constructed. A Negro boy impersonating a Scottsboro boy in the chair, with slogans displayed, calling upon black and white to save the boys, is a real attraction for people on the streets. Street corner meetings must positively be held in working class neighborhoods, during the entire week preceding the meeting. Posters must be prominently displayed, leaflets well distributed from house to house, at shop and factory gates, churches, lodges, etc.

Local Issues: There should be a local speaker for about ten minutes at each meeting, connecting local class struggles with Scottsboro, Tom Mooney, deportation, fascist terror. Churches, lodges, unions, should be visited, ask for contributions to help pay the expenses, and their delegations invited to sit on the stage during meetings.

Conduct of Meetings: Floor committees should be trained in advance for the work of the meeting. They should have an ample supply of application cards and literature. Collections must be made systematically and rapidly in plates of empty cigar boxes

(Continued on Page 23)



LABOR DEFENDER HAS GONE INTO THE MOVIES! WE HAVE MADE A FILM CALLED "SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY" IT WAS ALREADY SHOWN IN BOSTON. IT IS THE CLEAREST INDICTMENT AGAINST BOSS TERROR EVER MADE. ALL DISTRICTS MUST ARRANGE SHOWINGS. WRITE FOR INFORMATION AT ONCE.

News From the Districts:

If there are still workers who believe in the liberalism myth of the new Roosevelt administration, we wish to explode the idea by citing a few important facts with regard to the terror and persecution meted out by the "New Deal" to the working class of the U. S.

Not only is there a continuation of the Hoover policy of attack and terrorization upon workers' demonstrations, but there is a marked increase, carried on in a much more subtle manner. Deportations are on the increase. Not only are militant alien workers deported but the "new deal liberalism" goes a step further and revokes the citizenship of naturalized aliens who have dared to oppose in any way the existing government and its policies.

Attacks upon the unemployed are made systematically: The savage attack upon the Illinois hunger march in April when the workers were attacked most viciously with clubs and tear gas by deputies and state police in the early morning hours. The efforts to prevent the Ford hunger march from reaching the Ford plant. The attack by police and legionnaires on the Ohio hunger march. The vicious attacks upon the New York workers in the series of home relief bureau demonstrations are all indications of viciousness with which the "new deal" government is putting its policies into effect.

Nat'l Youth Day Attacked

When on May 30th, young workers throughout the country arranged counter demonstrations to those of the bourgeois patriots on Memorial Day, the demonstrations in three sections of the country were viciously attacked by the police, deputies and especially enlisted patriots of the American Legion and other organizations.

In *Perth Amboy, N. J.* where more than a thousand young and adult workers demonstrated before the plant of the copper trust, a war industry, 75 police made a merciless attack upon these workers with the result that 6 were taken to the hospital and finally 17 were arrested and indicted on charges of inciting to riot, assault and battery, etc.

In *San Diego, Calif. and West Kel-*

so, Wash. vicious attacks were made upon the demonstrations with the result that here too, 16 were arrested—8 in San Diego, and 8 in West Kelso. The San Diego demonstration was significant from the point of view of this city being a concentration point for the Naval forces in the Pacific. It is a marine base with large army and navy airports.

The Pavel Martinov Case

Here a worker is being subjected to deportation proceedings merely because he demonstrated with other workers in Cleveland, Ohio for unemployment relief.

Emil Gardos

For having been a candidate for public office on the Communist ticket, the Roosevelt administration has de-



DEPORTED! NEW DEAL MISS PERKINS IS SPEEDING UP THE DEPORTATIONS DRIVE AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN. BUILD COUNCILS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN!

ecided as punishment that Emil Gardos must lose his citizenship papers and consequently, has started proceedings to revoke them. When his citizenship is cancelled Comrade Gardos will face deportation to fascist Hungary.

