

For Unity of Negro and White Toilers!

Free the Scottsboro Boys! Death to the Lynchers!

IN TWO SECTIONS
(SECTION TWO)

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

INTO THE STREETS
MAY 1ST! PROTEST
THE SCOTTSBORO
LYNCH VERDICTS!

(Section of the Communist International)

DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1932

Growing Oppression --- Mounting Struggles

ON the morning of December 6, 1931, a Negro worker by name of Matthew Williams, an employee in the crate and basket factory in Salisbury, Md., stepped into the office of his employer, Daniel J. Elliott. He had come to protest against a further cut in his meager pay of 15 cents an hour.



This is a sample of the oil-soaked rope used by the lynchers of Matthew Williams in Salisbury, Md.

There was an argument. Jim Elliott, the son of the factory owner, pulled a gun and shot Williams, wounding him severely. Williams defended himself in the scuffle. Daniel Elliott was killed.

A few hours later, a boss-incited lynch mob gathered before the Pennington General Hospital where Williams lay dying. The mob of big businessmen pulled this Negro worker from his bed and dragged him to the court house square. There they mutilated him, poured over him 40 gallons of gasoline, and, while whiskey bottles passed from mouth to mouth, they burned his body to a crisp.

Having previously cut off Williams' fingers and toes, they now invaded the Negro section of Salisbury, screaming curses and threats. On the porches of Negro homes, they threw portions of Williams' body, inviting the workers to "make nigger sandwiches of them." Behind them they trailed the charred corpse.

1931—Year of Lynch Law

This particularly brutal lynching came at the end of a year in which 79 lynchings were recorded in the white boss press. That many more than that number were hushed up by the local papers, is beyond question. 1931 was a year of rising lynch law against Negroes.

But fighting back against this wave of lynching, is the rising anger and unity of Negro and white workers.

Some idea of the growing oppression of the Negro workers by boss-incited lynch-mobs may be gained from the following record gleaned from reports in the boss press, in the workers' revolutionary press and from the investigation of workers' organizations. The outstanding struggles of the working-class against Negro oppression are also recounted in the following columns.

February, 1931

Tulsa, Okla.—Police roast Willie Ems, young Negro worker, in fire, to make him "confess" to a crime he did not commit.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Ignatius Dubusson, Negro worker, is savagely beaten and nearly lynched for having asked white girl for drink of water.

March, 1931

New York City.—Mass trial of workers votes to expel from ranks of Communist Party, August Yokuen, Finnish worker, for the crime of race prejudice against Negroes.

Liverpool, O.—Roy Mahoney, Negro bricklayer, arrested for leading demonstration of jobless to city hall to demand unemployment in-

insurance. Workers later force his rape and murder, lynched at Iverness, Miss.

Dallas, Texas.—Lewis Hurst and Charles Coder, white working-class organizers, beaten into insensibility by boss-incited mob for advocating racial equality and jobless insurance. They are picked up and cared by Negro farmers.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Mack Coads, Negro worker and Communist candidate for judge in municipal elections, jailed on framed vagrancy charges.

Nationwide demonstrations took place on March 28 against deportations and lynchings.

The record of known lynchings for February and March includes:

Rene Henry, lynched near New Orleans, La., accused of pushing and abusing a white woman. A plain frame-up.

George Spann, lynched at Clarksdale, Miss. He was accused of killing his landlord.

Wess Skipper, white farm hand lynched at Dorthan, Ala. He had fought his landlord in self-defense, and was lynched by a group of wealthy persons and landlords.

Steve Wiley, accused of attempted

murder, lynched at Iverness, Miss.

Elie Johnson, accused of killing his landlord in self-defense. Lynched at Vicksburg, Miss.

Paint Rock, Ala., March 25.—Nine Negro boys riding a freight train are arrested on a charge of fighting with white boys. Two of the three white "men" discovered on the train turn out to be women in men's clothing. The familiar lying charge of "rape" is raised. The boys are arrested on a rape charge and trial is set for Scottsboro, on Fair Day, when thousands of backward white mountaineers will be in town. Thus starts a frame up that to draw into a struggle against lynching and Jim-Crow, millions of workers of every color and nationality, in every end of the earth. The 9 boys are: Andy Wright, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Olen Montgomery, Willie Roberson, Ozle Powell, Haywood Patterson, Eugene Williams and Clarence Norris.

April, 1931

Scottsboro, Ala., April 6.—Nine Negro boys tried in court-room packed and surrounded by a boss-incited lynch mob. The bosses hire

a brass band to serenade the lynch verdicts that are to be brought in. In 72 hours, without the calling of a single witness for the defense outside of the doomed boys themselves, with no lawyer for the defense except the drunken Klansman Roddy, sent by the N. A. A. C. P., who actually helped in the frame-up, eight of the boys are sentenced to die in the electric chair. The brass band greets the lynch verdicts.

