

LABOR DEFENDER

**JULY
1932**

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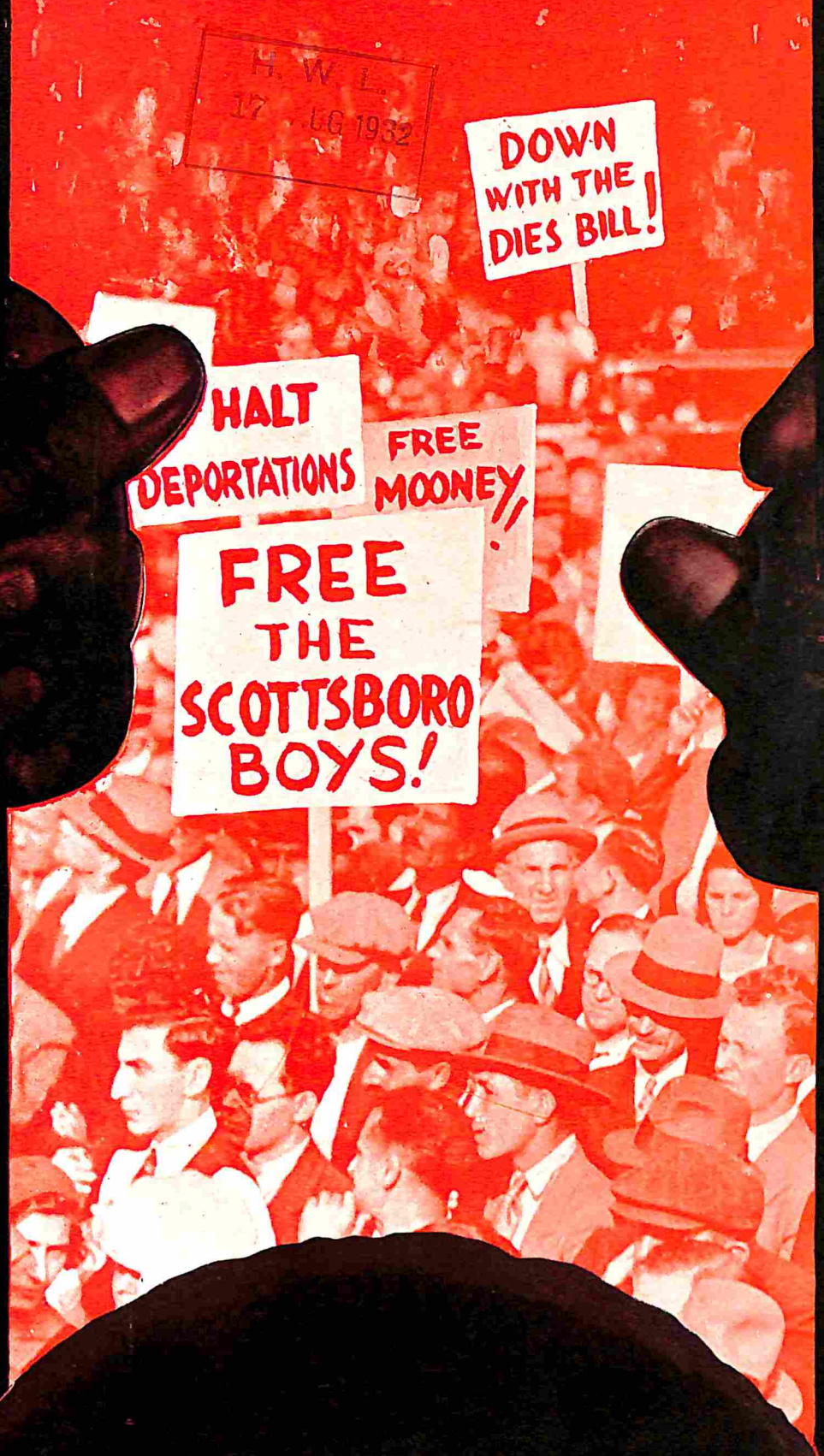
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**DOWN
WITH THE
DIES BILL!**

