

LABOR DEFENDER

AUGUST
1933



United Front for Struggle Against
Imperialist War and Fascism

by HENRI BARBUSSE

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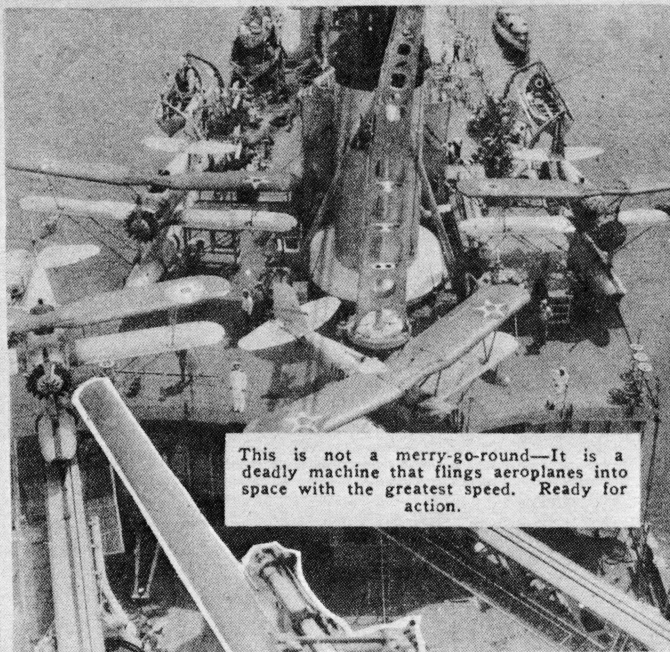


**United Front for Struggle Against
Imperialist War and Fascism**

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Columbia, the gem of the Ocean—very expensive gems. Navy Department is asking for \$234,000,000 to build of them.

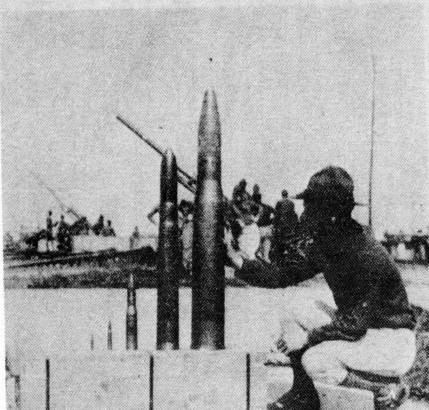
After the world was made safe for democracy.



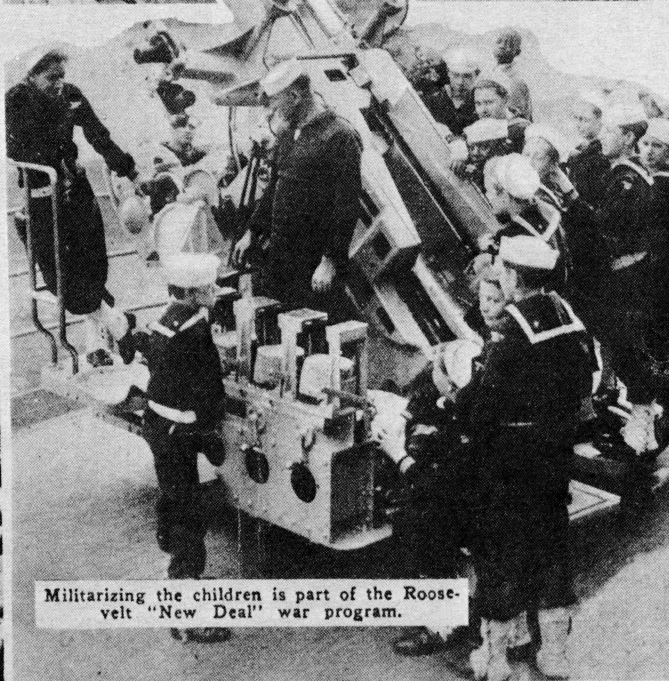
This is not a merry-go-round—It is a deadly machine that flings aeroplanes into space with the greatest speed. Ready for action.



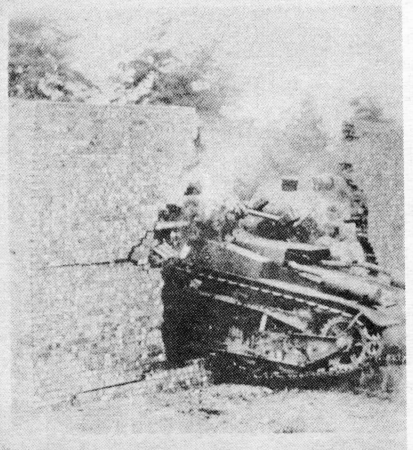
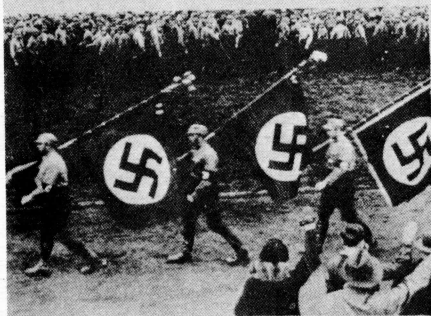
U. S. Marines "protecting the lives and property of American nationals" in Shanghai.



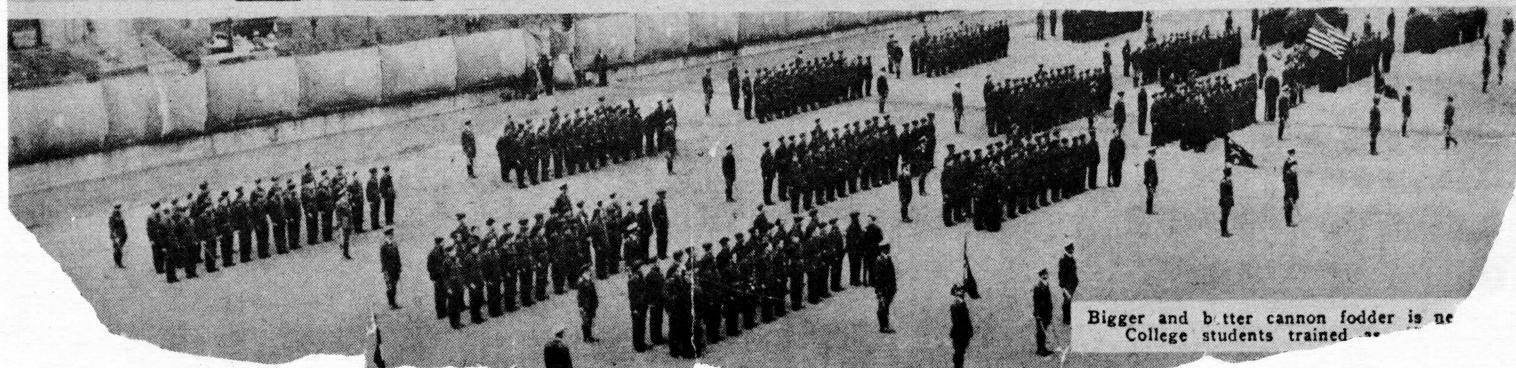
Problem for the Disarmament Conference. Which of these shells is more deadly?



Militarizing the children is part of the Roosevelt "New Deal" war program.



Not a July 4th celebration: Anti-aircraft lights. Few aeroplanes can escape them and the guns behind them.



Bigger and better cannon fodder is the College students trained...

LABOR DEFENDER

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Against Imperialist War

IN day to day struggles of the masses, for food, shelter, the right to organize into organizations of their choice, for the right to carry on revolutionary activity,— in these struggles the International Labor Defense is the strong weapon in the hands of the workers, shielding them from capitalist terror by organized defense.

In fighting the every day class struggles we constantly point to them as class wars. The greedy and monstrous ruling class inevitably forces the masses from class wars of an economic character to the highest expression of class war—imperialist wars.

In these struggles we conduct educational campaigns on international proletarian solidarity, constantly counteracting poisonous ruling-class propaganda by struggling against national antagonism, anti-semitism, race-hatred and oppression of national minorities and colonial peoples.

We have constantly defended victims of anti-militarist propaganda and fought against suppression of the rights of workers to mobilize and educate in building a powerful movement against war.

In all previous Anti-War Campaigns, in the August First Anti-War Demonstrations, in the World Congress Against War, the International Labor Defense took its place by the side of all organizations fighting militantly against imperialist war.

In the present period of sharpening terror, rising fascism, militarization of large sections of the unemployed, the utter devastation and cruelty of the capitalist oppression lies bare before the eyes of the world. In this period we must strengthen the movement to resist the attacks of the rulers in the class-battles while at the same time building a powerful movement to resist an imperialist war.

The International Labor Defense hails the U. S. Congress Against War (September, 1933) as a forceful step in mobilizing the masses to stave off an imperialist slaughter and pledges to throw the full weight of its members and affiliates into this heroic task.

Only with the welded unity of all elements honestly willing to struggle militantly against imperialist wars will a crushing blow be dealt to the warmongers.

Scottsboro

RECENT victories in the Scottsboro case won by the working class under leadership of the I. L. D., the indefinite postponement of the trial for Heywood Patterson places the defense of the nine innocent Negro boys in a more favorable position than ever before.

The mass protest movement which reached its clearest, most vital and most effective expression in the march of the five thousand to Washington momentarily brought division into the ranks of the lynchers. The Tom Knight, Tom Heflin lynching leadership wishes to ruthlessly carry through the original program of mass murder. The Horton group wishes to modify this program for the moment, so as to quell the rising tide of protest, to break up the developing unity of Negro and white workers and to allow the lynchers time to regain their lost ground and re-form their ranks.

These last victories have proven not only the correctness of the policy of the I. L. D. but also the tremendous influence it has among the masses and the faith with which they regard its leadership. There is none who can doubt but what Scottsboro can be carried forward to complete victory. The road ahead is clear. The Negro, white, na-

tive born and foreign born workers must intensify their demand for the "immediate unconditional release and safe conduct for the boys". They must link this demand up with the demand "no more Scottsboro trials". The drive for a complete victory must be given new momentum.

Precisely such a drive will destroy the pessimistic croakings which arise in the campaign of the enemy, of the impossibility for complete success in Scottsboro. For precisely such a drive will help to defeat the disruptive campaign of the leadership of the NAACP which we dealt a grievous wound morally and politically, in the Scottsboro case.

Now reliance of the lynchers upon the support of this organization is greater than ever. Because of the strengthening of our position among the masses, the call grows ever louder that we withdraw from the Scottsboro case and allow the NAACP to take charge. Our answer to this demand for the further shameful betrayal of these innocent boys, must be a further mobilization of our forces; the building of the walls of the I. L. D. around these boys, to greater heights, relentlessly driving forward toward complete victory.

Lest We Forget

SIX years ago, on August 22, after seven long years of torture. The lives of 2 Italian workingmen were snuffed out by the forces of reaction in Massachusetts. Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of the worst crime in the eyes of capitalism—that of being workingclass agitators and fighting in the interests of that class.

• • •

As the years rolled by the evidence became increasingly overwhelming that they were innocent, victims of one of the foulest conspiracies in American labor history. The Department of Justice, the courts from the highest to the lowest all took part. Massachusetts' "best people" helped the forces looking to electrocution of the "good shoe maker and the poor fish peddler". College Presidents, ex-Gov. Fuller, State and Federal Supreme Court Justices all contributed their share.