Militant working-class organizations of Negro and white workers, the Communist Party, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the International Labor Defense, and many others, expose the sentence as a legal lynching and rally to the defense of the victims. The boys and their parents welcome lawyers sent by the International Labor Defense and the mass protest in their behalf. Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Haywood, arrives in New York and is welcomed by Negro and white workers.

Greenville, S. C.—Ku Klux Klan and city officials raid Workers' Hall. White workers come to de-

fense of Negroes whom the K. K. K. tries to beat up.

More than 200,000 workers in 110 cities in the United States, east and west, north and south, demonstrate on May 1, demanding the immediate and unconditional release of the nine Scottsboro boys. Scottsboro conferences throughout the month in many cities unite Negro and white toilers for defense of the Scottsboro victims. Harlem workers hold huge parade protesting Scottsboro frame-up.

Known lynch record for April and May includes the following:

George Smith, lynched on courthouse yard at Union City, Tenn. Accused of insulting a white woman, daughter of an undertaker, who said she had been raped. He was later proven innocent.

Mrs. Jane Wise, lynched at Frankfort, Va., because she objected to her daughter being taken out for "rides" by white klansmen.

Thomas Jasper, lynched at Huntsville, Ala., accused of "getting fresh with white girl." Sheriff turned him over to a committee of lynchers.

Filmore Davis, chased by a gang of 1,500 organized by sheriffs and businessmen. He was accused of shooting a sheriff. The mob stopped suddenly, which indicated that he was murdered. His body was thrown into a river.

Charles Addison, Negro hotel porter, of Helena, Ark., aroused from hotel at 3 a. m., shot and killed by white man. Murderer freed three hours later.

Evidence brought out in report of city officials at Clearwater, Fla., show that bosses can hire lynchers and floggers at low prices.

Raymond George, Negro worker, sentenced to die in Newark, N. J., for defending himself against attacks of motorcycle police.

June, 1931

Negro and white miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio strike against starvation and Jim Crow. Negro miners have leading part in strike committees.

Attorneys hired by the International Labor Defense to defend Scottsboro boys, appear in Scottsboro to demand new trial and are rushed by boss-incited mob organized by Roddy and the local prosecutor. Judge Hawkins refuses to grant new trial in spite of conclusive proof of innocence. N. A. A. C. P. officials denounce defense committee for Scottsboro boys for attacking the Alabama courts, and ask Negro and white workers not to protest legal lynchings. Mass meetings in United States, demanding release of boys continue. American consulate in Dresden, Germany, stoned by workers protesting the Scottsboro frame-up. Thirty-two thousand workers of Putilov factory, Moscow, protest frame-up. The campaign for boys sweeps the Soviet Union.

July, 1931

July 9 is day of protest against Scottsboro lynch verdict in hundreds of cities. Workers of Cuba meet to protest Scottsboro frame-up. Workers of Berlin, Germany, smash windows of American consulate as protest.

Camp Hill, Ala.—Negro tenant farmers organized into Croppers Union, demand continuation of food allowance and right to sell own crops. They are hunted by the big white landowners. Ralph Gray, heroic Negro leader of the union, is killed in cold blood.

August, 1931

Chicago, Ill.—Police acting for

A CALL TO THE TOILERS OF THE WORLD TO STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GROWING WHITE TERROR AGAINST THE NEGRO PEOPLE, AND FOR THE UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF THE 9 FRAMED SCOTTSBORO BOYS!

THE increasing use of the boss courts to legalize the lynching of Negro workers is clearly shown in the frame-ups and lynch verdicts against the nine Scottsboro boys, Willie Brown in Philadelphia; Orphan Jones, in Maryland, and the actual carrying out of the legal lynching of Barney Lee Ross in Texas.

The vicious terror which at the present time finds its sharpest expression in the savage lynch wave has for its purpose on the one hand, the suppression of the awakening Negro masses, and on the other hand, maintaining the separation of the Negro and white workers and blocking the growing unity of Negro and white in the sharpening class struggle.

The plundering and robbery of the Negro people, their mounting misery and impoverishment, is rapidly creating conditions for the development of a tremendous movement of the Negro masses against American imperialism. The increased lynchings, mass unemployment, evictions, the cold-blooded murder of Negro workers who dare to demand unemployment relief, is the summons to the white workers to rally to the defense of the Negro masses in the fight against the increased political reaction of the white bourgeoisie. The terror directed against the Negro masses is part of the Hunger-War offensive of the imperialist bourgeoisie, directed against the entire working class.

The Scottsboro verdict comes upon the eve of the preparations of the American imperialists to plunge the Negro people and white workers into another world war (against the Soviet Union). All imperialist wars and particularly a reactionary war of intervention against the Soviet Union, are against the interests of the working masses and black and white workers.

The Scottsboro case is the dramatic focal point of the sharpening antagonisms between the Negro people and the American imperialists on the background of the present crisis and the developing class struggles.

Therefore it must be understood that the oppression of the Negro people is a part of the development of the program of the capitalists and imperialists to pacify the Negro people by way of preparing the home front of the American imperialists for a new war.