**HALT
DEPORTATIONS**

**FREE
MOONEY**

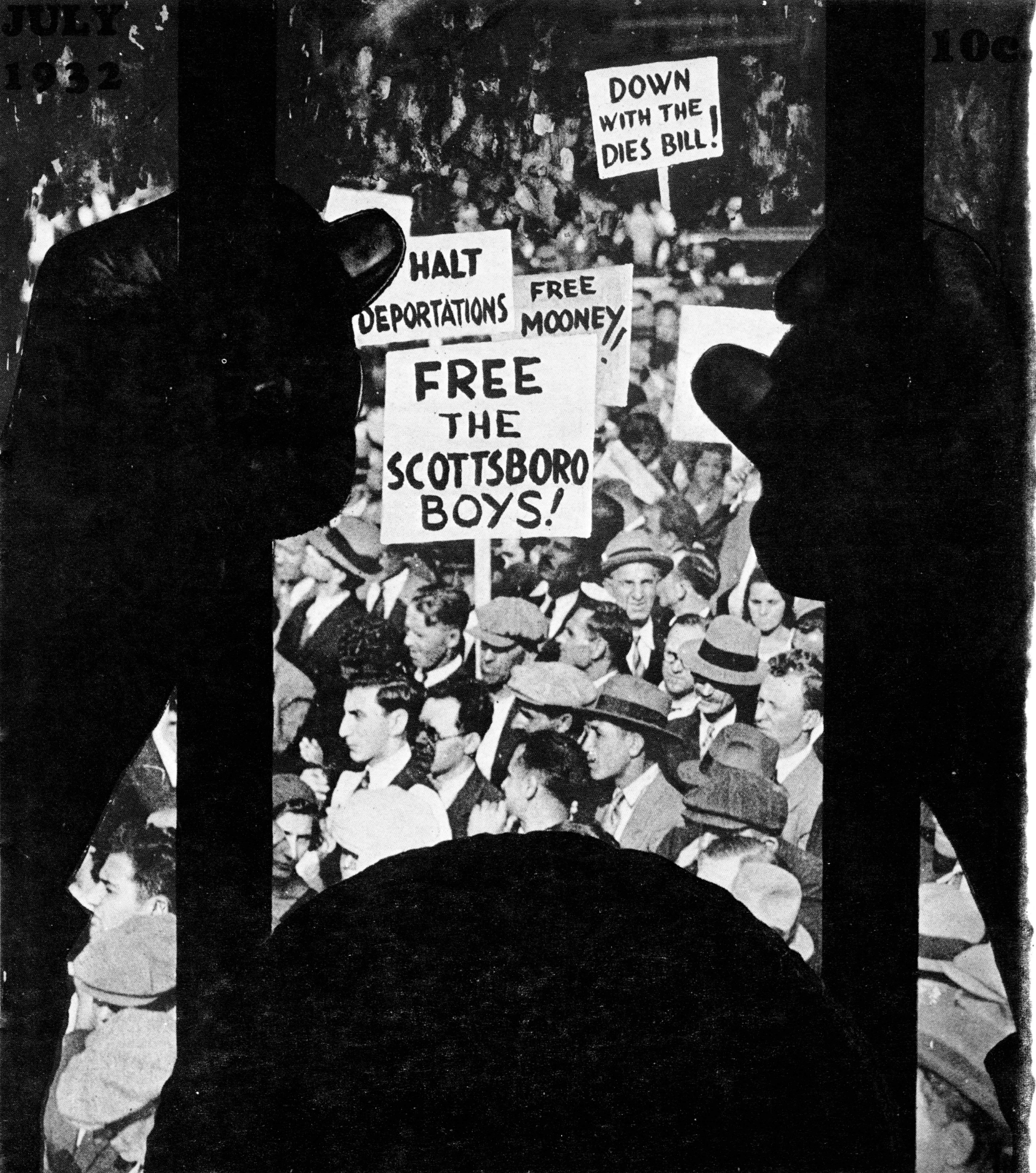
**FREE
THE
SCOTTSBORO
BOYS!**

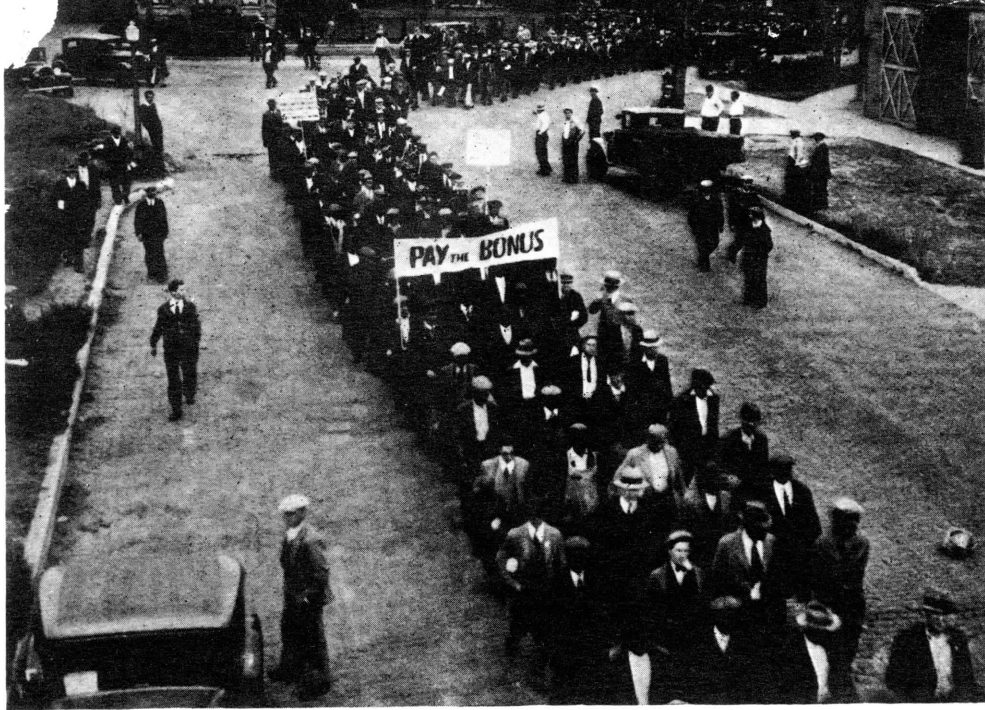


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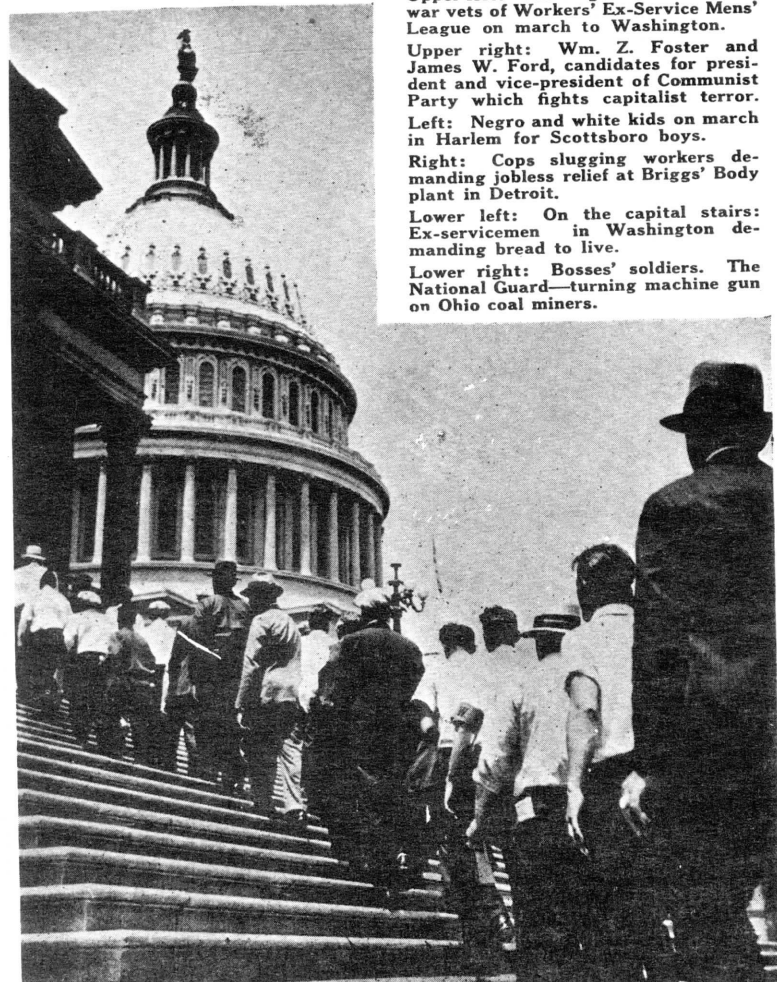
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VIEWS OF THE MONTH



Upper left: Starving New York world-war vets of Workers' Ex-Service Mens' League on march to Washington.

Upper right: Wm. Z. Foster and James W. Ford, candidates for president and vice-president of Communist Party which fights capitalist terror.

Left: Negro and white kids on march in Harlem for Scottsboro boys.

Right: Cops slugging workers demanding jobless relief at Briggs' Body plant in Detroit.

Lower left: On the capital stairs: Ex-servicemen in Washington demanding bread to live.

Lower right: Bosses' soldiers. The National Guard—turning machine gun on Ohio coal miners.



LABOR DEFENDER

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Sacco-Vanzetti—Scottsboro

By GRACE HUTCHINS

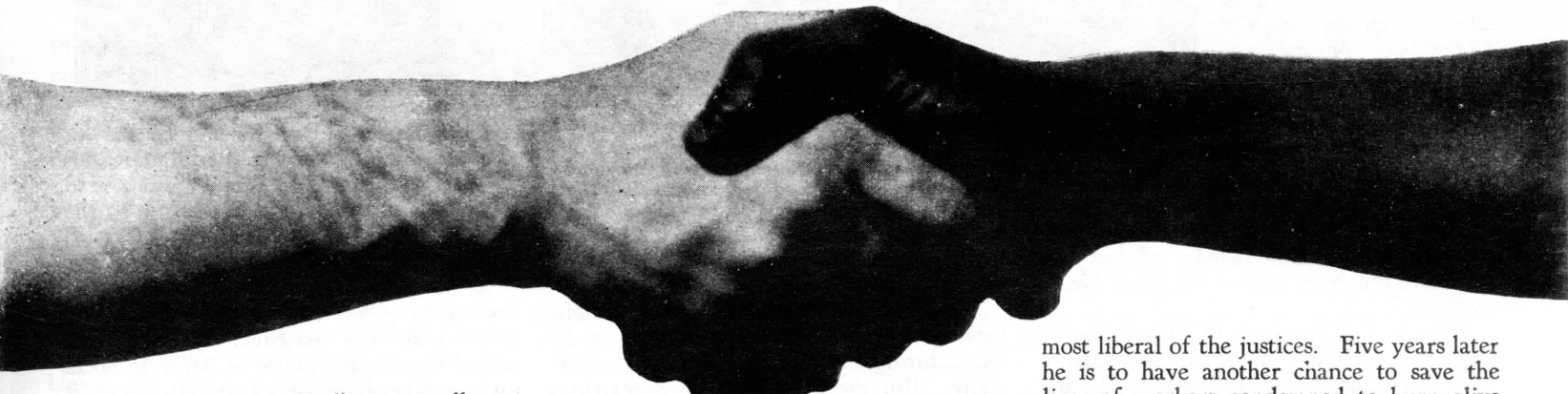
August, 1927. Twelve days to work before 2,000 volts of electricity are shot into the living bodies of two workers. Twelve days to save the lives of a shoemaker and a fishpeddler, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Justices of the Supreme Court on their summer vacation. Justice Holmes at Beverly, expensive North Shore summer resort of Boston capitalists. Justice Brandeis,

grants a reprieve of 12 days, but this will not stop the murder on August 22nd, unless some high authority, a Supreme Court justice or the Governor of the state, orders a stay of execution.

At the dark little defense office on Hanover St. we plan new lines of defense, send out new pickets to the State House to take the place of those arrested. A hundred are arrested, I among them. The Joy

the execution for fear he might be considered prejudiced in their favor. To extend the reprieve for two months until the justices' vacations are over and they can hear the case for a new trial. No, Justice Brandeis has made a fortune out of the practice of capitalist law and he will be a capitalist judge to the end. Protection of property pays better than the saving of workers' lives. This is Louis D. Brandeis, counted



wealthy Zionist, at Dedham, equally expensive colony of rich Bostonians. Justice Stone of New York on a cool island off the coast of Maine.

No one in the deserted offices of the Supreme Court in Washington, though our lawyer has flown by airplane to enter the appeal. He files the document with an under-secretary, but of what use is it unless at least one of the justices will order a stay of execution? Vacations will be over in October when the highest court of the land will again be open to hear cases and hand down capitalist opinions affecting the lives of workers. Will no judge order a stay of execution for two months?

In the death house at Charlestown, Mass., Sacco and Vanzetti have already been dressed once in their death clothes and scheduled to die within 45 minutes. Shirts with short sleeves and trousers slit for the electrodes. The wooden chair fitted with electric wires near the death cells and a painted line on the floor in front of their cells across which no friend or relative may step. Thirty-three minutes before the moment set for execution the Governor

St. police station is kept full of arrested workers, while others take their places on the picket lines. "A million men," Vanzetti said. "We must mobilize a million men." It is not a million here in Boston, but in the demonstrations all over the world in August, 1927, there are many millions.

Judge Webster Thayer is playing golf at the Cliff Country Club of Ogunquit, Maine, in the cool of a breeze off the ocean. He makes 18 holes in 84 and is pleased with his golf. He is pleased also because he has stood loyally by the propertied class of Massachusetts, through all the seven years since he first condemned Sacco and Vanzetti and has firmly refused the workers another trial.

Justice on Vacation

Will no one order a stay of execution?

We try Justice Brandeis, the wealthy Zionist, reputed liberal of the U. S. Supreme Court. He has known the case personally, expressed some interest in the two men, but he will not lift a finger to stay

most liberal of the justices. Five years later he is to have another chance to save the lives of workers condemned to burn alive in a straight wooden chair.

Our lawyer flies by airplane to Maine to find Justice Stone on his cool island off the coast. Only a day left now. No, Justice Stone will not interfere with the course of capitalist class justice in Massachusetts. It is not his affair; he is on vacation and does not wish to be disturbed. This is Harlan Fiske Stone, appointed to the U. S. Supreme Court bench in 1925 as a liberal, one of the three reputed liberals of the highest court, occasionally voting with Brandeis and Holmes on civil liberties issues. Five years later he also will be one to decide whether seven jobless Negro boys shall live or die.

Justice Holmes at Beverly passes the buck. No judge is found who will vote against the masters of Massachusetts. Sacco and Vanzetti are strapped into a chair and burned to death with 2,000 volts of electricity on the night of August 22, 1927. Sacco explained it: They fought and fell "for the conquest of the joy and freedom for all the poor workers."

(Continued on page 135)

A Scottsboro Mother Fights

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

Berlin, Germany:—

The Scottsboro Negro Mother, Ada Wright, fighting not only for the lives of her two sons but for the nine Negro boys facing the electric chair in Alabama, has completed her tour of Germany.

Before the eyes of great masses of German workers, the mask of so-called democracy has dropped from the face of capitalist class tyranny and there has been revealed the hideous features of lynch-murder, lynch justice, of the class and national oppression of 13,000,000 Negroes, workers and poor farmers in the United States.

The Negro Mother had never been beyond the confines of the state of Tennessee, in which she had lived all her life, until the judicial lynchers in Alabama sought to legalize through the electric chair the originally attempted mob murder of her two sons, and the seven sons of the other Negro mothers.

Hers is a background of Negro slavery days in the United States, her own grandmother not long dead having been the human slave of the plantation taskmasters in "The South" of the United States, torn from her own mother at six years of age



World-wide protest on Scottsboro: In Soviet Russia, colonial peoples liberated from Czarism carrying Scottsboro appeals and pamphlets to a protest meeting, demanding Wall St. government free the boys.

and sold on the auction block for \$300.

The Negro Mother, Ada Wright, might have spoken before huge audiences in 17 cities during her two-weeks' stay in Germany. But the Scottsboro demonstrations were completely forbidden in three cities, Cologne, Frankfurt and Muenchen. The police of Leipzig and Hanover adopted the

policy initiated and carried out by the socialist police president of Berlin, Grzesinski, that the Scottsboro Mother was not to speak, appear at or send a message to the meetings. But the meetings were carried through just the same.

It was the declaration that the social-democratic police regime worked hand in glove with the Alabama lynchers that caused Grzesinski's police in Berlin to break up the Scottsboro demonstration when it was about to conclude.

The Fascist press did team work with the Socialist police as in Berlin, where the Nazi organ "Angriff" sought to denounce the Negro Mother's tour as a "theater coup" of the International Red Aid, and to denounce Dr. Albert Einstein, leading member of the Committee for the Liberation of the Scottsboro Negro boys, as a Jew, and to attack the author, Thomas Mann, demanding that he forget about conditions in America and confine himself solely to Germany. But even the liberal "Fremdenblatt" of Hamburg sought to dismiss the whole question as merely "Communist agitation."

The total result has been, however, to set all Germany thinking about the Scottsboro case to the extent that on trains, in street cars and even on the public highways, the Negro Mother, her likeness made familiar by pictures published everywhere, was continually asked by those interested, "What can we do to help?"

From all the meetings and from many individuals there went the demands to the police-guarded embassy of the United States in Berlin, that the Scottsboro Negro boys be immediately and unconditionally freed.



In Harlem: Negro and white children in I.L.D. Scottsboro demonstration demanding immediate freedom!

BULLETS FOR THE MILLIONS

By NATHANIEL HONIG

It isn't necessary to issue a long, general statement to show that war—an imperialist attack on the Soviet Union—is very, very close. Let's just look at a few of the events that have occurred in the last few weeks.

Towards the end of May, the Japanese military authorities decided to take over police functions on the Harbin-Tsitsihar section of the Chinese Eastern Railway (which is under joint Chinese-Soviet control). This is the road on which the Siberian express regularly passes.

