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DEFENDER

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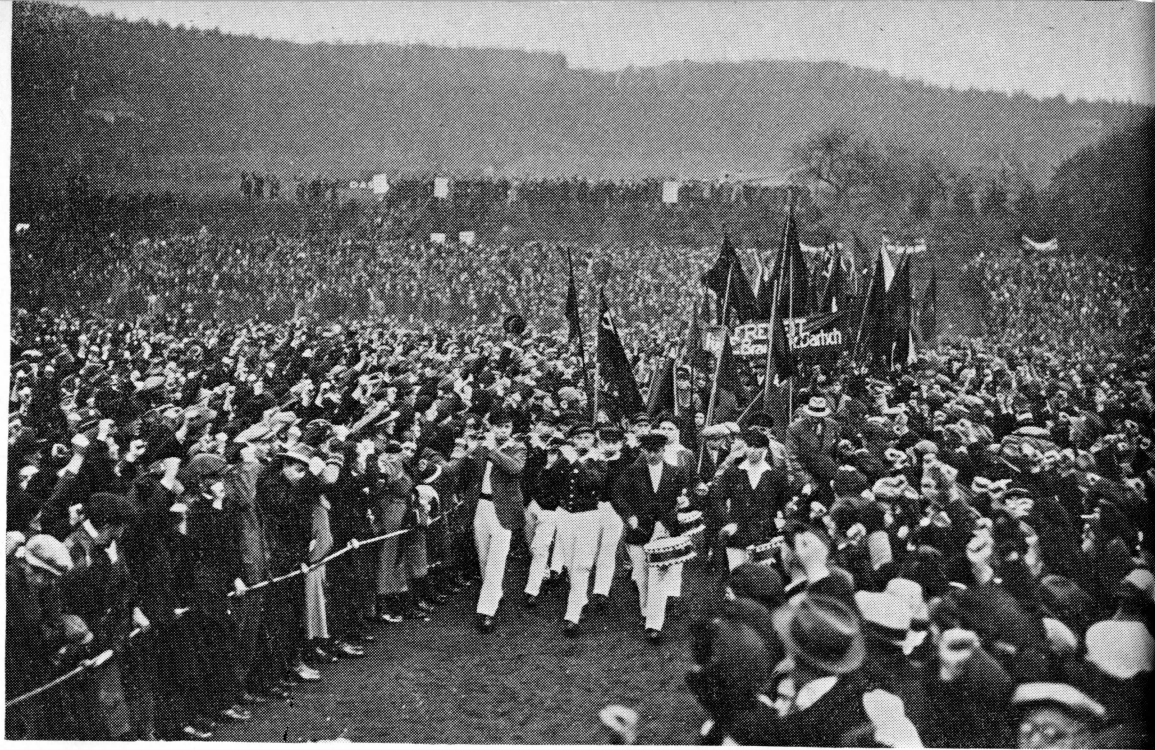
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MAY 25 1935
MARCH 1935

BURLINGTON DYNAMITE PLOT

BY E. E. ERICSON, NORTH CAROLINA STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY

1512 Years For Organizing Unions

IN SACRAMENTO



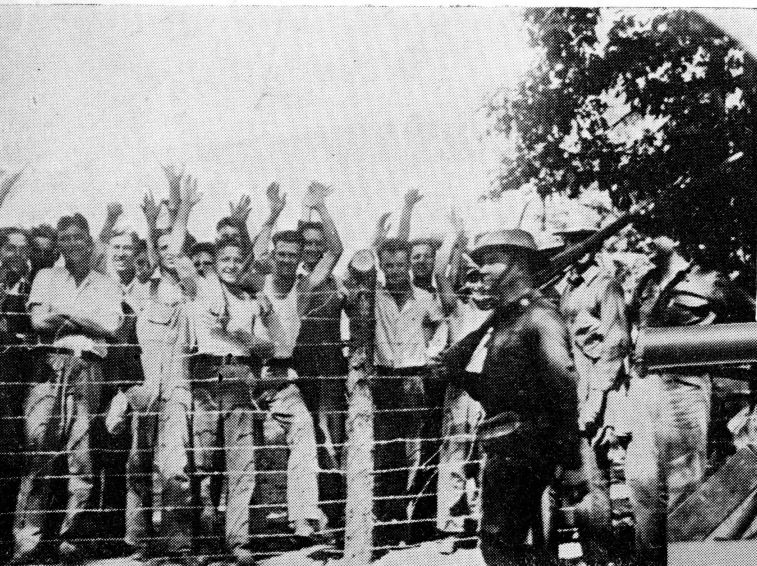
TOP ROW (LEFT): *General Ballington Booth, Commander of the Volunteers of America, on the White House steps after a visit with the President. This fascist wants "patriotic training for the unemployed to offset the work of radical agitators."*

(RIGHT): *The last united front demonstration in the Saar before the plebiscite.*

MIDDLE ROW (LEFT): *West Side Workers Forum, Chicago, after brutal police raid on meeting. Thirty-four were arrested. The club was election headquarters for workers' candidates.*

(RIGHT): *Huey Long, faker and dictator of Louisiana blessing the National Guard shown here mounted on the steps of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. His pretext for declaring martial law is a threat on his life—actually it is to maintain his power by armed force.*

BOTTOM ROW (LEFT): *Fort MacPherson, Ga., America's first concentration camp.*



LABOR DEFENDER

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DOUBLE SCOTTSBORO PROTEST

The United States Supreme Court has heard the arguments in the appeals of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris against lynch-sentences of death—arguments which touch the most basic civil rights of the Negro people and raise issues which have become the touchstone of the struggle of both the white and Negro workers of the South against oppression.

Insofar as the appeals are concerned, the I.L.D. prevented all attempts at splitting the arguments. Leibowitz, representing Clarence Norris on the record, presented the facts of the case to the court, while the attorneys retained by Haywood Patterson and the I.L.D., Walter H. Pollak and Osmond K. Fraenkel, constitutional experts, argued the question of law. The cases were argued jointly. The briefs prepared by Pollak and Fraenkel were used in both cases.

Between the argument and the decision in this case—it may be handed down any time after March 3—it is the task of every sincere friend of the Scottsboro boys to work for the most powerful, mass, united demand on the court for a reversal of the lynch verdicts.

At the hearing the nine judges showed clear evidence of the power of the pressure already exerted upon them. Some of the rules of the court were swept aside. They examined original evidence—the forged grand jury roll of Decatur County—which is an extremely unusual procedure.

The united protest of millions of black and white workers has kept the boys alive now nearly four years. Double it, increase it a hundred-fold, between now and the date of the decision. Demonstrations, protests, everywhere, protest cards to the Supreme Court by the hundred thousand—these are the weapons we must wield with redoubled energy—now!

The campaign must be carried through for the Scottsboro boys and for Angelo Herndon, whose appeal will be argued sometime in March. Funds are badly needed. Rush them to the national office.



RAKOSI MUST BE FREED!

Matthias Rakosi, one of the People's Commissars of the short-lived but never-to-be-forgotten Soviet regime in Hungary in 1919, stood again before a court of fascist rulers eager to put him to death. With magnificent courage and a brilliance seldom equalled, Rakosi defended himself before the court—and before the world. But the court sentenced him to life imprisonment.

For his part in the workers' government 16 years ago,

Rakosi was tried in 1925 and sentenced to die. But the roar of international protest reached the ears of the Hungarian government. The official hangman was forced to destroy the gallows which stood, almost finished, in the yard of the prison that held Rakosi. The sentence was changed to eight-and-a-half years at hard labor.

That term was up in April, 1934. But Rakosi was not freed. Instead, he was sent back to prison for another "preliminary investigation," and a new trial was prepared.

Two considerations moved the Hungarian fascist regime. Rakosi's spirit was unbroken. Not all the horrors of the worst prisons of Hungary could change this man's political convictions. And—too—the movement of the Hungarian masses was growing, rising, spreading.

Rakosi must be freed! The world wide movement of the workers must direct its protests to the Hungarian embassy at Washington, D. C., and demand Rakosi's immediate unconditional release from Regent Admiral Horthy at Budapest.

TERROR STALKS THE SAAR



Unbridled terror stalks the towns and cities of the Saar. The announcement of the results of the plebiscite which extended the horrors of Nazi rule to this disputed territory, was the signal for an orgy of murder, beatings, mass imprisonments by Hitler's police. Bullets mow down those who try to escape across the border to France. All civil rights have been abolished. Workers' headquarters are raided; labor organizations are driven underground; the Socialist and Communist press is forced into illegality.

"Blood has spoken!" said Hitler when the results of the plebiscite became known. Blood, yes. But not the ties of blood-relationship. Rather the blood that Hitler's agents spilled, the blood they threatened to spill—this blood spoke in the elections. Stark fear cast the heaviest vote in the plebiscite. Ballots marked with a pro-German cross were shoved into the hands of all those suspected of opposition to Hitler; death threats were made freely by Storm Troopers.

But the opposition to Hitlerism still lives in the Saar. A united anti-fascist front has been formed, in which Communists and Socialists work and act together. The workers' press, driven out of existence in its legal form, has reappeared—illegally. The anti-Nazi forces in the Saar may become the very spearhead of the opposition to Hitler in Germany.

For those anti-fascists who have been driven out of the Saar, or who are forced to flee, we American workers demand the right of asylum. We demand that the United States—and other countries—receive these victims of fascism.

UNITED DEFENSE FRONT

The pages of the LABOR DEFENDER, and thousands of columns in the working-class and capitalist press, testify to the wave of reaction and terror that is sweeping the United States. Fascism has engulfed country after country in Europe. The colonial and semi-colonial people are bathed in blood shed by the American and other imperialists.

At such a time, what can be more important than a united, militant working-class defense movement?

It is also at such a time that the disrupters of working-class unity and solidarity bend every effort to divide every phase

of militant activity, including defense work. We can see it at work now in the United States.

The Socialist leaders and the bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor try to split the solidarity movement through "special funds" for the relief of selected victims of fascism abroad.

The Old Guard reactionaries of the Socialist Party move to set up a "Labor and Socialist National Defense Committee" as a basis of attack upon the I.L.D.

A united front of sabotage and splitting tactics has been carried right into court in the Sacramento Case by Socialist leaders, Workers' Party and "Non-Partisan Defense League," captains without armies. They unsuccessfully tried to split the united front of defense outside the court by trying to prevent representation of trade unions and mass organizations in the Sacramento defense committee. They launched an attack within the court and outside it against the real defenders of the Sacramento 18.

The I.L.D. is the united front organization of working-class defense, of workers and sympathizers of various political beliefs and of all races, nationalities, and religion. It is the organization of and for the building of this united front of defense.

Our task is to build this mass organization of defense, to solidify the united front working-class defense movement.

FREE THAELMANN

March 3rd will mark two years since Ernst Thaelmann was seized by Hitler's Storm Troops and thrown into jail. For two years he has been shut off from the world outside, without a trial, without even an indictment. During these two years, workers and anti-fascists all over the world have organized mighty protests and demands for his liberation. The struggle for Thaelmann's freedom must not be allowed to flag for one moment. Telephone protests to consulates and embassies; telegram resolutions to the embassy and to Hitler in Germany; to his "People's Courts" in Berlin; picket lines and demonstrations before every building that houses a Nazi representative—every possible form of protest must be utilized to raise the cry around the world, "FREE ERNST THAELMANN."

JUSTICE IN THE U. S. S. R.

March 12th will mark a very different anniversary. On March 12, 1917, on the same day that the Russian workers and peasants overthrew the Tsar and his whole blood stained regime, they liberated tens of thousands of political prisoners and exiles. The news was flashed to the frozen wastelands of Siberia, to the dark dungeons throughout the land—that by a single act of class justice—working class justice—tens of thousands of fighters for freedom were free once more to take their places in the ranks of the toiling masses building their own future, their own state.

Particularly today, when the poisonous boss press in this country and all over the world is hysterically busy slandering the Soviet Union, painting lurid pictures of "piles of corpses in Moscow streets, where the air is filled with the rattle of bullets mowing down all those who dare to question the Soviet regime," the I.L.D. calls on all its members and friends to popularize the achievement of March 12, 1917, as one outstanding example of the working class justice of the Soviet Union.