The Southern capitalists and landlords, in their frantic attempts to crush the struggles of Negro people, will endeavor to carry through

the mass murder of the seven boys on May 13, unless the Negro people and the white workers throughout the world sound a thunderous protest and show a steely determination to smash the Southern slave drivers' "democracy" and force the robber scoundrels to give freedom to the boys. The strength and power of the united working class, black and white, leading all of those who are ready to struggle for the elementary democratic rights, forged together in iron ties of solidarity, determined to make the greatest sacrifice, resolved to fight against all obstacles, is the determining factor as to whether the nine boys shall be given their lives and liberty or whether they shall languish in the black dungeons of capitalism or burn in the electric chair.

The Negro reformists have revealed by their treacherous acts in the Scottsboro case that they are the social bulwarks of the imperialist Jim-Crow reaction among the Negro people. Their white liberal allies (Darrow type) are the foremost defenders of the American lynchers.

To every man, woman and child, Negro and white, native and foreign born, who lives by the sweat of his brow, who is tired of the heavy yoke of boss oppression, who desires to fight against the increasing terror against the Negro people, we call upon you to rally together and build up a powerful united front mass defense movement to continue the mass protest, to take the streets and demonstrate against the ruling officials, to show your mass anger and indignation and declare that we, the exploited and oppressed people of the world, will not tolerate seeing the American hangmen exact their vengeance upon the Negro masses by snuffing out the lives of the seven innocent boys.

The Scottsboro boys must not die because the powerful mass movement of the international working class, black and white, together with the Negro peoples of the world, will not allow the Southern executioners to shoot the death current into the bodies of the seven Scottsboro boys. This movement will force unconditional release for these victims of American capitalist rule.

May First must be the rallying point for all organizations, individuals and agitators to go before the American toiling masses, armed with the facts on this page, and draw them into the mighty mass defense movement.

EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE LIBERATOR.

(Continued on Page 4)

Dark Back Alleys and Sky-High Rents

YOU are walking along a poor street. It may be in any city in the United States. As you proceed, the street becomes progressively more wretched in appearance.

This is the very poorest part of town. You are now in the local "black belt" — Bushtown, Smoky Hollow, Catfishville. You have heard about "keeping niggers in their place". Geographically speaking, this is it.

In almost every American city, the Negro section is within shouting distance of the principal business district. This means that interspersed among the houses are warehouses, public garages, factories. It means also that the Negro section is, in most cases, the city's oldest residential area.

Perhaps the houses are of the old-fashioned type—formerly comfortable dwellings, or the former stables of such old dwellings. Now they are defaced, dilapidated, tottering ghosts. Or they may be "apartments" — which does not mean modern improvements, but merely smaller rooms with lower ceilings, and windows looking out on tiny courts, or—no windows at all. Some of the buildings have been legally condemned by the city—but they are still inhabited.

Inside the apartments, broken window panes, exposed plaster, rotten flooring, and rat-castle walls are the rule. Heat is supplied by a gas or coal stove. The plumbing is out of date, leaky and out of order, exuding sewer gas. Light and air are not to be found in quantities worth mentioning.

But say this street in the Negro section is in a small town, or on the outskirts or in the industrial section of a larger one. Here the houses are frame shacks, set close together on tiny patches of undrained, cindery ground, many of the cottages are just so much kindling wood. No plaster, no wallpaper, no plumbing. Heat? That is supplied by a small stove. Light? Rarely electricity, sometimes gas; often kerosene lamps or candles. Water? Usually from an outside hydrant, which may serve a whole row of houses. Toilet? A privy in the yard, or on the back porch.

On such streets, public improvements are notable for their absence. Sidewalks, paved street beds, street

DRIVEN FROM THEIR QUARTERS



SOUTH WASHINGTON, Va.—Negro workers were making a few cents sorting out rubbish from these dump heaps, until the Brick Company decided they weren't good sights for tourists, and last month had them burned down. The Negro workers living there were driven out without even being allowed to salvage their few belongings.

"Rent raised from \$20.50 to \$40 when owner papered and put on a new door."

Houston, Tex. "Houses caught fire about two months ago. Owner promised to repair, but hasn't yet." "About 17 families to one unsani-

itary privy." "No fire plug within five blocks." "Garbage man has been here once since July, 1928."

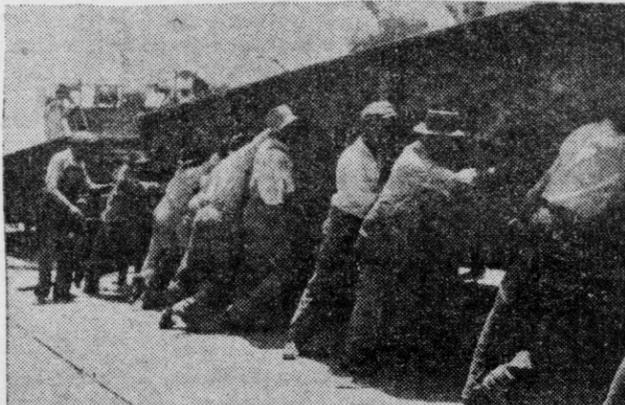
And here are some figures:
Tulsa, Okla.—"Of 500 homes, 262 have no drinking water except from surface wells, which are polluted by privies every time it rains. Most of them (these 500 houses) have no garbage disposal."
Dallas, Tex.—"Of 1,245 houses, 31 per cent are 'barely habitable'; 19.2 per cent are 'unfit for habitation.'"
Louisville, Ky.—"There are approximately 12,000 colored families in the city. At least one-third of

their houses have no sewer connection."
Richmond, Va.—"Seven out of every 10 houses...in these slums... face on unpaved streets." "Many houses were built in open violation of the building laws."