A government of military dictatorship is formed in Japan, showing the working class of the world the whole seriousness of the situation.

A French passenger boat, the "Georges Phillipar" burns and sinks in the Mediterranean Sea. The French jingo press immediately shouts "Soviet agent," altho a Soviet oil tanker rescued a good part of the passengers.

The Japanese ambassador to Berlin declares that "nationalist forces in Japan regard Russia as the chief opponent." This Japanese fascist Honjo recently received the representatives of the Hitler Party.

The Japanese journalist Adachi, in an interview with the Scripps-Howard news agency, states "war between the Soviet Union and Japan is inevitable. From the military standpoint the sooner the war comes the better for Japan." By the way, why is Adachi in the U. S.? As chief war propagandist for the Japanese government?

Over 100 Soviet citizens arrested in Harbin, Manchuria, including Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The favorite method of torture—pouring a solution of tobacco juice into the nostrils, is applied. This is done by White Guards in order to provoke the Soviet Union.

The attempt by the French imperialists to prove that Gorgulov, the monarchist assassin of the French President Doumer, is



Celebrating their freedom: peasants of Mongolia now enjoying workers and farmers government. Native wrestlers at a Soviet celebration. Note the banners in background. The Japanese army, backed by Wall Street and bosses of the world are approaching their borders. Fight boss war! For defense of the Soviet Union!

a "Soviet Agent" goes on in all its ridiculousness.

A report from Prague, Czecho-slovakia—"In a number of towns collections are being taken up on behalf of the White Russian Army in Manchuria."

The League of Nations Commission to "investigate" Manchuria "studies" the situation thru the Japanese Consulate General, thus making sure that the side of the Chinese masses will be presented.

Harbin reports that General Honjo, Japanese commander-in-chief has moved there with his staff from Mukden. Harbin is the important junction of the Chinese Eastern Railway—and much nearer to the Soviet border. At the same time Japanese troops are reported as advancing towards the Soviet border.

The League of Nations "peace commission" again comes into the news. This time it attempts to widen

the scope of its "impartial" investigation by interviewing White Guardist leaders, as well as British and American consuls, especially it is reported, "concerning the conditions which have made it possible for communism to become so strong in Manchuria."

We see the war lines being drawn taut first of all in Manchuria. But not only in Manchuria.

General Schleicher, arch-militarist behind the scene in the new German cabinet of super-militarists, prepares for the establishment of a Directory of Generals in Germany. Of course the Social-Democrats as well as the Hitlerites will support and take part in it. A very definite preparation for war—on the Soviet Union.

And from Norfolk, from Frisco, from Hamburg, from a dozen other ports munitions are shipped daily—to Japan, for use against the Soviet Union and the Chinese masses.

No more time, workers, for the underestimating of the actual, immediate danger of the attack on the Soviet Union—which means the attack on you as well.

Jap war-lords secretly pouring hundreds of thousands of troops into Manchuria for attack on the Soviet Union. Scene near Siberian border. Latest type guns.



"EXCLUSION AND EXPULSION—"

THE DIES BILL

By LOUIS COLMAN

The House of Representatives of the United States Congress was in a fervor of excitement, a fever of demagogic oratory. More money must be voted for relief to the bankers. Speeches must be made for publication in the capitalist press, to give workers the impression this money would somehow or other dribble through to them, in the form of a crust of bread at least. The bonus bill must be acted upon, somehow, anyhow—so long as the action fooled the veterans and didn't give them any money. New methods must be devised to squeeze money for the bankers out of the workers and poor farmers.

Outside, in the streets of Washington, thousands of veterans marched to demand the bonus, their back pay, from the wealthiest government in the world. All over the United States, workers growled and showed their awakening militancy in mass protest, strikes, demonstrations, against wage-cuts, against imperialist war, for unemployment insurance, against capitalist terror and suppression of the rights of workers.

In Chicago, 15,000 workers and representatives nominated candidates to support Communist Party platform of the workers

Democracy?—Washington uniformed thugs before capitol—where bonus marchers demanded their back-wages.

and poor farmers in the national elections.

In the house, there was a brief lull in demagogic argument. Congressman Dickstein, Tammany representative from New York, rose to speak, and the speaker gave him the floor.

Mr. Dickstein had a concrete suggestion to make for direct action against the growing militancy of the workers. The House gave him close attention:

"Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 12044) to provide for the exclusion and expulsion of alien Communists."

The House listened carefully, as the clerk read the Dies bill, a sharp tool of capitalism, designed to further crush the workers, to slash more efficiently at every fight against further reduction in the living standards of the masses. There was no murmur of dissent in the House as the bill was railroaded through, and sent up to the Senate.

The Dies bill provides that every alien who shall have any affiliation with any working-class organization, automatically becomes legitimate prey of Doak's deportation agents. It is the preparation to drive the workers' organizations and their party underground. It makes it illegal for an alien worker to hope for the downfall of the capitalist regime. It provides that all alien Communists may be deported, and makes the definition of the term "Communist" so broad that Doak's agents have

merely to denounce a worker as a Communist, and there is no way for him to defend himself. If almighty Doak says he is a Communist, he is deportable.

And at the same time, the bill carefully provides for the protection of the stool-pigeon, the agent-provocateur of the immigration authorities, in a final clause:

"No alien shall be held to be a Communist under the provisions of this act if he shall prove that he became a member of such organization on account of fear, duress, compulsion, misrepresentation, or fraud."

No worker will deny his class, the legislators know, or if he does, he is not dangerous. But that clause lets out the stool-pigeons. They can always, supposing the machinery hitches, and they get caught in the deportation works, plead fear, duress, compulsion—in other words plain cowardice, that's no disgrace to a Doak agent.

But a worker need not belong to any organization to come under the provisions of the bill. That's carefully provided for, too. All that is necessary is that he "believe in, advocate, or teach" that, for example, the President of the United States is no better than he should be. Or, for that matter, that he be a friend of, or be seen in the company of, someone who "believes, advocates, or teaches" such subversive doctrine.

Already organizations representing thousands of workers have voiced their protest of this bill, have sent to the Senate, which has yet to pass upon the Dies bill, their protest against this outlawing of working-class political belief. Wire your protest to the senator from your state, rouse the militancy of the workers to fight against the Dies bill, under the banner of the International Labor Defense. Smash the deportation terror!

You Can Win

What about it, comrade?

Are you a coal miner, an auto worker, a steel worker, a textile worker, or an agricultural worker? If you are any of these—and if you have been an active I.L.D. member for a year you are eligible to be one of the five delegates from the U. S. A. to the tenth annual convention at Moscow in November of the International Red Aid of which the I.L.D. is the American section.

The U. S. A. is entitled to five worker-delegates to the World Congress. Is your district going to be one of those honored with a delegate? You can win by entering the proletarian competition. Ask your district organizer. He will inform you of all the requirements.

In the face of the sharpening struggle, the tenth anniversary conference must be prepared for by the most intensive work, building the I.L.D. All together, comrades! Forward to the 10th World Congress.



PLANK NO. 5 AGAINST CAPITALIST TERROR

By **OAKLEY JOHNSON**

(Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1928, at present a member of the staff of City College of New York.)

With the passage through congress of the Dies Bill, which gives legal authorization to the campaign of deportation terror against which the International Labor Defense has been fighting, the political significance of workers' defense becomes clearer than ever. Every time the I. L. D. defends workers in the capitalist courts, we discover not only the antagonism of the court officials themselves, and not only the opposition of other governmental agents, but also, in the legislative background, a continuous effort to put into the statutes provisions for further increasing the oppression of militant workers. In the United States the Dies Bill and the various state criminal syndicalist laws—just as in Canada the infamous Section 98 of the Criminal Code—provide the legalized justification for every form of capitalist justice. At this time, therefore, the fight of the I. L. D. to protect workers before capitalist courts becomes involved with current political battles. The I. L. D. must select a political party.

At the Communist Party nominating convention in Chicago, May 28-29, the very assembling of the delegates required in some instances the services of the I. L. D.: the fifteen delegates from Washington, D. C., who were jailed by the provincial capitalist sheriff of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, secured their release only after the I. L. D. attorney demanded that they be set free. Twelve delegates from Kentucky were beaten up by the hired thugs of the Kentucky mill owners and prevented from reaching the convention.

For the greater part of two days at the Communist Convention one worker delegate after another of the 1,200 elected representatives took the floor to describe conditions in his home locality of actual instances of capitalist oppression—beatings, arrests, jailings, kidnappings, frame-ups—all of which are the direct concern of the I.L.D. The slogan Number 5 of the Communist campaign, "Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers," is exactly the program of the I.L.D.

What will the Republican Party convention do about Tom Mooney, we may



Cross-section of the American working class. Delegates at the Communist Party Nominating Convention. The Negro worker is Claude Patterson, father of a Scottsboro boy.

ask, should Mother Mooney, as she plans, appear before the convention? What will the Republican Party convention, in the presence of Herbert Hoover and of his various appointees and supporters, including Secretary of Labor Doak and Congressman Hamilton Fish, do about the eight months imprisonment of the heroic Edith Berkman? What will the Democratic Party do about these matters, if they have time after considering the light wines and beers of Jimmie Walker and Al Smith? What will either party do about the Scottsboro boys, framed up and sentenced by a democratic state's courts and administration, supported by the national Republican government through suppression at home and consular intrigue abroad?

The answer can be found in the refusal of the Republican and Democratic congress to hear the delegates of the hunger marchers last fall, in the complicity of the Democratic Governor Ritchie in the frame-up of "Orphan Jones"; in the Tampa cases in Democratic Florida, in the Mooney case in Republican California, and in the clubbings of unemployed demonstrators in Socialist Milwaukee.

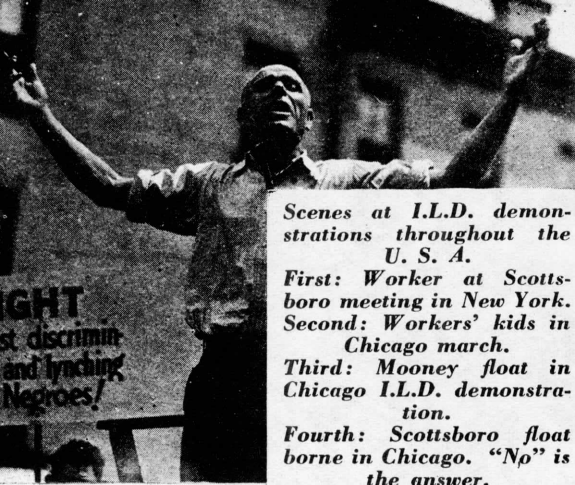
At the Communist Party convention delegates came in trucks, on freight cars and afoot, from factories and farms, hundreds of them utterly penniless. Herbert Newton, a Negro Communist, opened the convention, and James W. Ford, a Negro ex-service man and labor leader, was the chosen candidate for the vice-presidency. Lean, bronzed dirt farmers from Minnesota, steel workers from Pennsylvania, anthracite coal miners from Pennsylvania and Virginia, Negro share croppers from Georgia, Mexican beet workers from Colorado—delegates like these declared they

would fight for their rights. "The United Farmers League stopped all evictions in our county," reported one of the farmers. A Negro girl of Arkansas described how "the Negroes are organizing to demand their rights." A young white woman of Oklahoma told about Alfalfa Bill Murray, "who talks as if he favored the poor, but called out the militia to put down our hunger march to the state capital." A Negro worker from North Carolina said, "We never have had the opportunity to stand up and be men down where I come from, but now we're fighting alongside of you in the Communist Party."

