

LABOR DEFENDER

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The Herndon demonstration at Penn. Station, N. Y.



Aug. 7th, 1934

To all the readers of the Labor Defender:-

That the militant fight of the I. L. D. and other organizations, it has been possible for me to gain my freedom and more.

I can assure you that the fight in this connection is a thousand times more worthy than the individual concerned. It is a direct blow against fascist ruling class terror! Therefore it becomes more urgent that thousands of workers - negro and white join the I. L. D. That all readers of the Labor Defender should bend every effort in spreading it in every nook and corner of the nation, to give it a mass circulation - for surely this will be most much effective in the fight against fascism for the freedom of the scotchboro boys, Shadman and all class war prisoners.

Angelo Herndon



Left to right: Richard B. Moore, Angelo Herndon, Anna Damon, (acting Nat'l Sec'y I.L.D.) Ben Davis, Jr., Clarence Hathaway, outside Penn. Station, N. Y.

LABOR DEFENDER

Editors: WM. L. PATTERSON, SASHA SMALL

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Herndon Must Stay Free!

Angelo Herndon, heroic young Negro organizer, has left the torture-cell of Fulton Tower prison in Atlanta. A loyal and devoted working-class has answered the call of the International Labor Defense and has raised, dollar by dollar, the tremendous bail of \$15,000 and has wrenched Angelo Herndon from the hands of the Georgia lynchers.

Herndon's trip to New York—by a circuitous route to avoid threatened attacks by the Ku Klux Klan—was a triumphal procession. Cheered on his way by workers gathered at stations along the route to watch Herndon's train go by, the young Negro leader arrived in New York to step into the arms of thousands of his comrades and fellow-workers. Hands were raised to greet him and voices were lifted to cheer him. For a time, at least, the devotion of the working-class has snatched Herndon from the lynchers.

But over the stirring welcome, over the cheering crowds, there loomed still the shadow of the Georgia chain-gang. For Herndon's release on bail—though a great temporary victory—is but one stage in the fight to free him.

Will Herndon remain out of jail,

giving his young enthusiasm to the fight, throwing his energies into the fight for the Scottsboro boys? Or will this autumn find him once more in the clutches of the lynchers, the steel of the chain-gang about his legs, bending his back under the threats of a prison overseer on a Georgia road? Will the autumn find the Scottsboro boys burned to a crisp in the electric chair?

But the fact is that Herndon is today nearer the Georgia chain-gang than he has ever been before. The legal frame-up against him grinds on. The Georgia Supreme Court has denied him a new trial. The Alabama Supreme Court has upheld the conviction of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two of the Scottsboro boys. Now these cases go before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Have we rescued Angelo Herndon, have we made such tremendous efforts on behalf of the Scottsboro boys, only to deliver them once again into the hands of the lynchers? A thousand times no!

So far we have not failed Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. We cannot fail them now.

All Out on August 22nd!

The seventh anniversary of that day that saw the ruling class wreak its vengeance on Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will this year be a day of giant demonstrations for the freedom of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon.

Seven years ago, on Aug. 22, Nicola Sacco, Italian-born shoemaker, and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian-born fish peddler, were burned to death in the electric chair by the state of Massachusetts, because they had dared to organize and lead a strike of shoe-workers at Brockton. For seven years before that, the case of these two men—framed on a murder charge—had dragged through the courts.

"A million men—we must mobilize a million men!" cried Vanzetti from the death cell, who had been schooled in the class struggle, knew that only the workers, in their organized might, could save him and Sacco.

Today, seven years after the death

of Sacco and Vanzetti, the shadow of the electric chair again looms large as a weapon of the bosses' terror. Nine innocent Negro boys in Alabama have been framed to die "to teach niggers a lesson", to crush the struggles of the oppressed Negro nation, to keep strong the wall that divides white slave from black slave. In Georgia, Angelo Herndon, though free on bond through the tremendous devotion of the working class, still faces a term of 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang. And once more the call goes out: "A million men—we must mobilize a million men!"

The dedication of Aug. 22 as National Scottsboro-Herndon day symbolizes the unity of the working class and the oppressed Negro people. The cause of the enslaved Negro nation has been made one with the cause of the enslaved workingclass. We must pledge ourselves to avenge the death of Sacco and Vanzetti, two

fighters against wage-slavery, by wresting from the hands of the ruling class murderers, Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys, victims of a nation in chains.

When Sacco and Vanzetti died, we swore that they had not died in vain. We can make good that pledge by wrenching from the hands of the lynchers ten Negro youths. On this August 22, plunged into the bitter fight to save them, we recall and heed Vanzetti's cry: "A million men—we must mobilize a million men!"

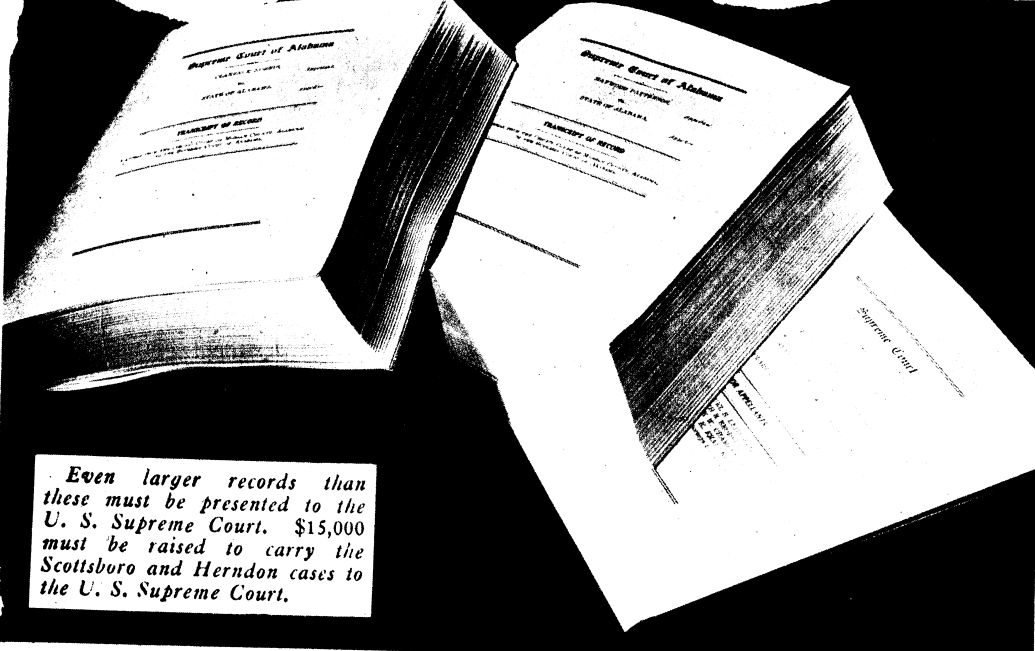
Defend Victims of WEST COAST TERROR!

On other pages of this issue the grim record of fascist terror, West Coast style is vividly portrayed; fascist terror which is still raging up and down the length of the coast and spreading inland across the country. The list grows longer everyday—San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, San Pedro, Sacramento, Minneapolis, Kohler, New York. Spurred on by the example of San Francisco where vigilante rule is entrenching itself sanctioned by all forces of "law and order"—federal, state and city—the forces of developing fascism in this country are carrying through their attack against the most elementary rights of the workers with open fury.

A deportation drive, rapidly assuming the proportions of the Palmer Red Scare days, is in progress against all militant foreign born workers. Red scare hysteria, greatly aided by the vicious yellow press, is being developed into a cold determined effort to outlaw the legal party of the working class—the Communist Party.

The comparison between events in Germany immediately after Hitler came to power and the situation on the West Coast today are too glaring to miss. Aided by the Brown shirts Hitler burned the Reichstag and threw Thaelmann into a dungeon along with thousands of anti-fascist fighters. The officials on the West Coast wrecked the headquarters of unions, clubs, the I.L.D., the Communist Party, the Western Worker, herded hundreds into jail. And both shouted, "We have saved our people from the brutal ravages of Communism." Hitler chose the Jews for special 'prose-

(Continued on Page 23)



Even larger records than these must be presented to the U. S. Supreme Court. \$15,000 must be raised to carry the Scottsboro and Herndon cases to the U. S. Supreme Court.

11 POUNDS OF HATE

(See the editorial on the Scottsboro-Herndon campaign, and article on how it is being organized, elsewhere in this issue of the LABOR DEFENDER).

By FRANK LEONARD

Eleven pounds of hate!

That is the structure upon which the frame-up of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys is built.

Sixteen hundred and seven pages, most of them packed with lies, contradictions, vicious attacks upon Negroes in general, brazen admissions from the Southern rulers that no justice was ever intended for the Scottsboro boys or for anyone like them.

That is the official transcript of the court records in the cases of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

Two thick volumes, one of them numbering 787 pages, another totaling 675 pages, tell the story of the last "trials" of Patterson and Norris. A third book, of 145 pages, is taken up with the brief which the attorneys of the International Labor Defense filed when they appealed the cases of Patterson and Norris to the Supreme Court of Alabama.

These heavy books may be commonplace to a lawyer. They are in their very bulk astounding documents to a laymen examining them.

No wonder \$15,000 is needed for the appeals of the Angelo Herndon and Scottsboro cases in the United States Supreme Court. It takes a great deal of money to print those voluminous records. The workers of this coun-

try—and all those all over the world, for that matter—who are supporting the Scottsboro-Herndon campaigns must raise many thousands of dollars to print the records which show how many times the defense meets with "objection overruled." And if an objection is made by the defense, it is always—ALWAYS—overruled, as the records show.

Three books weighing eleven pounds had to be printed, bound, and presented to the august Supreme Court of Alabama before that court would even consider to listen to the appeals from the death sentences of Patterson and Norris. And now those books, must be prepared for the United States Supreme Court, revealing the class nature of Alabama's justice, showing the lies told by Victoria Price when she testified against the innocent Scottsboro boys, showing in black and white how the entire State of Alabama was lined up against the nine boys for the sole reason that they were poor and Negroes.

"If the state don't kill them, then the people will—if they only bring them back."

You must read the transcript of the court record to find that was the openly expressed opinion of these Klansmen of Alabama in regard to the Scottsboro boys.

You must read the record to find out that E. L. Lewis had his house burned down while he was testifying in favor of the Scottsboro boys at one of the court sessions—and that he was

poisoned, murdered, just as he was ready to go to court once more and testify again in favor of the boys whom he knew to be innocent. You must examine the record to find that "affiant is of the opinion that the said E. L. Lewis may have been poisoned in an attempt to keep him from testifying at the next trial." Shorn of the hesitancy which the formal court language imposed on that sentence, this means only one thing: Lewis, a Negro testifying in favor of the Scottsboro boys, had to be killed.

You must read the record to find the plain unvarnished statements from the Southern lawyer, Woodford Mabry, who boasts of his conviction that the Negro must not even claim to be the equal of the white man.

Lastly, you must read the record to see the farcical nature of the trial in which the lynch-prosecution has everything its own way while the defense if continually hamstrung, threatened, denied its right by the court itself.

Unfortunately, not everybody can read this record. This monumental accumulation of court testimony and affidavits and exceptions and motions and all the abracadabra of court formality must be paid for out of the pennies and nickels and dimes and rare dollars of the workers for the information of the justices who will hear the appeal of the Scottsboro boys in the United States Supreme Court. And the same kind of record, just as voluminous, just as damning of the ruling class and its justice, must be prepared for the high court in the case of Angelo Herndon.