gro families is caused by the insistent demands of white and Negro realty companies. Most Negro families are forced to take in lodgers, thus making overcrowding still worse.

Why do the Negroes live in such miserable accommodations at such exorbitant rents? The answer is segregation—segregation in Jim-Crow ghettos. The poor housing of white workers is in the case of Negro workers made a hundred-fold worse.

Forcing the Negro population to live in miserable high-rent neighborhoods is part and parcel of the white bosses' whole Jim-Crow system. It is also the source of high income for a class of real estate owners who grow rich on the rents from segregated, tumble-down dwellings. Not only white, but also Negro real estate owners are in



Cheaper than horses or machinery! These Negro workers in the South are forced to do this back-breaking work for a few cents an hour.

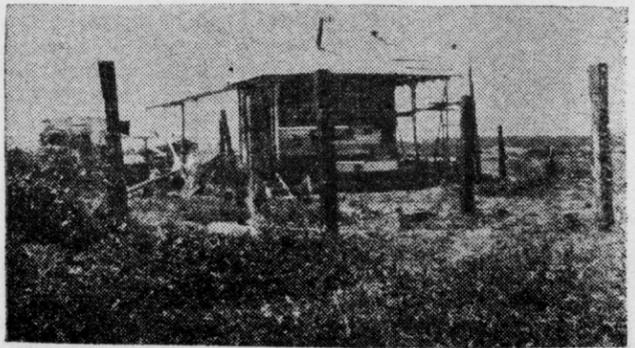
this class.
How do the bosses enforce this segregation? Legislation is only one method. Other methods are agreement among property owners, contract clauses, legal pacts, "gentlemen's agreements" not to sell or rent to Negroes over a given period of years.

When these methods fail, arrests and the bombing of Negro homes are brought into play. The boss class does not easily renounce a sharp weapon of Jim Crow and an excellent source of income for itself.



Some of the high-priced, run-down apartments in the Jim-Crow section of Washington, D. C., in which Negro workers are forced to live.

May 1, 1932, will be a day of mass protest against the white boss lynchers. On this day the workers of every country in the world will take the streets to demonstrate against the danger of war on the Soviet Union, for the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys!



The Negro share-croppers work from sunup to sundown and provide for the landlords' beautiful homes with the latest improvements. Above is a picture of one of the "homes" in which the landlords force their croppers to live. One mattress, two broken chairs, a smoky lamp and lard-paid covers for plates, complete the furnishings.



"Colored." This Jim-Crow sign is in view in a section of every car, every bus, every waiting-room, every restaurant that serves Negroes, throughout the South. This sign is the banner of boss supremacy over both Negro and white workers, whom its Jim-Crow system keeps divided.

lights, sewers, are rare. Even more rare is the exercise of such public services as garbage collection.

But if these city streets are mean, think of the road that runs through a company-owned suburb, or town! Drainage here was never considered. The huts let in the wind and the rain like sieves. Company-owned houses are nearly always bad, but where a majority of Negro labor is employed, they are appalling.

Here are a few quotations on individual cases:

Elizabeth, N. J. "House has been condemned and is about to fall down."

New York City. "This row of houses is nothing but a fire-trap." "No baths here." "The landlord says that if we want repairs we will have to take a rent raise."

Washington, D. C.—"Water runs into cellar." "Dangerous gas leaks."

FOR THE LANDLORDS' PROFIT



Death masks of John Rayford and Edward Jackson, murdered by police in Cleveland for resisting the eviction of a jobless worker.

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACK BELT!

Greatest Unemployment —Least Relief

THE first to be fired and the last to be hired, is the bitter cry of tens of thousands of hungry, penniless Negro workers today. Always segregation, abuse, lynch terror, merciless working hours—and now, for more Negro workers than at any time before, stark starvation. Seven times as many unemployed in proportion to their numbers as

who have been forced to apply for relief. A very conservative estimate for New York gives 50,000 unemployed Negro workers. There are 20,000 unemployed workers in Memphis, Tenn. Three quarters of them are Negroes. Examples could be multiplied endlessly. Even according to the

the worst jobs, carrying with them the most disagreeable work, the longest hours, the least pay. Where Negro workers were used on other jobs, it was usually the aim of the boss to cut the wages of the white workers. Today, the white workers are being used by the bosses, in many instances to lower still further the conditions of the Negroes and the workers in general. Many white workers have replaced Negroes as janitors, bootblacks, etc., at even lower wages than the badly paid Negroes had received. In Atlanta, Ga., 150 Negro bellboys were recently replaced by whites. Examples could be multiplied endlessly.