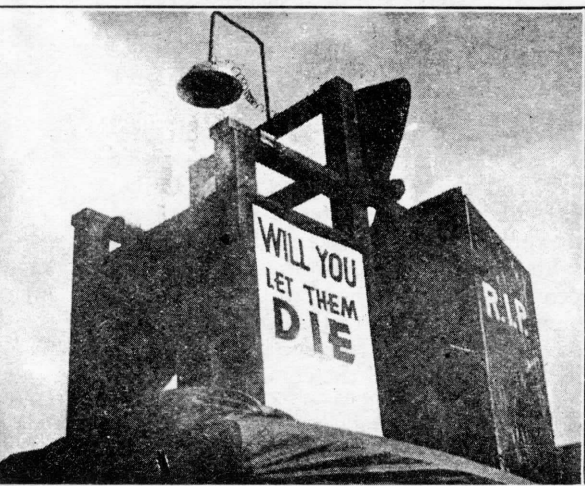
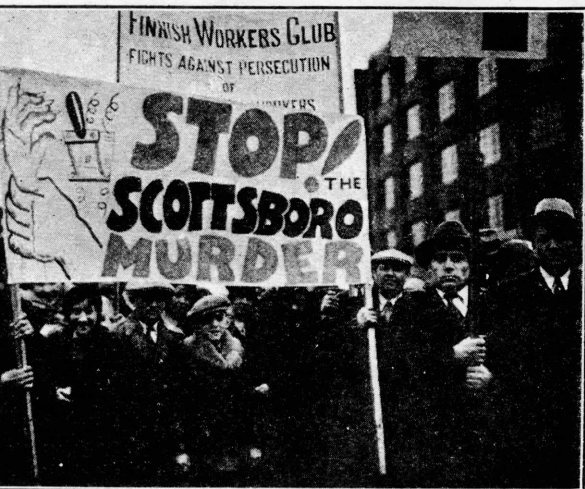
At the Chicago coliseum, in the presence of fifteen thousand spectators, when twelve hundred worker delegates nominated Foster and Ford as their candidates, there sat on the platform Claude Patterson, father of one of the Scottsboro boys whom, for over a year, the I.L.D. has prevented from being forced into the electric chair. Attached to the railing of the balcony the gigantic auditorium were slogans, two-thirds of which are I.L.D. slogans—"Stop the Legal Lynching of the Scottsboro Boys," "Free Political Prisoners."

Of the twelve hundred delegates representing 43 states, 60 per cent were not members of the Communist Party. The convention was genuinely representative of working class social groups in the United States, including 220 Negro delegates, 115 women delegates, 83 ex-service men, and about 100 farmers. The I.L.D., with its record of defense of oppressed workers and of insistence upon equal rights for all racial minorities, finds in the record and in the program of the Communist Party, leader of the American working class, reasons for declaring its support of the party in the coming election.

Next issue: Read Wm. Z. Foster, Communist Party candidate for president, on "Why Every Worker Should Vote Communist."



Scenes at I.L.D. demonstrations throughout the U. S. A.
 First: Worker at Scottsboro meeting in New York.
 Second: Workers' kids in Chicago march.
 Third: Mooney float in Chicago I.L.D. demonstration.
 Fourth: Scottsboro float borne in Chicago. "No" is the answer.



WHEN WE FIGHT HARD, WE WIN!

By CARL HACKER

Strike! Pickets are arrested; the machinery of frame-up begins to grind into action. Simultaneously the working-class swings into activity. "The I.L.D." flashes through the jailed workers' mind.

The I.L.D. is notified. The machinery of mass defense rolls into effect. Mass protest; workers gather in public squares, demonstrate; at the same time all possible legal steps required are taken; the wires hum with protests from mounting thousands of workers; workers' organizations meet; adopt protest resolutions; the ruling-class sees the upraised protesting fist of the working-class. It acts accordingly.

Mass-defense! That was the reason for the startling victories gained by the I.L.D. in the past year; one in which arrests have leaped to unprecedented levels.

That the policy of mass defense adopted by the International Labor Defense at its Fourth National Convention held at Pittsburgh in December, 1929 is correct has been borne out very strikingly in the past year—a most trying one for the International Labor Defense. An unparalleled number of arrests; deportations of workers who are not citizens or who have come into the country illegally increased from 10,000 in 1928 to almost 20,000 in 1931. Everywhere the Department of Labor has acted as strike-breaker for the bosses by sending its agents into every strike situation for the purpose of terrorizing the workers by arresting them wholesale for deportation.

Provocations and actual frame-up cases against Negro workers have mounted considerably.

Through all of it the I.L.D. has come forth with a number of outstanding victories.

The most important of these victories is the Scottsboro case. In spite of the vicious campaign of slander carried on by the N.A.A.C.P., the Socialist Party, Clarence Darrow and all the enemies of the working class, the I.L.D. continues to heighten the Scottsboro campaign with tremendous although partial victories to its credit. Three times the lynchers have been halted in their attempts to murder the Scottsboro boys. But this was only possible because of the mobilization of millions of workers throughout the entire world.

This as against the policies of the N.A.A.C.P. and all the rest of the respectable organizations and allies of the bosses who would throttle the whole mass campaign.

In Paterson, New Jersey, where the textile bosses have been trying to railroad five leaders of the textile workers to the electric chair in another Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up the first round in that struggle has been won. Two of the comrades who had been charged with criminal assault in addition to murder, were tried and found 'not guilty'.

At Long Beach, California, where the

bosses tried to outlaw the Communist Party and all militant workers organizations by jailing 45 of the leaders of the militant organizations there, the I.L.D. roused such a storm of mass protest that here, too, a verdict of 'not guilty' was brought in.

In the very first days of the Scottsboro campaign, the willing tools of the bosses, the agents of the N.A.A.C.P. in Harlem, N. Y., framed-up four Negro comrades on charges of house-breaking in the hope that in this way they might demoralize the movement to save the Scottsboro boys. This case, too, through the efforts of the I.L.D. in giving it wide publicity and rousing mass protest, succeeded in gaining an acquittal.

Orphan Jones, 65-year-old Negro worker, framed-up on a murder charge is sitting in prison today still alive because of the I.L.D.

In Kentucky scores of coal miners have been freed of Criminal Syndicalism charges through the wide campaign carried on by the I.L.D.

Some 44 workers were arrested in Detroit following the Ford massacre of four hungry Ford workers who together with 5,000 ex-Ford employees went to the Ford plant to demand relief or jobs from Henry Ford. The bosses there tried to shift the blame for these murders onto the leaders of the workers' organizations in Detroit. But it was the mass protest that brought together thousands of workers in Detroit and throughout the U. S. under the leadership of the International Labor Defense that made the Ford bosses release every one of the workers.

When the Government began its intensified campaign of deportations it was the leaders of revolutionary militant organizations who were immediately singled out by Mr. Doak's scabbing Department of Labor. Eduardo Machado, a Venezuelan worker, was selected by the government as one who should be sent to a country of fascist rule where he would meet at least many years of imprisonment if not death at the hands of the rulers there. Comrade Li was scheduled to go back to China, where certainly there would have been a public beheading.

The I.L.D. and its adjunct, the Council for Protection of Foreign Born carried on campaigns for the right of political asylum—the right to remain in the country—that forced the government to abandon its plans of sending the working-class leaders to death.

The I.L.D. has gained great victories in the past year; but its task is increasingly hard. The Scottsboro victories—are merely partial victories—the boys have been snatched temporarily from the chair. It is up to us to free them permanently.

Great tasks there are ahead for the I.L.D. All forward to build an I.L.D. which will increasingly be able to protect the working-class from the growing attack of the bosses.

That Working-Man's Leader — Mooney

By MAX BEDACHT

(CONCLUSION)

Through the tireless efforts of the Mooney defense committee, then headed by Robert Minor, unchallengeable proofs were soon produced of the dastardly frame-up in the Mooney-Billings case.

1. A photo taken of the Eiler Building on Market Street, more than a mile away from the scene of the explosion, showed Tom and Rena Mooney on the roof of that building at the time of the explosion. Rena Mooney maintained a studio in that building. The time was established by a Jewellers street clock in front of the Eiler Building.

The prosecution knew the importance of this photo, which was turned over to them by a newspaper reporter. Therefore Fickert withheld this photo. When forced by the defense to produce it, he first tampered with it and made the face of the clock on the picture illegible. The production of the negative by the defense supplied unanswerable proof of this tampering with the evidence by Fickert.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph dares to maintain Mooney guilty.

2. The damage done by the bomb to the building on corner of Stuart and Market Streets was deliberately and admittedly altered and enlarged with a pickax by order of the prosecution. This was done to fit the explosive theory of the prosecution.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph dares to maintain Mooney guilty.

3. Oxman, the "honest" cattleman, was proven not to have been in San Francisco at all at the time of the explosion. Yet he had sworn to have seen Mooney deposit the bomb. Oxman was a witness made to order by Fickert.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph dares to maintain Mooney guilty.

4. Oxman, the "honest" cattleman, had invited a friend from Iowa, who was more than 2000 miles away from the scene of the explosion, to testify against Mooney. Oxman promised all expenses paid. The letter was produced in Oxman's own handwriting.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph dares to maintain Mooney guilty.

5. John MacDonald impeached his own testimony and swore to an affidavit to the effect that his testimony had been coached by Fickert.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph dares to maintain Mooney guilty.

6. Estelle Smith impeached her own testimony. Not a syllable of her testimony could stand today in any court.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph maintains Mooney guilty.

7. Judge Griffin, who presided at the trial, was forced by the mountain of evidence of a frame-up, to assert that Mooney did not have a fair trial.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph dares to maintain Mooney guilty.

8. The jury that brought in a verdict of



Well-known Negro labor leader and speaker, Richard B. Moore, of the I.L.D. now on tour with Mother Mooney (below) on behalf of Mooney and Scottsboro Negro boys.

Below: "Free Mooney" demand of workers in New York march.



guilty against Mooney, subsequently declared that on the facts known now in the case they would never have found Mooney guilty.

Yet, in the face of this fact, Rolph maintains Mooney guilty.

9. An investigation committee appointed by President Wilson because of the demonstrations of the revolutionary workers of Petrograd before the American Embassy was forced to recognize glaring irregularities in the charges and conviction of Mooney.

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10. The Wickersham committee was forced to conclude from an investigation of the Mooney case that justice in California was in a miserable state.

Yet, in the face of this, Rolph dares to maintain Mooney guilty.