The memory of Sergei Kiroff, murdered by an assassin's bullet, from a gun loaded by international enemies put into the willing hands of enemies of the working class operating

within the borders of the Soviet Union, can best be honored by an intensive campaign to combat the lies against the Soviet Union, by popularizing the achievements of the Soviet Union, and by building a mass I.L.D. to more effectively combat the developing fascist terror in the United States; to build a stronger shield for the American working class against the class justice meted out in this country—capitalist class justice.

THE PARIS COMMUNE

On March 18, 1871, the first workers' government in the world was established. It lasted only 77 days and was literally drowned in a sea of blood. But the memory of the Paris Commune cannot be killed. Thirty thousand—men, women and children—were slaughtered in the streets of Paris during one week. Additional thousands were taken prisoner and sentenced to death, to long terms in jail, or to exile on barren islands south of Australia to waste away under the tropical sun.

To the International Labor Defense falls the special honor and privilege of commemorating the heroes of the Commune. What could be more fitting than tribute to those who have fallen, from those who struggle daily in defense of those basic rights, against that very terror which mowed them down?

The finest tribute to the memory of the Communards is intensified struggle to save the lives of terror's victims today—to save them for the struggles to come—to maintain them and their families while they remain behind the bars.

March 18th is International Labor Defense Day—a day of protest, a day of action, a day of demonstration in international solidarity with all those who are prosecuted for fighting against reaction. On March 18th we must honor the memory of our own dead—Sacco and Vanzetti, Harry Simms, Ella May Wiggins, Joe York, Euel Lee, Steve Katovis and all those who gave their lives in the fight for freedom. Wherever possible demonstrations should be arranged at the graves of these martyrs, and while we lower our banners in their honor, we must pledge a more bitter struggle than ever before against those who are responsible for their deaths.

We can follow the example set by workers of France who heaped red flowers thirty feet high around the statue of the Republic to honor the 19 killed in Paris last February in the fight against fascism. We must join hands with the workers of Austria, who in the face of fascist terror today, honored those who gave their lives on the barricades last February, by conducting a three-day tribute of sitting in darkness from 7 to 10 P.M.

But for the living—Paris Commune Day, must become a day of rallying—more militant defense, more active attention to providing relief to the prisoners and their families all over the world. Clara Zetkin, in writing of the Paris Communards, left a message that is as glowing and inspiring today as it was when she wrote it:

"Torn with pain the world proletariat stands before the graves of its murdered leaders and comrades. On its lips is a flaming indictment of the murderers. Not only of the petty instruments whose hands struck the foul blows in bestial dullness, but also of those who pose as defenders of bourgeois law and order, those who created the atmosphere in which the murders were possible, those who incited to murder. They bear the real responsibility for the murders. No amount of legal soap and scents can clean their hands of the blood which stains them, no bourgeois court can acquit them of the crime for which they are politically and morally responsible. The fighting proletariat is their appointed judge and history will carry its verdict into execution."



With the speed and thickness of a snow storm, bills, federal bills, state bills, city ordinances are descending on our heads. There are bills providing for the deportation of alien Communists and anarchists, providing that there shall be no immigration whatever for a period of 10 years, providing for the deportation of all foreign born workers receiving relief, and all unemployed Filipino workers. The administration itself sponsors a bill providing for arrest without warrant, of persons, whether citizens or not, on "suspicion of being illegally entered aliens," by any employee of the Labor Department.

Four federal sedition bills have been introduced in Congress. They include provisions to create a federal red squad. These bills will be used to strengthen and augment federal legislation which exists today and is being savagely used in Oklahoma, North Dakota and other parts of the country to completely stifle militant working class activity—by adding federal repression to that already in force in the states.

The barrage of bills is not directed at the foreign born workers alone. These bills are aimed directly at the heart of the native American labor movement, attempting to prevent every effort of workers to organize into unions of their choice, attempting to outlaw all working class activity, attempting to strangle every effort on the part of the working class to better its conditions.

The serious menace represented by these bills cannot be sufficiently emphasized. They threaten to abolish or curtail every basic democratic right won through years of bitter struggle.

Their severity is undisguised. In Roseburg, Ore., an ordinance was introduced designed to prevent workers from meeting, organizing, or even reading any literature that speaks against the government. In Alabama, a bill providing sentences from 5 to 20 years and the death penalty in some cases has been passed by the House of Representatives against every possible form of militant working class activity. The state of Washington has passed a bill outlawing the Communist Party.

Lined up solidly behind these bills and using all the forces at their command to see that they are passed, are such evil forces of barbarism and reaction as William Randolph Hearst, Bernarr MacFadden, and more "respectable" elements like the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Industrial and Manufacturers Associations, Elks, American Legion and all the budding outright fascist organizations in the country.

These bills are another step forward in the ever sharpening attack against the working class. The growing resistance of the masses against the encroachments on their living standards and on their remaining civil, political and economic rights, have begun to frighten these gentlemen and they are bringing every pressure to bear on their state and national governments to protect them and their profits by passing repressive legislation.

The attack must be met. And one of the most effective methods of organizing our strength to meet it, is the building of a powerful mass defense organization, a more powerful shield for the working class—the International Labor Defense.

1512 YEARS

FOR ORGANIZING UNIONS

By BRUCE MINTON

THE Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism case in which 18 workers are being tried for *legal* activities in organizing labor, has turned into one of the bitterest class trials that has occurred since Mooney was framed, since Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered. Sacramento becomes California's Scottsboro. The 18 were arrested during the terror that followed the West Coast Maritime Strike and the Bay Region General Strike. They all have long working-class records—of organizing the militant Cannery and Agricultural Workers' Industrial Union, of leading strikes in the rich farm valleys and of fighting for decent conditions for whites and Mexicans alike. This is a most serious crime! So serious that the Federal Government brings pressure to bear against the defendants, to which the jury, composed of old men and women, will readily respond. The jury is the classic "impartial" panel of a reactionary small town: there's the mother of a local policeman; the cousin of a local constable; a real-estate broker who belongs to the Masons; a retired member of the State Adjutant-General's office; the wife of a wholesale grocery salesman; a retired civil engineer who was employed by the State government; the wife of a Pacific Gas and Electric Company employee; the son of a cigar-

William Randolph Hearst, grins in anticipation as 18 workers in Sacramento face 6 to 84 years behind the bars for organizing unions. His gutter sheets howl for their blood

store owner who works for his father who in turn is an Elk; two retired Southern Pacific company-union men. A jury that contains no workers, no professional men, no young people. A jury that comes wholly from the middle and upper classes.

The I.L.D. is conducting the defense of 17 of the defendants (six are defending themselves before the court with the aid of I.L.D. Attorney Gallagher). Judge Lemmon, "liberal" who gives every break to the prosecution, sits on the bench and pretends to have the interests of "justice" at heart. His justice—the justice of the owners and corporations who want to rid California of the menace of working-class leaders who fight for the oppressed. Democratic pretenses disappear when militant workers organize unions to fight for primary rights and when those

leaders are hied before a court which is instructed to see that this time the dangerous leaders do not slip through the fingers of the authorities.

The I.L.D. has organized a drive for funds and for mass protest. Post cards objecting to the outrageous trial have flooded the District Attorney's office. But more protests are needed—not only from California but from the entire nation. For this case is the spear-head of the anti-labor, anti-Red drive. This case will set a precedent. It is one of the outstanding labor cases now being prosecuted in the country.

Three times a week the I.L.D. publishes a bulletin, *Criminal Syndicalism on Trial*, which prints news of the occurrences in the courtroom and publicizes the trial from a militant working-class basis. The I.L.D. is the backbone of the defense. The I.L.D. is the workers' defense front against the capitalist press led by Hearst, against the red-baiting corporations and Chambers of Commerce, against the Federal Government and Neil McAllister who are using every effort to lock up these workers.

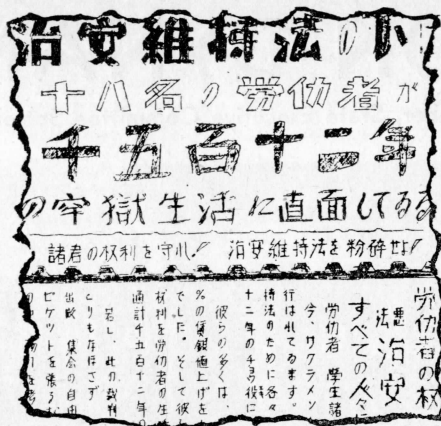
Neil McAllister, the special prosecutor, has a record as a Red-baiter extraordinary. Because of this record, McAllister was defeated in the recent elections. A new District Attorney, Otis Babcock, a country "liberal" who intimated that he would not press charges against the 18, was swept into office. But the new District Attorney did not please the American Legion, or the



Student delegation, elected at YMCA and YWCA Convention, attending the Sacramento trial

Associated Farmers or the other institutions so anxious to railroad militant workers to jail. Babcock was willing enough to prosecute the cases when the time came despite pre-election promises. Yet the red-blooded Americans wanted to take no chances. They'd feel a whole lot easier if the 18 were locked up than if they were allowed to organize the farm areas. So the owners brought pressure to bear an Attorney General Webb. Mr. Webb is an obliging person. Of course, he realized that McAllister was a vicious red-baiter who had been rejected by the majority of citizens; of course he realized that McAllister had used such tricks as releasing a fake "kidnapping" story to prejudice the jury against the defendants, a story so false and outrageous that even the capitalist newspapers could not swallow it. But Attorney General Webb bowed to the wishes of the Bank of America, the California Packing Corporation, the American Legion, and all the other "patriots" who make profits out of the farm areas. Webb gave these special interests their man, Neil McAllister.

But the state, and the powerful interests, are not the only forces at work to see that the defendants get "the whole works." The Non-Partisan Labor Defense arrived on the scene. Albert Goldman, who justified the terror unleashed in Minneapolis by Governor Olsen against the workers in the truck-drivers' strike, arrived to defend Nor-



A protest against the Sacramento trial in Japanese. Every reader of the LABOR DEFENDER is asked to send his protest to Atty. Gen. Webb, Sacramento, Cal.

man Mini. The entire mechanism of the N.P.L.D. political leadership, the Trotskyite Workers' Party descended on California—all six members. They sabotaged the I.L.D.'s efforts to raise funds. They went to the liberals with cock and bull stories about the Communist Party. They released such statements as:

"As far as the situation in the courtroom is concerned, the Workers' Party long ago took the position (and has so instructed Mini ever since he became a member) that the capitalist court is no forum in which workers can discuss their political differences with each other....The CP-ILD however rejected the proposal that there be joint legal counsel."

Splendid! A lovely statement. The

villainous Communists just wouldn't play the game! It all sounds so nice—until one realizes that Goldman jumped up in court when the Judge reprimanded Leo Gallagher and stated, "I am not at all in sympathy with Mr. Gallagher's methods. In fairness to my client, I want that made clear." And then to top off this "cooperation," the prosecution announced that Norman Mini, to save his own hide at the expense of 17 workers who were his former comrades, had signed a "confession" implicating the other 17. This stool-pigeon statement puts the Workers' Party and their Non-Partisan Labor Defense in the position of fighting for a man who has abandoned the working-class movement, who has turned state's evidence, who has tried to wriggle out of a difficult position by sacrificing any one, anything to save himself from jail.

The trial continues. The struggle is against fascism, against those forces that would terrorize the working class. The defendants at Sacramento turn to the I.L.D. for support. The I.L.D. turns to the workers to fight the frame-up, to fight the fascist offensive by protesting the trials and by sending funds. The District Attorney stated in court, "The Communist Party is on trial!" With the Communist Party, the I.L.D. is on trial, and with the I.L.D., the working class is on trial. There is only one answer. Let the McAllister and Webb and Judge Lemmon know that the working class cannot be intimidated!

MAY SHARE-CROPPERS ORGANIZE?