And Negro workers, finding themselves out of their old jobs, have in many cases been forced by starvation to take them back, from white workers, at still lower wages. Thus is formed a vicious circle of discrimination, race division, and wage-cutting.

There is usually no provision made by cities for the transient Negro worker or Negro family, other than to jail them or run them out of town. Certain cities, such as Warren, O., and New Haven, Conn., have attempted to begin the systematic deportation to the Southern plantations of Negro workers and families who apply for relief.

In its desperate effort to turn the rising fury of the workers against their unemployment and starvation away from the path of solidarity and organization, and into channels helpful to the ruling class, the employers have attempted to turn the anger of the white workers away from themselves, and direct it against the Negroes. In a number of instances this vicious policy has been temporarily successful. Five Negro firemen of the Illinois Central Railroad have been murdered in cold blood within the past few weeks. Others have been wounded, still others flogged. These events took place at Vicksburg, Miss.

Lowering of wages to the point of starvation, and forced labor, are still other factors in the present drive of the employers against the standards of the employed and unemployed, Negro and white. The Negroes, of course, suffer worst. One Negro worker in New York City, who continued to hold his job, had his wages reduced over a period of three months, from \$28 a week to \$6.

City employment bureaus and odd job bureaus function as wage-cutting agencies, forcing the workers to take jobs at any wages or else forfeit all claims to relief. In Richmond, Va., employers are offering

Europe's Workers Protest Scottsboro Verdict



A Scottsboro demonstration in Berlin. The workers of Europe are aroused over the Scottsboro frame-up.

in the ranks of the white workers—this is the lot of Negro wage earners in 1932.

In the large cities, the rate of Negro unemployment is admitted even by the city authorities to be twice, three times, and four or more times as high as the rate of white unemployment. Here are some dry figures behind which is revealed a great depth of misery:

Louisville, Ky., has a population of which only 15 per cent are Negroes. Yet of the total number of unemployed here, 50 per cent are colored.

In the steel and metal center of Youngstown, O., Negroes form two-thirds of all the unemployed.

Fifty thousand Negro workers walk the streets of Philadelphia, jobless. Although they form only 11 per cent of Philadelphia's population, they are 45 per cent of those

conservative figures of the Urban League, based principally upon the statistics of "relief" bureaus which are anxious to understate the number of unemployed, the percentage of Negro unemployed in proportion to their numbers, is given as four to six times that of whites.

In trying to obtain a share of the meager relief doled out by the city governments to the starving unemployed, Negro workers are subject, here as everywhere, to a vicious system of discrimination.

In practically every city, by open means or more subtle ones, the Negro workers applying to the relief stations are Jim Crowed. The Southern cities, of course, Jim Crow openly—and not a few of the Northern ones. Other cities, like New York, adopt more round-about methods to obtain the same ends.

In many cities, Negro workers were simply not notified of the dates of registration for relief jobs.

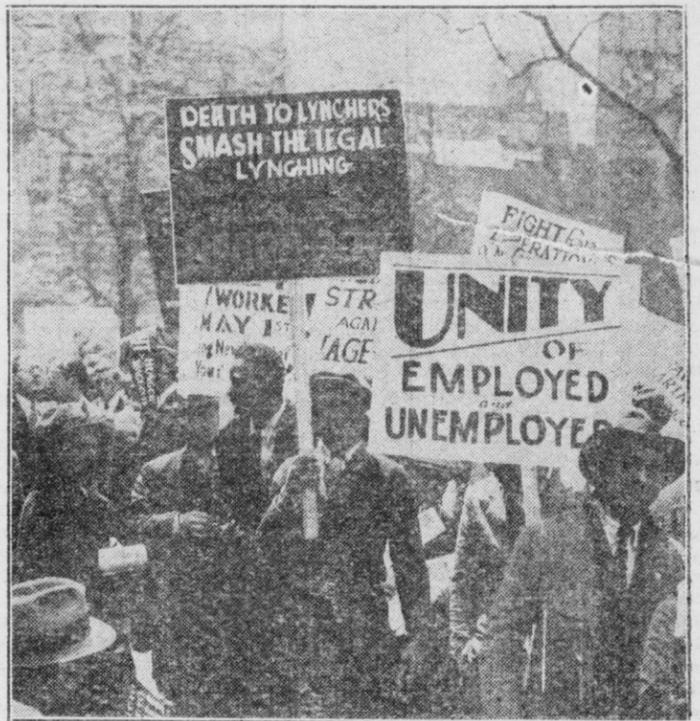
A definite limit is often put on the total amount of relief the Negro community as a whole may receive. In New Orleans, the relief committee has stipulated that Negroes may get only one-third of the total relief given, although a great many more Negroes than whites in that city have found it necessary to apply for aid.