Out of the struggles of the California capitalists against the workers in that state emerged the Better American Assn. This is a fascist body which found in the Los Angeles Times under Harrison Gray Otis, and his successor Chandler, a vigorous and poisonous mouthpiece. This Better American Assn. keeps Mooney in prison. This Better American Assn. has sent innocent men to prison for daring to organize miserably paid workers in the vegetable farms of Imperial Valley.

Governor Rolph has shown his colors to those who till now had illusions. Contrary to assertions of the liberal press, Rolph did not act in good faith in his Mooney ruling. Should he claim good faith on his part in the face of all the facts and evidence of the Mooney frame-up, he must plead idiocy to the point of intellectual unconsciousness.

Governor Rolph has proven himself just another tool, nay, another member of the Better American Assn. which has written on its banners the slogan: *The blood of the Workers for the glory and profit of the capitalists.*



"Free the Scottsboro boys!" these German workers in Berlin demanded at meeting where Mrs. Ada Wright, Scottsboro mother, spoke.



Soldiers face coal-strikers in Hocking Valley. "Is it right to strike and picket?"—Where is it?



Negro and white: Fighting together for the Scottsboro boys. In New York demonstration.

A Call To Convention

Call for Fifth National Convention of the International Labor Defense to Intensify the Struggle Against the Growing Terror and to Carry on the Struggle for the Immediate Unconditional Release of All Political Prisoners!

To be Held in Cleveland, Ohio, October 8 and 9th, 1932

To all organizations interested in the struggle against persecutions, lynching and terror:

As the economic crisis grows more severe, the terror against the workers increases. During this past year the International Labor Defense has defended more than FIVE THOUSAND workers in the U. S. who have fallen victims of capitalist persecution and terror.

During this past year the International Labor Defense has THREE times stayed the hand of the executioner in the Scottsboro case. And in this same year the I.L.D. had, through its mobilization of millions of workers throughout the entire world, forced the United States Supreme Court to grant a review of the Scottsboro case.

In this past year we have seen the most brutal and ruthless kind of terror directed against the workers

who are struggling for bread and the right to organize and fight against wage cuts and the continued worsening of conditions in all the industries of the country. This increased terror comes at a time when the imperialist nations of the world are preparing a new world war. This new war will be against the worker's fatherland—the Soviet Union. All the forces of the capitalist nations combined are being mobilized in the East for this attack. This is the chief reason for the attacks on militant workers organizations, this is the reason for the passing of the emergency alien deportation bill, so that the attack on the Soviet Union will not meet with so much resistance at home.

Harry Sims was murdered in the coal fields of Kentucky while organizing miners for the struggle against starvation. In the Pittsburgh district last summer when miners were

To Fight Growing Terror

struggling against starvation, four miners were murdered by the bosses gunmen. Four workers were murdered by the Ford police at Dearborn when five thousand former Ford workers marched to the Ford plant in a demand for jobs and relief. In Chicago, Cleveland, Camp Hill and all sections of the country, the police do not hesitate to fire upon protest gatherings and demonstrations of workers.

The arrest of workers by the hundreds goes on each week in the U. S. Each week brings its toll of new political prisoners. Each week sees more hundreds of workers deported by the strike-breaking, labor-hating Department of Labor. And each week brings with it heavier obligations to the International Labor Defense in its defense of political prisoners and for the relief of these prisoners and their dependents.

In the face of this growing terror and the increased burdens that fall upon the International Labor De-

fense the need for a more powerful, a more all-inclusive defense organization becomes more apparent each day. An organization that will be able, through its mass mobilization of millions of workers and militant protests to force the release from prison of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, the Scottsboro boys and all political prisoners.

The International Labor Defense therefore issues this call to every organization that feels the need for a stronger mass defense organization of the working class.

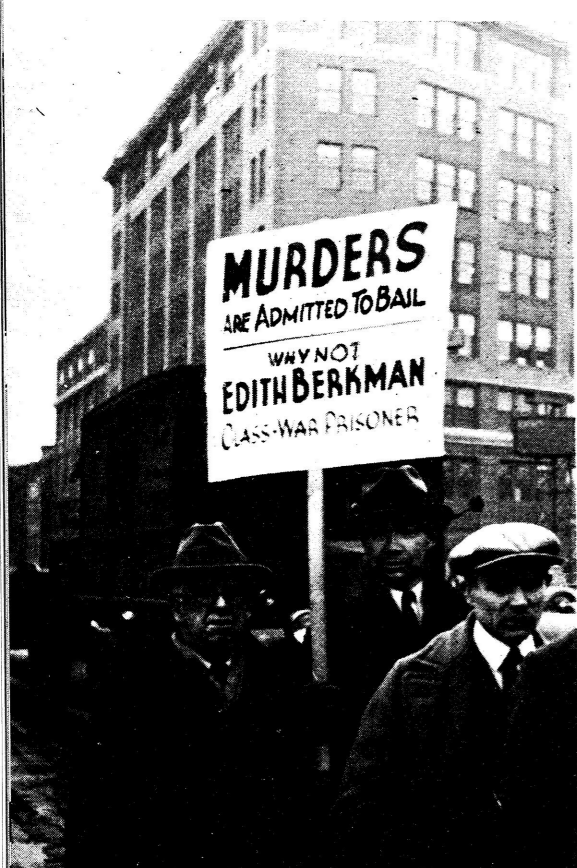
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National organizations sending delegates will be responsible for the expenses of their delegates.

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Putting a wreath on the grave of German worker killed in Hamburg, 1923. Mrs. Ada Wright and J. L. Engdahl, general secretary of the I.L.D.



Edith Berkman is still in prison. The bosses plan now to ship her to death in Poland.

Below: Working woman's home in the U. S. A., 1932. In New York.



They belong to the M.O.P.R. (the Russian workers' I.L.D.) at a meeting of protest for the Scottsboro boys. In the Caucasus, near the Black Sea.



They ask for bread. 10 years ago—heroes. Today, starving for Wall Street.



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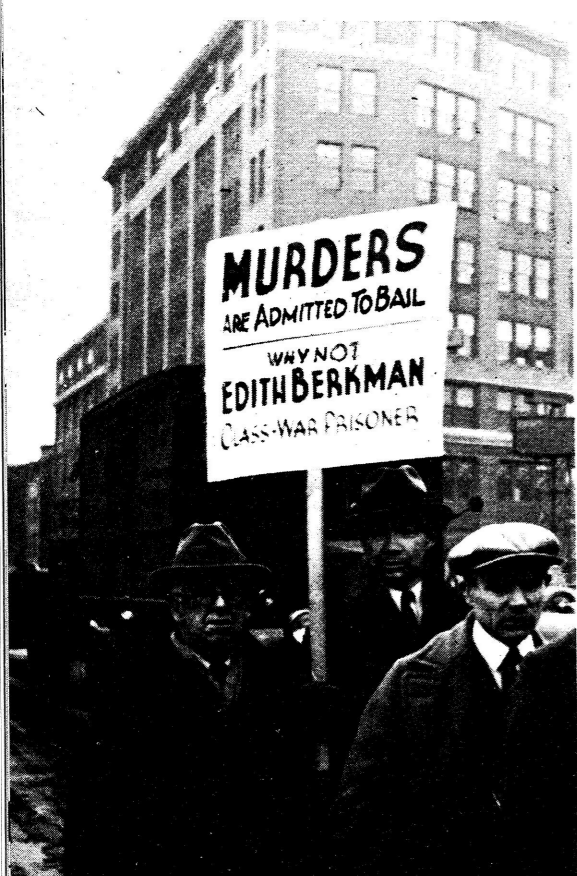
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The machine-gun civilization—capitalism. Bullets if you strike for bread. Above scene in Hocking Valley miners strike. Same terror in Tampa

Tampa's Secret Committee of 25

An Interview with Bernard Ades, (I.L.D. Attorney recently returned from Tampa)

By DAVID LOWY

Tampa's Vigilance Committee the "Secret Committee of Twenty-five," elected by the Cigar Manufacturers, the police and the officials of the American Legion, has increased its activity. They continue to make attempts at suppressing the struggles of the Tampa workers for bread, rice, beans and bananas—the daily food of the tobacco workers.

This suppression has taken the form of frame-ups of active leaders, charges of rioting and ten-year sentences against workers who were leaders, convictions of employed workers for vagrancy, beatings of workers by police and American Legion gangs, illegal deportations, illegal arrests of workers who have been held in jail for more than five months without trial and without charges against them.

This persecution has continued even after sentence. The terror has followed the workers into the jails. Some of them are in solitary confinement; others are working in the dredges, fourteen hours a day, up to the waist in mud; still others are completely cut off from the outside world in the prison camps where they work in the hot sun, legs chained, under rifle guard in the fearful Florida swamps known as the Everglades.

The terror in Tampa dates from last September when the tobacco workers first organized a militant trade union under TUUL leadership and disavowed the fake AFL union.

Now, however, the Tampa workers have succeeded in reorganizing their forces. This was not done without some internal struggle. There were certain elements, anarch-

ists and stool-pigeons, who were against any solid reforming of the workers' ranks, who sought to tone down the militancy of the workers. The question of holding an anti-war meeting came up. The anarchists, some of whom were on the executive committee of the worker-owned Labor Temple, were against holding the meeting. The majority carried the day—a new executive was elected. The anarchists were exposed as "weak sisters" or tools of reaction. It was decided to hold a meeting to protest against the Japanese invasion of China and declare the determination of the Tampa workers to defend the U.S.S.R.

When the meeting began, the hall was packed. Negro and white workers sat together in a town where Negroes are jim-crowed, where they are compelled to use different drinking fountains and to ride in separate sections of the street cars than the whites, in a town where, on the 7th of November, 17 workers were arrested and a parade in celebration of the 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution was broken up because the workers wished to march through the Negro section of the town as a demonstration of solidarity.

The first speaker, Frank Guido, a young fellow born in Tampa and a leader of the Young Pioneers was speaking when the cops broke into the hall. They arrested him and Comas, a worker standing near the platform. There was no charge against either of them and no charge was possible. They were taken to the police station. When the police came back later to make more arrests, they found the hall barri-

caded and the workers ready for defense.

At the police station, young Frank and Comas were held until two o'clock in the morning and then delivered by the police to a masked gang of American Legionnaires. They had already been brutally beaten by the police, but the gang took Frank to a swamp and there beat him with sticks, breaking his nose, knocking out his teeth—and bruising and cutting his body until it was swollen and bleeding. A sack was placed over his head, a noose put around his neck and he was left there.

He finally released himself and walked fifteen miles back to Tampa in spite of the warnings that he had received to leave the town. All the other persons active in organizing the protest against war have since received letters warning them that a similar fate awaits them.

This brutal piece of work, carried out by the police and the Legion, is an instance of the terror that is applied against workers who dare struggle for better conditions, for the release of their class war prisoners and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The workers of Tampa are not dismayed, however. Despite the blows of the police and the Legion, they have continued in their determination to carry on their struggle. They have called to the workers in other parts of the country to aid them in their fight for the release of their prisoners, the fourteen Tampa workers. They are confident that the prisoners will be released, if the voices and deeds of protest are strong enough.