Arrests, raids, beatings, kidnappings and near-lynchings have marked the recent attempts of the Arkansas landlords and planters to keep "their" tenants and share-croppers in the deepened and intensified slavery and poverty into which the government's crop reduction plan has thrown them.

To cut the cotton crop, landlords have evicted the share-croppers and tenants by the thousands, confiscating their mules and household effects for "debt."

In order to fight this wave of evictions, the Arkansas croppers, tenants and farm laborers, Negro and white, have organized the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The landlords met the birth and growth of this organization with that unbridled and unveiled terror which is the specialty of the ruling class in the rural South. Organizers have been arrested, jailed, kidnapped, and beaten.

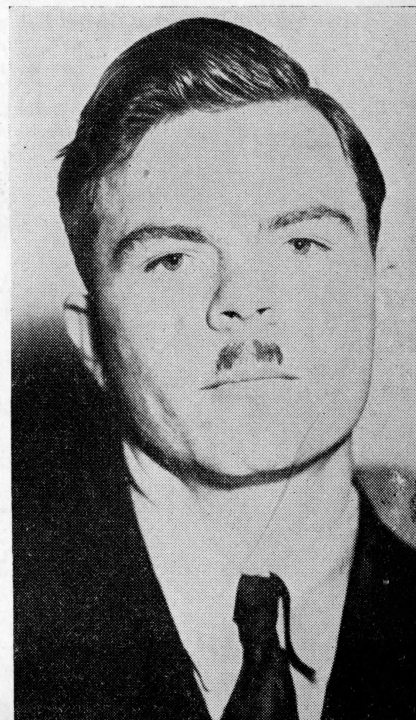
One of the outstanding leaders of the Union, however, is still engaged in a struggle for his freedom—a fight which

is in essence a fight for the right of the croppers and tenants to organize. Ward Rodgers, a member of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in Arkansas, a former teacher employed by the F. E. R. A., an active worker for the Union, was fined \$500 and sentenced to serve a six-months' jail sentence. He is charged with anarchy, under a law which is in essence a criminal syndicalism law.

The International Labor Defense, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, all students and professors of Commonwealth College, and many other organizations and groups in Arkansas have united to wage a determined struggle for Rodgers' freedom. May the croppers of the South, held for almost a century in debt-slavery, and now evicted by the thousands from the land they have tilled—may these croppers organize against systematic theft by the landlords, against mass evictions, and against the certain starvation which faces millions of them?

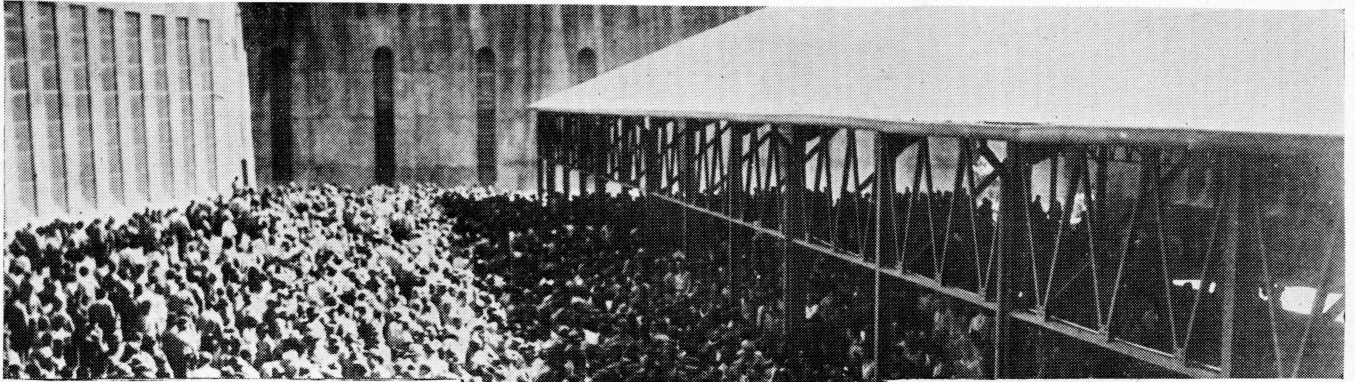
This is the burning issue behind the arrest of Ward Rodgers.

Ward Rodgers, facing six months for organizing share-croppers.



BURLINGTON DYNAMITE PLOT

By E. E. ERICSON (Member, State Executive Committee Socialist Party, North Carolina)



EDITOR'S NOTE—Behind the frame-up of seven mill workers in Burlington, N. C., and their conviction to a total of 27 years in jail, is the burning issue of the right of the workers in the South to organize into unions of their choice. On this blood-spattered battleground of labor, North Carolina, the scene of the historic Gastonia strike and the martyrdom of Ella May Wiggins, the International Labor Defense has just fired the opening gun of what will become one of the most dramatic of struggles. It has announced that it will appeal the Burlington convictions; it will expose the machinery of the frame-up, it will lay bare the history of the "Burlington dynamite plot"—as it has come to be known—as an out-and-out frame-up by mill owners to smash union organization among the textile workers of the South.

The background of the Burlington cases is a story of hard-fisted exploitation by employers in a typical mill-controlled textile kingdom of the South. The Burlington workers, getting in some cases as little as \$5 a week, seldom averaging more than \$15, wearing out bodies and nerves in terrific speed-up, living in shabby company houses with leaky roofs—these workers poured out of the mills to join the great national textile strike in September, 1934.

The local Workers Defense Committee which includes students and professors from the university at Chapel Hill as well as labor's representative, has been quick to accept the aid of the I.L.D. Every one of the seven defendants has sent a retainer to the I.L.D., asking for its militant defense.

To fight for the freedom of the seven workers of Burlington is to fight for the right to organize! The struggle deserves the support of every worker, every sympathizer. But particularly does this struggle deserve the support of those who are organized, or who are striving to organize, into unions. Union men and union women: the Burlington defendants ask your help!

WITH the courage and dispatch characteristic of the organization, the International Labor Defense has come to the rescue of six textile workers, four of them members of the United Textile Workers of America, who, in a trial marked throughout by a shameful bias, received prison sentences totaling 27 years on a

One corner of the "exercise yard" of San Quentin prison where Tom Mooney, innocent victim of another dynamite plot is imprisoned

trumped-up charge of having dynamited the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill Company in Burlington, North Carolina, during the general textile strike last September. As is the custom in such frame-ups, no direct evidence against the men was offered, the prosecution resting its case on the testimony of three stools, together with an alleged "confession" of one of the accused men, a document later repudiated by the signer because it was obtained by fraud.

Frame-ups like this are nothing new to the capitalists; hence there is little connected with this case that will differ materially from the general pattern. In the first place, the E. M. Holt mill was one of the die-hards among such establishments during the strike. The management would appear to have been determined not only to keep their mill running when others were closed down, but to make such a show of force and brutality that the workers would be permanently cowed and kept out of union activity. The plant fairly bristled with soldiery, thug-like guards, and deputies.

In the midst of these events occurred the dynamiting. The so-called "bomb" was placed inside the mill-yard in a part of the mill where there are no looms.

The damage amounted to a cracked cement walk and several broken windows. Moreover, it happened while the place was surrounded by guards and soldiers, yet no one was detected in the "crime".

When local authorities found themselves unable to connect any union men with the crime, they sent for more skillful talent in the nature of four "detectives" from the notorious Frick Coal and Iron Company of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. These four were immediately "deputized" by the Alamance county Sheriff's office, whereupon they began to call in workers for questioning and bullying and third-degreering of a kind rarely seen in this part of the country. At last they found that three union men, T. J. Canipe, 22; J. P. Hoggard, 50; and J. F. Harraway, 50; had been seen on a road near the powder house outside of town, helping a friend get his mired auto out of the ditch. Warrants were sworn out for them, and they were put under \$1,000 bond.

The dicks seem to have been particularly anxious to get Hoggard, probably because he was one of the oldest and most active of the union men. At any rate between the time of his arrest and November 5th, they "re-arrested" him some 7 or 8 times and held him for questioning. Hoggard's friend was John Anderson, prominent in labor circles and at the time President of the Piedmont council of the United Textile Workers. Now when he saw his friend Hoggard being mistreated, he engaged a lawyer and saw to it that Hoggard got his legal rights. It was at this point that Anderson was called in for questioning, and later arrested.

So far the bag was 4 union men, one of them an official. But all of these men bore good reputations, so now, apparently, the "detectives" began to look

around for men who had had brushes with the local police. Thus we arrive at the stage of "confessions". Two of the detectives called at the home of a non-union worker named Howard Overman, aged 26, and began to question him about an old Chrysler automobile he had bought some two years before. They then took him out to a bootleg joint, where after plying him with whiskey, they accused him of having stolen the car. They assured him, though, that if his signature corresponded with the one on the license, they would release him; and asked him to sign his name for that purpose on a folded piece of paper which they produced. When Overman next saw this paper, over his signature had been typed a complete confession of his own part in the "crime" together with his alleged "accomplices". As would be expected, these "accomplices" were Hoggard and Anderson, whom the dicks had been hounding, and a young non-union man, Florence Blalock, aged 26. Blalock is a likeable young fellow, though a little wild; it appears that the "deputies" felt that his having been in court a few times on minor charges would strengthen the case. Anderson did not know Blalock; in fact, Hoggard was the only one of the group that Anderson did know. And yet the 6 were found guilty of "conspiracy". Incidentally, there were no witnesses to Overman's "confession" except the thug-detectives themselves.

The hard-boiled Sherlock-Holmeses now began to look around for "witnesses" to "substantiate" Overman's "confession". These they found in two low-down characters of the town, H. F. Pruitt and Jerry Furlough. These men were called in by the imported flat-feet, but not to be bullied and ragged. Instead they were put up at a hotel in Burlington, given the finest of treatment, including good whiskey, and

National Guardsmen holding back textile pickets in North Carolina during the textile strike last September



drilled for days on what they would "confess" on the witness stand. Moreover, immediately after the preliminary hearing *they were hired by the same mill they were supposed to have dynamited!* To the detectives, Pruitt "confessed" that he had helped Anderson haul the stolen dynamite to the farm of Anderson's mother-in-law. It appears that he had hauled dynamite, all right, probably in connivance with the officials. He was identified by two witnesses as the man whom they helped extricate a stalled car which, they testified, Pruitt had told them contained dynamite. But both these witnesses were firm in their insistence that the man with Pruitt was not Anderson nor any of the other defendants.

Fairly late in the case, the detectives appear to have decided on two new features: the inclusion of R. K. Kimrey in the list of defendants, and the use of one Charles McCullum to substantiate the charge of "conspiracy". The case of Kimrey is important. His father and uncle are both prominent union men. The father, in particular, is very able, being a good speaker and an effective man on the picket-line. This, apparently led the dicks to include young Kimrey. For at the preliminary hearing Pruitt and Furlough had testified that Kimrey did not know where they were going when he was seen with them in their car, that they had told him they were merely going to take him home from the picket-line. But in the final trial they testified that Kimrey knew they were going after dynamite

and was a party to it. McCullum went around shooting off about how Blalock, Anderson, and others had told him who were in the "conspiracy"; naturally he represented Anderson as the "brains" of the group. This hearsay evidence was admitted and much made of it in the trial.

Every defendant was able to present an alibi. As we have said before, no direct evidence was offered, all being circumstantial and hearsay. The defendants were not acquainted each to each; yet they could meet and "conspire". The jury on which no union member was allowed was hand-picked by the sheriff of Alamance county, against whom Anderson, a Republican, had campaigned in the previous election. The Overman "confession" was admitted in evidence; pertinent evidence of the defense ignored. During the recesses the jury were seen chatting and jolly in the sheriff's office. One of the best lawyers in the state, an aspirant for the North Carolina governorship, was hired as a special prosecutor. The prosecution passed up the evidence and testimony and resorted to rabble-rousing. One prosecutor referred to John Anderson as "*the Al Capone of Alamance county*" and the Union Hall as "*the den of Anderson's gangsters.*" A verdict of guilty resulted.