Pounds and pounds and pounds of this kind of stuff; hundreds of thousands of words; thousands of pages—toward what purpose?

"It's the law."

The same law that sanctions lynching of Negroes, terrorization of Negro and white workers who seek solidarity and hate starvation, murder and persecution of all workers who fight against hunger and fascism, who demand bread and freedom and peace—that law demands that the workers make another sacrifice, so that heavy expensive records may be printed for the edification of the court.

In the persecution of this fight for the liberation of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys the American workers will show—as they have shown now by raising the \$18,723.85 bail fund for the temporary release of Herndon pending appeal—that they are equal to the task. They will raise the money needed for printing those appeals.

From Sacco-Vanzetti To Scottsboro

By WM. L. PATTERSON

For months I watched the development of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, particularly the vicious hatred generated against these two workers by all the forces of respectability. In those days, 1925-1926, I was a fairly successful lawyer in Harlem, recently emigrated from Southern California where I was part of the legal staff of the NAACP.

The persecution of the Negro people had always been a very deep and burning concern of mine. But here in the Sacco and Vanzetti case I saw for the first time, very much the same sort of persecution of two white men, two workers, who were obviously innocent of the ridiculous murder charge against them.

The more I thought and read about this case the more I began to see that terror was not reserved for the Negro people alone, that terror was part and parcel of the program of the ruling class. Finally when the defense campaign was at its height, developed into a wide mass campaign by the newly born International Labor Defense, I decided to go up to this organization and ask if I could be of any assistance.

I was received very cordially by the I.L.D. secretary, Rose Baron. I was afraid they might not want to have me go along with their delegation that was leaving for Boston. I offered to pay my own way.

The delegation was composed chiefly of intellectuals, John Dos Passos, Mike Gold, John Howard Lawson, Clarina Michelson and many others. When we got to Boston, we immediately organized a picket line on the Boston Common.

We had no sooner started to walk than a squad of mounted police attacked us. The Mall, where we had planned to hold a meeting, was closed off by a cordon of police. We walked a little further. Crowds began to gather and someone started to speak. Shouts filled the air, "Save Sacco and Vanzetti! Free Sacco and Vanzetti!"

The police descended on us. "That's

enough. Take off those damn signs! Get moving!" They began to grab the signs. Some of the on-lookers tried to help us protect them—but police clubs began to rain blows. Then the mounted police let us have it. One of them seemed particularly anxious to get me. I ducked behind a tree and evaded him for a few seconds but another cop got me. As he grabbed me by the collar he said, "Well, this is the first time I ever see a nigger bastard that was a Communist."

But when he had dragged me to the patrol wagon, new complications arose. The prisoners were all loaded in except myself. They couldn't put me in because there was a white woman inside! So we walked to the police station. When I was brought in to be locked up, the other prisoners set up a big cheer. It was the

fense, I felt that our cry after August 22, 1927—"Sacco and Vanzetti have not died in vain"—must be made a reality. The lessons of the Sacco and Vanzetti case were many. Mass defense, mass pressure, called for by Vanzetti himself who knew that only the organized might of the working class could free him, were brushed aside by liberalism, by illusions of bourgeois democracy concerning the "fairness" of the courts which must not be "intimidated", or "irritated" by noisy demonstrations and picket lines. The mass actions organized by the I.L.D. in 1926, the year it was organized, were splendid—but too late.

And so from the very start the Scottsboro defense was mass defense, supplemented by the best available legal defense—but mass pressure, nationally, internationally, mass pressure of Negro and white united in protest against the vicious lynch frame-up of nine innocent Negro boys. And six times this mass pressure defeated the lynch verdicts of the Alabama courts. For three and a half years the boys have been kept alive by the defense of millions who rallied to the



first time such a thing had happened to me. White people, workers, writers, cheering me, the first solidarity cheer I had ever heard. I shall never forget it.

After this experience in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, after these two worker heroes were executed in spite of all the evidence proving them innocent murdered by the ruling class because of their political convictions, as an example to other militant workers—I felt that I could no longer remain on the outside of the class war, I felt that I belonged right in the ranks.

And when during the Scottsboro case I was placed in a responsible position by the International Labor De-

slogans: "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die. The Scottsboro Boys Must Be Freed."

In spite of the wave of fascist terror sweeping across the land today, victory in the Scottsboro case is within our grasp. Dimitroff and his comrades were torn from the hands of the Nazi butchers by the mass pressure of the workers of the world. The Scottsboro boys must be rescued from the hands of the Southern lynch lords.

The U. S. Supreme Court, which played such a shameful role in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, aiding in their murder by evasion and silence, must be forced to free the Scottsboro Boys.

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(Continued on Page 23)



Sacco



Vanzetti

posed chief first time and this had

"Law and Order" Seabrook Style

By SASHA SMALL

"The local union is said to have the backing of the International Labor Defense, a figure in the Scottsboro and Sacco-Vanzetti case, whose legal activities in this section are directed by Max Daroff, of Philadelphia.

"It is feared locally that unless the trouble can be stamped out immediately that the agitators will carry out threats to tie up the entire South Jersey's farming area by organizing a strike among canning houses during the busy packing season next month. Farmers (?) are, therefore, organizing by the thousands (?) to fight the threat and prevent utter ruin, which would result should another bad season occur after financial losses of the past few years."

In this way, Charles Seabrook, lord and master of Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, N. J. announced to the world in a large paid advertisement in the Bridgeton Evening News his declaration of war. His fight was not limited to words and broadsides. He hired thugs, he bribed newspapermen, he crowded his 3500 acre domain with armed police, he brought his justices of the peace right into his office to hand out jail sentences to the strikers, and he organized groups of vigilantes to hound the organizers of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union out of South Jersey.

Open class war, open violation of the most elementary democratic rights of American citizens, open lynch incitement against the Negro workers, no shadow of any attempt at bourgeois democratic hypocrisy.

The story of the attack upon the strikers on Seabrook Farms striking for an increase in wages from 12 and 17c an hour for back breaking toil to 25 and 30c an hour is now well

known. Tear gas and vomit gas were thrown into the wretched hovels in which Mr. Seabrook's workers must exist. Children were attacked. Women were slugged and beaten. Dozens were injured. Dozens arrested on phoney warrants—three and four times on identical charges on carbon copy warrants.

A delegation of professors from Bryn Mawr and Amherst College were witnesses to the battle at Seabrook. They testified at the open hearing in Bridgeton one week later. They testified to the brutal attack on the peaceful picket line. They testified to the open drunken boastings of the thugs and vigilantes. They testified to the horrible hovels which Seabrook makes his workers pay high rents for—hovels without windows, without light, without water, without toilets—firetraps that would go up like a box of matches.

The International Labor Defense defended the arrested strikers. It participated in the open hearing. I.L.D. Atty Isserman acted as the prosecuting attorney against Seabrook and the vigilantes. Sections and branches of the I.L.D. conducted a protest campaign directed against Seabrook and his justices of the peace. The hearing resulted in a real warrant being issued for Seabrook's arrest based on the charges of misdemeanor for holding court in his private office.

Though the strike is settled and the workers won two of their major demands, higher wages and no discrimination against the strikers, Seabrook is continuing his reign of terror. Tom Crawford, militant Negro union leader is in jail. Donald and Elinor Henderson were repeatedly arrested. Their home was raided, and they were driven out.

The Seabrook workers are still carrying on their desperate fight in



Donald Henderson under arrest. Note the number of cops.

defense of their right to live. Seabrook is continuing his onslaught against them. This is class war of the clearest sort. Terror as a weapon in the hands of the ruling class is most clearly demonstrated. Ownership and control of the courts which are supposed to be ruled only by the blind goddess Justice who weighs evidence in the balance, are shown here in the starkest nakedness.

The lesson of Seabrook farms for members of the I.L.D. is very clear—mass defense is the only effective weapon in defense of victims of ruling class terror and oppression. Reliance upon the fairness of the courts is simply playing into the hands of these courts and their masters. Only mass pressure can effectively curb the vigilante terror rule of men like Seabrook. And the most effective mass defense and mass pressure can be organized only by the mass defense organization of the working class. Join and build the I.L.D. the defense organization of the working class.



It was against picket lines like this one that Seabrook sent armed thugs, tear gas, vomit gas, clubs!

FREE THAELMANN

(Continued from July LABOR DEFENDER)

It was in this atmosphere of working class conspirators that Thaelmann received his first impressions. It was here in Hamburg that he passed his youth, going to work at a very early age because his father was thrown into prison for his working class activity and his family was left without resources.

Ernst Thaelmann for a time attended the Communal school where he was classed among the most gifted and promising pupils. He got up at 4 or 5 o'clock every morning to help in the house and then to join his father in making both ends meet, because after Jan Thaelmann's release from prison the little business he established brought in hardly enough to keep alive on.

And then school days were over. The family did not have enough money to follow the advise of Ernst's teacher and send him to the university. He went to sea and when he returned he became a transport worker. At the age when most young people enjoy a care free youth and spend their leisure time in trivial pleasures, Ernst Thaelmann, age 16, joined the social democratic party.

In the evenings he swallowed all the party literature and at the age of 18 he became a member of the association of transport workers.

THE TRADE UNIONIST

At this time he was already developing into the person whom the world knows today: a worker who had nothing at his command but his two strong fists, his proletarian honor and his desire to work for the triumph of socialism. Every evening he carried out his duties as union treasurer and as a member of the local group of social democrats.

In 1912 the authorities began to watch him closely because of his political activities. He was black listed. Nevertheless when his fellow trade union members offered him a well paying post in the union he refused to accept because he refused to become a party to the reformist politics already prevalent in the trade union.

From the time of his political awakening, Thaelmann adhered to the left wing of the social democracy and the trade union movement.

THE ANTI-WAR FIGHTER

While the reformist bureaucracy of the trade unions, from behind their shiny desks tried to stifle the workers in the swamp of reformism, a policy that was directly hostile to the anti-militarist program of Karl Liebknecht and the other leaders of the left wing, Thaelmann, fought consistently against war in the very center of reformism—in Hamburg.

We do not know whether he knew Karl Liebknecht before 1908—but we do know today, a quarter of a century later, that Thaelmann, together with twenty fellow-workers wrote powerful anti-war leaflets and spread them among the seamen on board the "Emperor Charlemagne" which was being repaired in the harbor. These tracts were not very important but extremely characteristic.

Thaelmann was denounced by the leading officials of the social democracy, but he was determined to enlighten the soldiers. He won the hatred of the director's committee, when he refused to accept a paying position. He became a complete puzzle to the mandarins of the party. But that was Ernst Thaelmann.

He was always like that and he remained unchanged. There is not a single stain upon his whole career. This is the man for whom the workers of Germany, of Europe and of the whole world must struggle, just as he struggled for them all his life.

Evidently like most of his class brothers, he did not have much faith in the revolutionary spirit of the leaders of the party and the unions.

But he hoped that they would take all the resolutions they passed seriously and put into life all their declarations made at their congresses—as for instance, the Congress at Basle where they declared war against war.

1914

He recoiled as from a blow at the vote of the social democratic fraction in the Reichstag supporting the credits and the patriotic ranting in the "Hamburg Echo." He immediately went over to the opposition and lost no moment in stating his position at every meeting of the party members in Hamburg. But all this did not last very long because he was mobilized in the spring of 1915

IN THE TRENCHES

And here was this man, never accustomed to bow to superiors, who resisted military discipline at all times and who was finally brought before a court martial in the very front line trenches of the war—for two and a half years at the front.