CANADA-Where It's a Crime To Be a Worker

By BECKIE BUHAY

Three facts hit one simultaneously, square between the eyes, in a survey of the class struggle in Western Canada: the crisis in the cities, towns, and farming communities has reached enormous proportions; in consequence, the terror offensive against the workers has been increased in even higher ratio; and the fighting spirit of the masses of workers and poor farmers has reached a higher pitch than ever before since 1919.

While the miners of the Crows Nest Pass were engaged in bitter struggle against the thugs and the killer gunmen of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who sought to enforce against them a drastic reduction in already miserable living conditions, ordered by the bosses; while the workers of the Pacific Coast, employed and unemployed, struck solidly against wage-decreases in the mills, and took part in militant picketing together the bosses prepared for terror.

The red coats of the infamous Royal Canadian Mounted Police burst through a hundred doors of workers' homes throughout the country, seized and spirited away a dozen leaders of the working masses, took them thousands of miles across the continent, and held them incommunicado for deportation. Even Canadian born and naturalized citizens were kidnapped by the red-coated thugs, to be released only days later, thousands of miles from home.

And at the same time thousands of workers took part in the Western Canada Conference for the repeal of Section 98, the vicious fascist measure under which it becomes a crime to be a worker and admit it.

And at the same time, a thousand workers from relief camps in the Fraser valley and around Vancouver streamed into the city in protest against putrid food served to them, formed a united front with the unemployed organization, and forced the authorities to supply them with meal tickets and a place to sleep.

Despite a terrific storm which practically

crippled all means of communication for hundreds of miles around, 300 organizations from the fifty-four cities, towns, mining and rural communities, with an aggregate membership of 66,108, were represented at the Calgary Conference for the Repeal of Section 98, which became a mass conference also for the release of the eight communist leaders now in prison, and a rallying point for the defense of striking miners and unemployed workers.

The conference had its colorful and dramatic moments when fighting speeches were delivered by miners' representatives, by an Estevan miner who went through the historic struggle of last September, by a Negro worker, and by the representative of the National Executive Committee of the Canadian Labor Defense League.

In the face of the intensification of the Bennett regime's attack upon the workers' organizations through a wave of terror with raids and mass arrests, kidnappings and deportations, while leading functionaries of the C.L.D.L. were being removed by the authorities, nine district conventions were held successfully throughout Canada. In Vancouver, seventy-nine delegates from the chief centers of British Columbia, even as far away as Prince Rupert, attended.

May Day, 1932, was the most militant in the history of the Canadian workers, and huge masses in the west demonstrated and paraded despite the R.C.M.P. and threats of the authorities. Just prior to May Day, in Vancouver, the press and police manufactured lurid stories of finding dynamite in the unemployed camps, to be used, they announced, on May Day by the "reds." An atmosphere of lynch law was being worked up. But such threats and intimidations only increased the militancy of the workers.

Following the convention and May Day demonstration, in the Scottsboro demonstration and protest against deportations, 10,000 workers demonstrated in the streets of Vancouver, showing a united front of

He asked for bread. Canadian worker knocked unconscious in Toronto demonstration.



"Down with Section 98" this Canadian worker demands. Section 98 is the Canadian Criminal syndicalist law. Hundreds have been arrested and deported. U. S. A. is increasing the terror of Canada.



working-class solidarity against the united front of boss-terror set up by the governments of Canada and the United States.

The Western Canada Conference and the C.L.D.L. conventions have proven the will of the workers to fight against the terror. With the deportation policy of spiriting away workers, a certain amount of panic and defeatism may creep in. Everything must be done to prevent this from spreading. The C.L.D.L. must now, more than ever, make a sharp turn in its methods of work, rooting out over-legalistic tendencies (reliance on the courts); and concentrate on mass defense and organization.

WORK WITH THE PIONEERS

Bess Norton,
International Labor Defense,
National Children's Work Director,
80 E. 11th St., Room 430, N. Y. C.

Dear Comrade Norton:

Today I can report a little more about the work. We organized two I.L.D. Pioneer Troops, one with 15 children and the other with 12. The children are already corresponding with the children of political prisoners.

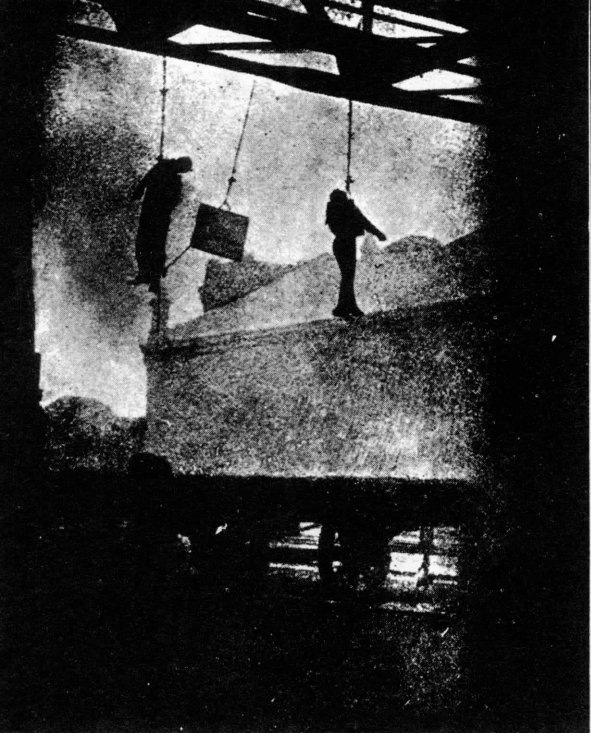
We also had a discussion, in 10 branches besides the two mentioned above, on children's work. Five of them have elected comrades to organize troops. Some of them already have contacts. I will try to keep the closest contact with those contacts. Those comrades in charge of the troops already organized are attending the Pioneer Leaders' School, in spite of the continuous raids by the Red Squad.

The Joe York pamphlet is a very good seller. Out of 150 copies we sold 100. Sorry to report that the unsold copies are in the hands of the police.

At our last Pioneer Bureau Meeting it was decided that we order some more pamphlets.

Enclosed you will find a check of \$4.50 for 100 Joe York Pamphlets and 200 Alabama Town, The Story of the Nine Scottsboro Boys.

CHARLOTTE SINGER.



POLAND—Land of Terror

BURNING VILLAGES

even the soldiers when they came to restore "Peace and order." The peasants were armed only with scythes and forks. To prevent calls for re-enforcements, they cut down all telephone and telegraph wires, damaged the railroad tracks and destroyed bridges.

To suppress the revolutionary movement, Marshall Pilsudski decided to send a punitive expedition to the West-Ukrainian villages. They received the order to restore "Peace and order at all costs." Two corps each of a thousand policemen, whole cavalry regiments and numerous small patrols started out. Wherever they came they destroyed the homes of the peasants, maltreated men, women and children, raped young girls, and destroyed whole villages. Thousands were arrested, clubbed and wounded. Hundreds were murdered. By the thousands the peasantry took to the woods to escape their tormentors, but the fires were put out with the blood of the peasants. Brutally did the fascists revenge themselves and the expedition of 1905 seemed only a shadow compared with the terror and horror of Pilsudski's bands.

The village Gaje near Lemberg was surrounded by a strong group of Ulans during the night. With cries that sounded as if they came from animals the soldiers fell upon the village. The huts and shacks of the peasants were stormed, men, women and children thrown out of bed and clubbed. Whoever failed to clothe himself quickly enough was clubbed. And mockingly the soldiers announced: "Be joyful peasants, we will have music."

Then began an unmerciful clubbing and lashing of all those who had been driven together. With sticks and guns the peasants were mistreated until they were a mass of blood. The clubs of the inhuman beasts beat on the naked bodies of the women. The cries of horror sounded through dawn. The reading room and the cooperative building was put to fire.

Not far from Gaje the Ulans caught four young boys from the village Zwenihored. They were Taras Ztechke, Hryn Zakalyka, Stefan Zaslowski, and Pantilo Soroska; all four were tied to horses and dragged to Gaje, 2½ miles. In Gaje they were clubbed by seven Ulans each until they went out of their mind.

The village Dowrzanka was attacked on the night of September 23rd. Before the peasants knew what was on, the reading room and the cooperative was destroyed. Themselves the peasants had to open their barns and throw their corn upon the muddy streets. When

Roman Szec, Iwan Osadcuk, Oleska Szul, Peter Bryks and Fodj Gzajkieskij refused to obey the order, they were beaten up terribly. Only after they had beaten up a number of others did the soldiers leave the town to take up their activities at some other place. Fodj who had been beaten the hardest died the following day.

When on October 14th an "expedition" arrived at Borsowiczki near Lemberg the town was as dead. All men had taken to the woods and only the women remained behind. No one thought the soldiers would attack defenseless women, but they had reckoned falsely. The soldiers with beastliness fell upon the women and girls. Everyone was raped, not even a 14-year-old girl escaped. Then they destroyed the village.

In the village Myszkowiczki two women were beaten with whips until they were unconscious. In some towns women were tied and each given 50 to 60 lashes on their soles. Again in other towns the women were forced to undress and run into the river where they were made to curse their native land.

A peasant of Schlyly, County Sdarasch relates the following of a group of policemen:

"In the night of September 26th, they suddenly appeared on horseback. At once they ordered the town to contribute heavily in fried chicken, drinks and other eatables. He who did not bring his part was beaten. Following the meal the police raped a number of young girls. The next morning they asked for 40 wagons upon which they loaded what they had stolen from the villagers. The monument of the Ukrainian poet, Schewtschenko, was destroyed, and all supplies of the cooperative spoiled for instance they mixed sugar with salt. They threw goods on a pile and pouring oil over it set it to fire. And they destroyed the reading-room and the library. By doing so they discovered several costumes of Cossacks which we used in theatricals. The peasants were then forced by the men of law and order to put them on and march past the soldiers who each administered a lash.

"Nothing is left for us to eat; we cannot cook as they broke all kitchen utensils. All valuables they could lay their hands on, they stole, money, watches, jewelry and even shaving sets. We took part in the World War, but we never suffered such treatment and such terror. Even little children and women are beaten."

(To be continued next issue)

(CHAPTER 2)

The Peasant arose. The masses in the village stood up in revolutionary battle to drive away the landlords, the Polish police, the gendarmes and spies, and the fascist occupants so that they might get free land. . . . Land—

The harvest has just begun in July, 1930, when in the West Ukraine the estates of the landlords began to be licked by the flames. At first spontaneous and isolated, the firebrand soon became a mass movement from village to village, from county to county. In September the flames were eating 18 to 20 estates daily. The land was afire with the burning of estates and the flame of rebellion.

Night after night groups of peasants set fire to the estates of the landlords. They left behind writings in which they announced that their battle against Polish occupation was closely connected with the battle for social freedom. The estates of the Polish aristocrats of the soldiers, the Kulaks, and of the priests, all of them were set on fire. During the night of September 20th alone in the Wayvodship Tranpol, 50 estates alone were burned to the ground. The villagers refused to obey the orders of the police and put up guards. The peasants actively hindered the firemen in putting out fires. More and more frequently cases occurred where the peasants attacked the police, the guards at the estates and

IN AMERICA'S THIRD GREATEST CITY

By TOM HOLMES

The City of Brotherly Love: City of Homes: Mass starvation and terror. Philadelphia.