Anderson was sentenced to 8-10 years; Hoggard 4-6 years; Overman and Blalock 4-6 years; Canipe, Harraway, and Kimrey 2 years. (The sentence of Kimrey was suspended.) Pruitt went free for turning state's evidence. Furlough's attorneys offered to let him plead guilty to conspiracy, but the judge changed this to "forceful trespassing" (by his own confession he was in on the whole "conspiracy"), and he was given 12 months on the roads. (To date no one has been able to find the chain-gang on which he is working!) Pruitt and McCullum were kept in employment by the E. M. Holt company

(Continued on Page 22)

LOUISE MICHEL COMMUNARDE

By SASHA SMALL

"I WILL not defend myself and I will not be defended. I belong body and soul to the social revolution and I take, without restriction, entire responsibility for all my acts.

"I am told that I am guilty of having participated in the Commune. Of course I am. I consider it an honor to be considered one of its defenders. The Commune strove for the achievement of the social revolution and the social revolution is the most fervent of my hopes. I share all the ideas of my brothers in the Commune and I am ready to atone, just as they did, for my convictions; the Commune never murdered or stole. If there were assassinations or threats search for their authors among the police, among those who judge us. We wished for nothing but the triumph of the principles of the revolution. I swear it by the blood of our martyrs whom I acclaim from this place and who will some day be avenged.

"What I demand of you who are soldiers, and who are my judges, is that you do not hide behind the Commission of Pardons.

"I demand of you the field of Satory where my brothers have already been killed. I must be removed from the world. The judge has already said so. This commissioner of the Republic is right.

"As long as every heart that beats for freedom has no other right than to hold a piece of lead, I demand my share too. If you let me live I shall not cease to shout for vengeance upon the murderers of my brothers. If you are not cowards, kill me."

The special tribunal set up for trying the heroic Communards who survived the slaughter on the streets of Paris, rang with these fiery words of Louise Michel.

Many heroic figures emerge and many are lost in the clouds of smoke and powder that covered Paris during the bloody week in the end of May, 1871 when the forces of the reactionary French government crushed the last barricades of the Paris Commune. Men, women and children fought behind these barricades until every last person was killed or captured by the soldiers of the regular army. Among the figures that emerge in bold, sharp outlines is the personality of Louise Michel, at the time of the Paris Commune a young school teacher who had grown up in the country among the impoverished peasants and had come to Paris in the late 60's when the revolutionary ferment, confused and dissipated but deeply rooted in the toiling masses, was beginning to take the road that led to the establishment of the Paris Commune in March 1871.

The history of the Commune, its lesson for the working class, has been written by the greatest leaders of the revolutionary movement, Karl Marx, Engels, Lenin. Here we can only describe in passing, through the work of Louise Michel, the brief existence of the first government of the working class.

Louise Michel, belonged to several of the workers' clubs that sprang up in the working class neighborhoods of Paris. As the useless and costly war

A group of young Soviet workers listening to Fouchard (center) one of the surviving Communards alive and well today in the Soviet Union



Louise Michel

against Germany continued after the defeat of the stuffed-dummy emperor Louis Napoleon at Sedan in September, 1870, the militant workers of Paris began to realize more and more clearly that the republican government which replaced him, the so-called Government of National Defense, was betraying them into the hands of the bosses and bankers just as completely as the Emperor had done before them.

The workers of Paris were armed to continue the war. And after Paris was surrendered to Bismarck in January, 1871, under the shameful terms that enslaved the workers for years to come, they marched, armed, on the City Hall to protest against their betrayal.

Louise Michel, armed, marched in the ranks of the Vigilance Committees that the workers had established to watch their bourgeois rulers. During the largest of these demonstrations the government ordered the regular troops to open fire on the crowd below. Louise Michel described the scene and added: "*You shoot us down. But you think it is your duty to do so, and some day you will join us in the conflict for liberty. You will then display in support of justice and freedom the same fierce energy as now in defense of tyranny and with us you will storm the rotten institutions of the old world. . . .*"

Her words were justified, in the early dawn of March 18, 1871, by the soldiers sent by Thiers, the head of the betray-





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ing government, to steal the cannon of the National Guard (composed almost entirely of workers) from the fortifications of Montmartre. These guns belonged to the National Guard, had been paid for out of their own pockets. And Thiers knew that the only salvation of the reactionary government lay in disarming the militant workers. But his scheme failed.

The heroic women of Paris, Louise Michel among them, threw themselves upon the guns and called on the soldiers not to betray their fellow workers. They didn't. They fraternized with the Parisian workers and shot the two generals who led them and gave the order to "fire upon the dogs."

On March 18th the armed workers drove the reactionary government out of Paris. On March 28th they proclaimed their Commune and installed their duly elected representatives in the City Hall over which the Red Flag was raised.

Louise Michel stood in the ranks of the National Guard, in uniform, during the impressive ceremony.

From that day on until the end of the Commune, she was tireless in her energetic work. She organized women's clubs in the confiscated churches, and played a leading role in the heroic Women's Union that was established.

But in April the attack began. The Paris Commune, isolated from the rest of France, formed an island which was quickly surrounded by all the forces the reactionary government could muster from Versailles, augmented by thousands of prisoners of war released by Bismarck to fight the Communards.

When it became clear that the only thing the Commune could do was to die fighting in defense of its beliefs, Louise Michel dressed herself in the uniform of the National Guard and went out to fight on the barricades. Simultaneously she organized a corps of nurses. They issued the following statement on April 25, 1871:

"The nursing corps of the Commune declare themselves bound to no other form of society than that which exists at the present moment. Their lives belong completely to the revolution. They are determined to nurse on the field of battle the wounds inflicted by the poisoned bullets of the Versaillese—to take gun in hand and fight beside the others when the hour comes.

*Vive La Commune,
LOUISE MICHEL."*

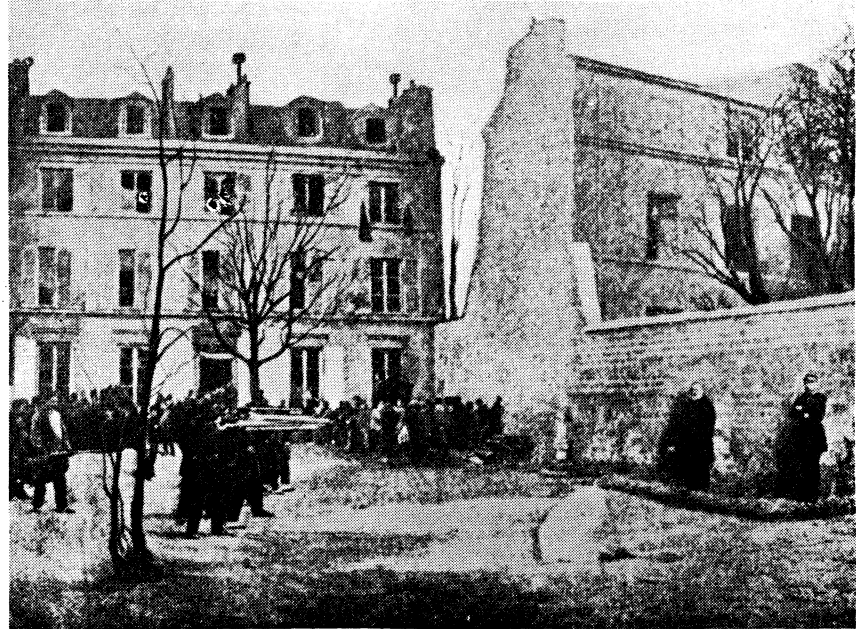
Louise Michel fought until the last barricade was taken. She was arrested and taken to jail with hundreds of others and held there without trial until December. The miserable conditions of this jail at Satory were made more unbearable by the constant rattle

of executioners' bullets carrying out the sentences passed by the military court. When she finally came up for trial she defended herself. She was sentenced to life long exile in New Caledonia. But after eight years, a general amnesty brought her back to France and to the revolutionary movement in whose ranks she fought until her death in 1905.

Further details of her life must wait for future writing. Here we wish to present Louise Michel as an example of the heroic fighters of the Paris Commune, as one of the women who created the traditions of militant struggle that are commemorated and honored

on International Women's Day, March 8th all over the world.

Heroic fighters, courageous men and women like Louise Michel fill the jails of capitalism in many countries of the world. In Austria, France, Germany, Cuba, Spain, Italy. March 18th, Paris Commune Day is dedicated by the I.L.D. as a day for developing international solidarity with these present day victims of brutal fascist terror—a day of mobilizing protest, but mainly a day for mobilizing material aid to all political prisoners and the families they leave on the outside to wait until the day when they are freed.



An extraordinary photo taken on March 18, 1871, showing the execution of the 2 generals sent to steal the workers' cannon—by their own men after they fraternized with the Communards

WHO BREAKS THE LAW?

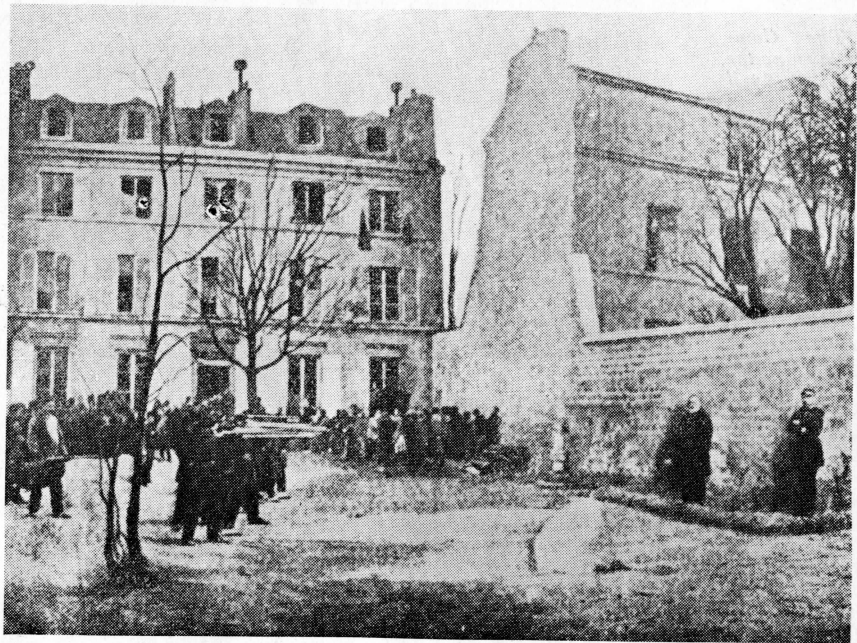
"What kind of people are we anyway? Are we so bound down by legal complications that justice is entirely out of reach? We are victims of a law-making mania... Every patriotic level headed citizen is sick and tired, beyond measure of this kowtowing to legislative detail. When human, man eating tigers (Communists—ed.) are within our midst, when they have definitely avowed their blood thirsty objects, when there is no difficulty in recognizing their character, why quibble in such a situation?... The order given recently to policemen in many of our cities to shoot first and question afterward is a good policy in this dire emergency."

BERNARR MACFADDEN.

W. W. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration has been "break-

ing down" the existing immigration law in order to find every possible means for deporting militant foreign born workers. He says that he has found 3,600 grounds within the present law. On the other hand there is no provision, that he or his chief McCormick, can see, for deporting Nazis.

Judge George L. Donnellan, General Sessions, New York, not only released 3 bankers who swindled their depositors but he described the crimes to which they pleaded guilty as mere technical violations, trifles, and mistakes of judgment. The bankers are the Bernardini brothers, Michael and Philip and John W. Pulleyn of the Bernardini Bank which closed 4 years ago.



An extraordinary photo taken on March 18, 1871, showing the execution of the 2 generals sent to steal the workers' cannon—by their own men after they fraternized with the Communards

PARIS COMMUNE DAY

International Labor Defense Day



ABOVE: The Communards burning the guillotine in April 1871.

RIGHT: Spanish revolutionists of 1793 awaiting death as heroically as the Communards of 1871 and their own country men in Asturias in 1934.

BELOW: The last orders of the Commune posted at 9 P.M., May 24, 1871.