Many of the soldiers became drunk with the glory of butchering as many workers in the uniform of the enemies as possible. Thaelmann thought differently. He had no desire for these glories of war. Decorations and promotions were distasteful to him. His courage was of another kind.

His arms were more dangerous than bayonets. The enemy he sought, the foe that he denounced to his comrades was to be found right in their own country. He distributed "Journal des Barmois" the newspaper issued by the extreme left wing of the social democracy in the trenches. He kept in contact with illegal groups in Hamburg, which constantly sent him pamphlets and other literature.

(Continued in Oct. Labor Defender)

Free Thaelmann!

All Free Thaelmann actions must be intensified:—picketing before consulates, mass delegations, demonstrations, protest telegrams, letters, resolutions, phone calls—All demanding: Free Thaelmann!



SCOTTSBORO - DETROIT STYLE

By A. MASON

The bosses view the growing unity of white and Negro workers. What to do! They developed a plan as old as slavery. They said "We will turn loose a barrage of stories in our newspapers; we will say all Negroes are rapers, criminals. We will accuse Negroes of every crime. In this way we will divide white workers from Negro workers, and as they fight each other, they will not fight us."

The boss press shrieked headlines — "NEGRO SLASHES WHITE WOMAN; WOMAN KILLED, NEGRO ACCUSED." Negroes walking in white neighborhoods were arrested, beaten, told to stay in their own section, while in their own section, they were again beaten and arrested for daring to stop and talk.

James Victory was arrested. Just another one of the Negroes arrested, accused of slashing THE POLICE COMMISSIONER SAID 52 NEGROES WERE ARRESTED DAILY.

Carefully sifting, carefully investigating each fact, a committee of Negro and white workers organized by the International Labor Defense got into action.



Milwaukee Utility Strike: Mass picket line in which I.L.D. participated tore down wiring and fences erected by company to protect power plant.

And slowly but surely the facts were ascertained. James Victory, steady worker, world war veteran, known to the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker in this white neighborhood for 10 years as honest and dependable. Why was James Victory arrested? Because he is black and Negroes must be beaten and driven down.

More facts, more investigation—his woman accuser lives just around the corner from Jim's job, and this is the scene of the slashing—but facts prove Jim was miles away.

Only one conclusion left—a frame up—a northern Scottsboro.

The I.L.D. moved into action. Sunday morning, in the dusty hot I.L.D. office, Negro and white I.L.D. members met. "These are the facts on Jim Victory—present them to this Negro Church—leave these petitions and collection lists and above all, form a Jim Victory Defense Committee then and there in the church." Negro and white together went to the churches; to six churches on the first Sunday.

Jim Victory Defense Committees began to be formed in the churches. This work was new to all. What shall we do when a pastor will not let us speak? Work with individual members of the congregation, force the Pastor from the inside—if this does not work, leaflets to the congregation outside the church next week—but the first method works.

How long to speak in the church? The shortest possible time to tell the story, and get the Defense Committee elected.

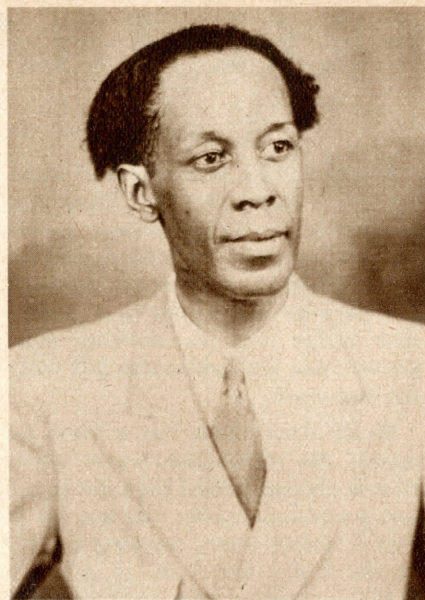
Many problems, many experiences, but the work went forward.

One great fact emerged—Negro and white must go to the churches together, and the same people must go to the churches not once or twice but every Sunday until every member of the congregation knows you; until you know everybody.

The Defense Committees called their first conference in a Baptist church. Twenty-six organizations responded. The date of trial was not yet known, but the spirit to smash the frame-up and at the same time to smash the Scottsboro Frame-up was evident.

Among Negroes there is a powerful Nationalist organization, the Japanese Pacific Movement. Its theory is

(Continued on Page 21)



James Victory, now a member of the I.L.D. who was freed by the splendid defense campaign led by the Detroit I.L.D.

Mayor Hoan "Has No Power"

By FARRELL SCHNERING
(Dist. Sec'y Milwaukee I.L.D.)

The recent strike of the utility workers in Milwaukee was one of the most important that has taken place in the present wave of strike struggles throughout the country.

The strike definitely demonstrated the upsurge of the working class, and the possibility of united action in defense of workers rights more clearly than any struggle ever carried on in the city of Milwaukee. At the same time it more clearly showed the face of the Socialist Party as the main stay of the ruling class.

From the very beginning it was clear that the company intended to smash the strike violently. The day before the strike began, street cars appeared on the streets shielded with heavy steel screening. The incorrect tactics of the A. F. of L. had given the company months to prepare. They had made a fortress of all their properties. Thousands of dollars worth of screens surrounded power plants and car barns. Scores of scabs had been trained as Bus and car operators.

The appearance of the screened cars was a deliberate provocation to prepare the people for terroristic measures against the strikers. A committee from the International Labor Defense, the Trade Union Unity

League, the Communist Party, and other organizations went to the Mayor, and the City Attorney demanding the removal of the screened cars, as well as raising the demand for the unrestricted rights of the workers during the strike especially the rights to picket, free assemblage, etc. Hoan and Rasking answered the delegation with the usual reply that they "have no power."

The committee however demanded that they send resolutions to the City Council condemning the Electric company, for their provocative tactics. The committee also raised the question of deputizing workers to protect



P. L. Bergoff, for 25 years a professional scab, who has supplied thugs and murderers to employers in more than 30 of the bloodiest strikes in the U. S. A.

themselves from hired sluggers and thugs. Neither the mayor nor the City Attorney however cared to discuss such measures. None of the proposals of the committee were acted upon by the Socialist administration. Hoan's statement on the third day of the strike, stated that Uncle Sam was punishing the electric company but said nothing that helped the workers any.

Immediately following the refusal of the city officials to act in support of the strike. A mass demonstration was called by the International Labor Defense, the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League. The demonstration was in solidarity with the strike, and against the refusal of the Socialist Officials to act. The position taken by Hoan, and others was a clear indication to thousands of workers that by their deeds these

(Continued on Page 20)

Toledo Mass Defense

By SAM STEIN

Six hundred workers stormed their way through the gates of Lucas County Jail roaring "Free Ernst Thaelmann! Smash Fascism! Release Brother Buchanan!" Demonstrating in the prison yard directly under the cell windows, the workers called for the release of Arthur Buchanan, fighter for the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann.

Prisoners wildly cheered workers who bore placards reading, "Free Tom Mooney" "Stop the murder of Thaelmann" and "Free all class war prisoners". Demonstrators folded up LABOR DEFENDERS and Daily Workers and tossed them with sharpshooting accuracy through the jail bars above them. "Throw me one! Let's have one this way!" anxiously shouted the prisoners.

Standing on the steps of Sheriff "Gas Bomb" Kreiger's office, Sam Stein exposed him as the one responsible for most of the shooting, gassing, maiming of strikers and sympathizers in Toledo's never to be forgotten struggle against Minnegar and Minch Auto Lite bosses and the armed forces of the capitalist state.

Headed by William Patterson, Toledo I.L.D. secretary and one of the organizers of the first defense committee for Moyer, Pettibone and Heywood, Western Miners' Federation leaders, framed up in 1906, a delegation entered the sheriff's office and demanded the release of Buchanan.

Buchanan's arrest arose from a "Free Thaelmann" demonstration arranged by the Toledo section I. L. D. at McKinley's monument, Court House Square.

Six sheriff-deputies pushed their way through the crowd, while the demonstration was in progress, went to the foot of the monument where Norman Thibodeaux, young Louisiana Negro, who escaped death at the hands of a lynch gang, was relating his harrowing experience.

"Get them Anti-Hitler signs offa there", bellowed the deputy pointing up to the top of McKinley's statue, thirty-five feet from the ground.

"We're here to fight fascism, not to help the fascists," exclaimed a worker, "we're not going to take the sign off."

Enraged at the workers' refusal to take the sign down, the sheriff's deputies seized Buchanan, who was

pointed out by a stool-pigeon as the one who put the sign up.

"Let him go! Take your hands off that worker!" shouted the crowd as it surrounded the deputies, kicked them in the shins, poked them in the ribs, and tore Buchanan from their hands.

The fire department and police were called. Ladders were set up against the monument, and the sign was removed to the accompanying of workers shouting, "Down with the friends of Hitler!"

Buchanan was again seized and taken to the county jail at the point of a deputy's pistol. Following the I.L. D. policy of mass action the speaker demanded: "Are you going to let Brother Buchanan rot in the dungeons of 'Gas Bomb' Kreiger?" "No," roared the workers as one man. "Are you ready to march to the county jail to demand his release?"

"Let's go! On to the county jail! Release Buchanan! Free Ernst Thaelmann," thundered the workers, as they marched from Courthouse Square to the county jail. Traffic was stopped and deputies were shunted aside.

The sheriff trembled as the roar of the assembled workers, shouting, "Free Buchanan, Free Buchanan," beat on his ears.

"Take this guy Buchanan outta
(Continued on Page 21)



This unemployed Negro worker was arrested as a "suspected rioter" at Cleveland Relief demonstration where two were killed and three wounded.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

Driven by NRA starvation wages, union busting, lying promises, the workers on the West Coast, beginning with the longshoremen and seamen, went on strike. The strike spread with the intensity and fierceness of a forest fire along the length of the Pacific Coast until it involved 75,000 workers—it spread to Seattle, Frisco, Portland, San Pedro, San Mateo, Oakland until all the shipping centers were tied up. The workers were desperate. They were fighting for the right to live. They used their only weapons—solidarity, unity, picketing, organization. They exercised what they considered rights guaranteed by the Constitution—the right to assembly, free speech, free press, petition. They drove their reactionary leaders to the wall—forced them to vote strike and finally General Strike. The giant of American Labor was showing his power and his strength. The disciplined ranks of the strikers grew wider and stronger. Even Miss Fascist Perkins was forced to admit that the “order” of the strike until July 5th when the N. G. was called out and 2 men were killed, “was a tribute to the workers.”

I
S



SMASHED!

But the strike was affecting the profits of the ship owners and those whose shipments were tied up severely. They began to press the officials they had put into office for action, and armed forces swooped down upon the strike. Troops, machine guns, gas, armed police, barbed wire barricades drove the workers back from their picket lines. Hundreds were wounded, 2 killed, but still the strike stood solid. And so with the aid of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L., the last resort—the Red Scare was raised. Vigilantes were organized. General Johnson called on them to run the radicals out like rats. Miss Perkins wired to Governor Merriam from Washington giving expert advice on the use of the Immigration Law as a means of dividing the ranks of the working class.

From the very beginning of the marine strike on May 9th, the I.L.D. was on the front line of action—organizing defense committees—defending the arrested pickets in court, spreading the program of mass defense. And so, because of its militant defense activity, in which one of its members, Nick Bordoio, was killed, the I.L.D. was one of the first on the list of vigilante gang terror. With drunken frenzy (described on page 13) the fascists smashed through union halls, I.L.D. headquarters, Communist Party centers.