In the past two months one hundred and thirty-seven workers were arrested and formally booked in the police register. Dozens of others were arrested but no charge was entered against them and they were subsequently dismissed.

These workers were arrested for their participation in evictions, hunger marches, open air meetings, distribution of leaflets, indoor meetings which were raided by police, collection of money on I.L.D. and May Day Tag Days, May Day Demonstrations.

The police broke up "permitted" outdoor and indoor meetings, beat workers mercilessly without the slightest provocation, on May Day sending about twenty workers to the hospital, two of them in a dying condition, "arrested" a six-year-old child, a ten-year-old horse, and a truck, intimidated workers whenever they had an opportunity.

Because the growing unity of the white and Negro workers were forcing concessions from the Philadelphia ruling class, they framed up an innocent sixteen-year-old Negro, Willie

Brown, on a murder charge. The facts in the case proved Willie innocent. The police beat false "confessions" from Willie, which he repudiated as soon as the third degree which forced the "confessions" was over.

Willie Brown was sentenced to the electric chair on May 13th by Judge McDevitt; the date for execution is to be set by Governor Pinchot. Over fifty Philadelphia workers are facing long prison terms for their labor activity; two face deportation. Nine workers are today doing long sentences in the Philadelphia bosses' dungeons.

As the crisis deepens, workers organize more, bosses' terror sharpens. If the workers of Philadelphia, or any workers, in their struggle for the right to live, expect to resist bosses' terror, they must build the International Labor Defense, the working class defense organization, so that it becomes a mighty "SHIELD OF THE WORKING CLASS."

Bill Lawrence of Phila., in arms of dicks. Now sentenced to 4 years. See article on his case in next issue.





"Heroes" of 1917—now glad to get a chunk of bread, on the bonus march.

Actually these workers were arrested for speaking at a strike meeting in Manayunk where they urged the strikers to form grievance committees and organize picket lines. The witnesses against them were company spies who testified they heard the defendants advising the strikers to go out and create a disturbance.

Irving Schwartz, Sol Wollin, Anna Bogansky, Eli Sitkin.

Arrested May 16th. Charge—"inciting to riot." Held under \$1500 bail each.

The facts of the case are that these workers were a delegation of unemployed workers to the A. F. of L. Furriers Convention, held at the Labor Institute. They were forcibly ejected from the building for attempting to present their demands, and then immediately arrested.

Good cooperation between the police and the A. F. of L. officials.

In the Rest of the Country.

Every industrial city in the United States reports long lists of arrests, beatings, frame-ups, third degree grillings and deportations. It is becoming dangerous to demand civil, constitutional and legal rights in this country. The economic chaos resulting from the ever-deepening crisis is reflected in every phase of our social existence. The words "freedom—justice—rights—liberty"—from the lips of workers have become more than ever signals of war to the bosses and their officials.

In California the land of Sunshine and Presidents — Seculich, Neri, Cecher, Riono.

Arrested May 1st. Held for deportation by San Francisco immigration authorities.

These workers were arrested for participating in the Jackson, Cal., May Day demonstration. Their homes were searched and some "seditious literature" was found and confiscated. No room for such "undesirable elements" in the state which produced Herbert Hoover!

W. H. Langley, W. Howard.

Arrested May 11th in San Pero. Charge—"suspected" of criminal syndicalism.

Anna Robbins, Bill Cerp, Jim Reed, Stanley Laycock.

Arrested in Oakland. Charge—speaking without a permit and (as a result) interfering with an officer.

The meeting at which these workers were arrested was an unemployment demonstration before the City Charities. You have to get a permit, it seems, to tell the charities that you are hungry.

Bernard Rosenfeld, James Turner.

Arrested May 15th in Los Angeles at an Anti-War meeting.

Sacco-Vanzetti - Scottsboro

(Continued from page 123)

And now those same justices of the U. S. Supreme Court—Brandeis, Stone, and the others, with the exception of Holmes, who has retired—will pass upon the Scottsboro boys. Who are these justices? Why did they refuse to save Sacco and Vanzetti when they had the power? Why do they uphold the rights of property and not the rights of workers?

Because they are appointed by the ruling class through the President of the United States to do the bidding of the ruling class and to interpret the law of the capitalist state as the capitalists wish it to be interpreted. These justices are capitalist lawyers, not from the ranks of the working class. They hand down class opinions, capitalist class opinions.

Take for instance, Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, appointed by Starvation Hoover in 1932 to take the place of Justice Holmes who retired at the age of 92. Cardozo is hailed as a liberal, one of the three liberals of the highest court, but his decisions have always been in the interests of the propertied class. When a Communist prisoner in jail was nominated for public office in New York in 1921, Judge Cardozo ruled that the prisoner could not be a candidate, although the law so clearly permitted it that it was necessary to amend the statute in 1922 in order to make the law fit the case.

In the case of David Gordon of the Young Communist League who was sentenced to a year in prison for writing a poem called "America" that appeared in the *Daily Worker*, March 12, 1927, Judge Cardozo, then Chief Judge of the N. Y. Court of Appeals, upheld the boy's conviction and Comrade Gordon was sent to jail. This is the liberal Benjamin N. Cardozo, now a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, has such an outrageous record as a corporation lawyer for big capitalists that even the liberals raised a yell when he was appointed to the bench. He has represented the Standard Oil Co., the Meat Packers in their efforts to form a Food Trust, the power and radio trust, and other large corporations. As Secretary of State he was responsible for sending U. S. marines to suppress the workers in Nicaragua and Haiti, and was chief representative of American imperialism in its drive against all colonial workers. This is the Chief Justice who will pass upon the lives of seven Negro children.

The other justices of the highest court are less well known but no less representative of capitalism in the United States. Workers put no faith in such justices. Workers put faith only in the mass action of the working class, on its feet to protest against the conviction of innocent boys.

"Mobilize a million men," Vanzetti said. Millions of men and women, standing up, moving forward, fists raised, singing, calling to you to join them, crying out in a surging chorus, "FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS."

Justice in America

In Capone Land (Chicago)

One hundred and nine workers were arrested on various charges from May 1st to May 26th: "Rioting," read demonstrating; "Disorderly conduct," read distributing leaflets; "Resisting an officer," read protesting against evictions. A complete code has been set up, not peculiar to Chicago alone—police all over the country seem to understand these "definitions."

Melrose Park.

This incident will become one of the outstanding in class struggle history along with the Detroit massacre, Tampa terror and Camp Hill. Many workers were brutally beaten at the May 1st demonstration in Chicago. On May 6th a protest meeting was called at Melrose Park. Nine were shot down by a machine gun; 62 workers were arrested. Many are still in the hospital recovering from the beatings they received. The 62 are held for trial by the Grand Jury—charged with "rioting." The date for the trial has not yet been set.

In the City of Brotherly Love (Philadelphia).

The upholders of the law and the peace here have added a few more original charges to the code of "justice" reserved for militant workers, like "Seditious remarks—Breach of the Peace." 16 arrests during the month of May—among them: *Mary Williams*. Member of the ILD held for \$500 bail, on a warrant sworn out by a "harmless" stool-pigeon who swears she "assaulted and battered" him.

Charles Starocarški, Floyd Tyson, Charles Skowronski, Violet Lynn.

Arrested May 3rd. Charge—"disorderly conduct." Sentence—10 days.

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MAN

WHAT WORKERS ARE READING



Let Others Learn From You

When you read the story on this page entitled "Pamphlets Replace Ribbons on Tag Day," which J. L. sent in from Chicago, all comrades active in selling literature will realize how important it is to send us your experiences. When, during one campaign, over 10,000 pamphlets are distributed in one city—that is a real achievement, from which all of us can get a valuable lesson.

Write to us about your experiences, good or bad. We can learn from all of them. Address for letters and orders: I. L. D. Literature Editor, 799 Broadway, N. Y.



EIGHT WHO LIE IN THE DEATH HOUSE

EIGHT WHO LIE IN THE DEATH HOUSE, by Paul Peters, issued by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, 2 cents.

This 12-page pamphlet, describing in vivid style the miserable life which the Scottsboro boys are undergoing in the death cell while awaiting the call of the executioner, is the best popular presentation of this famous case, from an agitational point of view, that has so far been issued. The author visited the boys in their cells—he felt keenly the torture the boys are undergoing—he gives back his impressions in a style you can't forget. The bewilderment of the boys when arrested and during the trial, their ignorance of the charges against them, the failure to comprehend what was going on, their gradual realization of the seriousness of their situation, are all recounted. The author goes into the whole story which led up to the world-wide protest piling up against this unheard-of frame-up of children. He does not content himself merely with a recounting of the facts, but interweaves into his narrative an analysis of the sinister forces behind this legal crime against these youngsters of the working class.

It is surprising how wide-spread the misconception of this world-famous case is in the ranks of the workers, black and white. The lies of the ruling class have penetrated down into the ranks. This pamphlet, if it gets in masses into the hands of the workers with whom as yet we have had no contact, will go a long way in destroying these misbeliefs in the minds of the working class, and in mobilizing these workers into the great movement to free the boys. It is the duty of every member of the I.L.D. and every sympathizer to work hard to get these pamphlets into the hands of untouched sections of the working class.

WAR CREEPS ON

HELL OVER SHANGHAI, 3c.
CHAPEI IN FLAMES, 5c.

War is going on in earnest in the Far East. There is no declaration of war, but Japan is conducting war against the Chinese people.

Not many workers realize that what is going on in Shanghai is just a fore-taste of what will come to us if the war spreads, as it threatens to do.

"Hell over Shanghai" is an eye-witness account of the terrible destruction of the workers' quarters (Chapei). "Chapei in Flames" gives not only an account of the destruction, but analyzes the World War situation—the danger of this war spreading, the danger of an attack on the Soviet Union, the worker's fatherland, the danger of the working class of the whole world becoming engulfed in another world war.



Young I.L.D. worker in New York speaking from lamp-post when denied the right to speak on street. He protested Scottsboro case.

Use these pamphlets to spread the facts. Also read the July "Communist"—special anti-war issue.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES

Nineteen Molly Maguires were known to have been executed in 1877 in the anthracite district of Pennsylvania. That is all really known about

them by the workers today—except for the cheap detective stories which pass on the slander that they were vicious criminals.

But now the true story is told about the Molly Maguires—the first labor martyrs of the class struggle in America. It is told in *The Molly Maguires*, by Anthony Bimba, just published by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue (\$1.00), which will be reviewed in the next issue of the *LABOR DEFENDER*.

PAMPHLETS REPLACE RIBBONS ON TAG DAY

Dear Comrade:

The finance committee in preparing for the Scottsboro tag day, considering what to use for tags, decided to use the pamphlets instead of flowers or buttons although it costs a little more, but in return it was considered that the contributions will make up for this. When any individual gets a pamphlet instead of a little ribbon he is bound to make a bigger contribution.