Jacksonville, Fla., has made it a rule that the poverty-stricken Negro community must itself raise half of the funds it is to receive for "relief."

It is not uncommon, especially in the South, for Negro workers to be brazenly told that they can have only a certain per cent of the relief given to white workers. Unemployed whites in Tampa, Fla., get \$1.50 a day; unemployed Negroes, only \$1.25.

In the past, certain jobs have been recognized as traditionally "work for Negroes." These were, of course,

Free the Scottsboro Boys!



New York City. One of the thousands of demonstrations of Negro and white workers against the Scottsboro lynch verdict.

through the city bureaus, \$3 a week, or six cents an hour, for jobs that used to pay \$12 a week. The Mayor's Unemployment Committee of Houston, Texas, announced that "all Negroes who refuse to work in the cotton patch this summer, when work is offered, will not be entitled to any aid this winter."

Continually threatening the Negro workers who migrate in search of jobs is the specter of the chain gang the electric chair and the hangman's noose. "Vagrancy"—today the condition of all workers who wander in search of jobs—means the jailhouse in most cities, the chain gang in the South.

The nine Scottsboro boys, who were framed up on false charges of raping two white prostitutes, seven of whom are under sentence of death, and whose case is awakening the toiling masses all over the world were jobless workers looking for work.

Every court in the United States, from the lowest to the highest, is part and parcel of the bosses' lynch-law system. Only mass pressure, striking fear into the hearts of the lynchers, can free the Scottsboro boys!



The little shack Eugene Williams' family lives in. Conditions were so bad that the 14-year-old boy was forced to leave home to hunt work to help his starving family. He was picked up and framed by the Alabama bosses the very next day.

"Poverty Midst Riches—Why"—a pamphlet issued by the National Unemployment Councils, will convince any worker that his path is struggle. Five cent pamphlet.

THEY SHALL NOT DIE!



ABOVE: The nine Negro boys whose arrest and sentence in Scottsboro, Ala., has been the signal for mass demonstrations of workers in every corner of the earth. RIGHT INSET: Geo. W. Chamlee of Chattanooga, attorney of the I. L. D., for the Scottsboro boys. CENTER: the main street of Scottsboro, a town of 2000, on the day of the trial. INSET LEFT: Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy, and her daughters.



Herbert Newton, Negro working class leader, whom the Georgia bosses are trying to send to the electric chair.

WORKERS! SMASH JIM-CROW LINES AND PRACTICES!

Growing Oppression --- Mounting Struggles

(Continued from Page 1)

Negro and white real estate owners and other bosses, shoot and kill 3 Negro workers, John O'Neil, Thomas Page, and Abe Gray, for their part in a demonstration led by the Unemployed Council protesting the eviction of an unemployed Negro worker. One hundred thousand workers of all nationalities attend their funeral and pledge themselves to carry on the fight.

Dadeville, Ala. — Pressure of working-class protest forces release of twenty share-croppers held in jail for organizing the Croppers Union.

Birmingham, Ala.—Wave of lynch terror sweeps Alabama. Negro workers are beaten and shot on any and no pretext. Working-class leaders, Negro and white, are arrested.

Record of known lynchings for July and August includes:

Four Negro share-croppers sent to "chop wood" by the sheriff at Camp Hill, Ala., and his mob of wealthy landlords. The body of one was found in a river.

Oscar Livingston, lynched near New Orleans, July 22, charged with "attempted rape."

Sixteen year old Negro boy was lynched near Haynesville, Ala., shot 32 times on August 5.

Major Harrel, lynched by wealthy farmer and Negro assistants, at Conway, Ark.

John Parker, lynched by wealthy farmers and a Negro lackey at Conway, Ark., accused of stealing some peaches.

September, 1931

Birmingham, Ala.—Willie Peterson, unemployed and tubercular Negro veteran, arrested on framed-up murder charge of two white society women. Terror wave rises higher in Alabama.

The list of known lynchings for September includes:

Landrom Lewis, Negro, killed in church by officers at Shreveport, La.

Richard and Charlie Smoke, Negroes, taken from jail and lynched at Bluntstown, Fla.

Clyde Payne, Negro, husband of Viola Payne, murdered by boss because he tried to protect his wife from assault. No arrests.

Bill Fane, Negro, lynched by mob of wealthy merchants and planters at Little Rock, Ark., because he refused to do forced labor. In addition a boss-incited mob tried to lynch little Julian Hardy, Negro, 13, at Clayton, N. C.

October, 1931

Cleveland, O.—Police murder John Rayford and Edward Jackson, Negro workers, for their part in a demonstration led by the Unemployed Council against the eviction of a jobless worker. Sixty thousand workers, Negro and white attend funeral.

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy Wright, two of Scottsboro victims, tours country for defense of boys. St. Mark's A. M. E. Church and other wealthy churches close their doors to her.