Jack Thomas

B. C. (Jack) Thomas a Pittsburgh worker who has been active in fighting for unemployment relief has been found guilty of fraudulently obtaining his citizenship by the fact that he was a member of the Young Workers League in 1923 at the time when he made application for his citizenship.

Pittsburg a Center of Attack

In the Pittsburgh area where struggles of the coal miners are again developing, 13 workers active in the organization of the coal miners into the N. M. U. are held for deportation. These

include Frank Borich, Vincent Kamenovich and other leaders of the National Miners Union.

Farm Workers Attacked

In California and the West, the agricultural workers have been attacked with wholesale deportation raids upon the Mexican and Spanish workers particularly, many of them being deported without even the formality of a hearing.

Join and build the I.L.D. in resistance against the growing boss terror!

SOUTHERN SCOTTSBORO CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 8)

participation in the May Day demonstration and who refused to be bailed out unless the court granted bail for the Negroes arrested with her, spoke for the white women in the South who were beginning to realize what all this so-called protection of white women amounted to. All this fake protection by white men was nothing but an excuse for lynching and terrorizing the Negro masses. The white owners of the textile mills and mines of the South are the ones who are degrading white womanhood and enforcing them out into the streets by paying them \$1 and \$2 a week for 60 hours. Ruby Bates and Victoria Price, she stated, were fine examples of how the Southern white ruling class protected its womanhood.

Mary White Ovington, of the Board of Directors of the N.A.A.C.P., addressed the annual meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. there. She spoke on the history of the N.A.A.C.P., mentioned many paper victories of 10 and 15 years back, and stopped just when the Scottsboro case began. Some one in the audience asked her what the N.A.A.C.P. was doing in the Scottsboro case. She answered: "Since the boys have not retained the N.A.A.C.P. we are doing nothing in the case."



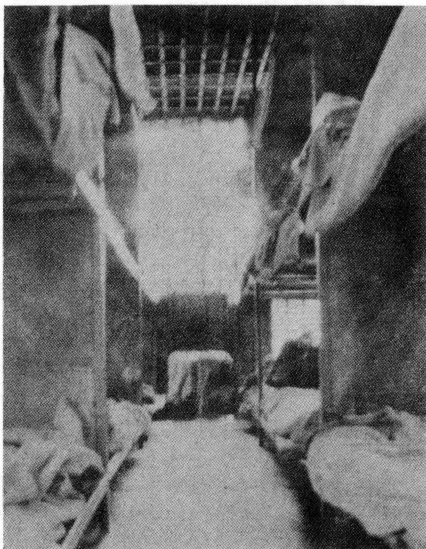
**DEPORTED! NEW DEAL MISS PERKINS IS SPEEDING UP
THE DEPORTATIONS DRIVE AGAINST FOREIGN-BORN.
BUILD COUNCILS FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN
BORN!**

VOICES FROM PRISON

RUSH FUNDS IN ANSWER

Dear Comrade:

I received your letter a few days ago and was very glad to hear from you, and also I received the five dollars and it sure came in handy for I ain't got no job and can't find nair one, and I am sick but stay up. Need medicine but ain't able to buy the kind I need. The City doctor here ain't no good. Well I thank the I.L.D. for still fighting for our boys and I really believe them boys will get their freedom some day. Some white people



here in the South is so low down and have their way so long on Negroes. But I'll say this much. You all sure has put up a real mass fight for them nine boys and I am proud of it. I wish we could get organized here like other places but seem like they don't see like they should and maybe the time will come like mine. So I am still in good heart and will be so long as my boy and the rest is living even if they are pen up like hogs, when I know that it is not they fault.

Mamie Williams

Mother of Eugene Williams

SAN QUENTIN CANNOT CRUSH HIM

Your letter with the check for \$1 came safely. Again I can only say thank you and ask you to thank the other members of the committee for me.

What is wrong, there has been no attempt to blame the present debacle on the "radicals" who were always sure to destroy all our "glorious" institu-

tions. Looks as though the "radicals" are bally amateurs as wreckers.