1. As the strike developed National Guard entrenched itself armed to the teeth. These boys haul a machine gun.

2. Others under three flags—The Stars and Stripes—Merchant Marine—and the Blue Eagle—all supposed to stand for the New Deal, aim at strikers.

4. Armed with rifles and tear gas, police pickets.



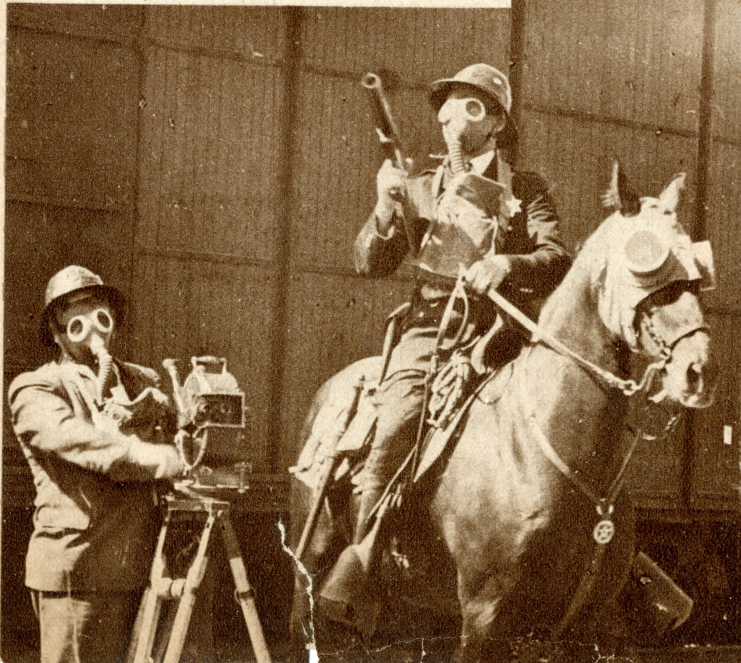
1. San Pedro longshore strikers build a sardonic warning to scabs.

2. Frisco strikers rout police through clouds of tear gas.

3. Portland, Ore.—pickets halt scab train and push it back into the yards!



3. The boss press and movies which played such a shameful part in the strike are well protected!



VIGILANTE

"Law and Order"



1

1. The National Guard encamped on a roof in full military array. They did nothing to interfere with the vigilante terror.

2. A vigilante smashes the piano at 121 Haight St. The Nazis in Germany burned books.

3. The police mopped up after the vigilantes and then arrested all workers found in their headquarters!



4

4. The policeman in this picture did not arrest vigilantes shown smashing workers' center.

5. Red Scare hysteria in action.

6. These "loyal citizens" are being sworn in as special def'ies to preserve "law and order" as pictured on these pages.



2



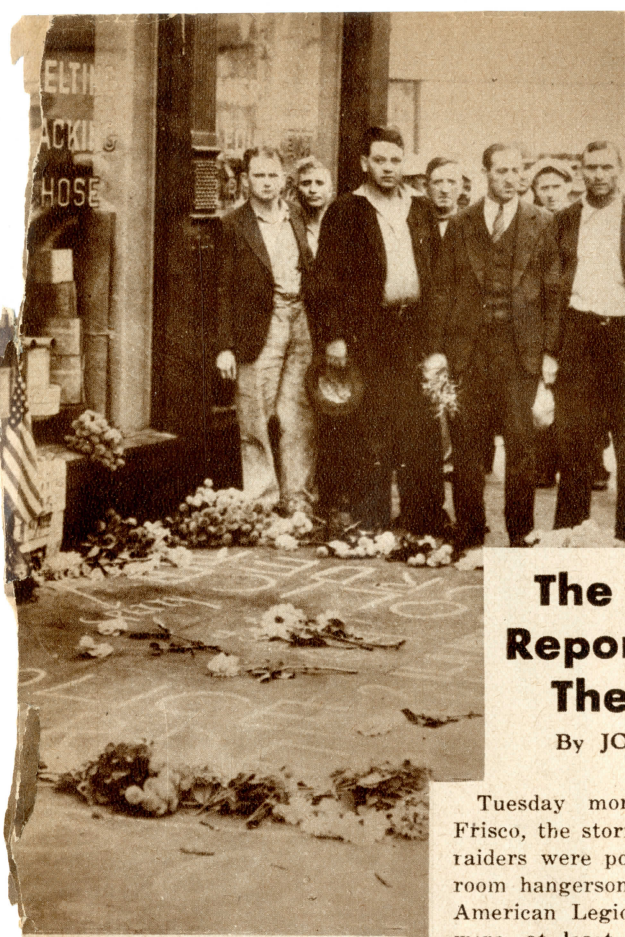
3



6



5



The I. L. D. Reports from The Front

By JOE WILSON

Tuesday morning, July 27th, in Frisco, the storm broke for sure. The raiders were police station and pool-room hangerson and members of the American Legion. With each squad were at least two police officers! They struck the Western Worker office at 37 Grove Street first by throwing bricks as they drove past. Seeing no response from within the building (two weeks before raiders had gotten broken heads from the defense squad sleeping inside) they came back and smashed the place. Cops drove up as they left.

1223 Fillmore was their next stop and here they entered the huge hall and found three workers. One, who had a badly affected back, was brutally clubbed and left for dead. They smashed the place in a drunken frenzy and left. The cops came and found the worker with the broken back and arrested him and one other.

Next was the Mission Workers House at 1700 Valencia Street. Here the raiders made a complete job but found no one present.

In the meantime, Jack Bishop and Dave Merrihue had entered Ruthenberg House and boarded up the windows. They had waited for the raiders to come up the stairs the first time, but they had not. During the time the place was being boarded up, two new typewriters had been removed from the I.L.D. offices and sundry other items. Records were saved.

Answering to a knock at the door, Bishop was savagely attacked, knocked unconscious and dragged to the car of one of the squads. The degenerate wreckers had returned. They started in doing a more thorough job of wrecking the place when Merrihue

(Continued on Page 22)



2. The jails of San Francisco are filled with hundreds of militant workers, held illegally and many threatened with deportation.

1. The strikers honor their dead. This where Nick Bordoio, I.L.D. member, Howard Sperry, ex-servicemen, were marked off with flowers and led, "Police Murder—2 Killed Here."



Wilson, San Francisco Organizer I.L.D.—arrested on 4 different occasions.



4. The cop is holding the sabre with which David Merrihue (right) routed vigilantes from I.L.D. headquarters.

The IRA Front

AUSTRIA

In spite of the ferocity of the fascist terror, the Red Aid (ILD) of Austria is very active. A recent report covering the period from February 12 to July 1 shows expenditures of 274,695 shillings for relief. Of this sum over 64,000 shillings was raised within Austria itself by the organization through the activities of its local branches and relief committees—a remarkable accomplishment under the extraordinary conditions which prevailed. Thousands of dollars were contributed by the workers of the Soviet Union, in addition to the asylum they have furnished hundreds of the refugees.

The big scale of this relief work is shown by the fact that approximately 12,000 persons were given assistance. This included prisoners and their families, dependants of those slain in the struggle, and the wounded. Aid was given to nearly 200 refugees. One hundred and five children were sent abroad, to be cared for in the homes of sympathizers. In addition a considerable quantity of food and clothing was collected and distributed to the victims.

CUBA

In a renewed drive of terror by the American-controlled Mendieta government against the Cuban masses, Joaquin Ordoqui, general secretary of the Confederation Obrera de Cuba, has been arrested. He is held on charges of "inciting an attack" upon the fascist ABC organization, as a result of which several were killed. What happened was that the ABC marchers were attacked by followers of a rival fascist group which supported ex-President Grau San Martin, another agent of American imperialism in Cuba.

A joint appeal by the I.L.D. and the Trade Union Unity League has been issued, urging all workingclass organizations and toilers to protest against this attack upon the militant trade union federation of Cuba, which has a membership of over 300,000. The appeal asks for contributions for a defense fund, pointing out that \$200 are needed at once.

ROUMANIA

The trial at Craiova of the second group of Roumanian railway workers, arising out of the mass arrests in the suppression of the struggles of the railway workers last February, ended with the sentencing of two defendants to 15 years at hard labor, four to 12 years, one to 5 years, and one to 18 months. The trial lasted 24 days.

The tremendous international campaign carried on by the I.R.A. doubtless saved those convicted from the death penalty. Concrete results of this campaign were the sending of a delegation of railwaymen by the Congress of the Railwaymen's Union of France to investigate the terror conditions in Roumania and of a lawyer by the International Juridical Association to aid in the court defense.

INDIA

Gurmuk Singh and Pritvi Singh, revolutionists, have been finally released by the Afghan government. They had been arrested while on their way to India and held without charges for months in a medieval dungeon in Kabul, the capital. No one had been allowed to visit them. The only excuse for holding them was the statement that they were "suspected of being Communist agents."

HUNGARY

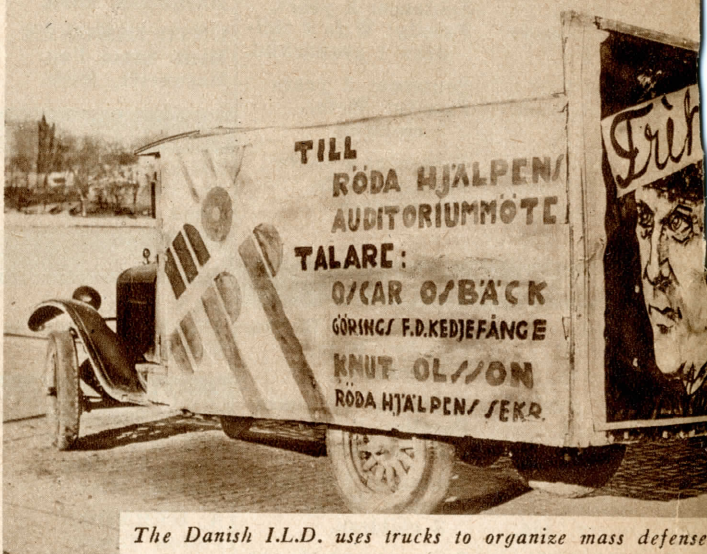
Gisella Rakosi, sister of the famous Hungarian revolutionist Mathias Rakosi, has issued a public appeal on behalf of her brother, who is being held by the Hungarian government for trial on charges arising out of his activities during the revolution and establishment after the World-War of a Soviet republic in Hungary. He has already served a sentence of over eight years, his sentence expiring several months ago. The government has refused to release him despite a world-wide campaign of protests.



I. L. D. demonstrations in Australia



Cuban I.L.D. in the streets of Havana



The Danish I.L.D. uses trucks to organize mass defense

SWEDEN

The Red Aid (I.L.D.) of Sweden is carrying on a vigorous campaign for the freedom of Thaelmann and the other political prisoners in Germany. The section is conducting a "Thaelmann" recruiting drive in this connection. In Soedra 2,500 workers gathered to hear the Red Aid speakers. A Swedish worker, imprisoned by the Nazis for criticising Hitler, gave a graphic description of the terror. Funds were collected for the relief of the victims. Resolutions of protest were sent to the Hitler government. Over a hundred applications were received for membership in the Red Aid.