• • •

Now, six years later comes the news that Mike Boda, a key witness who was deported to fascist Italy (where he served as a political prisoner) early in the case, may possibly return to the United States. At the same time comes announcement of a \$25,000 award by the state legislature of Massachusetts to the family of the infamous Judge Webster Thayer for alleged bombing of their house in Worcester last October. Thayer acted as the chief spokesman of the executive committee of the capitalist class in murdering these two class war prisoners. Gov. Ely of Mass., particularly urged the passage of the bill awarding this sum to the Thayer family after his death in April of this year. Although it was immediately charged that the damage was the work of "radicals", the excuse was so flimsy that investigation of the charges was dropped.

• • •

Judge Thayer's "heroism" in framing Sacco and Vanzetti is now being rewarded by requests appearing Boston newspapers that a memorial be erected in his honor. This presents a ringing challenge to the forces of labor. The freedom of all class war prisoners and persecuted Negroes, the release of Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys will be a fitting monument to answer this challenge to prove that Sacco and Vanzetti shall not have died in vain. And long after any proposed monument to Thayer has crumbled in the dust, this memorial of the working class to Sacco and Vanzetti will live on.

United Front for Struggle Against Imperialist War and Fascism

by HENRI BARBUSSE

Today we wish to send another call to you. To all those who follow us, to all those who are interested in what we are doing, to those whose duty it is to follow us through the tragic events of these days.

It is now a year since the organizers of the worldwide anti-war movement sent out their first cry of alarm and their first rallying call. A year ago, we said, "Unite around us, all of you who do not want any more wars, who are against war that is being prepared and planned." From the farthest corners, from men representing every mass movement, thousands have accepted our call. We have become since then hundreds of thousands. Still, it is necessary for us to repeat our call with greater force, for during this year the bloody and menacing happenings are sufficient reason for intensifying our work.

In the Far East, the Japanese advance has proceeded implacably. A methodical war of conquest has been instituted following a precise plan. In Africa, Asia, Oceania, the colonial wars have not ceased. South America is ablaze with war. All these wars follow directly from those basic principles of imperialism whose fatal consequences we have often denounced.

In Europe, we have denounced the criminal folly of the Versailles Treaties and the certainty of conflict they represent. We now have before us the terrible results of the imperialist policies which gave birth to these treaties. Fascism installed in Germany and soon to be installed in Austria, the most brutal reaction accompanied by a demagogic and frantic wave of chauvinism which has violently hurled Europe back into the state which existed in 1913. In this chaos of events, the League of Nations has shown the impotence which we have emphasized



These pretty little insects can reduce the towers of New York's skyscrapers to a heap of ashes in less than half an hour.

and branded again and again. The question of the Far East and Latin America like the question of disarmament, constitute so many shameful failures of the verbal pacifism of capitalist governments.

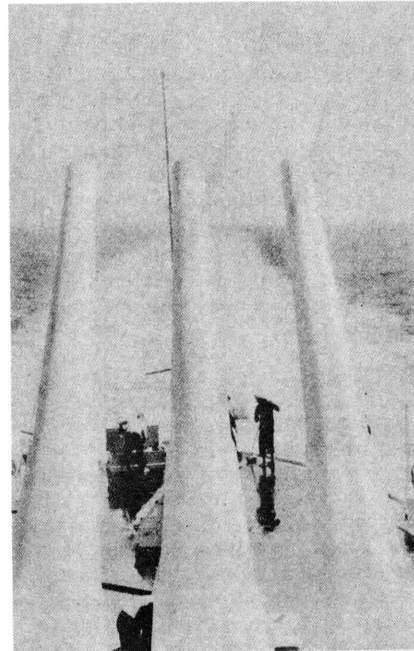
Ruin all along the line. But in the face of this ruin has been erected a vital movement against war established at Amsterdam: this is the gathering of the masses, the unity of the workers, the unity of the workers of hand and brain, the network of European Committees against war, the centralization of anti-war forces in Latin America for the Montevideo Congress and in Asia for the forthcoming Congresses at Shanghai and Tokio.

But we proclaim the fact this is not enough. Our movement is not what it should be. In Central Europe it came too late. We were not able to overcome in time the divisions among the workers, divisions utilized by the fascist enemy. We have not been able to erect an invincible rampart of united multitudes against the furies of war.

More than ever renewed efforts are necessary. We must conquer the last obstacles which still stand in the way of a united struggle against war. Only action of all the foes of imperialist war on the basis of unity in struggle—the chief slogan of the Amsterdam Congress—is capable of crushing the reaction which is monopolizing the idea of revision (by force) and setting aside the spectre of a new universal slaughter which is approaching with giant steps and takes life with dizzy abandon since the usurpation of Germany by fascism and the new grouping of the imperialist forces in Europe.

Still, in spite of all these blows, the state of mind has changed all around. The experience of the past months which has shaken the people has not been felt without opening their eyes. The recent appeals of the two great international working class organiza-

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The U. S. Navy wants more of these. It's all for "peace", they say



Tear gas and bayonets for veterans of the last World War. The Bonus March to Washington last Summer will not be forgotten

From Sacco-Vanzetti To Scottsboro



While Sacco and Vanzetti were being executed. Outside Massachusetts State Prison.

by ALBERT DEUTSCH

When, shortly after midnight on August 22nd, 1927, the news was flashed around the world that Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti had been put to death by the State of Massachusetts, a deep cry of despair went up from the laboring masses. In that cry was mingled frustration, anger and resolve, for it was realized that the incident represented a good deal more than the murder of two innocent men. The case had been clearly drawn along class lines: two Italian radicals had been martyred for daring to organize their fellow workers. Sacco, in simple words, had stated the issue before his executioner, Judge Thayer: "I know that this sentence will be between two classes, the oppressed class and the rich class, and there will always be collision between one and the other."

It was a bitter experience. Capitalism in 1927—at the height of its strength had flaunted its power before the workers, and they had been too disorganized to meet the challenge. It was a lesson learned and remembered. And that lesson was applied in the next American cause celebre, the Scottsboro case.

There is an organic relationship between the two cases. Together they represent the foremost examples of the thematic terrorization carried on by the ruling class against the two most oppressed minority groups—the foreign-born and Negro workers. Sacco and Vanzetti had been framed-up and executed by the industrial barons of Massachusetts because "innocent or not, they were Dago radicals and ought to be hanged."

The Scottsboro boys were sentenced to death by the same ruling class "to show their place." Both "trials" were conducted in a carefully prepared atmosphere of lynch hysteria. In the case of Sacco and Vanzetti, it was directed against the foreign-born (the Mitchell deportation of 1919-21 was then at its height) and in the other it was directed against the Negro, doubly exploited, for he was the "othered." In the case of



In London: English workers rode all over the city announcing their Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in international solidarity with American class war victims.

Sacco-Vanzetti, the volume of protest and publicity was even more immense than in the Scottsboro case. Why, then, did the former end in stunning defeat, while in the latter the workers have been thus far victorious in saving the victims from the executioner? A number of factors are involved. The development of that most effective of workers' defense techniques—mass pressure—the growing unity of Negro and white workers. In 1927, capitalism at the height of its power—in 1933 capitalism trying desperately to bolster its waning strength in the 4th year of the greatest economic crisis.

An analysis of the Sacco-Vanzetti case exposes clearly the dangerous fallacy of those who claim that the defense of workers should be completely confined to court-room tactics, and that mass pressure hampers, rather than helps, the victims' cause. Let us see.

From the very first the Sacco-Vanzetti defense was in the hands of liberals, who had implicit faith in the justice of "our" institutions. A grievous "miscarriage" of justice had occurred, thought they. It was only necessary to bring the facts before the proper authorities, and the error would be rectified and all would end happily. Liberal professors compiled learned volumes proving beyond a shadow of a doubt that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent, and waited vainly for the authorities to acknowledge their "error" and free the men. The liberal defense leaders sought recourse only through the courts. They petitioned Judge Thayer, leading man of the frame-up crew, who had sentenced the "anarchist bastards" (as he contemptuously called them) to death. Judge Thayer wrote a long lying paean in praise of his impartiality, and denied the plea for a new trial. They then appealed to the State Supreme Court, and again their plea was denied. Next, they turned to Gov. Alvan Fuller who, after several skillful manoeuvres which raised the hopes of the trustful liberals sky-high, dashed them to the ground again. An appeal to President Coolidge likewise proved fruitless (Why should he interfere with Fuller's ambitions? Hadn't he himself been made president as a reward for his services as a strike breaker when he was governor of Massachusetts?). There still remained the "sacrosanct" United States Supreme Court. Any one of the nine justices could grant the men a reprieve. The super-liberal Justice Brandeis was approached. He hypocritically avowed that he could do nothing because "his own daughter believed the men innocent", and so he might be charged with prejudice! The other "liberal" justices were "not in".

So it was that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti received the stamp of approval of the whole legal mechanism, from Judge Thayer to the U. S. Supreme Court, from Governor Fuller to the President. The hopes of the liberal leaders had been pinned solely on the capitalist courts; when at last the current of electricity snuffed out the lives of the two labor martyrs, the liberals were painfully but, as usual, only temporarily shocked.

In the meantime, mass demonstrations in behalf of the men were taking place throughout the world. But—and here was the fatal rub—this huge volume of protest was never adequately coordinated. The demonstrations were for the most part sporadic and disoriented. Whatever effect they might have had was dissipated through the opposition of the liberal defense leadership. The latter disliked and despised workers' participation and protest as "vulgar and impolite spectacles". They not only discouraged mass demonstrations, but actually sabotaged them, and all too successfully at that. At critical moments, when the pressure of protest threatened to break through

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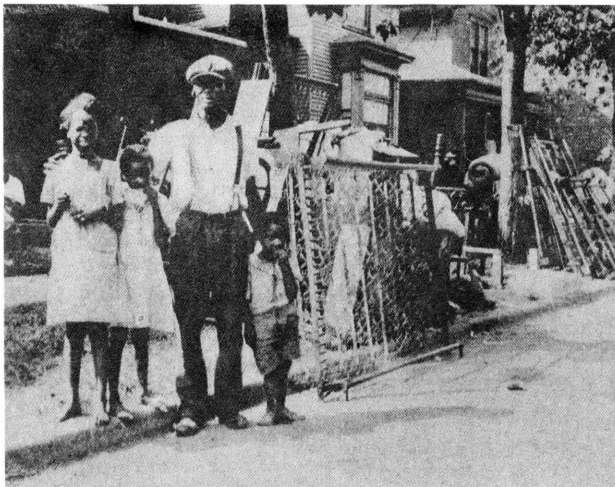
Judge Horton's Decision

by ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

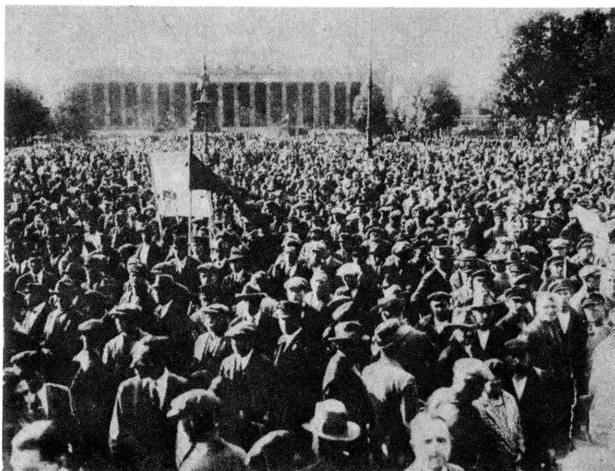


Judge Horton—whose resemblance to Abraham Lincoln is one of the many compliments (!) paid him by the capitalist press.

Negro family in a small industrial town. They have just been evicted. In such matters the ruling class is willing to allow Negroes full equality with whites.