If they are going to start sending men like Mitchell and Harriman to our prisons then I am going to ask for parole. Such "respectables" do lower the standards of our prisons. Maybe that is the one way of stopping the "crime wave."

M. A. Schmidt

Box 30704, San Quentin Cal.

Write to our class war prisoners. A letter means a lot to a fellow worker behind the bars!

FROM THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

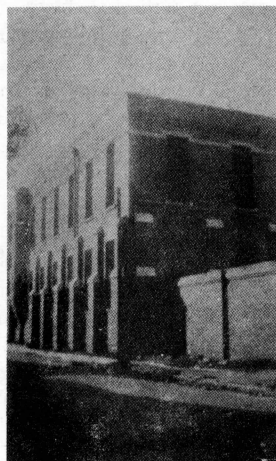
Dear Sir Mr. Patterson:

We boys received your letter today but it wasn't a word spoken about the money which we ask for and that makes any one feel bad, to write any one for something and they don't mention a word about it.

In other words, Mr. Patterson, we boys need clothes and shoes. It's not so much of the fruit we boys cares for but we do appreciate anything that is sent to us. But in the mean time we boys wants clothes and shoes and we are asking you all in honest to send us \$2.50 so we can buy us some shirts and shoes and pants. We sent you a special delivery asking about the money but its not a word said about it. Now, Mr. Patterson, will you please answer this letter according to the way we wrote it to you. We are looking to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Haywood Patterson
Olen Montgomery
Eugene Williams
Willie Roberson
Clarence Norris
Ozie Powell



Above:—
CAGE WHERE
PRISONERS ON
A CHAIN GANG
SPEND THE
NIGHT.

Right:—
JAIL WHERE
THE TAMPA
PRISONERS
WERE ORIG-
INALLY HELD.

TALLAPOOSA

(Continued from page 14)

and order, Hell", he said. "Those big boys don't show much respect for "law and order" when they want to make money, and when it's a case of us poor farmers being put out of our homes, there ain't no law we ought to respect but the law to take care of ourselves."

There must have been not a few in the courtroom who had learned from the words of the defense witnesses that this was what they, too, were trying to do,—defend their right to have food and a shelter for themselves and their families. For the verdict of guilty was not met with any outward signs of approval. There was a serious look on the faces of farmers as they filed out of the court room to go back to their own poor farms where a livelihood was very uncertain.

The Negroes came away from the trial undaunted. They expected the verdict, for it was inevitable under the circumstances, but they, too, noted a changed attitude on the part of those whites present at the trial. They have resolved to continue the work of the union. For as one of them said: "We need it now more than ever. We've got to get our men out of jail".

FIGHT FASCISM

(Continued from page 6)

of Barcelona and the soldiers of Prague.

The German proletariat has withstood terrific shocks of Nazi terror within the past months. The Nazis are trying to destroy all militant revolutionary working class unions and other working class organizations, but the militant leadership of the German proletariat, the Communist Party, stands firm and steeled in the struggles of the working class. The German capitalists and junkers, as well as the entire capitalist world have found that it is not easy to destroy a party that is so completely steeled among the masses.

Negro workers! White workers! Carry on the fight against fascist terror at home! Organize anti-fascist Action Committees, in your shops, in your mines, in the marine industry and all other important industries! Demand the release of Thaelmann, Torgler and all victims of fascist terror in Germany! Fight against the treacherous role of the social fascists in America!

FREE ALL CLASS PRISONERS

CARNIVAL-PICNIC

PLEASANT BAY
— PARK —

SUNDAY **16**
JULY

INTERNATIONAL
LABOR DEFENSE
New York District

ADMISSION 20 CENTS

DANCING, GAMES, SOVIET MOVIES, RED AND WHITE. — Workers Dance League, Labor Sport Union. — Something New, Children Playground. MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA.