**ADOPT A PRISONER
WRITE TO HIM!**

This is a list of long-term political prisoners and their families. Sympathizers, I.L.D. members, I.L.D. branches—branches, locals and units of mass organizations, **TEAR OUT THIS PAGE AND HANG IT ON WALL.**

**PLEDGE A SUM FOR
PRISONERS' RELIEF**

Kentucky Miners

AL BENSON Sentence: Life
Frankfort Pen. Family: Wife,
Frankfort, Ky. 2 children

CHESTER CLAUSE Sentence: 10 years
Frankfort Pen. Family: Wife,
Frankfort, Ky. 6 children

WM. HIGHTOWER Sentence: Life
Fayette Co. Jail Family: Wife,
Lexington, Ky. 3 children

WM. HUDSON Sentence: Life
Frankfort Pen. Family: Wife,
Frankfort, Ky. 5 children

VIRGIL HUTTON Sentence: 5 years.
Frankfort Pen.
Frankfort, Ky.

C. PATTERSON Sentence: 10 years
Harlan Co. Jail
Harlan, Ky.

E. PHILLIPS Sentence: Life
Frankfort Pen.
Frankfort, Ky.

CHESTER POORE Sentence: Life
Frankfort Pen. Family: Wife,
Frankfort, Ky. 5 children

CHARLES RENO Sentence: 8 years
Frankfort Pen.
Frankfort, Ky.

J. REYNOLDS Sentence: Life
Frankfort Pen. Family: Wife,
Frankfort, Ky. 2 children

C. SHADRICK Sentence: 2 years.
State Reformatory Family: Wife 4 chil-
Frankfort, Ky. dren 1 grandchild.

PLES THOMAS Sentence: 2 years
Ky. State Reform. Family: Wife,
Frankfort, Ky. 7 children

G. VAUGHAN Sentence: 4 years
Ky. State Reform. Family: Wife,
Frankfort, Ky. 3 children

Tallapoosa Sharecroppers

ED COBB Sentence: 12-15 yrs.
Speigner Jail Family: Wife,
Speigner, Ala. 8 children.

ANTON MOSS Sentence: 10 years.
Speigner Jail Family: Wife,
Speigner, Ala. 2 children.

SAM MOSS Sentence: 5-6 years.
Kilby Prison Family: Wife,
Montgomery, Ala. 3 children.

JUD. SIMPSON Sentence: 10-12 yrs.
Speigner Jail Family: Wife,
Speigner, Ala. 4 children.

ALF WHITE Sentence: 10 years.
Kilby Prison Family: Wife,
Montgomery, Ala. 1 child.

Centralia:

RAY BECKER Sentence: 25-40 yrs.
Wash. State Pen.
Walla, Walla, Wash.

Victims of National Oppression

9 SCOTTSBORO BOYS Sentence: Death.
(appealed).

3 BRIGHTON BOYS Sentence: Life

ROY VIGIL
JOSE SAIZ
C. MONTOYA
State Pen.
Canon City, Colo.

E. BIDDINGS Sentence: Life
State Prison Family:
Raleigh, N. C. 4 children.

WILLIE BROWN Sentence: Life
Eastern Pen. Family: Mother.
Philadelphia, Pa.

W. PETERSON Sentence: Life
Kilby Prison Family: Wife.
Montgomery, Ala.

JESS HOLLING Sentence: Death
State Penitentiary (appealed).
McAister, Okla.

THEO. JORDAN Sentence: Life
Oregon State Pen. Family: Mother.
Salem, Oregon.

ERN. McDUFFY Sentence: 7 years.
Minn. State Reform.
St. Cloud, Minn.

Mich. Criminal Syndicalism

E. F. BURMAN Sentence: 4-8 years.
Mich. State Pen. Family: Wife,
Marquette, Mich. 1 child.

UNTO IMMONE Sentence: 2-6 years.
Mich. State Pen.
Marquette, Mich.

Farmers Strike:

NILE COCHRAN Sentence: 3 years.
So. Dakota Pen. Family: Wife,
Sioux Falls, S. D. 7 children.

Ambridge:

DAN BENNING Sentence: 2 years.
Alleghany Workh'se Family: Wife,
Blawnox, Pa. 3 children.

Leaders of Unemployed

JOE HAWKINS Sentence: 6 years.
Camp Fresling Family: Wife,
Gordon, Wisc. 3 children.

A. HERNDON Sentence: 18-20 yrs.
Fulton Tower on chain gang.
Atlanta, Ga.

West Virginia Miners

LAW. ALLEN Sentence: 10 years.
W. Va. State Pen. Family: Wife,
Moundsville, W. Va. 2 children.

CHARLES BOCK Sentence: Life
818 Jefferson Ave. Family: Wife,
Moundsville, W. Va. 2 children.

R. McSURLY Sentence: 12 years.
Moundsville St. Pr. Family: Wife,
Moundsville, W. Va. 2 children.

Trade Unions

A. BERLINER Marine Worker
Welfare Island Sentence: 1 year
New York City

T. BUNKER Marine Worker
Box 248 Sentence: 25 years
Attica, N. Y.

JACK CARNEY Needle trades
Welfare Island worker.
New York City Sentence: 15 mos.

H. DENOWITZ Needle trades
N. Y. C. Reform. worker.
New Hampton, N.Y. Sentence: 15 mos.

L. FISHMAN Needle trades
Welfare Island worker.
New York City Sentence: indefinite.

HARRY FOX Needle trades
800 Fordham St. worker.
Bronx, N. Y. Sentence: 18 mos.

G. MELANO Needle trades
800 Fordham St. worker.
Bronx, N. Y. Sentence: 18 mos.

SAM MILLER Needle trades
800 Fordham St. worker.
Bronx, N. Y. Sentence: 1 year.

A. ROTHSCHILD Needle trades
1 Court Square worker.
Long Is. City, N.Y. Sentence: 15 mos.

ISRAEL SIMON Needle trades
Raymond St. Jail worker.
16 S. 2 Sentence: indefinite.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. SODERBERG Marine worker.
Sing Sing Prison Sentence: 12-25 yrs.
Ossining, N. Y.

S. TOPOLIANOS Needle trades
300 Fordham St. worker.
Bronx, N. Y. Sentence: 15 mos.

A. TORINO Needle trades
800 Fordham St. worker.
Bronx, N. Y. Sentence: 18 mos.

WM. TRAJER Marine worker.
Clinton Prison Sentence: 7-25 yrs.
Dannemora, N. Y.

West Coast

W. K. BILLINGS Sentence: Life
Box 10699 Family: Mother.
Represa, Calif.

J. J. CORNELISON Sentence: Life
Calif. State Prison
San Quentin, Calif.

J. B. McNAMARA Sentence: Life
Calif. State Prison
San Quentin, Calif.

TOM MOONEY Sentence: Life
Calif. State Prison Family: Mother,
San Quentin, Calif. Wife.

South River:

TOM SCOTT Sentence: 2-3 years
Rahway Reform.
Rahway, N. J.

For further information write to
PRISONERS' RELIEF DEPARTMENT, I.L.D. 80 East 11th Street, New York City

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M. HUDSON Sentence: Life
Frankfort Pen. Family: Wife, 5 children

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Frankfort Pen.

PATTERSON Sentence: 10 years
Frankfort Pen.

PHILLIPS Sentence: Life
Frankfort Pen.

HESTER POORE Sentence: Life
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HARLES RENO Sentence: 8 years
Frankfort Pen.

REYNOLDS Sentence: Life
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The Soviet Union Builds Men

By GIOVANNI GERMANETTO
How the Proletariat Reforms
Criminals

The sea journey from the Baltic to the White Sea before the opening of the Stalin canal, was 3000 kilometers. Today this journey is only 230 kilometers!

The Canal is a triumph of the ruling proletariat, a victory over tens of thousands of criminals, enemies of the Soviet Government who have been re-educated and rehabilitated, brought back to life and drawn into the process of production, into the building of socialism.

Tens of thousands of men have been resurrected and have placed at the service of the proletariat not only the still waters of the lakes of Karelia, but also their abilities and their intelligence.

The blasting and pick-axes which have transformed the landscape of this distant corner of the Soviet Union have also transformed men who used to be thieves, wreckers and criminals.

In November 1931, 200,000 men armed with picks and axes set to work in the snow in Karelia. They cut down trees and built barracks. Animals fled from their haunts, the forest receded, mountains were rased, waterfalls disappeared, and the lakes changed their level; dams, excavations, 390,000 cubic meters of cement, 21 million cubic meters of land and rock were shifted about, and on June 8, 1933 the steamer "Tchekist" made the first journey over this waterway from the Baltic to the White Sea.

This is a splendid and double victory for socialism! Capitalism's great achievements in construction—the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal have made great thieves of men who once were honest. This great achievement in construction carried out by the proletarian government and surpassing all others, has transformed bandits, wreckers and thieves into honest men and capable technicians.

THE BUILDERS OF THE CANAL

In April 1931 Comrade Yagoda, vice-president of the G.P.U., called a group of his colleagues to his office and spoke to them as follows: "The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government are entrusting to us the building of the canal which is to unite the Baltic Sea with the White Sea. We must begin at once and do our very best, with the minimum expenditure, and have it completed for the

navigable season of 1933. It is a very great task."

By November the blue-prints were ready. It was a tremendous project. First, victory over the men was necessary, and the victory over the forces of nature!

A band of men, left to the proletariat as a heritage of capitalism,—thieves, bandits, speculators, wreckers, tens of thousands of men sentenced by the courts of the proletariat—were the ones to carry out this work.

Forced labor? The bourgeois and social democratic press at once seized upon this project as a new motive for continuing the campaign which has been going on ever since November 1917.

FORCED LABOR?

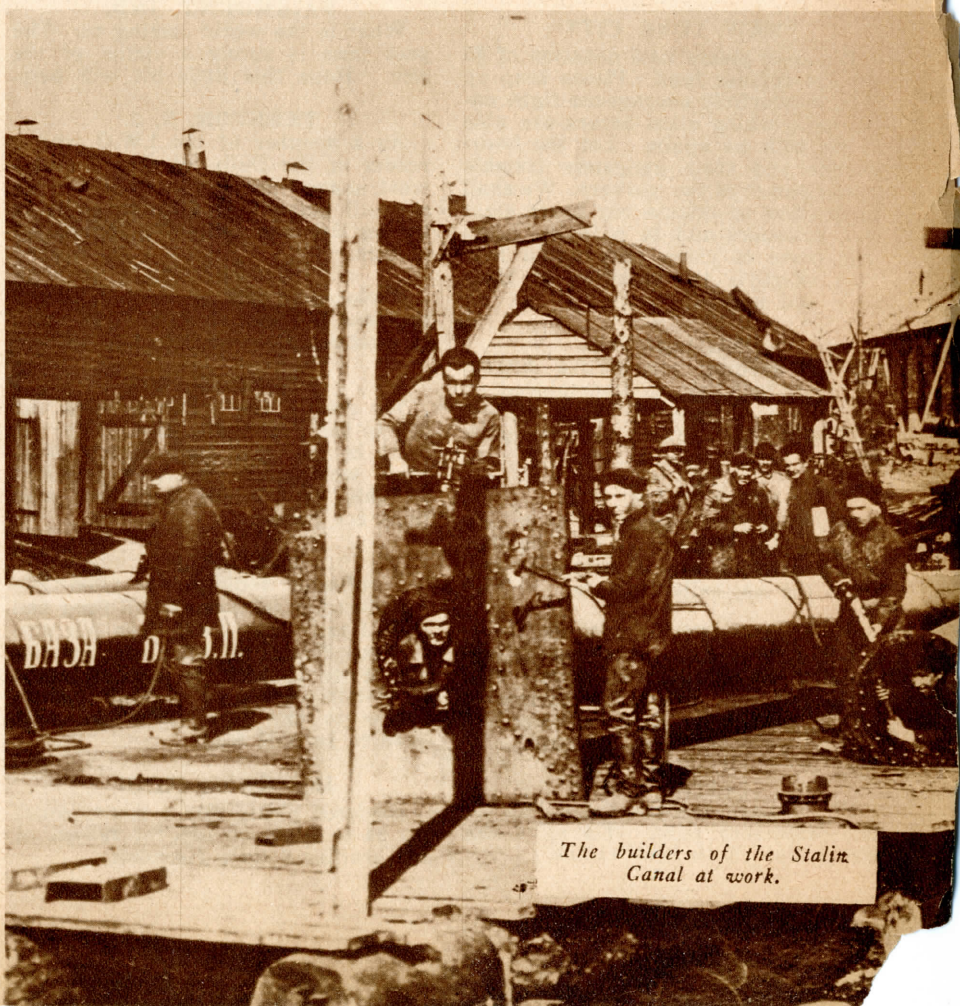
But, this was not forced labor. It was ordinary labor. The labor of these men—products of capitalist society—was much more humane than that performed by the "free" workers in the factories of Ford or Citroen, or the labor in the mines of Pennsylvania or the Ruhr, in the textile mills of North Carolina, Lancashire or Japan, in the sulphur mines of Sicily, on the cotton plantations of the South in the United States, the banana plantations of Columbia or the coffee

plantations of Brazil, or of the men employed on Mussolini's land improvement projects, or in the malaria swamps of Agro Romano. Labor. Plain, ordinary labor!