ABOVE: One of the heroic Shutzbunders, dead at his post, in Vienna, February 1934.

LEFT: The last banner of the Commune. At present in the Marx-Engels museum in the Soviet Union.

RIGHT: This drawing (from LA DEFENSE, French Labor Defender) was made last year to honor the memory of Austria's heroes who carried on the traditions of the Paris Commune.



ABOVE: An actual photograph of a barricade in Paris, May 1871.



THE WORKING CLASS WILL NOT FORGET

THEY'RE INSIDE FOR US

By ROSE BARON
Secretary, Prisoners Relief Department

"Thank you for your splendid letter and the \$5 you sent me. Can you imagine how it makes me feel to know that while I am in this jail, there are thousands of workers outside carrying on the good work, and in spite of their daily struggles, they still find time to think of me. You have no idea what courage I receive from thoughts like this."

Do we need more convincing proof of the importance of prisoners' relief?

All year round, the Prisoners Relief Department of the International Labor Defense, which considers the work of raising relief for the victims of the class war, and their families, one of its most important duties—sends a definite monthly sum to the long term political prisoners and their dependents. On the fifteenth of every month a message from the outside world reaches them expressing class solidarity with them—a message of hope and courage—a reminder that the labor movement in which they fought has not forgotten them. The small amount we send is an indication that the workers are organizing themselves into a permanent power for the protection of their class against capitalist persecution and prosecution.

"Received your letter and money order for \$10," writes the wife of a political prisoner, "also a box of clothing which brought a lot of joy to every one of the eight members of my family. The money we get from you is practically the only source of income

we receive. We get a lot of promises of relief from the administration here, but not a cent in reality. My children could not attend school because they had no shoes, and something to cover their bodies, before your box came. *I cannot express my appreciation for your help during the years my husband is in jail. What would we do without it?*"

This question places the burden of responsibility squarely upon us. One of the biggest worries of a political prisoner is his family which is left on the outside, without food and shelter.

Every month we are called upon to send a little extra money to many of the families. For instance, the wife of one prisoner wrote to tell us that the shanty which is her home, the only thing that she possesses, would be sold by the government for taxes amounting to \$5.80 and she and her seven children would be thrown out. We sent her this amount at once.

We always send extra money during the holidays. In order to be able to do this we conduct special campaigns. We have just finished the WINTER (CHRISTMAS) DRIVE, which was more successful this year than the campaigns of previous years.

The total collected was \$2,392.38. It came from 41 states. It was collected during the period from November 5 to February 1. The I.L.D. Districts raised \$904.60—\$379.89 came from organizations—\$1,107.83 came from 309 individuals. This money was raised through the sale of coupons, on collection lists,

in shops, churches, schools, at parties, etc. One hundred and seventy-five individuals sent in contributions ranging from 10 cents to \$40.

In addition we received a good deal of clothing. Most of it in excellent condition. Some of it entirely new. Some of it neatly mended, laundered and ironed. In addition there were books, shoes, toys, candy, home-made cookies, etc.

One needle-trades worker made 48 children's dresses. In a knit-goods shop 75 knitted suits for little girls were made. The contributions came in answer to our appeal published in the working class and liberal press and in response to personal letters of appeal to organizations and individuals.

During the Christmas holidays, we sent \$5.00 to each prisoner and \$10 to the families. In addition we sent a package of clothing—something to wear for each member of the family as well as some toys and candy. Clothing was supplied to 147 children, 50 women and 26 men. Besides, hundreds of prisoners received baskets of food, and packages containing other necessities. In New York City a mass delegation delivered such gifts.

Christmas is only one day in the year. What about the remaining 364 days? My old friend and comrade Mother Bloor, who for many years of her full and eventful life was an organizer of the I.L.D., said to me, "When I think of these great souls behind those stone walls and the courageous women and children at home waiting, waiting, waiting—for us outside to bring in the day when all our class war victims shall be free, it seems as if we could not work fast enough. The hours, the days are far too short. We must fortify those who have gone to the front of the battle for us."

We must all be fired with this energy and enthusiasm. This month we are commemorating the Paris Commune. The American workers can best honor the memory of the heroic Communards, by aiding in the fight to defend and support the prisoners of today.

Nor is the relief for political prisoners bounded by the shores of the United States. The I.L.D. has organized collection of relief for the victims of German, Austrian, Spanish fascism and reaction.

A monthly pledge of \$5 will help take care of a prisoner and his family. Send your pledge today to the Prisoners Relief Department, International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

Czecho-Slovakian I. L. D.
Prisoners Relief Card

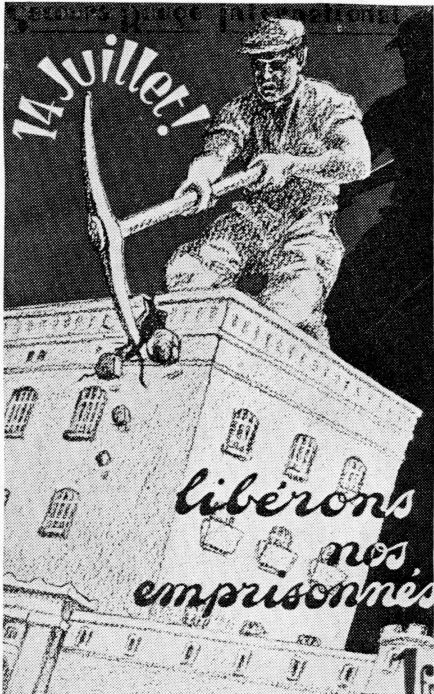


The French I. L. D. uses July 14th, the day on which the Bastille, the strongest prison in France, was stormed during the French Revolution in 1789 to demand amnesty for the political prisoners of today

*Czecho-Slovakian I. L. D.
Prisoners Relief Card*



amnestie!



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NOT UNTIL 1969 UNLESS—

By SAM DLUGIN, N. Y. District Organizational Secretary

A MYTHICAL "Hammer Man" roamed through South Brooklyn attacking women. His exploits were created, exaggerated and heralded in the gutter press. The "Hammer Man" was described as a Negro with buck teeth and a large scar on his face. And so the police after a vicious man hunt arrested Clide Allen, an unemployed Negro who has no buck teeth and no scar on his face. He was sentenced to 35 years in jail.

The Clide Allen case is the climax of a whole reign of terror against the Negro people in the city of New York. For weeks Negro workers were beaten and terrorized. In Brooklyn, a Negro worker, Fletcher Bey, was murdered by the police. Throughout the city the newspapers whipped up a lynch spirit. They raised the scare of an "Ape Man" roaming around in Central Park. No "Ape Man" was ever found. Houses were broken into by the police and dozens of Negro workers were arrested and grilled. Terror stalked the streets of Harlem, Manhattan and Brooklyn. Then came the cry of "Hammer Man."

Clide Allen was at home on the night of May 25, 1934. "Home" was an old dump from which the landlord had evicted Allen. But he had no place to go and so he was forced to stay on. The landlord, angry at the fact that Allen lived in this house without his permission, called the police and told them that some strange man was in his house. The police broke in, shot Allen in the knee, arrested him. Although they admitted that he had not resisted arrest they offered as an alibi for the shooting the excuse that he tried to escape. For three days he was held without charges, then he was charged with being the "Hammer Man."

The police had to find someone to frame as the "Hammer Man." There was none in real life. Clide Allen was in their hands, and so he was their victim. Two of the women claiming to have been attacked by the "Hammer Man" confessed that they had lied. A number of white women were brought to Allen's bedside in King's County Hospital. They could not identify him, in spite of the fact that Allen was pointed out to the women instead of following the legal procedure of hav-

ing witnesses pick their suspect from the police line up.

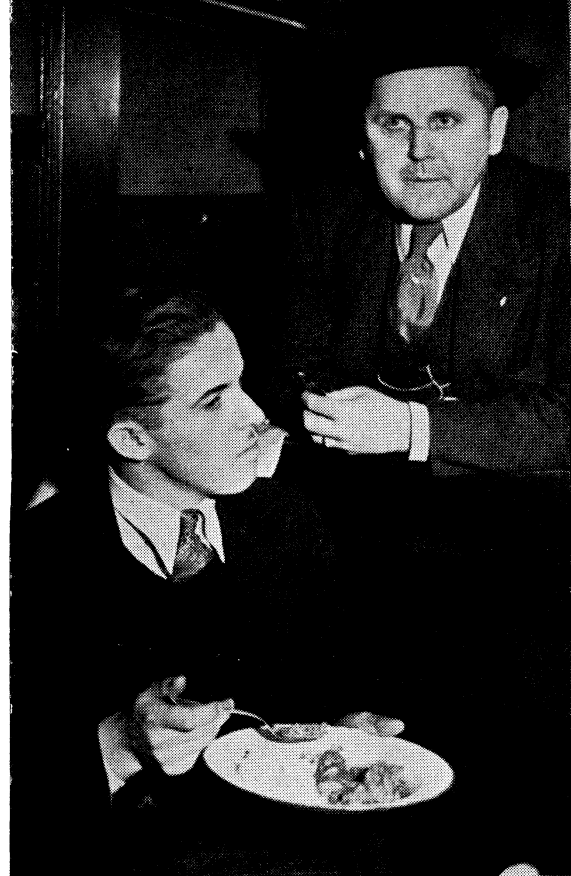
One woman identified Allen as her attacker. But Allen was working on the day she mentioned and so this frame-up fell through. Then a Mrs. Smirles was found who identified Allen. She claimed she had been attacked on April 12th at 10:30 A. M. Allen couldn't explain exactly what he did on that day. The frame-up was complete.

At the trial, one of the detectives who brought Mrs. Smirles to identify Allen, testified that she had been unable to identify Allen the first time she confronted him. She admitted that the room was dark and that she could only recognize his eyes and nose. She remembered that he wore a grey cap, yet other witness had been equally sure the cap was brown.

The "Hammer Man" theory had to be brought in somehow, so a hatchet was found under Allen's bed. The landlord admitted that it was his hatchet and that he himself had put the hatchet under the bed. The landlord stated that he had never seen Allen in his life. Allen had done dozens of odd jobs for this same landlord.

The police threatened Allen. They

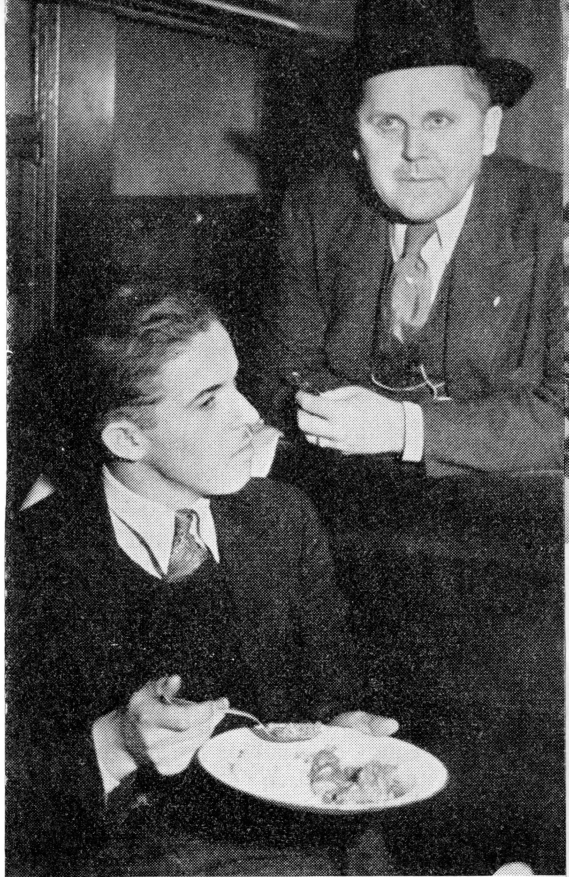
The International Labor Defense is appealing the case of Clide Allen. We feel that the interests of all the Negro people and the working class as a whole are at stake in this case. This case is part of the terror program of the La Guardia administration of New York. This is not only the concern of Brooklyn. This is the concern of the whole country. Mass meetings should be organized. Protests should be sent to Governor Lehman, Mayor La Guardia and to the Appellate Division demanding the immediate release of Clide Allen. Every worker, every friend of the workers, every organization must at once help in the raising of the necessary funds to appeal the case. At least \$1,500 is needed at once. We urge you not to delay a moment to rush protests and to send whatever funds you can to the International Labor Defense, New York District, 22 East 17th Street. This is another link in the chain of oppression of the Negro people of which the Scottsboro and Herndon cases are the biggest.