Take Pelham Bay Subway to Zerega Avenue. OUR BUSES WILL MEET YOU

SMASH SCOTTSBORO VERDICT

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 3)

was to the bombing threats—a fabrication pure and simple!

As for June 18, *New York Times* wrote, "Hamilton issued a written statement referring to threats against Governor Talmadge in the case of Angelo Herndon, alleged Negro Communist. Later Mr. Hamilton admitted his statement was untrue." And so you know now the worth of "bombing threat" stories which are gladly paraded by the capitalist press as news.

Both the governor and Hamilton can be reached at the state capitol in Atlanta. Need we add that *Labor Defender* readers and friends should raise their voices mightily against the attempts of capitalist politicians to make a political football of the Herndon case? The tricks of Georgia's highest officials must be branded as lies and efforts redoubled to free this young working class Negro fighter.

REICHSTAG FIRE

(Continued from Page 5)

to the Reichstag. This fire is a pretext for the complete subjugation and bloody oppression of the revolutionary labor movement.

Goering promised to publish "evidence" found in the "catacombs" of the Karl Liebknecht House incriminating leaders of the Communist Party. These "documents" are supposed to show plans for this outrage and others planned. Perhaps Goering was too tired to order the police to catch the incendiaries while they labored several hours in a well policed

building setting it on fire, since he knew the "plans"?

On March 31 a *retroactive* law was decreed providing for hanging as a punishment for incendiaries. On April 2 the names of three Bulgarians, exiles from Bulgaria because of their revolutionary activity, were published as having been arrested on March 9 at Berlin. These three are Dimitroff, Taneff, and Popoff. On April 3 warrants were issued for them along with Van der Lubbe and Torgler, and warrants for the preventive arrest of others, i.e., the leaders of the Communist Party of Germany, were issued.

A German lawyer, consulted by Comrade Thaelman's wife, has been arrested for the crime of being consulted. No lawyer is allowed to take the cases of those charged with the fire. Fascism, because of the world-wide protest aroused, will seek the old way out—"suicide" or "shot while trying to escape". Today it is the Nazis who stand accused of the crime in the eyes of the world. The attempt to give the outrage the aspect of an "international Communist crime" by the arrest of the Bulgarian revolutionists and the charge that they were implicated in the bomb outrage in Bulgaria has failed. The failure to bring forth the "evidence" supposedly at hand adds to the danger. It is precisely this lack of success that has made the danger for our comrades so much the greater. We must intensify our campaign.

German fascism must not succeed in killing our comrades. Only a world wide wave of tremendous protest will save them. Action!

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RALLY TO DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 10)

workers an order of business at their next meeting. Let us find ways and means of how best to participate in this defense work.

Members of the I.L.D. who belong to trade unions and fraternal and cultural organizations should endeavor to get their local branches to support the United Front Conference for the defense of all trade unions as fighting organizations of labor to be held in New York City on July 15.

Active defense of the rights of the American masses to strike and to organize: Let this be our call to widest sections of American workers and friends of workers to build a solid wall of defense around the American Labor movement against the vicious attacks and terror practiced by the American boss class against fighting workers.

HOW WE ORGANIZE

(Continued from Page 20)

prepared in advance. The chairman should speak very very briefly. Upon him lies the main responsibility for the proper conduct of the meeting. His introductions of the speakers must be brief, his announcements of the literature on sale must be brief and effective. I.L.D. pamphlets, *Labor Defenders* announced by the chairman must be sold to the audience direct, following the announcement of the chairman. Application blanks should be mimeographed in advance and copies supplied to each person as he enters the hall. Following the appeal for membership in the I.L.D. by the speaker, a committee should quickly furnish pencils to those who need them and assist people in filling in the blanks. The amount of the collection and the number of blanks turned in should be announced by the chairman before the meeting is over.

Space does not permit us to go into many important details. Write to the NO about any questions you have.

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