But the soft hearts of the humanitarian bourgeoisie, of the leaders of the Amsterdam International, and of the Pope of all the Catholics, who do not see the sufferings of the "free" workers, but help capitalism to make the lives of the "free" workers still more bitter, were overcome with grief at the sad fate of the ex-kulaks, thieves and wreckers and speculators, who are sentenced to work to the tune of an orchestra, and are free to choose whether they work or not. These soft-hearted individuals shed bitter tears.

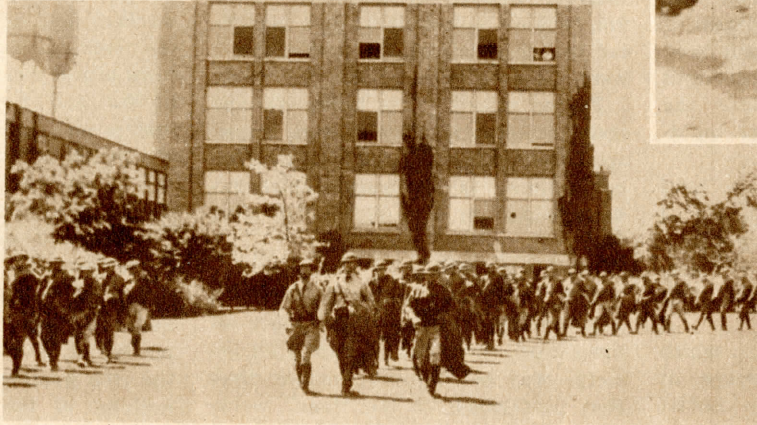
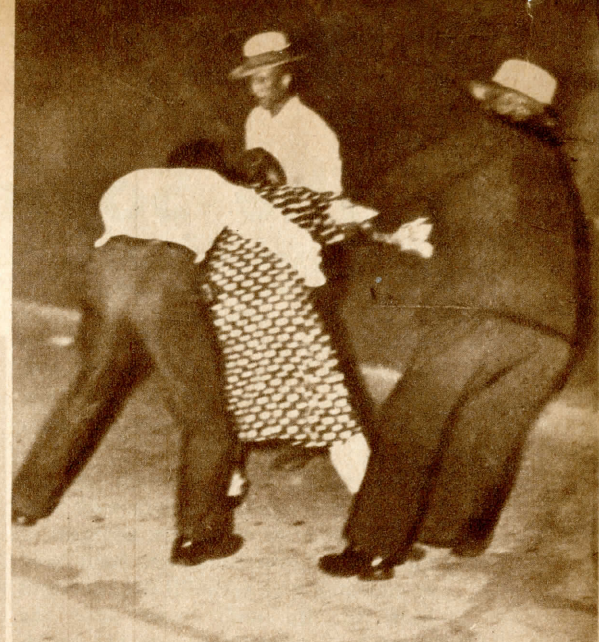
The proletariat of the Soviet Union has done away with two of the earmarks of the Czarist penitentiary: the iron grating and the keys, to say nothing of the chains! The Soviet proletariat educates criminals instead of taking revenge on them. The bourgeoisie is constantly perfecting its methods of punishing convicts. It does not cure the evil of crime, but aggravates it.

(Continued in Oct. Labor Defender)



The builders of the Stalin Canal at work.

Some Letters That Sent the Bail Over the Top



We could cover pages with hundreds of letters like these — stirring proof of the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice that answered the call of the I.L.D. for Herndon bail.

1. Armed thugs hired by Killer Kohler spread terror through the town.

2. Guardsmen march thru the streets of Kohler, Wisc., the "model industrial village."

3. A woman picket in Kohler is the victim of terror in the village that was to have done away with "industrial strife."

CROMPOND, N. Y.

Moved by the letter in the Daily Worker from M. W., a Dwight, Illinois prisoner who sent 3 dollars given him by the I. L. D. towards the defense of Angelo Herndon, my family cutting down on food expenses is able to follow suit.

NEW YORK CITY

Enclosed please find donation of \$5 for the defense fund. Please keep up that wonderfully courageous fight until our working class heroes are able to be with us again. Let the bourgeoisie and their gangsters tremble at the power of the workers. We shall force them to release our brave class war prisoners and in so doing hammer home to them once again how very short is the duration of their cruel and cowardly power.

CHICAGO, ILL.

I am sending you \$2 for Angelo Herndon bail. I am unemployed so I can't do very much, but I hope it will help some. Keep up your good work.

HUNSVILLE, MO.

Enclosed please find \$10 as a loan for Angelo Herndon. It may be that this small amount will help save him from the capitalist torture.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Enclosed is a loan of ten dollars for Angelo Herndon bail fund. This is little enough to send for the release of a brave and militant comrade. We wish it we could be much more.

LEITH, N. D.

Please find enclosed one dollar for the Scottsboro boys. 'Tis all I can scrape up. With best wishes.

ANACORTES, WASH

Enclosed please find \$10 in money order for the Angelo Herndon defense. We raffled a quilt to raise this money. I took it upon myself to raise this money and had other members help also.

FAIRMOUNT, IND.

What is the world coming to. The poor man is surely a victim of the rich. Hope this little bit will help.

TRENTON, N. J.

As a member of the I.W.O. and a reader of the Daily Worker, I feel I must answer my call even though its a small amount of 1 dollar towards saving Herndon. Wishing you all lot of luck.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed is \$12 to cover \$2 donation and \$10 loan. I wish I had more to send but even this I had to borrow.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

We donate the enclosed check for \$18 to the Scottsboro fund. Your efforts in this case have been a most praiseworthy and we hope you will be able to continue and win your fight for justice.

MOLINE, ILL.

I collected tonight 50c from L— for Herndon defense or bail fund and then I can't give more than 50c myself but I'll try to raise another dollar or so to send in next Monday. He got to be free. P. S. This is a donation to the case so it does not have to be paid back.

MANKATO, MINN.

Enclosed please find a money order for \$4 to apply on bail for release of our brother Angelo Herndon.

NEW YORK CITY

I read your appeal in the New Masses for Angelo Herndon the Negro and white organizer. I was very much moved and wanted to do something to help towards his bail. I wish I were able to afford to do more. Enclosed you will find a money order for the amount of \$1.50. The dollar is my contribution and I collected 50c from a family of friends after talking about three hours. They just couldn't believe that an organizer could be sent to jail or to the chain gang for an offense of that kind. Hoping this little contribution will help Angelo Herndon.

WEST GROVE, PA.

I'm just terribly sorry I can't give or lend a thousand. This \$1 looks too trivial to send. But may it be multiplied a thousand fold by some miracle.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sorry I am unable to pledge any amount as I only have a lousy temporary job. I am however enclosing another \$1 for the Herndon bail.

ITHACA, N. Y.

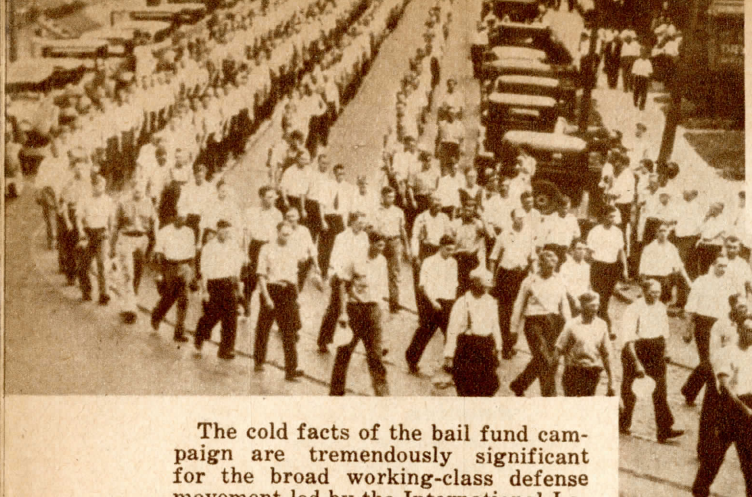
I am enclosing a money order for \$5 contributed by a few teachers studying at the Cornell summer session, as a drop in the bucket for the \$15,000 bail for Angelo Herndon.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

The employees of the above hotel collected \$3.25 for Angelo Herndon bail. Please address the receipt in a plain envelope since the official stationery of the I.L.D. may mean the loss of my job.

Complete the Herndon Victory!

By Anna Damon



The cold facts of the bail fund campaign are tremendously significant for the broad working-class defense movement led by the International Labor Defense, indicating in broad strokes the tremendous, untouched reserves of militant class solidarity which the I.L.D., dropping the last vestiges of sectarianism behind, must reach out and grasp.

THE COLD FACTS

797 separate loans from individuals and organizations went in to make up the fund.

15 national mass organizations with a total membership reaching into the hundreds of thousands, participated. Approximately 5,000 workers and sympathizers were drawn into active participation in the campaign. 10 I. L.D. Districts raised \$4,293.50 of the total. Of these the New York District, though slow in getting started, made the best showing, raising a total of \$2,222.50 in bail fund loans.

255 individuals loaned from \$1 to \$5.

202 individuals loaned from \$5 to \$10.

142 individuals loaned from \$10 to \$25.

73 individuals loaned from \$25 to \$50.


50 individuals loaned from \$50 to \$100.

55 individuals loaned \$100 or more.

Loans came from 23 states and Canada, including California where the fiercest vigilante fascist terror raged throughout the period of the drive.

The campaign gained momentum slowly, but in the last few days funds poured in as fast as they could be entered in the books. The first Herndon bail loan came in July 9. By July 26, only \$2,865.86 had been collected—15 days had gone by, only 7 days were left, and only 1-7th of the total amount had been collected. On that day the Daily Worker began to print totals collected every day. On July 26 the figure jumped to a total of more than \$5,000. On the 27th with 5 more days to go, the half way mark was passed. Monday, the 29th, with only 3 days more to go, only \$8,627 had been sent in. In two days \$4,000 came in. By the next day a little over \$14,000 had come in, and by the end of August 2nd, the fund had been oversubscribed, reaching a total of \$18,723.85. After that hundreds of dollars in loans were turned back.