August First Demonstration in Berlin.—Last August First hundreds of thousands of German workers demonstrated against imperialist war. Many Scottsboro protest banners were carried in these parades.



Judge Horton in his decision granting a new trial shies off from the important issues and industriously whacks away at Victoria Price's testimony. Not a word about the lynch atmosphere, the baiting by the State's attorneys, the exclusion of Negroes from the jury. That was something the brave judge did not dare to face again. It had confronted him in the courtroom and in the mass action by means of which the I. L. D. had brought the case before the working masses of the world. These were the issues to be met. But it was easier and safer to call Victoria Price a liar.

Judging from the comments in the bourgeois press, editors are just as nervous as His Honor, over facing the realities of the Scottsboro case. They reduce it all to the mercy, justice, wisdom and honor of the judge. They forget that he had many earlier opportunities to exercise this mercy, justice wisdom and honor and failed to do so. They forget that when he postponed the trials (of the other boys after the Decatur Patterson verdict) before, it was, he said, because Lawyer Liebowitz had made indiscreet remarks. They refuse to see that his decision was written to anticipate a United States Supreme Court decision based on the prejudice and Negro exclusion issues.

They refuse to understand that it was not Horton who dealt out justice but the I. L. D. which forced it out of the courts by its courageous and persistent two and a half year fight. The wealthy and respectable N.A.A.C.P. deserted the Scottsboro Boys but the I. L. D. stepped in to defend them with the weapons of mass action. It was the solidarity of black and white workers mobilized to defeat the Scottsboro lynchers, that frightened Southern justice from then and there completing its act of injustice.

Here is the comment of "Unity", organ of Dr. John Haynes Holmes' Free Church:

"There is justice in Alabama, after all. . . . An occurrence of this kind renews one's faith in the American system of justice (badly shaken in recent years) stirs afresh one's belief in democracy (also badly shaken) and re-establishes one's confidence in men. We would hardly have thought of this state, Alabama, as the one destined to save the honor of the Republic, but it has done so."

This is typical of liberals who always have the wrong reasons for renewing their faith in mankind. The hundreds of thousands of black and white workers gathered together by the I. L. D. defense of the Scottsboro boys are that many hundreds of thousands of reasons to renew one's faith in mankind—not Judge Horton forced to make a few courteous gestures.

The bourgeois Negro press is even readier to applaud Horton. Thus the "New York Age" whose editors ignore years of peonage and forced labor for their race in the South, says,

"Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves. Judge Horton has issued an emancipation proclamation telling the world that the South is being freed of shackles of intolerance and race hatred in the courts."

No, sir. It is not Judge Horton's decision but the growth of black and white workers which is announcing the world that the shackles of intolerance and race hatred are being struck off by the strong working hands of the masses.

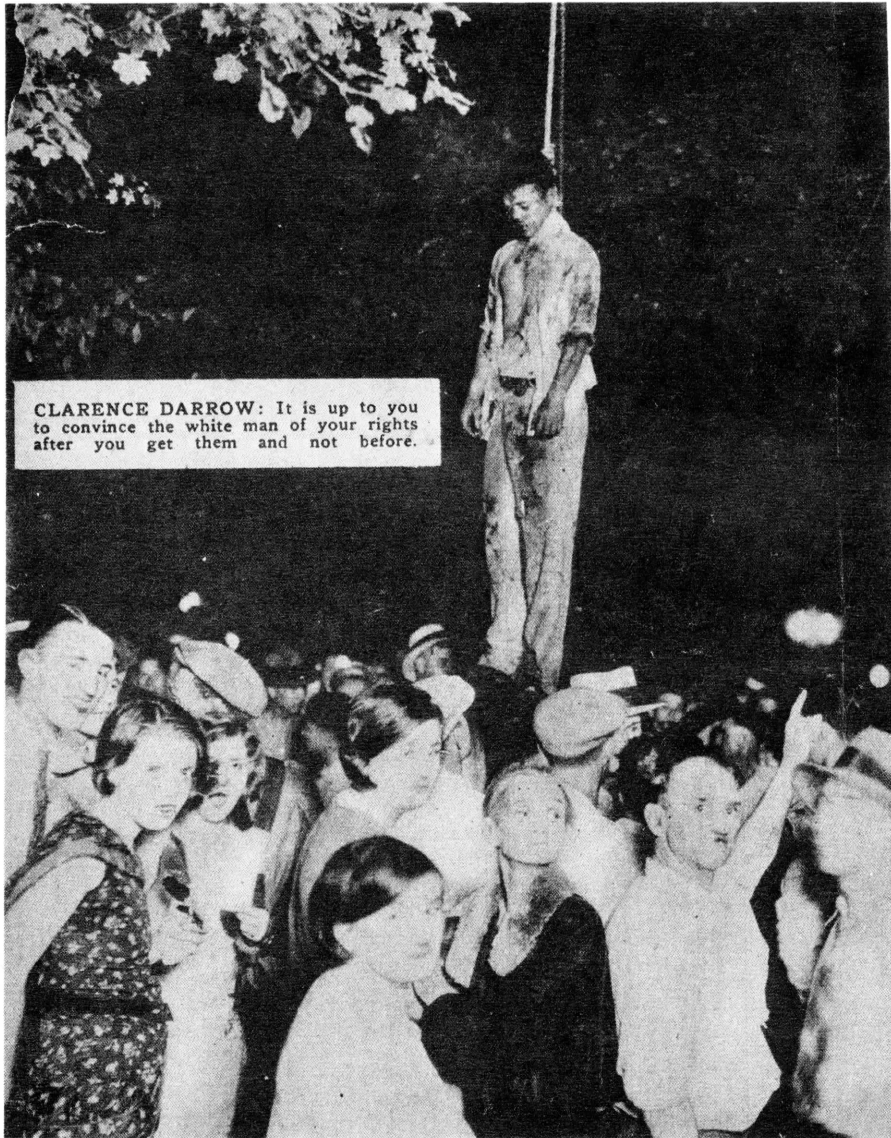
The "Chicago World" shuts its eyes to the Knights, the Dade Wrights, the Heflins, the Ku Klux Klan and discards the "real" South.

"Men like Judge Horton cannot be given too much praise. It is they who uphold the traditions of the chivalrous Southland."

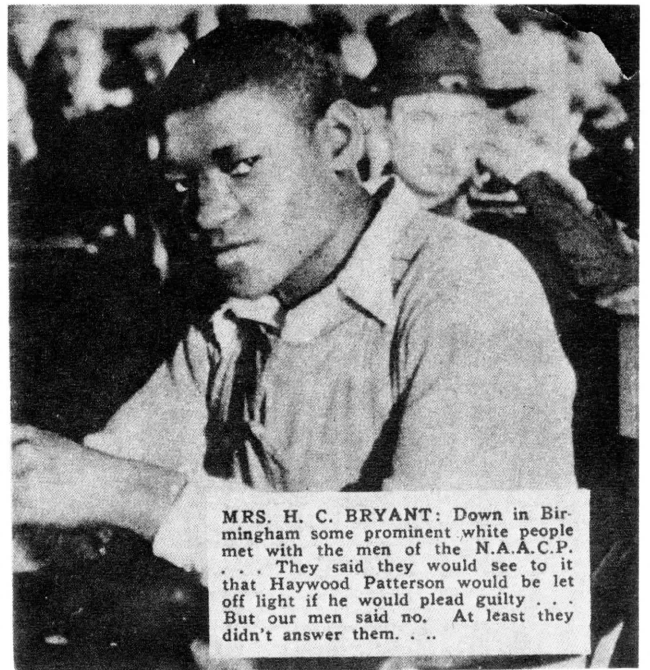
The real traditions of the chivalrous Southland! and the Ku Klux! It is criminal for Negro editors, sensible to their people for clear vision and true guidance, to shut their eyes to the fact that it is the Heflins, the Knights, the Dade Wrights, who believe that they carry on the traditions of the chivalrous Southland. What they fight for is the new tradition, being created today of solidarity between black and white workers. Equality, liberty, not chivalry is what Negro leaders who are not betraying the masses are demanding from the Southern ruling class.

Bright Sayings from NAACP Convention

(Illustrated from Life)



CLARENCE DARROW: It is up to you to convince the white man of your rights after you get them and not before.



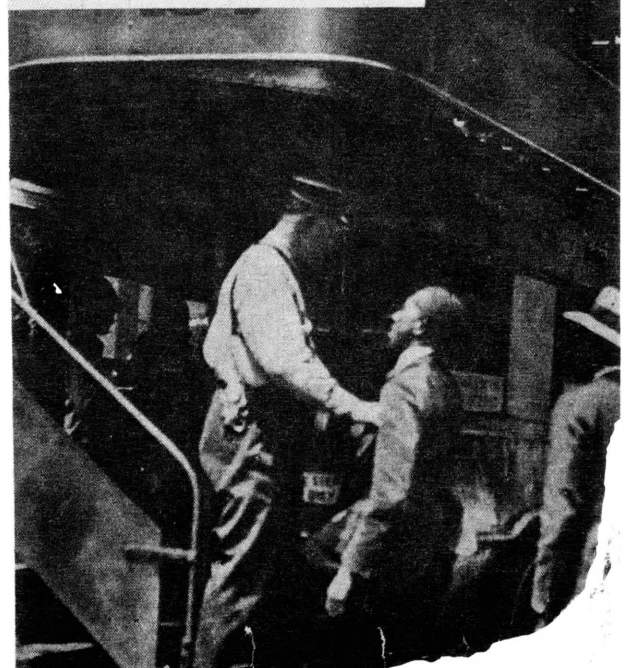
MRS. H. C. BRYANT: Down in Birmingham some prominent white people met with the men of the N.A.A.C.P. . . . They said they would see to it that Haywood Patterson would be let off light if he would plead guilty . . . But our men said no. At least they didn't answer them. . . .



WILLIAM PICKENS: It is important for a Negro to keep himself straight with the community.



They felt that the people of Alabama had gotten themselves into this mess and they had to get themselves out of it the way they could.



The National Recovery Act by HY KRAVIF

MEMBERS of the International Labor Defense, whether they are members of trade unions or not will be affected by the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act (the N.I.R.A.) along with millions of other American workers. In fact, members of our defense organization are doubly concerned for the Roosevelt measure presents definite defense aspects as well as wider features.

The act is first and foremost an attempt to legalize nationally the stagger system or share-the-work movement instituted by the Hoover regime. This was admitted by Gen. Hugn S. Johnson, chief N.I.R.A. administrator when he remarked "The idea is simply for employers to hire more men to do the existing work by reducing the work hours of each man's week"—with correspondingly reduced wages for many, of course. Take for example iron and steel workers who in March of this year averaged only slightly over 25 hours work a week, according to the "Monthly Labor Review". Even if hours in this industry were to be reduced to this low level under a code—which they will not—tens of thousands of steel workers who have been rendered jobless by the economic crisis will still remain unemployed.

Similarly, despite talk of a 36 and 40-hour working week, there is actually no guarantee for even one hour's work a week to the millions of unemployed. No provision whatsoever is made for them.

What of wages under the minimum wage scales thus far announced? A textile code has already been adopted with minimum wages of \$12 a week in the North and \$13 a weekly in the South for 40 hours a week. Such wages are from \$18 to \$19 a week below what is now required to support a family in "minimum health and decency," the very low budget standard set up by the U. S. Dept. of Labor

after the World War. Even if two in a family were employed at these poverty levels they could not bring home enough to support the family. Moreover, Negroes are definitely discriminated against under the textile code. No minimum wages are set for the jobs which they hold, mostly cleaning and outside work. The fight against the Jim Crow and Negro persecution system which is one of the cardinal points in the I. L. D. program, should provide a rallying point for its members.