Otto Richter (seated) political refugee from Hitler Germany on the deportation train that brought him from California to Ellis Island. Frances Perkins is trying to send him back to Germany. The I. L. D. is fighting for right of asylum

bullied. They lied. They promised him leniency if he would plead guilty. They brought in stool pigeons. They tried everything to get a confession. But Allen was innocent and never pleaded guilty. No confession was ever produced. Yet the District Attorney quoted from a confession that Allen was supposed to have made. On top of all this mess of lies a case of rape was built against Clide Allen. In three and a half hours the jury decided that he was guilty.

The basic rights of the Negro people, the unemployed, are deeply involved in this case and therefore it concerns every one of us, no matter who we are, or how we make a living. If to-day the authorities, employed by the ruling class, get away with it against an unemployed Negro worker, tomorrow they will try it on any one who gets in their way—Negro or white. If they succeed in denying Negroes their rights it will be much easier to deny the white workers their rights. Clide Allen is the principal in this particular frame-up but it is aimed at all the Negro people and through the Negro people at all workers' rights.



ANGELO HERNDON GOES ON TOUR

DURING my recent tour of California, Oregon and Washington, I was particularly impressed by one thing. It was wonderful to see the eagerness and willingness of the workers and their children to fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys, for they, just like the workers throughout the world, can see in this frame-up an attempt by the ruling class to further divide our ranks and in that way make the lot of the whole working class more miserable.

For the most part, the time for preparation of the meetings at which I spoke was very short. But for most of the meetings, especially in the smaller towns with a population not exceeding 16,000, and where starvation and unemployment stare you in the face wherever you turn, the workers worked tirelessly and arranged fine meetings in spite of all the obstacles set in their path by the officials.

In Klamath Falls, Oregon, a small lumber mill town, the workers had no access to the capitalist press, but with a rickety old worn mimeograph machine that turned out about one leaflet every five minutes, they worked night and day to publicize the Scottsboro-Herndon meeting. Through slush and rain they canvassed all neighborhoods, lumber mills, and so on, and on the night of the meeting the hall was jammed to capacity. After listening to the speakers with greatest of interest and enthusiasm they vehemently protested against the frame-up of the Scottsboro Boys, Her-

ndon, Mooney, De Jonge and all class war prisoners.

In Berkeley and Oakland, California, the workers, students, intellectuals present at the meetings, cheered and applauded the fight of the I.L.D. to free the Scottsboro Boys. The mother of Theodore Jordan, a young Negro serving life imprisonment in Oregon on a frame-up murder charge, spoke with me at the meeting in Berkeley and she was warmly received by the audience. These were the two best meetings that I have been at in some time. More power to Berkeley and Oakland in their fight to free the class war prisoners!

In Los Angeles, 500 workers, the biggest percentage Negro, packed the Second Baptist Church and voiced their protest and indignation in spite of the attempt of the Rev. Venable, who is evidently an agent provocateur to heckle me and break up the meeting. The audience threatened to throw him out.

In Watts, a small suburb of Los Angeles, the meeting was scheduled for eight o'clock but at six the hall was packed with more than 600. There were many small towns where the same thing happened. It is impossible to list them all here.

What I really want to get across here is the militancy of the workers of the West Coast in spite of all the terror directed against them there. The lessons of the West Coast marine strike and the General Strike in San Francisco have not been forgotten by them. They are working every day, preparing their defense against the attacks of the bosses. And they are realizing that their best defense is a broad, powerful mass defense organization, the International Labor Defense, which will always stand ready to defend them, to help them organize their defense and to fight beside them against all terror, frame-ups and in defense of their basic rights.

I.L.D. on the Air!
Station KTAB - Friday, Jan. 18
8:30 p. m.

Hear Leo Gallagher
World Known Defender of Mooney and Dimitroff, Attorney for the International Labor Defense in the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism trial, will speak on
The Scottsboro Case

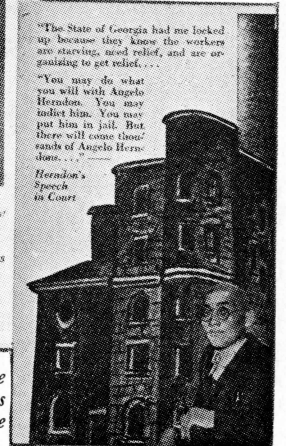
Hear Albert Hougarty
One of the 18 workers charged with Criminal Syndicalism now on trial in Sacramento who speaks on
The Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism Cases

Listen in... arrange a Radio Home Party... and invite your friends and neighbors.

Help Free the Scottsboro Boys
Protest Mass Meeting
1359 Fillmore St. [8 p.m.] Friday, Jan. 25
Admission: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE



Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!
For Unity of Negro and White Workers!
FOR THE FIGHT TO FREE THE
NINE INNOCENT SCOTTSBORO BOYS
Yours,



The post cards reproduced on this page are only a few samples of the dozens issued during the 4 years of the Scottsboro Campaign and mailed in thousands to government officials. The center one below is now available at \$2 per 1,000 at the address indicated

THEY MUST NOT DIE!
Against Race Discrimination!

FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS AND ANGELO HERNDON!

ONE CENT STAMP

THE U. S. SUPREME COURT
WASHINGTON,
D. C.

WORKING CLASS KNOWS THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS ARE INNOCENT

Here is my pledge - With 10 more workers FREE!

Published by the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

THE NEW DEAL

In the Colonies
Of Yankee
Imperialism

By LUCILLE PERRY



An anti-imperialist demonstration in Cuba

THREE stevedores, Eulalio Kessel, Enrique Chala and Jesus Aguirre, have just been sentenced to death by the Emergency Court in Cuba. Their crime? Strike activity. The newest terror measures of the Yankee-Mendieta government in Cuba establishing the death penalty for "sabotage" of the *zafra* (sugar grinding season) is being wielded for the defense of the sacred profits of the imperialists and their native handymen. The three stevedores are the first victims of the vicious decree. In Porto Rico 17 workers have been murdered during the past month without the benefit of such legal trappings as decrees. Their crime is the same as the Cubans. The sugar season is on and the exploiters are calling for blood in order to wipe out the militant strike movement and maintain starvation wages in the sugar sweatshops of the Caribbean.

In Porto Rico the sugar season was ushered in with a general strike of sugar and dock workers. Four battalions of American marines were immediately rushed to the island for the announced purpose of carrying on "*landing exercises*" but actually to break the strike. University students have been recruited by the government to act as scabs. Strikers have been shot down in cold blood. Militant workers' leaders including Alberto Sanchez, leader of the Communist Party, have been rounded up and thrown in jail.

But the Cuban government with its endless terror decrees has not been able to tide the tremendous mass movement. The Jaronu mill, one of the largest in the island, is tied up by a strike of 7,000 sugar workers. Struggles against starvation and terror are developing throughout the island. In Havana a broad Committee for Proletarian Defense, in which the Cuban I.L.D. is actively participating, has been set up

for the defense of the three stevedores sentenced to death, to fight the terror and for the liberation of the thousands of political prisoners, who are subjected to the most brutal treatment, including doses of castor oil à la Mussolini.

The struggles of the Cuban masses against Yankee-imposed hunger are part of the liberation struggles of the workers and peasants against Wall Street domination and against the servile Cuban ruling class. The revolutionary organizations of the Cuban toilers have attained tremendous proportions and are leading a militant fight for bread, land and freedom. A united front of all anti-imperialist organizations is being forged for the overthrow of the rule of the exploiters and the establishment of a popular anti-imperialist government in Cuba.

But events in Cuba and Porto Rico are merely bloody episodes in a terror campaign against the masses throughout the colonial domain of the Wall Street money barons.

Three taxi drivers in the Philippines, Yankee imperialism's war base in the Far East, also face death for strike activities. They were arrested in Manila in 1933 during a strike of the Malate Taxi Cab Company and framed up on a charge of killing a scab. Their case is now being appealed in the U. S. Supreme Court by the I.L.D. which is mapping a broad campaign for their defense. Also in 1933, sixteen leaders of the Communist Party of the Philippines, including Crisanto Evangelista, were convicted under an old sedition law resurrected from the days of Spanish rule and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and banishment. Governor General Murphy, American "liberal" and member of the American Civil Liberties Union, orders machine

gun fire against striking Filipino workers. All workers' and peasants' organizations have been forced into illegality.

In the Negro "Republic" of Haiti (Franklin D. Roosevelt boasts of having written its Constitution when he was Assistant Secretary of Navy), Jacques Roumain, leader of the Communist Party, has been condemned to three years in prison by a military tribunal for "introducing arms into Haiti" on such incriminating evidence as a collection of literature found in his home. With him are six writers who were arrested for reprinting and distributing an article from the French paper "*Cri des Negres*."

Three thousand political prisoners are still held in the prisons of Venezuela in spite of the so-called amnesty declared by the tyrant Gomez on the 25th anniversary of his rule. Among these is a Negro native of Trinidad, George Wickis, who was arrested by Gomez' police in 1928 on the Colombian border together with a group of Colombian workers. The Colombians were soon murdered in the dungeons of Venezuela, but Gomez, out of deference to British imperialism, of which Wickis is a subject, merely tortured and imprisoned the Negro worker. The Trinidad authorities have so far neglected to take any action to force the release of Wickis.

A Conference Against Terror in Latin America and the Philippines is being organized by the New York District of the I.L.D. The I.L.D. throughout the country must come out as the leading force in organizing such conferences and building a broad movement against the terror in the colonies and semi-colonies and for the defense of our Latin American and Filipino brothers.

WORKING CLASS Defense in Court

[EDITOR'S NOTE—Every month from now on, this column, conducted by the members of the legal staff of I.L.D., will discuss the various aspects of defense in court, legal, mass and self defense. It will attempt to explain not only courtroom procedure, but I.L.D. defense tactics in simple, practical terms, illustrated wherever possible by examples and experiences gathered in actual trials.]

Self-Defense in Court

1. WHAT IS SELF-DEFENSE?

Workers' self defense means that a worker arrested and brought to trial for some particular working class activity, conducts his own case in court, selects the jury, examines witnesses, argues the case, and sums up before the jury with the advice and guidance of an attorney as to legal technicalities wherever possible. Many workers say, "How is it possible for me, a worker, to go into court and conduct my own defense?"

1. Every person has the legal right to defend himself in court.

2. The worker need never worry about the language he uses in the court regarding questions, objections, or any phase of the trial. Legal language is not required by law.

3. If for any reason the worker doesn't like the way the prosecution asks a question or makes a statement, he has the right and should always rise and object.

4. If the judge begins to worry the worker about his language, he has the right to say, "Your honor, I am not a lawyer, and if I didn't say it properly will you please reframe my question," which the judge must do.

(Details on the procedure of a trial will be described in future columns, taking up each step in detail.)

2. WHY IS SELF-DEFENSE NECESSARY?

The most obvious reason is, of course, that in many parts of the country, it is, at times, impossible to get an attorney. As the class struggle becomes fiercer and the number of arrests mount daily it will become increasingly difficult to get attorneys to defend workers' rights in court. Even today, I.L.D. lawyers meet with great difficulty in many parts of the country. They are thrown out of court rooms, arrested right in the court room, held in contempt of court, etc.

The most important argument in favor of self-defense, however, is the fact that a worker who conducts his own defense in court can "go the limit." He can bring out clearly to all those present, the role of the court as an instrument of the state to repress working class activity, which a lawyer cannot always do since, legally, every lawyer is an officer of the court. He can best expose the real reason for his arrest and trial, the frame-up character of the charge.