During this period, about \$1,200 had been raised in contributions for



the \$15,000 Scottsboro-Herndon defense fund, which must be completed by August 31st. It is significant that practically all of this amount was contributed in very small individual sums.

The entire campaign for the Herndon bail was carried through at an expense of about \$125, thanks to the dozens of volunteers outside of the regular staff of the I.L.D., who sacrificed their spare time to stuff envelopes, type, and carry out other essential tasks.

FIGHT FOR FULL FREEDOM

Now we have brought Herndon out of his Georgia torture-chamber. We have saved him for a time from the lynchers. Now we must renew and redouble our fight to keep him out. Every organization of workers and sympathizers, hundreds of thousands of new forces, must be rallied to participate in the fight for the complete freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro Boys. August 22nd, the anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, is the date set for huge demonstrations all over the U.S.A. to demand full freedom for the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon.

Many of the I.L.D. Districts have already begun preparations to make this a day which will put fear into the heart of the ruling class. Preparatory conferences for mobilization for this day, as well as to put into action the machinery for sustained support for the defense of the Scottsboro Boys and Herndon, and for a drive for the Bill for Negro Rights and the Suppression of Lynching, are already on the way in N. Y., Philadelphia, Detroit and Salt Lake City.

THE HERNDON TOUR

There is little time left. The Districts of the I.L.D. must without delay renew the contacts previously made through the Scottsboro Action Committees, consolidate them, and broaden out still further. The entire working-class movement must be mobilized behind this campaign, and every force available used to reach new masses of workers and sympathizers.

The Scottsboro-Herndon petition and collection lists must be put into the hands of the members of the I.L.D. and of the mass organizations, and especially of the trade unions. A thorough and constant check up must

Minneapolis strikers honor their dead—murdered on the picket line!

be made on these lists and the lists themselves as well as the money collected on them, sent to the National Office without delay.

Plans should begin to be laid now in the various districts for the Herndon tour, which should help crystallize a tremendous movement over the entire country for the fight against terror and fascism, for the defense of the Scottsboro Boys and of Herndon himself, of Tom Mooney and the 500 West Coast prisoners.

ONLY MASS PRESSURE

The Supreme Court, court of last illusions, can be forced to give a decision in Herndon's favor, can be forced to reverse the monstrous lynch decision against the Scottsboro boys, only by mass pressure.

It is this mass pressure that we must now organize, on a far broader scale than ever before. We must collect, with the same speed, at the same tempo that we collected the Herndon bail, the \$13,600 still needed toward appealing these cases.

The fight to free Angelo Herndon, the Scottsboro Boys, Ernst Thaelmann, and the victims of the terror on the West Coast, is, the fight against the growing menace of fascism in this country. What is at stake in the Herndon case is the right of workers to organize, to strike, to read workers' literature, to belong to the party of the working class. What is at stake is the right of two oppressed groups of workers, white and black, to organize together to fight for their rights.

What is at stake in the Herndon and Scottsboro cases are the rights of a nation of 13 million Negroes and of the millions of white workers, poor farmers and impoverished middle class people over the whole country.

Forward in the fight to secure the freedom of Herndon, the Scottsboro Boys, Ernst Thaelmann, the prisoners arrested on the West Coast and all class war prisoners!

On with the mass struggle and the raising of the required defense fund!

Build the International Labor Defense!



New York:—Solidarity demonstration on New York water front protesting against west coast terror.

"Property Must Be Protected"

By JOE WEST
(Dist. Sec'y Conn. I.L.D.)

Sam Krieger, leader of the Bridgeport working-class, and Charles Sparrow, unemployed worker, are in Fairfield County Jail.

Krieger and Sparrow were found guilty by what is known to the workers here, as a "Professional Jury" of retired well-to-do farmers and "liquor merchants."

KRIEGER'S CRIME

Krieger's real "crime", in the eyes of the Socialist Mayor McLevy, was that he led 700 hungry unemployed snow-shovelers to the City Hall to ask for their pay, two weeks overdue. But the Mayor was "not in" and the doors were locked and barred by policemen with drawn billies and black-jacks. All this was readily admitted by McLevy himself who was the sole non-police witness for the prosecution.

Under the sharp cross examination of I.L.D. attorney Edward Kuntz, McLevy lost his head and permitted his Social-fascism to be clearly exposed. He admitted that he ordered the police to "disperse the mob"; "the workers constituted a mob," menacing "law and order. Property must be protected. The unemployed are chisellers", such was the substance of the testimony of the Great Jasper McLevy, Socialist white-hope.

"NOT ENOUGH CLUBBING"

Detectives, testified before and after McLevy took the stand. Openly winking and smirking at the jury, they told with relish how they kicked the defenseless workers as they lay on the ground. "There was not enough clubbing", said Police Captain O'Con-

nell. Not a word of reprimand from McLevy! He tacitly endorsed the attitude of the prosecution that "the police acted with restraint and dignity!" Go to it policemen, gouge, club, kick, bully and butcher, the Socialist Mayor McLevy will back you up!

The Judge upon the bench was wiser than the shouting McLevy. His manner was calm and "kindly" towards the "defendants". With "impartiality", he now over-ruled the objection of the prosecution on minor details and sustained the objection when the testimony dug deep into class relationships.

FREE KRIEGER AND SPARROW

And so the sentence: an aggregate of 146 dollars in fines. But Krieger, militant class-conscious leader of the workers said "Rather than ask the impoverished workers to pay one-cent of money to take me out of jail, I will serve every day of it in jail", and Sparrow is quoted as saying "I am ready to go to jail for my working-class principals."

But the, Krieger-Sparrow case is not yet ended: it has just begun. Mass pressure mobilized by the I.L.D., forced the court to rescind its stated order disbaring I.L.D. attorneys and undoubtedly had much to do with the "low" costs and the treatment of the prisoners in the court. Greater mass pressure will free these class fighters. Already the Socialist workers, honest rank-and-filers, are beginning to stir. Unasked, to-date they have sent \$20 towards the expenses of the trial and many are saying "We need Krieger and Sparrow on the outside. Krieger must be here to lead us in struggle against the hunger rations

MILWAUKEE STRIKE

(Continued on Page 8)

of the Commission of Welfare." misleaders were directly supporting the strike breaking tactics of the company.

More than 40,000 workers took part in the strike struggle. They came in thousands to the picket lines. Socialists, Communists, and others fought shoulder to shoulder with one objective in view, namely, to tie up the transportation. After 36 hours this was accomplished and not a street car was in operation in the city. Thousands of workers massed at the huge Lake Side Power Plant. It was here that a young Polish worker was killed by a live wire. The workers were determined to stop the power plant, and another 10 hours of the strike would have resulted in putting the power plant out of operation.

POLICE ATTACK

The police, whom Mayor Hoan has asserted time and again are not used to break strikes resorted to the most extreme brutality. Scores of workers were clubbed, gassed and jailed. On one occasion the deputy Inspector of Police arrived at the scene of an attack by the police. Although they were clubbing and driving the workers through the streets, he cursed his officers for doing nothing, and drove them into a more vicious attack on the workers. So much tear gas was exploded that residents for blocks around felt the effects of it.

More than 90 workers were arrested, many of them women. The I.L.D. was the only organization to come forward with a program of mass defense and the offer to defend all workers regardless of their political or Union affiliations. The leadership of the A. F. of L. and S.P. controlled Unemployed Organization restricted their defense, and bail to members of their organization, and refused to consider any proposals for united action for defense of the workers. It must be clear to all workers that such tactics directly aid the courts in the carrying out the frame-up charges against the arrested workers.

The lessons of the strike will not be forgotten by the workers. The treachery displayed by the Socialist Party must certainly prepare the workers for the future struggles which will be carried on. The state-

ment of Mayor Baxter of West Allis has clearly proven that the Socialist Party position on workers rights is the position of the capitalist class. Mayor Baxter in a letter to the company stated that his Police were doing everything to protect property and keep order, but their force was insufficiently large, and that if the company wanted more protection than he could give it would have to secure it itself. The next day after that statement was made the company imported sluggers from the city of Chicago.

The brutality, gassing, and frame-ups have shown that the character of the Milwaukee police department is precisely the same as that of the police in Toledo, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. The lessons of the strike clearly bring forward the importance of a struggle for workers rights as an issue for the entire labor movement. The Utility strike has demonstrated, that only a mass I. L. D. is a guarantee of workers rights and effective defense against frame-ups in the class courts.

DETROIT'S SCOTTSBORO

(Continued from Page 8)

that all whites are against them, that a league of Nations of the dark races will be formed under the patronage of the Japanese, and that the American Negroes will be recognized in this New League of Dark States. Here too we began to penetrate, to fight for Jim Victory. Committees visited Victory to tell him he was not alone. Negro and white workers on hot muggy days spent their time running off leaflets, visiting organizations, reaching more and more people. The city-wide Negro Church Usher Board passed a resolution condemning the frame-up. Then the trial date was set. A committee visited the famous liberal Judge Jeffries—famous as a friend of the Negroes, and on the following Sunday night at a forum in a Negro Church arranged under the auspices of the church and widely advertised "The case of Jim Victory" was explained by a white I.L.D. speaker. After his speech, a Negro woman Church member addressed the audience. She was on the delegation to visit Judge Jeffries. "I heard Judge Jeffries speak in the 'Y' last spring; he claimed he was about the best friend the colored people ever had. But he didn't care much whether

Jim Victory hung or not." The famous Judge has exposed himself.

Another Judge is assigned, the date of the trial set. Tense activity, leaflets distributed calling, "All out to the court."

What greeted us at the court building? Mounted police, riot squads. The way to the public court was barred. In Scottsboro the militia guarded the doors. In industrial Detroit, the Kingdom of Henry the first—2,000 Negroes and whites were denied the right to enter by police.

In the courtroom, the news filtered in. The attorneys, three, under the able leadership of Maurice Sugar, famous I.L.D. lawyer, representing Victory, protested and demanded public trial. The workers jury, elected by the Defense Committees to safeguard Jim's rights finally after protests took their seats. The courtroom was filled, jammed.

The second day thousands were turned away. The parade of character witnesses began, 20 in all testified to Jim's record and to the truth of his alibi.

Finally, on the hottest day in the history of Detroit, the I.L.D. attorney Maurice Sugar, summed up for the defense. "The rights of Negroes as a nation are on trial."

Clearly and lucidly he explained the position of the Negro people. A crowded courtroom watched the jury file out. In 8¼ hours they brought the verdict NOT GUILTY. And through a long hot day until 11 o'clock at night a tense crowd waited to greet Jim.

Jim signed this simple statement. It sums up his past and his future which are now tied to Negro liberation and to Negro and white unity.

"I was framed, because I am a Negro. I was freed only because the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights mobilized thousands of Negro and white workers, who fought shoulder to shoulder in my defense.

My case is another Scottsboro

case. It grows out of the terrorization and slavedriving of the Negroes by the ruling class. Just as the I.L.D. has fought to save the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys, so they fought and won for me. . .

I have joined the International Labor Defense. I am asking all my friends and all the Negro people to join with me into the I.L.D., as this is the only way to successfully defend the rights of the Negro people."