Other proposed codes such as in the lumber industry grant minimum wages ranging up from 22½ cents an hour. Contrast this with Gen. Johnson's claim that the administration aimed to provide the most unskilled laborers with wages of at least 45 cents an hour and you have the measure of the hypocrisy of the N.I.R.A. and a test as to whose interests it will protect.

But while we hear of 5 and 10% increases in wages to some workers in line with the code, the capitalist propagandists do not tell you that such "increases" are but a small fraction of the wage slashes put over during the crisis years. I. Miller & Sons, Inc., recently raised wages of its shoe workers 10%—following decreases of nearly 30% in the year and a half since 1932. And so we see that the N.I.R.A. simply places approval of the federal government on the starvation wage levels enforced on workers by the employers after four years of crisis as standards.

There is still another angle to such wage "increases". The cost of living of a host of commodities such as bread, is rising at a pace by far offsetting puny 5 and 10% wage rises. Indeed, the raising of prices is one of the main aims of the Roosevelt regime as admitted by its spokesmen. But while wages and hours are to be regulated, profiteering will flourish unhampered. The lifting of the so-called anti-trust laws which the Roosevelt clique accomplish-

ed under the act, and the encouragement given to the formation of larger trade combines and employers' groups allows room for agreements between employers, price fixing and the like. The toll through this can only be taken from the consuming masses of workers and farmers.

Then there are the provisions allegedly giving workers the "right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing—which are hailed by leaders of the William Green-John L. Lewis stripe. In fact, however, such "guarantees" have been affirmed and reaffirmed on paper so many times as to make them meaningless. Theoretically workers have had such "rights" for many years. But that has not prevented the calling out of militia and police to crush strikes.

We remember the terroristic drive against the Kentucky miners in 1931 and 1932, against Gastonia textile strikers in 1929 and the host of other anti-labor actions of the employers in many of which the International Labor Defense played a leading role. Yet all this happened when the rights of labor to organize into unions were also "recognized"—on paper.

In the same way we have the cases of 1,200 striking Negro and white laundry workers, in New York City. The laundry owners spoke of their own efforts on behalf of the workers "in line with the requirements of the National Industrial Recovery Act." They did not hesitate, however, to hire gangsters to attempt kidnapping of laundry drivers as reported in the "New York American", June 27, and to cause arrest of 80 strikers during the course of one week. They went further, refusing to recognize the union of the workers own choosing, the Laundry Workers Industrial Union, and attempt to dictate as to who should be in the leadership of the union.

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New York's "Finest" on the job against strikers.



TERROR INCREASES AS STRIKE WAVE GROWS

BARRE, Vt.—Some 2,500 granite cutters and quarrymen struck late in May against wages of 32 cents an hour for quarrymen. Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, himself a stockholder in the open shop Rock of Ages Corp., sent 300 militiamen to break strike. Militia attacked group containing school children, gassing and bayonetting men, women and children.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Some 2,000 workers, mostly Negro women, strike four shops of the Furnstein Nut Co. and other plants under leadership of Food Workers Industrial Union after wage cuts. Wage increase of 80% won after repeated arrests of pickets.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Nearly 8,000 workers of the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. struck on May 19, after company reported that announced wage increases of 15% would not become effective until July 31. Three hundred National Guards were sent in, attacking textile strikers with tear gas bombs, but were fought back with stones by the workers. Virtual martial law declared with no one allowed to walk the streets after 9 p.m. Arrests of 70 strikers were reported.

At the same time 7 shoe plants in the city were closed down by the strike of 3,000 workers against wage cuts.



NEW ENGLAND—Shoe and leather workers in various New England centers, such as Lowell, Mass., where 3,500 went out, in sweeping strike wave against wage cuts. Lowell workers battled scabs and police on picket lines as latter employed tear gas bombs to intimidate strikers.

SALEM, Mass.—Some 1,800 textile workers in the Pequot Mills of the Naumbeag Steam Cotton Co. went on strike May 8, when company tried to make each weaver handle 24 instead of 20 looms.

BRONX, N. Y.—Over 1,200 Negro and white workers and drivers struck in 14 laundries demanding 20% pay increases and the 33-hour working week. Attempts to kidnap members of the Laundry Workers Industrial Union which is leading the strike, followed. On the second day of the strike, June 27, 60 pickets were arrested. Police attempt driving strikers from picket lines.

ANNISTON, Ala.—On May 17, 600 workers of the Utica Knitting Co. struck against stretch-out. National Guards called in and fired upon strikers.

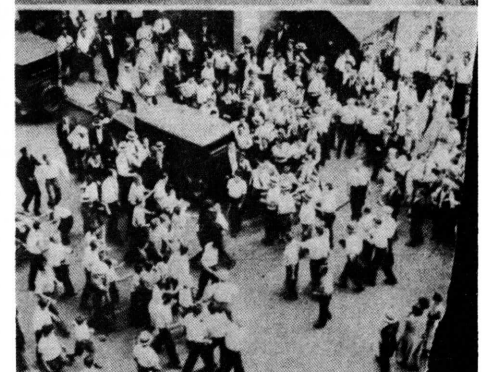
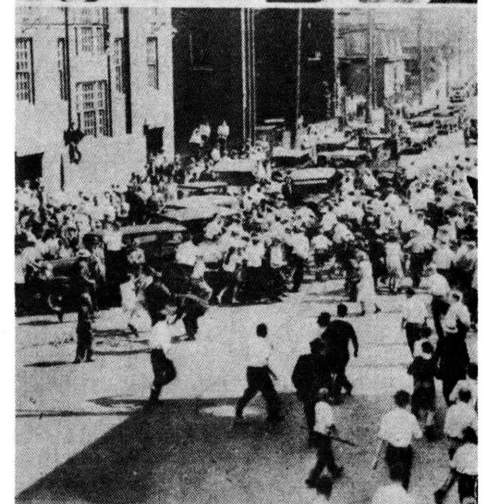
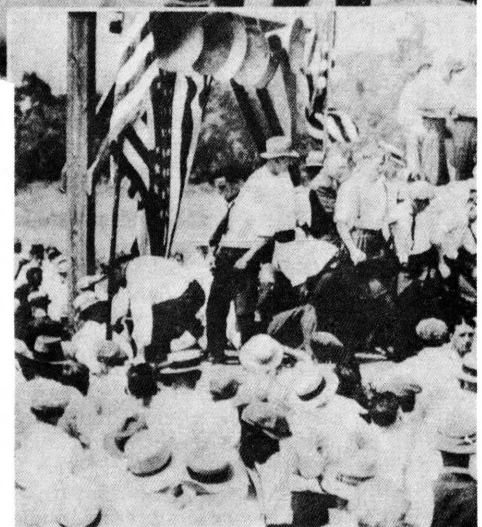
ILLINOIS—On June 7, 10 men were wounded, one of them fatally, when more than 1,000 coal miners of the Progressive Miners of America union picketed the Peerless mine of the Peabody Coal Co., near Springfield. Fifteen men have been killed in this strike. Terror against the miners has been great.

WILDER, Tenn.—Arrest of seven coal mine strikers, attempts to frame another, and the murder by company gun thugs of Barney Graham, strike leader, are reported in the efforts of the coal bosses to break the strike which has been on since July, 1932.

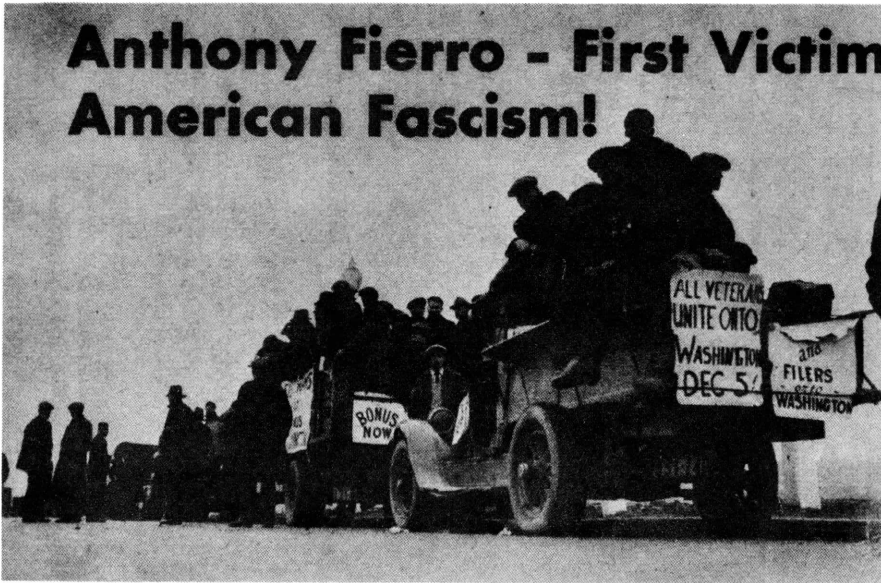
NORFOLK, Va.—300 Negro and white longshoremen struck at the Old Dominion line docks and won the withdrawal of a 10% wage slash and the demand for extra pay for overtime.

TRENTON, N. J.—The 850 workers of the Regal Doll Co., who struck in 1932 against low wages, walked out again at refusal of owners to renew agreement.

(Continued on Page 38)



Anthony Fierro - First Victim of Organized American Fascism!



The veterans came to Washington in December, too, demanding their bonus. They were sent back to wait for the New Deal.

by LOUIS COLMAN

Organized fascism, murderer of thousands of workers in Germany and Italy, rising in America has struck down its first victim—Anthony Fierro, 22-year-old anti-fascist student.

Brazenly protecting the fascist bands, organized by Art Smith of Philadelphia as the Khaki Shirts, the police of Long Island City, New York, turning loose the actual murderer, who wore the uniform of the organization, is seeking to legally murder Athos Terzani, also an anti-fascist, by framing him on charges of killing his comrades.

Almost simultaneously with the intensification of the Nazi terror in Germany against the workers, with application of the death penalty for all resistance to fascist domination, and at the same time that General Balbo, Mussolini's military envoy to the United States, was accorded the highest honors by the American government, and had turned over to him the entire bourgeois press of the country, Art Smith's Khaki Shirts of Philadelphia murdered Fierro—in New York.

Quick action by the New York district of the I. L. D. has forced the release of Michael Palumbo, arrested with Terzani and framed on a charge of "felonious assault" after he had been held ten days while police sought to perfect their frame-up.

A united front committee is being set up in New York to save Terzani.

Terzani, Palumbo and Fierro, were among a number of anti-fascist workers who attended a meeting called by the Philadelphia Khaki Shirts to present their program to the workers of New York, at Long Island City.

"We have no connection with Mussolini," one of the fascist speakers said.

Someone booed at the name. The Khaki Shirts advanced to the attack on the worker who dared boo the leader they disclaimed. Workers defended themselves. Khaki Shirts drew pistols. There was a shot, and Fierro lay dying.

At Art Smith's direction, the police released all the Khaki Shirts. Terzani and Palumbo, anti-fascists, were held. In their custody police had a man identified by witnesses as the one who fired the shot. He was a Khaki Shirt.

Art Smith has boasted that a big proportion of the police of Philadelphia are members of his organization. It stands definitely for fascism in America, its members have marched armed in Philadelphia. In New York, the Philadelphia national officers arrived with batons in their Sam Brown belts, and all carried short whips.

In Philadelphia, the Smith Khaki Shirts have held armed demonstrations—against the workers, and have attacked and tried to break up workers' meetings.