Baltimore, Md.—Orphan Jones (Yuel Lee) sixty year old farm hand of Snow Hill, Md., faces lynch mob. He was falsely accused of killing a white farmer. He is tortured for fake confession. N. A. A. C. P. aids lynchers by announcing Jones' guilt. Working-class organizations take up his defense.

Record of known lynchings and murders of Negro workers in October include the following:

Sam Levidox, white, murdered Ethel Taylor, Negro, 13 years old, for resisting rape.

Brodus Hughes, white plantation owner, shot and killed Will Jones, Negro tenant, and his family of 5, because "Jones had talked back."

Dorothy Holdren, young Negro woman, shot and killed by railroad watchman, because she fished on the "white side" of the Desplaines river.

Negro worker of Pontiac hanged and left for dead by bosses in effort to stop Michigan County Hunger March.

Ed Cooper, Negro, shot and killed by white man. No arrests.

Frampton Williams, Negro, 15, shot to death by Atlanta police.

November, 1931

Birmingham, Ala.—Ben Irby, a Negro worker arrested in Dallas County on charge of possessing

Communist literature. Released as result of working-class protest.

Snow Hill, Md. — Orphan Jones denied right of choosing as his lawyer, attorney hired by International Labor Defense, I. L. D. and other working-class organizations open determined fight for his freedom.

Secret report of Howard Kester of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, is made public by the Daily Worker. This report shows among other things that in the neighborhood of Birmingham alone, in the summer of 1931, 75 Negro workers were lynched or otherwise murdered by police.

December, 1931

Sixteen hundred and fifty hunger marchers, over one-fourth Negroes, march on Washington from every section of the United States, to demand unemployment insurance, calling for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, and appealing for fight on lynching and Jim-Crow. The hunger marchers smash Jim-Crow lines, angrily spurning all offers of Jim-Crow lodgings, and set an unforgettable example of solidarity.

Baltimore, Md. — International Labor Defense and other working-class organizations enter fight to save George Davis, Negro worker, framed on charges of "attacking a white woman." Davis almost lynched by businessmen's mob.

New York City.—Workers force release of Sam Brown, William Campbell, Arthur Williams and James Warfield, Negro workers, arrested on fake charges of robbery, but really because they held working-class meetings in Harlem. Officials of U. N. I. A. assisted in the frame-up.

Houston, Tex.—Barney Lee Ross, 23-year old Negro boy of Daingerfield, Tex., sentenced to death on fake frame-up. The trial lasted two hours. Workers rally to his defense. International Labor Defense demands a rehearing.

Winston-Salem, N. C. — John Moore, jobless Negro worker, sentenced to die for theft of pair of worn-out shoes. Workers protest.

Salisbury, Md.—Matthew Williams, 35-year old Negro worker, burned in 40 gallons of gasoline, by unmasked mob of big business men. Williams committed the crime of asking his boss for a raise from 15 cents an hour.

Report compiled by worker-investigators show a total of 79 known lynchings and 32 murders by police of Negro workers in 1931. Countless lynchings are never reported.

January, 1932

Lewisburg, W. Va.—Tom Jackson and George Banks, two Negro workers, lynched by mob of 60 white business men.

Darrow and Hays, NAACP attorneys, refuse to enter defense of the Scottsboro boys. Working class organizations intensify campaign for their release. Letter of Buby Bates, chief witness in the Scottsboro trial, in which she admits the boys were framed, suppressed by Huntsville police. Lawyers for International Labor Defense, in hearing before the Alabama Supreme Court, January 21, expose Scottsboro verdict as brazen legal lynching.

Baltimore, Md.—Orphan Jones, framed Negro worker, is sentenced to death by an all-white jury in 34 minutes of deliberation. All evidence at trial proved innocence of Jones. Negro workers barred from jury in spite of demand of defense counsel. International Labor Defense plans appeal of case to Maryland Supreme Court.

Baltimore Md.—George Davis, framed Negro worker, sentenced in secret court session to 16 years at hard labor. Workers protest.

Sapulpa, Okla.—Jess Hollins, 22-year-old Negro worker, arrested in Sapulpa, charged with "rape." He is sentenced to death in 30-minute trial in night court. The girl whom he was supposed to have "raped" had been his friend for two years.

Houston, Tex.—Barney Lee Ross, innocent Negro boy, dies in electric chair. Governor Ross Sterling, in denying stay of execution, states: "It may be that this man is innocent, but it is sometimes necessary to burn a house in order to save a village."

Birmingham, Ala.—Willie Peterson is convicted of murder and rape on framed evidence. Jury recommends death. Roderick Beddow,

lawyer whom the NAACP had tried to get Scottsboro boys to accept, joins prosecution of Peterson after repeated statements before witnesses that Peterson is innocent. Beddow also announces his intention of defending Dent Williams, white man who shot Peterson in jail.

Coroner's juries in Salisbury, Md., and in Lewisburg, W. Va., refuse to take action against known lynchers of Negroes.