Jim Victory Defense Committees are changing to Scottsboro Action Committees and I.L.D. branches. The I.L.D. with James Victory in the front ranks is marching, Negro and white to defend the rights of all together. Negro and white to free Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

TOLEDO MASS DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 9)

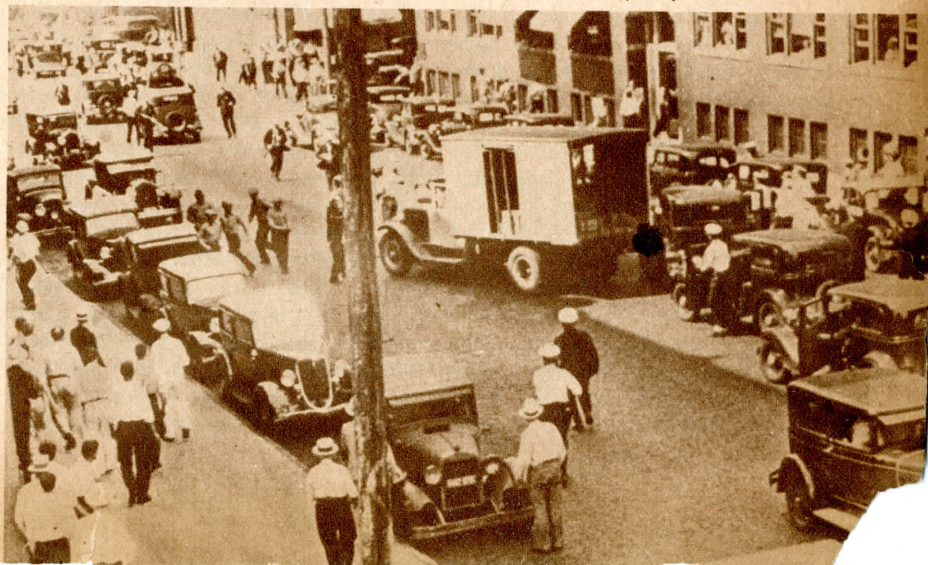
here and take the mob away!" shrieked the sheriff frantically as he released Buchanan.

Buchanan addressed the demonstration:

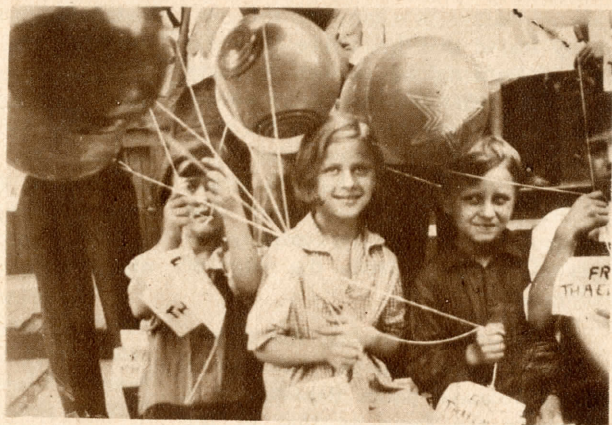
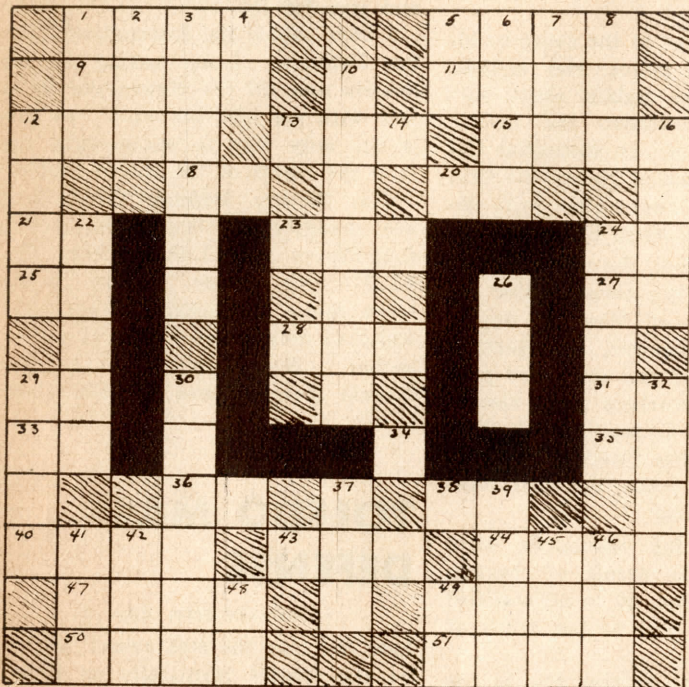
"Workers of Toledo, this mighty demonstration staged by you today before this capitalist Bastille, which has resulted in my release, typifies the work of the International Labor Defense, which leads the struggles for the workers, Negro and white. Just as you have effected my release, so can you bring about the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann by mightier, greater, more powerful demonstrations."

Cheering the I.L.D., singing, the workers marched through the downtown streets of Toledo, raising ever higher the cry "Ernst Thaelmann must go free, Ernst Thaelmann must go free!"

Minneapolis:—One striker was killed and 68 wounded in battle after pickets stopped this police-convoys food truck.



YOUNG DEFENDERS CORNER



Chicago Young Defenders played a fine part in the Free Thaelmann campaign. They sent up these balloons with Free Thaelmann banners. Good work.

- HORIZONTAL**
1. Strikebreaker
 2. Angelo Herndon was released on.....
 9. Many many years
 11. One who aids
 12. A noise
 13. To receive
 15. A thought
 18. Ex
 20. To be near
 21. Year —
 23. Finish
 24. South Dakota
 25. Boy's nickname
 27. Yes
 28. Youngest Scottsboro boy
 29. New Hampshire
 31. Company
 33. Neuter pronoun
 34. Indefinite pronoun
 35. Domestic animal
 36. Pertaining to
 38. Belonging to me
 40. Ireland
 43. Scottsboro Boys shall not—
 44. Stove
 47. Fear
 49. To take cream off milk
 50. Workers children have no —
 51. A small green vegetable

VERTICAL

1. A body of water
2. Opposite of pro-
3. First name of heroic Negro recently released on bail
4. College degree
6. To be lighted
7. Defense arm of the working class
8. Strong soap powder
10. Last name of political prisoner recently released on bail
16. One of the Scottsboro Boys
22. Singular for what we are fighting for
24. One of the workers murdered in Boston in 1927 which roused the whole world
26. American League Against — and Fascism
29. How many Scottsboro Boys are there?
30. A political prisoner framed in California over 17 yrs ago, still in jail
31. Plural for ox
29. A burden
41. Another name for scab
41. International Workers Order
45. Passageway thru
48. Hitler's guard
49. Socialist Party

NEWS FROM FRISCO

(Continued from Page 13)

swept down the stairs with a cavalry sword in one hand and a bayonet in the other. Believe it or not, he ran them out the door so fast they tripped over each other!

At the same time, a company of National Guards encamped at both ends of Jackson Street with machine guns mounted on trucks. 200 police then raided the headquarters of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and arrested over 200 sailors and ship scalers. Under the bayonets of the National Guard, they were hauled to the city jail.

Other details of officers went through the feeding kitchens of the I.L.A., I.S.U., and other unions. Here they arrested every militant they could discover. Also smashed were the I.W.W. headquarters and several

minor halls belonging to the language groups.

Later at night, the gangs again descended for the third time and this time they completely wrecked 121 Haight Street and the Fillmore Hall. All along the police were raiding and jailing workers.

This was the situation when we arrive early Wednesday morning. We made contact with the West Coast organizer of the Marine Workers Industrial Union and went to his apartment late Thursday. There we found him, the secretary of the local and one other. We mapped out a campaign together and were just leaving when the Red Squad smashed in. They did not have a warrant, but we did not resist as it would have been suicide. After an hour of questioning we were taken to the city jail and booked as vags with a bail of \$1,000 cash. There was also an en route on us to Los Angeles which meant that the bail might as well have been a million. Four of us were placed in the felony tank and Elaine Black, I.L.D. secretary, in the women's tank.

They wanted to keep us from the over 400 workers arrested.

Raiding continued by the police on workers' homes and they did not bother with warrants. Leaflets continued to flood the city and a number of workers were badly beaten when the police broke into homes of workers and found them in the act of turning out leaflets.

The jails were so damn full that the jailers couldn't find a place to spit. We were able to reach the men and instructed them all to plead not guilty and demand jury trials. We also told them to answer no questions put to them by the judges, but to tell them they would do their talking before the jury. In spite of this 17 were given sentences in a kangaroo fashion.

Hundreds were examined by immigration officers and we instructed them not to answer questions about their entry. About 20 are now waiting deportation on Angel Island. The only attorney we have here was threatened with a bombing and moved out of his office with no address left behind.

LAKE

XXX CAMP UNITY

NEWLY BUILT TENNIS COURT
 BELIEVE IT OR NOT, A WORKERS SCHOOL IN CAMP
 THE PLACE WHERE YOU DANCE
 TWO WORKERS IN A ROW BOAT

HOW TO GET THERE:
 Automobiles leave 2700 Bronx Park East daily 10:30 A.M. Fridays and Saturdays 10 A.M., 3 and 7 P.M. \$14 a week. Wingdale, New York.

EUGENE DEBS BRANCH, Bronx, N. Y.—meets at 2700 Bronx Park East in Shule—2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

SACCO VANZETTI BRANCH, Bronx, N. Y. meets at 792 East Tremont Avenue, near Prospect Ave.—2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

WALTER ROJEK BRANCH, meets at 82 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month.

PHOTOGRAPHER:—A Portrait you'll want to keep, by a photographer who combines distinctive work with reasonable prices. **Discounts for organization.** A. C. MASON, 49 E. 10th St., New York City.—GRamercy 5-5620. 5-6 o'clock

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VIRGIL GEDDES

(Continued from Page 5)

Already the justices should be showered with protest resolutions. Street demonstrations must rally thousands upon thousands of Negro and white workers to the defense of the boys. Workers in the factories must be reached with the appeal for the International Labor Defense. They should be told of the actions of the Cleaners and Dyers in Philadelphia who carried through a half hour Scottsboro protest strike. They should be encouraged to follow this example. They must be shown how the fight to free the Scottsboro Boys is part of their fight in defense of their right to live.

ADVERTISE IN THE LABOR DEFENDER

(Continued from Page 3)

election. The West Coast fascists choose the foreign-born.

Nation-wide support must be organized in defense of the victims of West Coast terror. The International Labor Defense has already called upon all its districts and branches to organize solidarity meetings, raise funds, shower the West Coast authorities, governor, mayors, judges with

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protest telegrams and resolutions. We now call on all the readers of the Labor Defender to lend their support to this campaign. Demand the freedom of all those arrested. Demand an immediate end to the deportation drive against the foreign born workers. Demand an end to vigilante rule in California and the right of workers to belong to the Communist Party, only political party of the working class.

**RUSH DEFENSE
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**FIGHTING FUNDS MUST
BE RAISED TO CARRY
ON THE STRUGGLE**

HERNDON

SCOTTSBORO BOYS

MUST BE

FREED

*I was very happy
to hear the good news that the
workers have succeeded in gaining
Angelo Herndon liberty on bail
which is great. I trust that the
will be back on the job before
long and will continue his
great work in behalf of the
organization. It makes me feel
happy to hear of the victories
that the I. L. D. accomplish
and my only wish that the
workers will lead on to a greater
accomplishment and have me
free from suffering for something
I know nothing of and disburden
this dreadful situation. I am now
feeling without a cause. I have the
greatest faith that the workers will
bring about my liberty in the
near future. So far they have
put up a great fight in this
mighty struggle for my release
Thompson Patterson
Killy Prison*

*If you should see Angelo
Herndon soon give
him my warm regards
Comradely yours
Clarence Morris*

**at an
HONOR
Certificate**
Convert your
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