August 7-14th week of protest and aid to the victims of German Nazi Terror must be a week of struggle against Fascism here at home.

The struggle against fascism in Germany and Italy must be linked with the struggle against fascism at home, and the murder and frame-up system, the lynch and legal-lynch system of oppression that joins hands with Art Smith's fascist bands.

Against Fascism and Against War: Reads the slogan across the front page of La Defense (French Labor Defender). This is an exact reproduction reduced from regular newspaper size.



International Solidarity

ACTION - NOT WORDS!

[That actions speak louder than words is an old and time worn adage but it still holds true. We could write long and fiery documents about international solidarity—what it is, why it should be. You who read them might be convinced by the weight of our arguments or the power of our oratory—or you might not. Here are a list of actions of international solidarity. They are lessons written in the blood of workers. Such lessons cannot be forgotten.]

On April 6, 1931, in Scottsboro, Alabama, nine innocent Negro children were sentenced to death by a lynch jury. A cry was raised by the I.L.D. that rang around the world and reverberated like thunder demanding their freedom. For two and a half years that cry—shouted by the millions of workers that rallied to the call of the I. L. D.—has kept those boys alive in spite of all the efforts of the lynch mobs of the South—lynch mobs dressed in fine clothes and finer legal phrases.

On April 24, 1931—less than three weeks after the Scottsboro boys were originally sentenced to death the first telegram of protest was received from workers across the ocean. It was sent by the Berlin Transport Workers Union and demanded the immediate, unconditional release of the boys.

On June 8, 1931 a huge protest demonstration was held before the U. S. consulate in Dresden, Germany. Five workers were arrested.

On June 17, 1931 a demonstration protesting the Scottsboro frame-up was held before the American Embassy in Leipzig, Germany.

June 29, 1931—a monster demonstration was held in Berlin. One policeman was killed in the fight that followed after the demonstration was broken up.

May 7, 1932, in Chemnitz, Germany a gigantic Scottsboro



Banned By Fascist Hitler: AIZ (Arbeiter Illustrierte Zeitung—German Workers Illustrated Weekly) is now printed in Switzerland. Hounded by the Nazi terror these workers still carry out international solidarity.

protest demonstration was held. 12 workers were shot and one was killed.

On July 3, 1932—150,000 Berlin workers assembled in the Lustgarten to hear Ada Wright plead for the lives of the Scottsboro boys and to join their voices in the protest.

In Dusseldorf, Germany, three overflow meetings were held in international solidarity with the fight of the American working class to free the Scottsboro boys.

In Hamburg, Germany—at the First World Congress of the International Seamen and Harbor workers—4,000 workers pledged themselves to raise the Scottsboro protest in all the seven seas.

Today there are over 50,000 German workers, thinkers, students—fighters against Fascism in jail and concentration camps ruled over by Hitler's brown hordes. They turn to the workers of the world for help. In the past they have fought for us and beside us. In the midst of their own struggles against misery and starvation, crushed by the mailed fist of imperialist revenge and betrayed by their Social Democratic leaders, they did not forget us and the struggles we were leading.

We owe them a debt—a great debt of international solidarity. And it can be repaid in rallying to their defense. American workers have battled police in many cities in protest demonstrations against Hitler terror, in protest against the envoys sent here by Hitler to confer with President Roosevelt.

But the cry is not yet powerful enough. The wave of protest is still too feeble.

August 7th to 14th has been set aside by the American workers as National Week for the Aid and Relief of the victims of Fascist Terror. The membership of the I. L. D. is being mobilized for action during this week. Let these dates stand side by side in the annals of international solidarity with those made memorable by the German workers in their fight for the Scottsboro Boys. Action—not words!





Scottsboro, Alabama

OUR STORIES
BATES
 by R
ARTER
LESTER

In March 1929 I went to work in the mills. The mill I worked in was a whole block of one solid building with 2 floors and all inside of the building was the machines. They make a deafening racket that never stops at all. I went to work on the night shift for 55c a night and you have to work 11 hours each night which is from six in the evening to five in the morning. It only came to \$2.75 a week for 55 hours of hard labor. And you had to stand on your feet from the time you went in the mill until you came out, under awful bright lights.

Sometimes you can walk away from the frames for about a minute but if the boss catches you he'll warn you and if he catches you again you'll get your time. And anyway if you stay away from the spinning frames for a long time the thread would get bawled up. The people were not very friendly to me because they are all the time working and they have their own buddies.

The boys and girls and men and women all work together but there isn't

many men aspinning. Men usually do doffing. That's taking off the full bobbins and putting on empty ones. They come around every hour and a half.

They have so many bosses in the mill. There is one who stays in the mill to see after the hands. He sits up on a desk over on the front side and he can see all over the place. He sees for the hands not to leave their frames. He only gives you 2 minutes to go to the toilet and if you don't come out in two minutes he goes over and knocks on the door.

And when I came to work in the mills I met Victoria Price. Sure I knew about her. I'd heard people talking about her. Everyone in Huntsville knows her. She worked in the same mill I did. At first I kind of liked her. She was the only one who would speak to me and she was the first one to learn me how to spin. When they first put me on the frames she helped me. She knew a lot of jokes too. I guess because she'd been around so much.

Then in January 1931 Victoria Price and her boy friend Jack Tiller were arrested for lewdness. They were arrested at the same time in the house of Joe Lamb. Joe and his wife was at the mills, and the children were in the house. They wanted to go out and play but Victoria and Jack didn't let them. They started to cry and somebody passing, heard them, and went and called the law. They were both arrested at the same time. But Jack took on her fine and they turned her loose. He got put on the chain gang ditch and Victoria would go and see him 3 or four times a week. He had made friends with a boy in jail called Lester Carter and when Victoria came back from seeing Jack she told me about this boy.

Then a few days later she asked me to go down in the ditch with her. The first time she asked me I would not go. But the next day she come to me and told me this boy wanted to see me.

So when I met Lester Carter we liked each other and I would from then on go to see him and carry him smoking tobacco. Then the boys had served their time and got off the chain gang.

On Monday after that I went to the mill and cleaned off my frames just like I always done. So did Victoria. When we had finished cleaning off we went out to the lunch stand. There we met Jack and Lester. We first walked around the block. Victoria then said to me, "Let's not work tonight so we can be with Jack and Lester. Tonight might be your last time to be with Lester for he leaves tomorrow."

So we both decided not to work. We went back in the mill and got our coats. I wasn't worried about my job because we were going to be laid off for 2 or 3 nights anyway.

Then we joined Jack and Lester again. We walked and walked, passed the railroad down Pulaski Pike—that leads out of Huntsville and then after a long time walking we went out into a field on the side of a ditch and stayed there until about 10 o'clock that night.

Then it went to raining and we had to hunt shelter.

So we went down to the NC railroad and we looked for an empty box car. We stayed in the box car for the rest of the night until five o'clock in the morning. We went home just like we had worked in the mill that night.

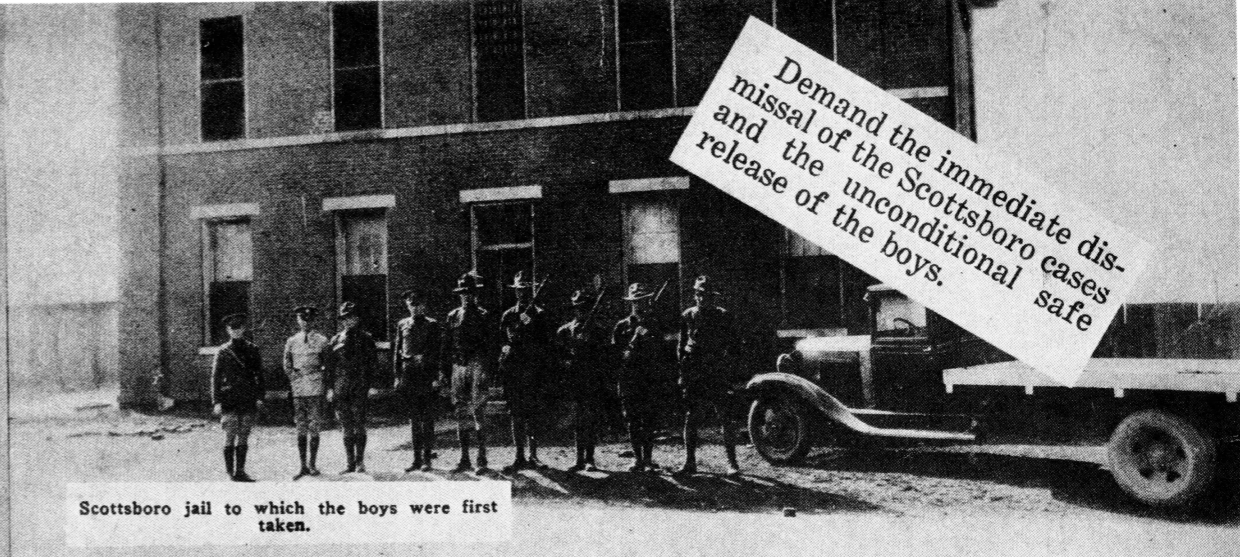
During the night we had started making plans to leave the next day on a hobo trip. The plans we was making up, was for all four of us. But Jack Tiller on account of his wife said he couldn't go with us but would join us in Chattanooga.

The next day March 24, 1931 all my folks was away. My mother was to work. Victoria had suggested that we wear overalls. She had rid on freight trains before so she knew. I put on a pair of my brother's old overalls and went to Victoria's house.

It was about 8:30 when we arrived at Chattanooga. When we got off the train it was dark. We started down the track and met a boy who said his name was Carolina Slim. His real name was Orville Gilley.

Lester asked him if he knew a place where we could stay that night. We had tried to find an empty box car but we couldn't. The Gilley boy said the only place he knew of was the hobo jungles. So that is where we went.

(Continued in the September issue)



Scottsboro jail to which the boys were first taken.

I don't know where to head in. I hitch-hiked from Knoxville to Chattanooga and not finding work in Chattanooga I blind a passenger train (that means ride the tender) to the little city of Huntsville where I had relatives. I expected to get work with some of them. Some fifteen minutes after arriving in Huntsville I was picked up by some officers of the law and was arrested and put in the city jail of Huntsville—where they give me a fifty day sentence for bumming a ride on passenger trains or vagrancy.

Some three hours later Victoria Price and a married man whose name is Jack Tiller was put in the jail. Jack was in the same cell with me. It was one large room for the men and one large room for the women. The men's cell and the ladies' cell were close enough to whisper a conversation. The bunks are tied to a steel pole in the center of the cell—four beds, two on each side of the pole. One little small window with bars on it and one light up on the ceiling and no bathroom. You sleep on the floor if there are more than four people. I asked Tiller what was he charged with and he replied, "The best thing in the world," and I told him I didn't know what I was charged with.

He said he knew about the courts, that we would be tried on Monday morning. This was on Saturday afternoon. He said that he would submit to a charge of lewdness and he told me I'd better submit to any charge that they said or they would give me more time in the chain gang. Victoria and he would talk back and forth just joking one another about getting put in jail. Victoria said she'd been everywhere else and that she might as well be in jail. It didn't bother her—if they would feed her.

You eat out of a tin pan—like a chicken feeder—three times a day. They charge you 50c a day for your meals and you have to work that out extra. You know, that goes on your fine. They give you a dollar a day on your fine and fifty cents a day on your meals.

Jack and I was tried on the following Monday morning. Judge asked me was I guilty and I told him I guess I was. He said \$25 fine because I sub-

mitted. Jack submitted to a lewdness charge which was \$25 or 50 days. We served our time together.