Chicago, Ill.—Wave of terror is sweeping Chicago's South Side. Many Negro and white workers arrested.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Negro and white workers under leadership of League of Struggle for Negro Rights and Young Communist League begin fight for release of Ernest McDuffy, young Negro worker of Anoka, Minn., railroaded to seven years in St. Cloud reformatory.

Wave of lynch terror sweeps Hawaii. Bosses prepare martial rule. Admiral Pratt, chief of naval operations, openly calls for lynch law.

Eighteen thousand Negro and white miners in Kentucky, under leadership of National Miners Union strike against starvation and Jim Crowism.

February, 1932

Cleveland, Ohio.—Worker-investigators uncover vicious frame-up of two Negro children Jimmy Lee McDue and David Palmer, on fake rape charges, in Massillon, O. Mass protest forces their release.

New Haven, Conn.—Workers rally for fight against deportation to North Carolina of family of David Brisbane, jobless Negro worker. This attempt to deport Brisbane is one of the opening guns in a campaign of the bosses to ship back to slavery on the Southern plantations, the jobless Negro workers and their families.

Chicago, Ill.—Anti-terror conference of Negro and white workers protests police terror on South Side, demand ousting of "killer police."

Newby, Okla.—Floyd Phillips, investigator for the International Labor Defense, threatened with lynching for uncovering the facts of the frame-up of Jess Hollins. Flood of telegrams forces Governor Murray to stay execution.

Mother of Tom Mooney addresses huge mass meetings and calls for fight for freedom of Scottsboro boys. Workers of England and France send telegrams demanding Scotts-

boro boys' release. American workers in Leningrad factories protest Scottsboro frame-up.

March, 1932

Philadelphia, Pa.—Worker-investigators uncover vicious frame-up against Willie Brown, a Negro youth, on fake charges of rape and murder. Negro and white boss class papers join in whipping up lynch spirit.

Clarence Darrow, member of the board of directors of NAACP, who refused to enter Scottsboro defense, takes defense of white lynchers in Hawaii who murdered Hawaiian native.

Atlanta, Ga.—State presses case of two Negro and four white working class organizers arrested in 1930 on charges of "insurrection." Death penalty is demanded on basis of law of 1861 designed to crush slave insurrections. A leaflet showing a Negro and white boy shaking hands, which was distributed by the defendants, is basis of demand for death penalty.

Birmingham, Ala.—Dent Williams, white assailant of Willie Peterson, Negro veteran, who shot the latter through the bars of the jail, acquitted in 40 minutes by all-white jury.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Oscar McDowell, Negro worker, sentenced to one to five years in jail and \$50 fine, on framed charges. His real "crime" was helping to organize the All-Southern Scottsboro Defense Conference. ILD appeals case and forces its dismissal.

Baltimore, Md.—Salisbury Grand Jury whitewashes known lynchers of Matthew Williams, claiming it "can find no one remotely connected with the lynching."

Montgomery, Ala.—Percy Irvin and Isaac Mims die in electric chair for theft of silver half-dollar.

Clifton, N. J.—Workers meet to plan fight on police terror against Negro workers, breaking up of inter-racial dances and arrest of Negroes who associate with whites.

Little Rock, Ark.—Richard and Mary Oliver, Negroes, charged with assault as result of their efforts to gather a little fuel from the railroad tracks. They are defended by the International Labor Defense. Mass protest forces their release.

Alabama Supreme Court upholds death verdicts in case of seven Scottsboro boys. Workers of all countries protest this vicious sentence. ILD prepares to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

Baltimore, Md.—Whitewash of Salisbury lynchers is followed by attempt to frame Louis Berger, ILD secretary, for having called Salisbury jury by its right name of the "lynch jury."

Shreveport, La.—John Bullen, 70 years old, is taken for "ride" by "night riders" and beaten. His death results a few days later.

April, 1932

Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy, two of Scottsboro boys, accepts invitation to tour Europe extended by German Red Aid. Lawyers for ILD take steps to secure release on bail of Roy Wright and Eugene Williams. Negro and white workers in every important city in U. S. pour into streets on April 6 demanding immediate release of the Scottsboro boys.

Chicago, Ill.—Mass pressure of workers forces removal of "killer cops" from South Side.

Omaha, Neb.—Roger Porter, Negro worker, arrested for attending mixed dance sponsored by League of Struggle for Negro Rights. George Stalker, local Party organizer, who comes to his defense, is arrested and charged with "vagrancy"

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Twelve Negro and three white workers arrested for attending orderly Scottsboro protest meeting. Ten were fined \$50 each. Labor Defense appeals the cases.

Five Negro railway workers of the Mississippi Valley Railroad murdered by boss-inspired lynch mobs. This is an attempt on the part of the bosses to turn the minds of the unemployed workers away from the struggle for jobs and insurance, and towards race hatred.

Crockett, Texas.—Dave Tillis, Negro, lynched on usual lying charge of "insulting a white woman."

Share croppers in Holmes County go on strike, refusing to remain in slavery to landlords.

HE ASKED FOR HIS WAGES



The Negro worker hanging here was lynched in South Carolina because he dared to demand his wages.