In this connection it is necessary to understand the class character of the courts, their rule as an instrument of oppression and terror. It must be clearly understood that the judges and the district attorneys are just as much servants of the ruling class state in crushing the struggles of the workers, as the police, militia and other forms of armed force used by the ruling class state.

The courts simply finish the job started by the police or guardsmen who break up a picket line, or a demonstration or a meeting. But while the police and militia can not always hide the true nature of their work, the courts hide behind a mask of impartiality—of pretense of dealing out one kind of justice to all.

The worker practising self-defense is in the best position to rip aside this mask of impartiality. He is bound by no legal red tape. He turns the court room into a forum from which he exposes:

1. *The real reason for his arrest.* For instance, a worker arrested and charged with "littering the streets" while distributing a leaflet for a demonstration before a relief bureau, can point out *why* he was distributing the leaflet. He can bring out the whole question of the right to demand relief and unemployment insurance. The judge may say, "I don't want to hear all that, all I'm interested in is did you or did you not litter the streets?" But the worker, in answering, can break through the camouflage of this ridiculous charge and show not only that he is being tried for organizing workers to demand relief but that the judge is helping the city officials get him out of the way, and that if he were distributing a leaflet advertising groceries or a Democratic Party meeting he would not be in the court room on trial.

2. *That the justice he will receive in this court will be class justice.* That while the law is the same for everybody, as far as the books go, no rich society lady handing out leaflets to raise funds for a cat hospital was ever brought into court for "littering the streets," but workers demanding relief are.

3. *The accused becomes the accuser.* Even after he is sentenced, a worker practising self-defense can smash through the lie of "impartial justice" by discussing, as he has the right to do, the nature of the sentence and by telling the judge and all those present that this one sentence will not hinder or halt the struggles of the working class.

Without the legal trimmings that a lawyer can supply and behind which the basic issue is often obscured, a worker defending himself smashes through the whole mask of class justice like a powerful fist tearing through a sheet of paper—clearly, sharply and effectively. No lawyer could have defended Dimitroff as effectively as he defended himself. No lawyer could have raised the issues, and turned from accused into accuser as Dimitroff did.

Self-defense plus mass defense, is the best working-class defense in court.

BOOK REVIEW:

IN THE SHADOW OF LIBERTY, *the Chronicle of Ellis Island.*
By Edward Corsi, Former U. S. Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization. Macmillan Co. 1935.
315 p. \$2.50.

When an ex-official sets out to tell you the "inside story" of his former job, you expect something thick and sugar coated. And if you read Corsi's book you will not be disappointed. Three-quarters of the book is sentimental sob stuff, very nicely written, about how bad he felt when families were wrecked by the Immigration Law. Sprinkled through the sentiment, however, are many important facts: First, about Corsi himself, who came here as an immigrant in 1907. He certainly did not follow in the footsteps of his father as he claims he did. His father was one of the leaders of the republican radical movement in Italy during the last century—a fighter who was exiled repeatedly by the reactionary monarchy. Corsi became an ordinary ward politician at an early age and rose from settlement worker to immigration commissioner. How? One line tells the story. The election district in which he worked, "elected Fiorello LaGuardia to Congress again and again."

Another interesting fact is the turn in the tide of immigration. In early chapters, Corsi describes the great waves of millions of foreign born workers who came to this country in the early days of the 20th century. He sums up the changing tide in a table, contained in the chapter on the depression:

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Immigration ..	307,255	279,678	241,700	97,139	35,576	23,068
Emmigration ..	77,457	69,203	50,661	61,882	103,295	127,660

(Continued on Page 23)

VOICES FROM PRISON

A NEW AND MILITANT VOICE

LABOR DEFENDER AND FELLOW-WORKERS:

This is a message to you from one of the framed-up workers, convicted on the trumped up charge of "Riot" on "Bloody Tuesday" Oct. 30th, 1934, in Denver, Colorado.

The starving workers of Arapahoe and Denver Counties had been subjected to a 50% cut in budgets by the grafting relief officials and decided to do something about it. Workers of both counties organized on the day before (Monday) and began to peacefully picket the projects out here, as is their just right but the capitalist class denies this and uses its murderous police to try and keep the workers down.

From the first project the police had intimidated the men on the job and threatened them if they joined us. Despite the efforts of the cossack police, we succeeded in getting the workers to leave their jobs. On the next morning, "Bloody Tuesday," even before we began to peacefully picket the projects the police sent word out to arrest me and some of the other workers. After we had succeeded in getting 100 out of the 110 men off the job on this project, several of the workers including myself, started for our caravan from the Platte River up to the road, the rest following. We were almost there, when around the corner we ran into a patrol load of police with riot guns, tear gas, and riot clubs. We ran right into them. The captain in charged yelled, "Get Corish," and before we could think, they were clubbing and shooting the workers down. Two grabbed my arm. Three prodded me in the back and started me for the patrol wagon. But two workers were shot and many injured and sixteen of us arrested. Six were convicted, sentenced from six to four months.

The International Labor Defense carried on a real fight for all the workers, in the way of postal-cards, telegrams, mass meetings and petitions. "Riot," "Rescuing a Prisoner," and "Assault with Intent to Kill" were the charges against the workers. The "Riot" was caused by the murderous police, started with their guns and clubs and their hatred of the working class.

I brought out the class struggle in court and accused them of framing us six workers who were convicted and of being a prejudiced capitalist court and

jury. I also accused the police of staging the riot.

We are all with you in the workers struggle and send you our greetings.

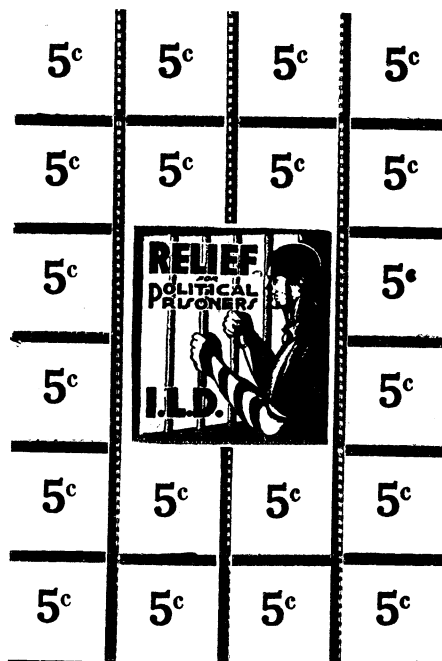
GENE CORISH,
Denver County Jail,
South Upper, Denver, Colo.

ATTENTION McNAMARA CORRESPONDENTS

Greetings:

Received letters of September, October and November 15, 1934, with one dollar enclosed in each; December 18, 1934 letter, with five dollars enclosed. Total nine dollars. Please thank all the members of the I.L.D. who made it possible for all those detained behind walls and bars, over the struggles on the agricultural and industrial fields, to receive the above amount. Would like to answer a few letters and cards through the DEFENDER: June 12, 1934, received postal card from Francis Gahan, N. Y.; August 1, October 9, 1934 and January 17, 1935 from the "Little Rebel," Mooney-Scottsboro Branch, Aberdeen, S. D.; August 3, 1934, letter from a Young Defender, Aberdeen, S. D.; August 16, 1934, a letter from a member of the Mooney-Scottsboro Branch, Aberdeen, with

Every nickel breaks away a bar! Special card issued by our Prisoners Relief Department



BREAK THE PRISON BARS

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
357 80 East 11 St., New York City

small photo of his son enclosed; August 12, card, August 30, card, and December 23, 1934, letter and calendar for 1935 from member I.L.D. Branch, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Dec. 5, 1934, letter from Comrade Browder; December 31, 1934, letter, with two dollars enclosed, from Youngstown Finnish Workers Educational Circle; Holiday cards, one from I.L.D. member in Los Angeles, two, from 2 members of the I.L.D. in San Diego, Cal.; New Year's card from Rose Baron, National Office, January 3, 1935, letter from Comrade Foster; January 14, militant and inspiring letter from the Fifth Avenue Dressmakers of the I.L.D., N. Y.; January 10, comradely letter from Tom Mann, with his photo enclosed, Kent, England.

With warm comradely and militant greetings, and my paper hand, and nothing withheld to all the workers,

I remain,

Comradely yours,

J. B. McNAMARA, 25314.

FROM TOM MOONEY

Received your letter with warmest of solidarity seasons greetings and the \$5 U. S. money order enclosed and for which I wish to give you thanks from the depths of this fighting old Irish-American proletarian heart of mine. My defense committee is in a desperate situation—funds badly needed and I forwarded your \$5 to them for use in our defense work which is much more important than prison comforts to me right now. My sister Anna Mooney, secretary of the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee will forward you a receipt for this \$5 that you were so good to send me.

Please accept my warmest proletarian comradely greetings.

Fraternally yours,

TOM MOONEY, 31921.

A SHARE-CROPPER'S WIFE WRITES

I received both of your letters and the \$25 money order with \$10 for myself and \$5 a piece for Ned Cobb, Judson Simpson and Clinton Moss. I am glad to say I was able to get all the men's money orders to them and you can realize how happy the money made us all through the Christmas holidays and above all we received a wonderful bundle of clothing that gave us all something to wear.

Comradely yours,

VIOLA COBB,

BUILD A STRONGER SHIELD FOR THE WORKING CLASS

By ANNA DAMON
Acting National Secretary, I.L.D.

THERE is no greater honor that we can show the memory of the victims of fascist terror which we commemorate in the Paris Commune campaign, than to build a powerful mass organization of united working-class defense, to beat back the menace of fascism on its ever-widening front of attack.

The violent deprivation of the workers of their meager basic rights, won through years of bitter struggle, and the attack upon their living conditions is being carried out by the use of demagoguery together with the armed forces of the state. Now, the organized resistance of the toilers demands different forms of repression.

Bills vs. Workers' Rights

The mask of "liberality" is fast being thrown aside by the Roosevelt regime. The Congress which he controls now has before it a score of bills which threaten to curtail every semblance of workers rights. The state legislatures, also controlled by his Democratic Party, have scores more. These bills provide vicious prison sentences, on charges of treason, criminal syndicalism, sedition, and several other variations on the same theme.

Against this drive of the administration, a powerful protest movement has been developed, which found expression in several important national actions during the last year. The second annual Congress Against War and Fascism, with delegates from every walk of life, representing close to two million people, the Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance recently held in Washington, representing as many workers organized in trade-unions, fraternal, and other organizations, are examples of the expression of this organized resistance. In both these great mass congresses, the I.L.D. played an important role.

This participation is only a small part of the independent role of the I.L.D. in leading the struggle in defense of workers rights, against the criminal syndicalism laws that already exist in 34 states, and the new repressive laws that are being proposed and passed every day. In this struggle, the I.L.D. can record several important victories, won through united front struggle.

At the present moment the I.L.D. is engaged in developing, from coast to coast, a campaign for defense of one of the most vital rights of American labor—the right to organize into unions. Two specific cases around which the campaign centers are the Sacramento cases in California, and the Burlington dynamite cases, involving six textile workers, in North Carolina.

All these barely indicated tasks have been carried through by an organization which is at present a comparatively small one. While our total affiliated membership is close to 200,000, our actual active members do not number above 15,000. This gives an idea of the tremendous amount of work that could be done if we had a really broad, really powerful, really mass, defense organization.

Double the Membership

At the present time we have on our membership rolls close to 25,000 members—that is, members who were recruited and paid dues during the year 1934.

Our main task for 1935 is to change the picture of our accomplishments by doubling our membership and consolidating our organization. We must have a definite plan of finding out what every member wants to do, can, and will do, and proceeding on the basis of organizing these possibilities into realities.

Recruiting Drive

The National Executive Committee of the I.L.D. has set itself the task of doubling the dues paying membership during 1935. June 28, 1935, marks the tenth anniversary of our organization. About the same time we will hold our national convention. The National Executive Committee, in consultation with the districts, has laid plans for an intensive recruiting drive which will officially open on Paris Commune Day, March 18, and have as its first milestone the 10th anniversary celebrations of June 28.