Victoria, she got the same amount, but they just kept her ten days. They turned her loose because they didn't want to feed her. Victoria Price made me acquainted with Ruby Bates. Ruby Bates said she didn't know very much about Victoria Price though they had worked together in the mills. After Victoria Price was released from the jail and me and Jack Tiller remained working our sentence out in the chain gang, Ruby Bates and Victoria Price would visit us at noon hour—Ruby Bates would bring me smoking tobacco and stamps and stationary.

Jack was released from jail a day before I was. Because he was a home town man. Jack told me he would wait for me at his home. He gave me his address—and we would leave town together because the law was too bad there and there was no work.

We worked in the chain gang with chains around our legs and hot sun beating down upon us until we would blister. First thing in the morning we got up, why they would lock the shackles around our legs. You don't sleep with them on in a city chain gang.

When I was released from the jail I went to Tiller's home. He lived in a village house—334 Hearst Street. He said he would meet the girls at the mill. His wife was gone to work in the mill and his children was gone to school. Jack was still in the bed. He never worked. His wife gave him money. He had a nice wife and a nice family—a little boy and two girls. Then they came in from school Jack and I went away to meet Ruby Bates and Victoria Price. We walked from Jack's home which is about 3 blocks from the spur line on the North Carolina Railroad. New Village, where he lives, belongs to Lincoln mill—the houses are white stucco with false fronts like a country grocery store that comes up higher than the rest of the house.

One side of the street is houses and across the street are company gar-

dens. Everybody has a little patch where they plant their own rows of vegetables. Evenings when they get off from work the whole family goes out and works their patch.

Jack and me crossed the Southern Railroad—went over to the mill yard where they pitch horse shoes. We pitched a game of horse shoes all waiting for the girls to come to work. About five o'clock we met the girls. They were expecting us and we planned the trip for the evening. Victoria Price and Jack Tiller always did the planning and Ruby Bates and I always done likewise. Whatever they did we would follow. Jack and his girl and I and my girl walked over the railroad to the suburbs of Huntsville. We got out in a field up on a high bank like. There was some honeysuckle flowers and vines and a few trees. We stayed there some hours and then it began to rain.

On a side switch of the North Carolina Railroad we discovered an empty box car—which looked as if they were gonna load it with lumber. We got up into this box car. Jack and Victoria went to one end of the car and I and Ruby to the other. We remained there the rest of the night. Outside there was a light rain—and it began to cool

(Continued on Page 46)



Examining the jury roll of Morgan County to prove Negroes were carefully excluded from jury service



Militarizing young workers like Lester Carter in Roosevelt's Re-forestation Camps.



The history of the working class is the history of heroic deeds. Every step toward freedom, every step taken in opposition to capitalism, has been based on struggle, often bloody. Not the least heroic have been the deeds of struggle against the imperialist wars of the bosses. The history of the World War is rife with significant incidents, significant steps of struggle toward a united front of workers against bosses' wars.

The mutinous movement in France, in 1917, involved 115 regiments and hundreds of others in a lesser degree. It was not a demonstration of soldiers—it was an armed revolt! The army was ready to pass to the side of the revolution, but there was no revolutionary party in France to lead it yet. The leaders were shot; the mutiny subsided, although it helped to swell the rising wave of revolt, of which it had been a part, that ran thruout Europe in 1917-18-19. In France this wave of revolt resulted in another heroic event, in the Black Sea mutiny. Sailors in the French Navy, on warships sent to the Black Sea to aid the White Guards against the Russian workers and peasants led by the Bolshevik Party and to carry out intervention in favor of French and Russian capitalism, refused to fight their brother workers, and mutinied, demanding that the fleet be returned home!

This action was similar to that of American soldiers sent into Siberia who mutinied at Archangel and compelled withdrawal of the armed forces of American capitalism.

Many were the heroic deeds done, and many were paid for in the blood of uniformed workers! Poincaré writes in his book, *The Troubled Year*: "Professor Daras, mobilized as a doctor, told me that the individual spirit at the front seemed good to him. It is the collective spirit that troubled him for a time. . . There was a regiment that crossed Chalons uttering revolutionary cries and shouting 'Long live peace!' The sickness is then not yet cured. Five new executions have just taken place. . ." (page 176, French edition).

In Russia where there was a revolutionary Party—the Bolshevik Party—

the soldiers, workers, and peasants did impose their peace and their will.

In Germany the workers also mutinied—among other and smaller actions there was the mutiny of the German navy. Nor must we forget the heroic act of Karl Liebknecht, not only in voting against war credits, but in shouting in the heart of Berlin, "Down with war!" and at the first opportunity transforming his words into deeds.

In the United States there were a number of strikes bearing a semi-revolutionary character during the war, the mass strike in Butte, Anaconda, and Great Falls, Montana, being an example; later there was also a strike of longshoremen on the Pacific Coast preventing the shipment of munitions to Kolchak. All over the world the workers showed their solidarity with their Russian brothers.

Such heroic deeds were not limited to the World War and the years immediately after. Such deeds have multiplied with the growth in strength and solidarity of the international working class. They have multiplied so that we cannot begin to record even a small part of these acts.

In China, where conditions of brutal bloody terror demand true heroism, they have innumerable examples, from the case of the Chinese chauffeurs who, forced to transport Japanese soldiers and ammunition, drove their machines into the river losing their own lives to the heroic struggle of the proletariat at Chapei and the 19th Route Army which disregarded treacherous orders in order to fight the Japanese. In Japan the anti-war demonstrations are carried out under penalty of death for all participants caught; yet the anti-war action continues unabated. This activity is carried on in the streets of Japanese cities, on the plains of Manchuria (more than 200 soldiers were shot in Fushung, for example, for refusing to fight their Chinese brothers), and in the navy (several mutinies).

The strike of the Polish longshoremen as a refusal to load munitions; the mutiny in the British navy; the revolt of the *De Zeven Provinciën* in the Dutch East Indies, which followed on

the revolt of the crews of several other ships, the native and Dutch sailors going out in solidarity, and its heroic dash toward Surabaya to release the hundreds of political prisoners held there; the fraternization of a regiment of the Swiss Army and their refusal to shoot down demonstrators (as a result 100 workers in soldiers' uniforms were thrown into jail), and the subsequent ferment resulting in a meeting of 500 soldiers in Zurich protesting vigorously against the massacre and its calling a mass meeting attended by thousands of workers and soldiers; the revolt of the seamen of the disciplinary battalion in Calvy on the island of Corsica—these are events which will be forever commemorated by the workers of the world as stages in the fight against imperialist war and its complete eradication.

On August First we commemorate these heroic deeds and follow suit.

Strike Wave Grows

(Continued from Page 33)

READING, Pa.—6,000 hosiery workers of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers Union, walk out early in July.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Nearly 6,000 weavers and other textile workers out in opposition to speed-up efforts of the mill owners.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—5,000 "relief" workers stop work on 38 Monroe county projects when wage rates are reduced to 35 cents an hour.

CAMP HILL, Ala.—Negro farm laborers employed on a plantation controlled by the Southern Industrial College here, struck against a 60% wage reduction. They were forced to work 11 to 12 hours a day for \$1 which was cut to 40 cents a day.

MONROE, Mich.—500 steel workers of the Newton Steel Co., walk out in spontaneous strike and win restoration of 20% wage cut put over in February and a 5% increase in addition; 600 other workers win the restoration of the February cut and a 10% increase in addition.



The Crown of England vs. Tim Buck

By MORRIS KAMMAN

[Telegrams and resolutions demanding the release of Tim Buck and all Canadian class war prisoners should be sent to Premier Richard Bennett, Ottawa, Canada.]



Showing the same revolutionary courage for which the Canadian workers admired him and for which he was sent to prison with seven other working class leaders after Canadian plutocracy outlawed the Communist Party of which he is a member, Tim Buck stood up in the Kingston Court, Kingston, Ontario, on July 3rd, and flung into the teeth of his persecutors, "I am an agitator! But did they tell you what for?"

The court in which Buck was tried and convicted on July 6th on charges of "rioting" and "damaging property" during the prisoners' demonstration in the Kingston penitentiary for better conditions in October, 1932, was surrounded by a cordon of special constables, Provincial police,—all carrying rifles to "prove" what a desperate criminal Tim Buck is.

Inside the court Tim Buck in his prison uniform showed more dignity than the prejudiced judge in his legal robe, more courage than the well dressed snarling prosecutors who represent the Crown of England against Tim Buck. He carried on his own defense with a dynamic vigor.

The trial of Tim Buck was a frame-up within a frame-up.

In 1931, the Canadian government, an adjunct of imperialist England, out-

lawed the Communist Party. The same year Tim Buck, Sam Carr, Malcolm Bruce, Tom Ewen, Tom Hill, Tom Cacio, John Boychuk, Matthew Popovich were arrested and sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary on charges of "seditious conspiracy" because they were members of the Communist Party.

In October, 1932, the prisoners in the Kingston prison revolted against rotten food, unsanitary conditions and a host of discomforts. Revolts in prison, the capitalist class and press calls them riots, occur periodically. Rotten conditions cause these uprisings. Invariably they are violent affairs, the desperate cooped-up prisoners using make-shift knives, bludgeons and a few smuggled in revolvers against guards armed with shot guns, rifles and machine guns. They end in bloody defeats for the prisoners.

Cross examining the guards, witnesses for the Crown of England, Tim Buck exposed that their testimony against him was coached by the prosecution. Buck was charged with having pulled a switch which damaged prison machinery. Anthony Becker, locked up behind prison walls for thirty months, told the court that he was the one who pulled the switch.

Tim Buck was charged with making a speech that incited the prisoners to riot. T. J. Bryans, a small, sickly man on crutches, a convict in the Kingston prison, said to the court, "I know this: mothers and children in Kingston and of all Canada should be grateful to Tim Buck for what he done during the

trouble. He kept the boys out of trouble." Other prisoners testified that while guards poured bullets into the prison, Tim Buck counselled the prisoners not to resort to futile efforts and bring death raining down on them.

One after another, the prisoners, outcasts from society, stand up to defend Tim Buck. The presiding judge yawns. One by one the witnesses for the Crown of England mouth their fabricated accusations against Tim Buck who on cross examination catches them like sneaking rats in snapping traps of truth and logic.

Henderson, prison guard, squirms when Buck asks him point blank, "Were you one of the men who attempted to murder me in my cell?" Henderson states that the prison keeper pointed Tim Buck and the seven other working class leaders out to him as dangerous agitators. "You look like an agitator," Henderson says in a smug, provocative grinning manner. Buck flings back at him, his arm shooting out challengingly, "I am an agitator! But did they tell you for what I agitated outside?"

Tim Buck agitated on the "outside" for the emancipation of the working class and farmers from hunger and death. On the "inside" he agitated against futile violence to save his fellow workers in prison from bullet-riding murder.

American workers and farmers! To the defense of Tim Buck! To the defense of the impoverished workers and farmers of capitalist Canada.



The only difference between these Canadian cops and our own is their uniforms!

Uncle Sam Exploits the Chinese People

by PHILIP JAFFE



Japan's Marines March Through Shanghai.



Not even the girls are safe from Japan's military Machine.

American capitalism is giving the workers of this country a "new deal". The only thing new about this deal is that it is handed out by the newest and latest demagogue, Roosevelt. Otherwise, it is the same old deal, only more vicious, characterized by higher prices, lower wages, increased unemployment, increased attack against workers' unions, a greater deportation drive, increased brutality by police against militant workers, and an enormous increase in arrests of workers.