The entire campaign was conducted on the basis of popularizing the facts regarding the Scottsboro boys and we found this the best medium. So far we have ordered and paid for 11,000 copies. 6,000 were sold prior to the tag day and 5,000 were ordered for the tag days. Of these there are some left which will be sold in the course of the campaign which still continues and perhaps more will be ordered in the future.

Linking Up a Pamphlet Organizationally with the Campaign

It is important to take up at each campaign when planning it as to the methods of mass distribution of literature that is connected with the campaign specifically. And because this was done I found for the first time so many people participating in the sale of this pamphlet. Wherever you go you find workers selling these pamphlets.

Educating Those Who Contribute

I also think that for tag days especially it should be considered at all times to use some kind of a pamphlet directly connected with the campaign for which purpose the tag day is carried instead of buttons or flowers. This way the contributor also is made acquainted with the purpose of his contribution. J. L., Chicago.

Note: The pamphlet used in this campaign was "They Shall Not Die," the story of Scottsboro in pictures, issued by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, selling for two cents. A new pamphlet on Scottsboro has now been issued by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, called "Eight Who Lie in the Death House," by Paul Peters. This pamphlet also sells for two cents and is reviewed on this page.



Young I.L.D. worker in New York speaking from lamp-post when denied the right to speak on street. He protested Scottsboro case.



Voices from Prison

COMPARE THEM—WHERE BOSSES RULE AND WHERE WORKERS RULE

To Comrade James Kackenn,
Prison of San Quentin,
California, U.S.A.,
Post-Box No. 5445.

Dear Comrade:

Your letter touches upon a number of most essential questions of Soviet criminal legislation and Soviet reformatory work (penitentiaries).

Your interest in Soviet criminal legislation and reform is quite reasonable, as this differs greatly in principle to that of the capitalist countries.

1. We will begin with the question of the aims of punishment. You put this question indirectly, but it must be the introduction to all the rest.

In all capitalist legislation punishment is retaliation to the prisoners for the deeds committed.

Punishment—is paying back the offender for crimes committed, and a certain crime is estimated at a certain part of the freedom or life of the criminal.

Court procedure leads to the following: To establish the extent of the punishment, i.e., for murder—25 years' imprisonment, for the first theft—3 months' arrest, etc. This, in fact, is the class revenge of the bourgeois State against the offender.

In the Soviet there is an entirely different attitude to this matter.

The Soviet Codes do not even recognize the word "punishment." To those who have committed crimes "measures of social defense" are applied.

In Clause 9 of the Soviet Criminal Code, we read the following: "Measures of social defense are applied with the aim: (a) of avoiding any new crime on the part of those who have committed same; (b) influence other unstable members of society; (c) adapt those who have committed criminal deeds to the society of the toiler's State. Measures of social defense cannot aim at causing physical suffering and the lowering of human dignity. They do not set themselves the task of revenge and punishment."

This principle is steadily adhered to in all Soviet legislative cast and in practice.

2. Your comrades are interested in the system of the measures of social defense in the Soviet Union. Let us take, for instance, the deprivation of liberty.

In the bourgeois countries more than 50 per cent of all convicted are sentenced to deprivation of liberty—to imprisonment.

In the Soviet Union deprivation of liberty has been replaced by other measures. By the law of March 26th, 1928, the courts are categorically prohibited to and are made criminally responsible for short imprisonment sentences for a period of less than one year. Everywhere in Europe and America, short sentences of imprisonment are greatly adhered to although the terrible evil influence of same on the wide stratas of the toilers is quite indisputable.

(To be continued next issue)

FROM THE DEATH CELL

To J. Louis Engdahl—From Orphan Jones—
Date June 14th, 1932.

My dear friends: i am well at present and hope when this comes to you all it will find you all the same. i see in the papers what you all are doing for the boys in the south for my people. Well i can not say what i want to say so i

just want to let you all know that i see and understand the good that you all are doing for poor people that can not help them selves. Well so may God bless you all. So I will close by saying regards to all. Hoping to hear from you all soon. From Orphan Jones,

Maryland Penitentiary,
Baltimore, Md.

Lincoln Heights Jail,
May 22.

Dear Comrade Brant:

Received your letter today. Am glad to hear from you about our Branch is growing. As you know that we cannot build a big and strong movement just one day, it all depends upon how we participate on the work of the Branch and organization as a whole. We must give all our effort to build the International Labor Defense a better and stronger organization as conditions demands it. I do not know much of the latest development of our movement owing to the diffi-

culties of gettings the news, but I know our organization is springing up everywhere as the discontent of the mass of the people spreads entire population of the country. There will be more work for the International Labor Defense as the class struggle is sharpens. I appeal to the comrades as the fate of all the class war prisoners depends entirely upon the shoulders of our comrades of outside and fight of the International Labor Defense for our freedom. We must give all our energies for building up of the International Labor Defense for a powerful organization for its successful fight for freedom of Tom Mooney and all the class war prisoners.

I am well in here now. I will be out soon within 75 days or sooner. And you asked me if I need any prison comfort, yes I do. Send me a copy of the *Current History* and some fruits, candies and cigarettes will help me great. I send my proletarian greetings to all comrades.

Comradely yours,
E. YAMAGUCHI.

There are 22 mine workers in the Blawnox Workhouse, Alleghany County, Pa. A friendly newspaper man describes conditions there: "In the workhouse there are many men sentenced to as high as 5 years, particularly in case of class-conscious workers. Ordinarily persons sentenced to 2 to 5 years are sent to the Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh. However, this is considered *too easy a punishment for striking miners*, and they are sent to the workhouse *where conditions are much harder and the food much worse.*"

Blawnox also refuses to permit its prisoners to receive any kind of books. So that the workers there are unable to read up on working class literature while they are in prison. This is a terrible hardship.

But although all radical literature and periodicals are barred, it is possible for the workers to receive subscriptions to the *Current Events* magazine and the *Literary Digest*. We have a specific request for these two magazines to be sent to Miner Bob Young who will see that this copy is used by the other class-war prisoners.

Is there any reader of the Labor Defender who will put up the \$7 required for the subs to these two magazines? Let us hear from you *at once*. Write to Prisoners Relief Fund, Molly Green, Secy., Room 430, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

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All prices to districts, sections and branches are given on the basis of "postage prepaid." All orders must be accompanied by remittances in full.

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MOPR'S (I.L.D.) Banners Abroad—Reports of 3rd MOPR Congress—Giving tasks and policies of the I.L.D.	5c	35c	\$3.00
Tom Mooney Betrayed by Labor Leaders (Published by Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1475, San Francisco. Larger orders should be sent there direct—at 5c a copy, plus delivery charges. Otherwise from I.L.D. at	10c	80c	\$7.00
The Frame Up System.	10c	80c	\$7.00
Spying On Workers.	10c	80c	\$7.00

Order direct from Literature Editor, Room 430, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

FOR MOONEY

American worker sportsmen are preparing for the International Workers Athletic Meet, to be held on July 28, 29 and 30 at Stagg Field, Chicago. This meet is the climax of a whole campaign of workers sport organizations to boycott the Los Angeles Olympic Games, held in California, the state in which Tom Mooney is kept prisoner on the most vicious frame-up known to the history of the American labor movement. Tom Mooney is the honorary chairman of the National Counter Olympic Committee, while starvation president Herbert Hoover is the chairman of the American Olympics Committee, a committee of generals and high-hatted capitalists.

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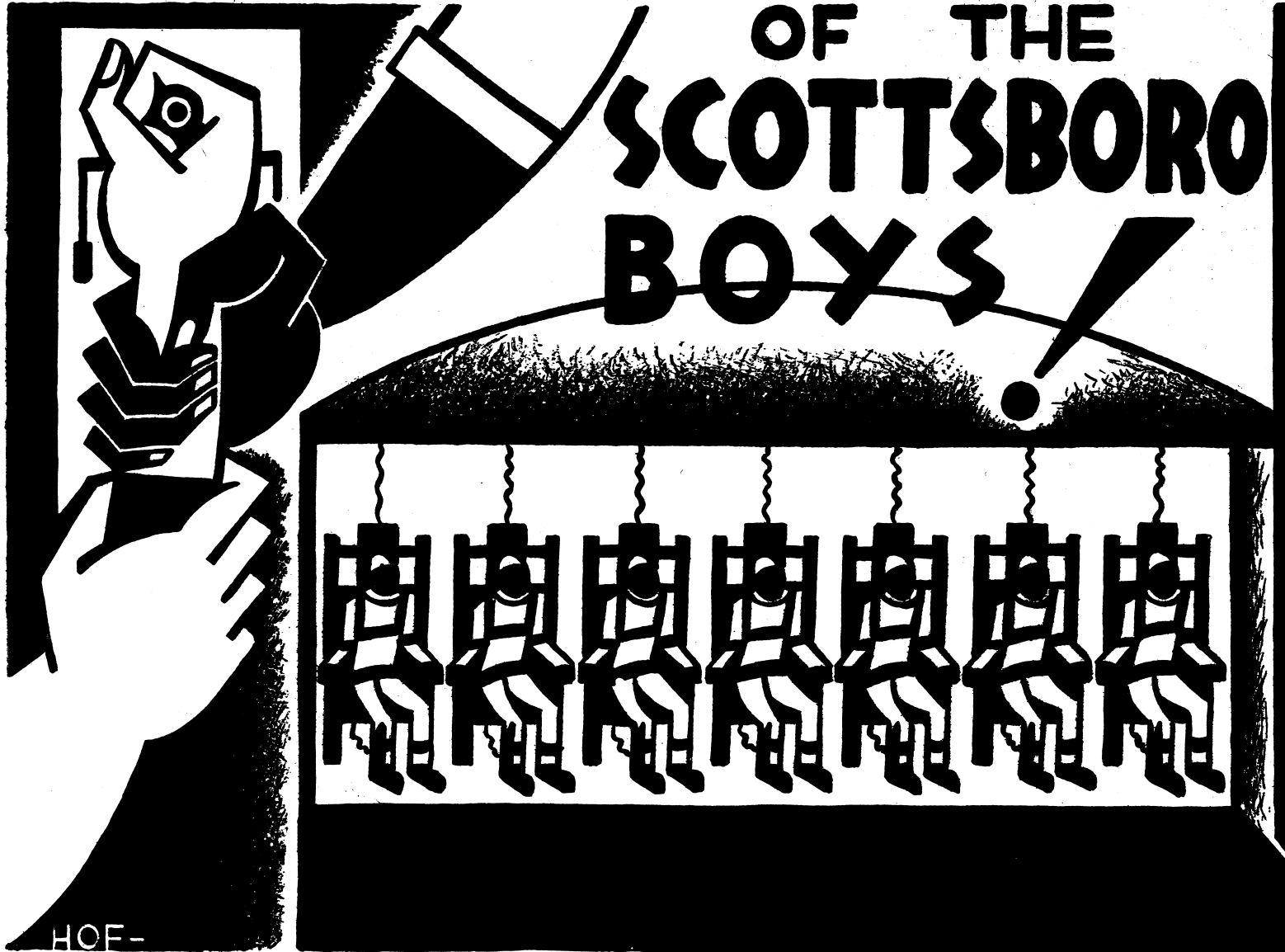
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the chair unless*

YOU

*come to their
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