During this period we have set ourselves the task of recruiting 5,000 new members, and 1,000 Young Defenders, and of increasing the circulation of the LABOR DEFENDER by 5,000. We are not setting any rigid quotas for our districts. We know that each district

will set itself a realizable quota for achieving the national goal in the membership drive, and will exert every effort to pass this goal.

We wish only to emphasize the vital factors that should guide our districts and branches in this drive—concentration mainly on shops and factories, greater attention to securing affiliated membership of local organizations, where the workers from the factories, mills, and mines are to be found, particularly A. F. of L. locals, Negro organizations, fraternal and benefit organizations—I. W. O., Workmen's Circles, women's organizations, language groups.

Roots Among the Masses

It will be necessary for the districts, the sections, and the branches to make definite, concrete plans of concentration for the recruiting of new members and building of new branches. Small groups of two to five I.L.D. members in these organizations must be given daily guidance and help by the district and section committees in working out with them the best methods for carrying out our recruiting drive within them. This means concentration not only of the individual members, but of the leading committees.

The direction which our recruiting drive for 5,000 new members must take to achieve the best results for the I.L.D. is concentrated effort to bring into the organization among our recruits:

50% of the total industrial and agricultural workers

50% of the total Negro workers

35% of the total women, including 18 percent at least of Negro women.

Special attention should be paid to recruiting young people, farmers, white collar workers, intellectuals, teachers, etc., but the greatest efforts must be directed toward rooting our strength in the basic industries of this country, in the cities, company towns, and in the country-side. The experiences of the I.L.D. in Germany shows clearly that only where we are rooted in the factories can we put up an effective fight against fascism.

Shoulders to the wheel, for an I.L.D. twice its present size, with three times its present strength and power, for the building of a more powerful shield of the working class.

I.L.D. AROUND THE WORLD

Refugees from Hitler terror in the Saar. Thousands who voted against it, flee the Brown source daily



HUNGARY

One of the victims of Hungarian fascism who escaped from Horthy's clutches and lived to tell the tale, recently related an interesting story of an attempt made to poison Rakosi, Bela Kun and other leaders of the Hungarian revolution, including himself. They were transferred to the Steinhof prison in Vienna. One day they were informed that a "Hungarian Workers' Delegation" had called and left a parcel of food for them. The delegation was not permitted to see them. One of the cakes made the rounds. A short while later Bela Kun and Rakosi began to turn very pale. A guard rushed in asking whether anyone had eaten that cake, because the remains had disclosed a deadly poison. The delegation, had been a delegation of murderers sent by Horthy. Doctors were summoned and they treated all the patients. They found that the poison was Bella Donna which first makes the victim go mad and then kills him. Rakosi was most seriously affected. The Hungarian government has made its second attempt at Rakosi's life in recent weeks and has doomed him to life imprisonment. Every effort must be strained to free him.

BULGARIA

The terror regime of the fascist dictatorship which rules Bulgaria grows wilder every day. The reports are literally hair raising. 500 arrested in Haskova and subjected to the most brutal torture. Many were actually torn to pieces and buried secretly in the night. 70 young pioneers were arrested and tortured. In Stara Zagora, an anti-fascist demonstration was broken up. The bodies of three of the leaders of the demonstration were later found riddled with bullets in an open field. At Plovdiv garrison, 500 soldiers were arrested. They were forced to dig their own graves even before they were put on trial. The fascist dictatorship announces that "peace and calm" reign in Bulgaria but the Bulgarian I.L.D. calls on all workers and sympathizers not to be fooled by this lie and to intensify their protests against the fascist regime which is carrying through mass arrests and bloody tortures every day.

ROUMANIA

Fifteen thousand arrests in one day, is the record of the Roumanian government. This wholesale move came on the heels of outlawing and abolishing 32 revolutionary and anti-fascist organizations and the banning of all their newspapers. Many liberals have been dismissed from their posts in universities, state offices, etc., for the expression of anti-fascist sentiments. Conditions of the 17,000 political prisoners in

the jails are perhaps most eloquently described by the fact that the newspapers constantly carry reports of "revolts" behind the bars that have been suppressed.

POLAND

Janov Prison is only one of the many hell-holes in which Poland's 20,000 political prisoners are tortured. Recently, 9 prisoners died behind its walls. The horror of the prison regime forced the workers to organize a hunger strike. After two days the authorities agreed to meet their demands. But after the strike was called off, they proceeded to betray the prisoners, who immediately began shouting their protests and demands through the windows of the prison. The warden ran up and down the corridors firing a revolver into the cells. The shots were a signal for 30 drunken guards to start dragging prisoners from their cells. The shouting from the windows grew louder. Another group of guards dragged a powerful hose into the prison yard and directed the stream into the cells. When this did not work, they dragged the prisoners out into the yard and held them right up against the powerful stream of water.

This attack was answered by another hunger strike lasting for five and a half days. Armed bandits were sent into the cells and wounded many very seriously. Still the strike was not broken. On the third day, the authorities began forcible feeding. The details of this torture are too revolting to record. The toll of lives mounted to nine.

Their death must become the signal for a new and more powerful wave of world wide protests to the fascist rulers of Poland and to their henchmen in Washington, D. C.

U.S.S.R.

A MOPR (Soviet I.L.D.) brigade writes to tell us of its accomplishments. This brigade, named Thaelmann, is composed entirely of women who work in the Kaganovich First State Ball Bearing Plant. After describing their achievements they say: "And so beside binding ourselves to a number of things connected with improving our factory work—fulfilling our quota of ball-bearings output and keeping our workshop clean and tidy, we also undertook certain duties in regard to our MOPR work: to get every worker in the factory to join the MOPR, and to get all members to pay all dues in arrears, to learn all that we can and to conduct lectures and discussions on the life of Comrade Thaelmann. We have fulfilled all the tasks we set ourselves and we are going to arrange an international entertainment dedicated to the struggle of the working class the world over to free Thaelmann, Rakosi and Gramsci. We are also going to perform an Italian play."

I.L.D. AROUND THE WORLD

*Refugees from Hitler terror in
the Saar. Thousands who voted
against it, flee the Brown source
daily*



YOUNG DEFENDERS CORNER



"EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER LAW"

By MARTHA MILLET, Age 16

(Who saw the picture of the new Supreme Court Building in last month's LABOR DEFENDER. The line which is the title of this poem decorates the front of the building.)

*Nine black boys from Scottsboro
Bread their desperate need,
Imprisoned, symbol of a race
Crushed by rich man's greed.*

*Haywood, Clarence, more than once
Doomed by boss decree,
From lynch mobs and from legal death
Torn by I.L.D.*

*"Equal Justice under law"
May be flaunted to the sky
Fling out strength through I.L.D.,
Smash the death court lie
Fling our strength through I.L.D.,
Set our class war prisoners free.*

*Starving workers Herndon led
Guided them through strife,
Southern chain gang masters said:
"We must have his life."*

*Firm his spirit, strong his will,
Steeled in months of jail,
Threat of chain gang looming still
Though he's free on bail.*

(Refrain)

*San Francisco claimed its prey
Eighteen years ago, but
Mooney's death they had to stay
When we thundered No!*

*International fist of iron,
Protest voice, make known,
Mooney, fighting comrade Tom,
Must be won back for his own.*

(Refrain)

*Jurists nine in robes of death,
Withered, dwarfed in mind,
Mouths prepared to strangle breath
Of our brothers, of our kind.*

*Toilers, strugglers, 'tis our fight
It is freedom for our class
Let them fear our giant might
Let them feel our giant fist.*

(Refrain)

KATHLEEN AND EILEEN ROSE EX-POLITICAL PRISONERS

Kathleen and Eileen, twins, whose father is on relief and doesn't get enough to feed the twins and the other seven children in the family, were arrested on a street corner in Oakland. For hours, their father and the I.L.D. could find no trace of them. Even when they called the detention home where they were held the supervisor, Miss Hill, would answer no questions over the telephone. Twenty-four hours later, she admitted the girls had been there all along. But let the girls tell their own story:

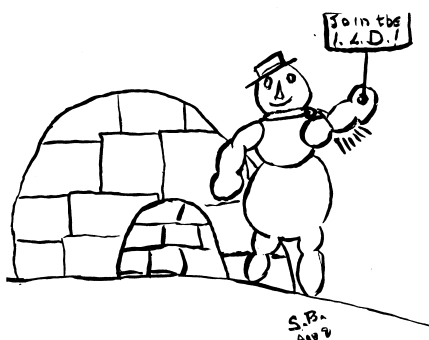
"We were picked up by two officers as we were selling our Western Workers. They took us to Eastern Station. They sat us in rooms by ourselves and asked us the same questions, where we were born, where our mother and father were born. We said we didn't know. Then they said, 'A two-year old baby would know that.' Then they locked us, separately into different places. I (Eileen) was locked in the

toilet that looked like a chicken coop. The smell was awful. They left me there four hours, and then came and asked me if I liked cops and I said NO. Then the cop said, 'I feel like putting you in jail and throwing away the key and letting you rot.' After that they took us to the Detention Home.

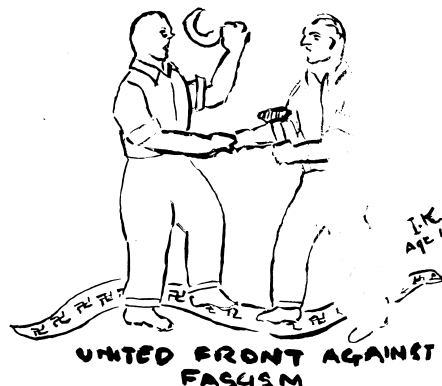
"All we got to eat was cocoa and two slices of bread and butter, with mush for breakfast and beans for the other two meals. Gee, we were glad when the I.L.D. got us out."

Both of these girls know what it feels like to be class war prisoners now. That's just what they were. Plenty of kids sell newspapers on the street and don't get arrested. But selling a workers' paper, that's another story.

The Young Defenders Corner would like to get their picture if possible to print in the next issue and all Young Defenders should write to them through the corner.



S.B.
Age 8



I.K.
Age 11

Two swell drawings made exclusively for this page by S. B., Age 8, and I. K., Age 11. Let's have some more

DYNAMITE PLOT

(Continued from Page 9)

(apparently the mill feels the "boys" have reformed); in fact, McCullum has been made a foreman.

Just one thing more about this outrageous case: When Anderson was first arrested and was trying to get bond, he was held *incommunicado*. And after the trial when the I.L.D. attorneys and other friends of the men tried to communicate with them, the prisoners were moved from jail to jail to make their access harder. In Orange

county jail Hoggard, Blalock, and Overman were kept cooped up in small cells with several inches of water on the floor from a flooded basin above.

Throughout the country the rank-and-file of the A. F. of L. need to rise to the defense of these men. Their leaders will never do it, but the rank-and-file can force it. If the bosses get away with this, they will perpetrate similar frame-ups time and again. But if they are headed off, they will be wary hereafter about trying to railroad workers to the pen.

Monday
Evening

**March
18
1935**

8:00 P.M.

Admission:
20 cents in advance
25 cents at the door

In Memory of the Murdered Paris
Communards!

Paris Commune Celebration

Speakers:

CLARENCE A. HATHAWAY.....Editor Daily Worker
RICHARD B. MOORE.....National Field Organizer ILD
MIKE WALSH.....District Secretary ILD

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BOOK REVIEW

(Continued on Page 18)

The least interesting chapter in the book and at the same time the most important to readers of the Labor Defender is the one that deals with the deportation of militant foreign born workers. He calls it, *THOSE "BAD, BAD RADICALS."* He is very apologetic and tries to play the liberal who was distressed at having to deport militant workers. He quotes the whole deportation law and then states: "*No department at Washington, not even the Department of Justice, is permitted to hang a man without trial. Just why the officers of a department have in the past been permitted to arrest aliens, put them in jail, and expel them from the country without 'due process of law,' I have never been able to understand.*" The I.L.D. could enlighten the Commissioner on this point and will when the real history of the Department of Labor's consistent drive against militant foreign born workers is written.

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