But American capitalism cannot live solely upon the exploitation of its own people. It must successfully exploit foreign colonial and semi-colonial countries. And so we find American imperialism now concentrating its heaviest guns on China. This struggle for the partitioning of China among the imperialist powers is becoming sharper and sharper. Japan's already accomplished conquest of Manchuria, Jehol, and North China makes it certain that only war on an enormous scale can decide which power is to be the dominant control in the Far East.

Wall Street American imperialism has been backing Chiang Kai-shek and his Nanking government in an effort to undermine Japanese influence in the North, and English influence in the South. Recently British imperialism has also penetrated the West of China in Tibet and Sinkiang. But the weakening of the Nanking government due to the recent Japanese victories has narrowed and endangered the position of American imperialism in China. The ferocity of the struggle for control of China between American, British, Japanese, and French interests, is becoming madder and madder. All fight against each other like hungry wolves.

And what is the Wall Street answer to this war threatening situation? Roosevelt is continuing the Hoover policy of concentrating the entire American fleet in the Pacific. Secretary of the Navy Swanson has announced his policy "to create, maintain, and operate a navy second to none". The total budget for the navy under Roosevelt is \$586,447,000, the largest since the world war. Roy W. Howard of the "World-Telegram", after a lengthy visit to the Far East, returned with the conclusion that "in the Far East at least, might still makes right". And he concludes that "in Manchukuo, Japan has created another Alsace-Lorraine from which she will never be ousted except by force of arms. . . And finally, we should immediately commence building the American navy up to the treaty quota." And so the Roosevelt regime plans war, plans to kill off not only the American jobless and starving workers, but also the British, Japanese, and Chinese workers and peasants.

But this article is meant to deal primarily with the exploitation of the Chinese people by American imperialism. American financial interests through their puppet the Nan-

king Kuomintang government have been carrying on a vicious attack against Chinese workers and peasants. Thousands upon thousands of political prisoners are tortured and murdered in the unspeakably barbarous Kuomintang prisons. Huang Ping, Chairman of All-China Trade Union Federation, was arrested in January and has not been heard from since. Fifty students were arrested in April at the reburial of Li Ta Chao, professor of economics at the National University of Peking and leader of the Communist Party, who was murdered in 1927, by the treacherous war lord Chang Tso Ling. Since September 18, 1931, the beginning of the Japanese invasion of China, over 220,000 Chinese soldiers and civilians have been killed and wounded. Killed and wounded because the treacherous Nanking government did not resist the Japanese invasion, but instead made one war after another against the Chinese Soviets. In addition, thousands and thousands of Chinese Volunteers, workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals were killed by foreign supported war lords.

The American supported Nanking government is now organizing the seventh attack against the Chinese Soviet territory, which has a population of approximately ninety million. In the midst of the gravest imperialist antagonisms, there is always unanimity on war against the Chinese Soviets and Soviet Russia. The British controlled South of China has joined forces many times with the American controlled Nanking government, but only to fight the Chinese Soviets. And just so Britain, Japan and America, in spite of their bitter antagonisms, are rapidly moving forward for an attack on Soviet Russia.

But the Chinese people are resisting this imperialist onslaught at every turn. The Chinese Soviets are increasing in territory and power. Throughout the rest of China, the masses are fighting foreign imperialism and its reactionary war lords with every weapon at their command, with strikes, boycotts, and funds raised for the support of the Soviet army.

The Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society of China, the I. L. D. of China, is carrying on a vigorous campaign in support of worker and peasant political prisoners.

Recently, also, Japanese workers and peasants in Japan have organized a branch of the Workers International Relief whose aim is to give aid to the victims of White Terror both in Japan and China. The struggle of the oppressed masses against their oppressors is thus shown to be international, and not between one nation and another.

We of the American I. L. D. must support the struggle for the national liberation of the Chinese people, we must protest against the vicious torture regime, and demand the release of all class war prisoners.

Shall Frank Borich Join These Ranks

by **SENDER GARLIN**

Twenty years ago Frank Borich came to this country from Yugo Slavia. He landed in a mining town called Keister, Pa., near Uniontown, in the soft coal section of Fayette County. He began to work at once, side by side with his father, even though he was only 13 years old. He loaded coal, the heaviest work in mining, digging solid coal by hand with only a pick and shovel. There was no machinery for shooting coal in those days. Frank Borich and his father worked 16 hours a day. They would get into the mine at a quarter to five in the morning and come out at 6, 7, sometimes 8 o'clock at night. They made about \$50 every two weeks between the two of them.

In 1919 Borich joined the United Mine Workers of America. In 1922, during the great general mine strike that lasted from April until January 1923 more than 100,000 unorganized miners of Fayette County were involved. John L. Lewis was already president of the U.M.W.A. and William Green, now president of the A. F. of L. was getting his training as a labor faker as secretary of this union.

These 110,000 unorganized miners of Fayette County were betrayed along with the organized. In fact they got such a lesson that the U.M.W.A. has



Almost every day these lines of foreign born workers are marched, under guard, to Ellis Island for deportation. New Deal Miss Perkins is intensifying the deportation drive.

never since attempted to organize them. Borich, 22 years old at the time, was active in this strike.

In 1925, after 13 years of work down in the mines, Borich became an organizer of the Save the Union Committee. He helped prepare and lead the strike which began in April 1927 and lasted until January 1928.

In July 1930, Frank Borich became secretary of the National Miners Union. In the course of his work Frank Borich was arrested more than a score of times for strike activities, unemployed activities, and once in Chicago on a framed up charge of "robbery with gun and sedition." During the 1931 strike there was a notice posted up all over Harlan, Kentucky, putting a \$1,000 reward on his head—dead or alive.

The arrest on which the present deportation action against him is based, took place on March 21, 1932. On March 17th to 20th the National Miners Union in Pittsburgh called a conference to prepare for a strike. On March 21, one day after the conference, Deportation Doak, then Secretary of Labor, issued a warrant for his arrest.

Seven men, 4 county detectives and 3 immigration officers, broke in on a meeting of the national board of the N.M.U., without a warrant and dragged Borich off to the county jail after he refused to answer questions at the Immigration office.

The officials refused to accept property bail. They demanded \$5,000 cash which was to represent \$25,000 in property. When this was raised they refused to accept it. Borich's fellow workers together with the Pittsburgh section of the I. L. D. collected \$4,000 in Liberty Bonds, and \$1,000 in Federal government Baby bonds. They refused to accept the U. S. government bonds. Borich was finally released on \$5,000 Liberty bond bail.

Borich was bullied and brow beaten at 5 different Immigration hearings. What were they trying to prove? That the N.M.U. was a "proscribed" organization, that it believed and advocated the violent overthrow of the government of the United States and that therefore Borich, an alien who belonged to such an organization had no right to stay in this country and receive the blessings that come with this privilege (hunger, terror, misery) and must be sent back to Yugoslavia where he came from.

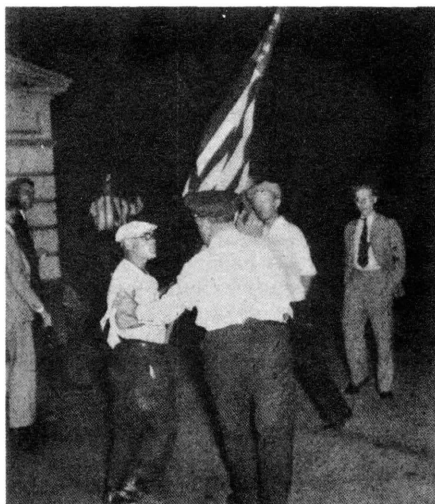
Frank Borich's case is only one example of what awaits workers who, under the National Recovery Act, will try to carry out that section which says they may belong to organizations of their own choosing. What this clause means is—if you choose to belong to a fighting industrial union led by rank and file workers you must take the consequences. Deportation, if you are a foreign born worker, clubbing, jailing, terror, if you are native born.

But workers have another alternative. They can fight against the National Slavery Act and its right arm the Perkins, Roosevelt deportations drive.

Join the locals of the N.M.U., fighting locals of the UMWA, 500 language organizations that have already adopted and sent resolutions to the Department of Labor demanding the immediate release of Borich and 8 other miners held for deportation.

The wives and children of these miners are native born. Their homes are being broken up. The heads of their families are threatened with deportation to fascist Yugo Slavia, where the white terror endangers their lives.

Our militant comrade Frank Borich and the other miners must not be taken from our ranks. Organize to fight the deportation drive!



The flag they risked their lives for or no flag: Bonus marchers were slugged and beaten in Washington last Summer.

Victory in Venezuela!

There are in Venezuela at present more than 5,000 political prisoners. They are tortured by the bloody Gomez special police at the prisons. Some of the prisoners have been jailed for more than fifteen years without knowing the reasons for their arrest. Most of the prisoners are put to work on the roads of Venezuela, under Gomez' "rehabilitation plan", similar to Mr. Roosevelt's "new deal". This Bloody Gomez rehabilitation scheme of torture and oppression is especially hard on the political prisoners who have to work more than 14 or 16 hours with eighty pounds balls tied on their feet. Their food consists of a meagre piece of bread and one or two rotten bananas.

Lately, due to the financial difficulties in the Government, for the crisis is hitting the Venezuelan Government harder every day, the treatment inside the jails was getting worse. The political prisoners were treated like beasts. They were given almost nothing to eat. The food that was sent by their families was taken by government officials and then sold back to them. They were starving to death.

Reports came to the I. L. D. from Venezuela on this situation of the political prisoners. A campaign was started demanding that food be passed

to all political prisoners, that their families be allowed to visit them, that all "grillos" (80 lbs. irons) be removed from their feet. Wires were sent by the I. L. D. to Gomez and by prominent American liberals, among them Lincoln Steffens, John Dos Passos, Malcolm Cowley, and others.

Two weeks later we received news that the jail guards allow food to be passed to the political prisoners, especially to 35 of them who were together in a 25 by 30 foot cell, accused of being "Communists". Last week we received news that their families were allowed to visit them. The report said that the whole city of Caracas is in a state of excitement on account of this victory and they are talking of a huge victory demonstration that they are going to stage.

Finally they tell us that President Gomez is talking of giving a public hearing to these cases of political prisoners. But we think that before the public hearing or trial will come, Gomez will be forced to release them rather than have the government exposed at a trial.

The fact that visits are allowed to the prisoners is of the greatest importance. For the first time in 25 years, since Gomez is in power, visits have been allowed to political prisoners.

International Solidarity in Tallapoosa

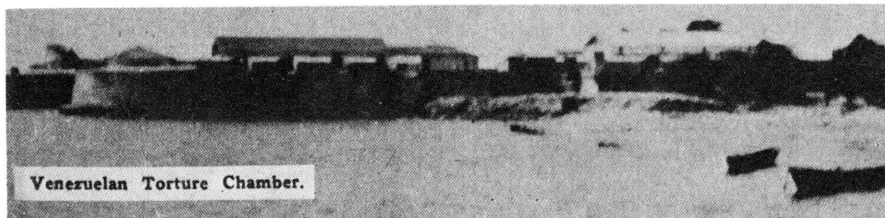
by A SHARE CROPPER

June 24th, National Anti-Fascist Day saw millions of farmers and workers, white and Negro, native and foreign-born reveal through their gigantic demonstrations throughout the nation, their solidarity with the toiling German masses in their heroic struggle against Hitler fascist terror.

Negro share croppers and poor farmers who heroically resisted the illegal seizure of live stock by the landlords and armed deputies in Tallapoosa County, Dec. 19, 1932 on June 24th came in mass to discuss the brutal actions of Hitler and to adopt a resolution against his present activities against the German and Jewish toiling masses and pledged to support the struggle against fascism in Germany and to continue this until Hitler has stopped and is dead. We realize that this upsurge of terror that is being sprayed over all the working class of Germany is not only directed against

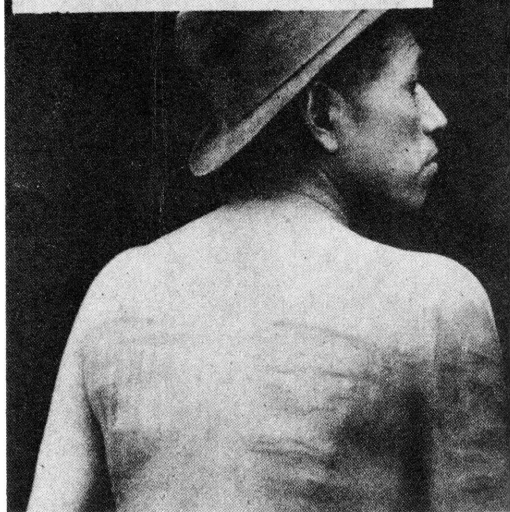
our Jewish and German brothers, but is an especial attack upon the international working class, against the struggle for the right of Self Determination which can only be secured through the organized actions of both white and Negro workers and farmers directed against the Roosevelt death policy, against Wall Street and against capitalism as a whole. Despite continuous heavy rains which prevented the holding of an open air meeting, 50 gathered into a share croppers home. Many of them walked six and eight miles to the meeting.

Three hours of anti-fascist discussion was carried on and the adoption of a resolution was not forgotten. A resolution was unanimously adopted. The resolution viciously attacked Hitler and fascism and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Thaelmann, Torgler, Dimitrov and all other class war prisoners, victims of notorious Hitler fascism.



Venezuelan Torture Chamber.

Cuban revolutionist who fell in the hands of Machado's henchmen.



AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS PERKINS

As you undoubtedly know, in 1931 during the Lawrence textile strikes against speed up and wage-cuts, I was arrested by immigration agents, and held for deportation to Poland. For months I was kept in the East Boston immigration station, being refused bail. While there I contracted tuberculosis. Despite my illness I was subjected to cruel treatment by immigration agents, which further aggravated my condition. This cruelty aroused the indignation of masses of workers and sympathizers thru-out the country, which resulted in my release on bond.

If you will examine my case you will find (1) That my arrest for deportation was designated to terrorize the Lawrence strikers. My "crime" was leading the Lawrence workers against inhuman speed-up and starvation wages; (2) That I entered this country legally some 12 years ago, and my family are all citizens having resided in the U. S. for more than 20 years; (3) That I am not deportable to Poland, because according to the Siga Treaty of 1922, I am not a citizen of Poland.

In numerous press statements you have spoken against long hours, wage-cuts, child labor, and other evils of industry. You have the power and opportunity to prove in deeds these statements, by cancelling my deportation order. "The Bill of Rights of the U. S." and the states extend their guarantees to persons, thus making them rights of men, not privileges of citizens. (Wickersham Report) I have violated no law, committed no crime. I have merely exercised my right as a worker to help organize against the vicious attacks on the textile workers' standards of living.

This is an open letter to you, which will be read by thousands of workers and sympathizers all over the country. They are very anxious to see me free, and are awaiting for you to exercise your order to give me my freedom.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) EDITH BERKMAN.....

Ever Sincerely, Walter White

(Three months ago, pressed by its membership, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which Walter White is Secretary, asked the I. L. D. for authorization to collect funds for the Scottsboro defense. This was granted but, finding that the agreement had been broken by the N.A.A.C.P., William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the I. L. D., wrote a letter on June 1 demanding that the funds be unconditionally turned over to the I. L. D. The following are extracts from Walter White's reply, dated June 14, and from Com. Patterson's answer of July 1).

Walter White's letter: The N.A.A.C.P. owes "a sacred obligation (note the holy sound) to handle every penny of these funds in the precise fashion in which the Association clearly covenanted (fancy word meaning agreed), that they should be handled." Therefore it cannot "turn the money over to the I. L. D."

Next comes an attempted denial of the necessity for mass pressure, (ten days later Heywood Patterson was granted a new trial on basis of mass pressure alone since no new legal evidence had been introduced). However, most of the letter deals with slightly veiled doubts as to the way in which the I. L. D. uses and accounts for "monies", (another highly respectable word meaning "money"), and with such remarks as: "We are willing to help but only in such fashion as will prevent the reputation of the N.A.A.C.P. for careful handling of funds from being damaged," the letter comes to a touching close, as follows: "Ever Sincerely, WALTER WHITE."

Protest Her Murder!

On May 27th, Luba Dimitroff, died. A victim of Hitler's torture regime. She was the wife of George Dimitroff, Bulgarian revolutionary, accused of burning the Reichstag whom Hitler's hangmen are trying to bring to the gallows.

Luba Dimitroff worked side by side with her husband in the Bulgarian labor movement. She worked as a dress-maker, but she wrote many revolutionary poems and songs in Bulgarian and Serbian.

She fled Bulgaria with her husband in September 1923—persecuted and hounded by Tzankoff's fascist bands.

When she heard that her husband was arrested and held by the Nazi's, she lost her mind. On May 27th she died as a result of the sufferings she had undergone.

Hitler has killed her. He must be prevented from murdering her husband



William Patterson's reply shows how the N.A.A.C.P. in 1931 and 1932 collected \$7,178.63 for the 'defense'.

The letter states: "This is the most unprincipled case of robbery known in the history of the struggle of the Negro masses." Comrade Patterson then quotes from letters from N.A.A.C.P. branches, one of which wrote to the I. L. D. that "The issue which you have raised is that human justice shall prevail not only in Alabama, but throughout the United States. Twelve millions of colored people in this country as well as all other minority groups here must ever be grateful to you."

The difference between the legal 'defense' of the N.A.A.C.P. and the I.L.D. policy of the "unity of mass action with legal defense" is then gone into after which Comrade Patterson mentions the "distinguished white and Negro citizens" serving on the Executive Board of the N.A.A.C.P., such gentlemen as Lieutenant-Colonel J. E.

Spingarn who "during the World War . . . urged the Negro masses . . . to throw themselves with their oppressors into the war which Spingarn and your Dr. W. E. B. DuBois declared was for democracy but which was really for Wall Street's dollars, . . . Senator Capper of Kansas who endorsed the Jim-Crowing of the Negro Gold Star Mothers and the shooting down of the Negro and white bonus marchers, Governor Herbert Lehman of New York, and Frank Murphy, now Governor of the Philippines," and Mayor of Detroit at the time of the Ford Massacre of March, 1932.

The letter continues: "The class character an organization represents is to be determined by the economic and political position of those who are in control of it. . . You spend money for purposes of ruling class propaganda. . . . You spend money to vindicate the courts of the ruling class and to call the Negro masses to rely upon them. . . Yours was and is a propaganda against the defense of the Scottsboro boys, and not for it. . . ."

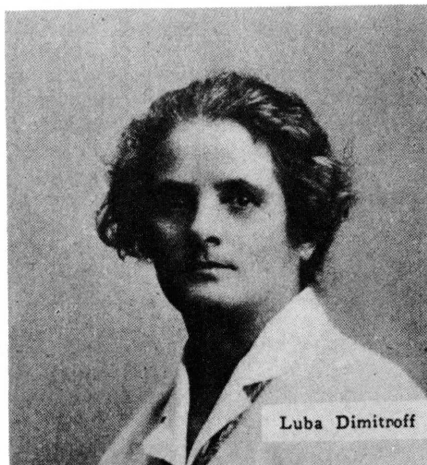
"Scottsboro and the program of the I. L. D. are a call to struggle. The question of the defense of the Scottsboro boys is a political question. The denial of the Constitutional rights raised as an issue of this trial is an evidence of this We call the membership of the N.A.A.C.P. . . . to join and build the Scottsboro Action Committees. . . . Step over the heads of your leadership which has linked itself inseparably with the ruling class of America. . . . Fight for the immediate dismissal of the cases. . . . Only mass pressure will free the Scottsboro boys."

So ends a fitting answer to a politely worded but none the less vicious letter.

"CAREFUL HANDLING OF FUNDS"

To Clarence Darrow	\$2,000.00
To Stephen Roddy and Milo Moody	870.00
To Fort, Beddow and Ray	1,000.00
To A. L. Walden	40.00
Total legal fees	\$3,910.00

For transcripts of testimony	716.50
For traveling expenses of officials of N.A.A.C.P.	1,604.07
For telephone and telegraph	595.34
For printing, pamphlets, invitations etc.	169.35
For postage on invitations, to benefits, meetings, etc.	100.30
For advertising, magazine articles and miscellaneous expenses of the national office of N.A.A.C.P.	8?
Total Expenses	\$7,178.63



HOW WE ORGANIZE



ARE YOU A BUILDER OF THE I. L. D.?

by Margaret Cowl

Comrades, we have won additional victories—a new trial for Heywood Patterson; 60 day reprieve for John Lewis Edwards at Charlotte, N. C.; the forcing of the postponement of the trial of Russell Gordon at Norfolk, Va. All these are cases where innocent Negro workers have been framed on charges which would have sent them to their death had not the I. L. D. and its supporters come to their defense. Had not the I. L. D. organized mass pressure to wrest the favorable decisions from the capitalist courts.

We have only stayed hands of the executioner. Hard and persistent work is still needed to save the lives of these boys. Unrelenting work is still needed to open the doors of the prisons, entombing many innocent victims who have been caught in the claws of the terror of the white master class.

The terror against militant workers and toilers is increasing. Not only is the resistance of the masses against the offensive of the employers, landlords and big banks increasing but the attempts of the Roosevelt administration to chain the toilers closer to the chariot of the class of exploiters, is met with greater resistance.

Every member and friend of the I. L. D. is duty bound to ask himself or herself—what am I doing to strengthen the I. L. D.—what am I doing to gain new members for the I. L. D., to increase the sales of the *Labor Defender*, in order to do my share of the defense work of the I. L. D.

Members and friends of the I. L. D.—it has been proven time and again that only by blending the efforts of all sincere fighters for the rights of toilers can victory be gained. Only through more determined and persistent work can we direct mass attention and mass action in defense of the most elementary rights of those who toil.

The National Office of the I. L. D. has launched a country-wide campaign in defense of capitalist class victims and militant workers. We must strengthen our ranks so that we may be better prepared to carry on our defense work.

Three national speaking tours are now in progress. The western tour with Mother Patterson, Lester Carter, and Richard B. Moore as the main speakers; the eastern tour with Ruby Bates and Mother Wright and the southern tour with William Patterson, Mothers of victimized Negro boys, Ben Davis, attorney defending Angelo Herndon and others. Workers from steel, coal, mobile industries will also speak at these meetings. Leaders of trade such as Ben Gold in New York

City, Borich in Pittsburgh, etc. will also speak at these meetings.

During these tours we must spread the news about our victories in our defense work in order to attract new friends, new members of the I. L. D. We must recruit our closest sympathizers into the ranks of the I. L. D.

Let every I. L. D. member resolve that between now and November 7—termination of the tours, he or she will recruit not less than two new members for the I. L. D. and secure not less than two new paid subscriptions for the *Labor Defender*. Let there be competition between I. L. D. members, branches and districts as to who will get the greatest number of paid subs for the *Labor Defender* and the greatest number of new members. Let there be competition between I. L. D. members in all cities and towns as to who will collect most funds for the relief victims of German fascism. (All I. L. D. branches should get a supply of collection boxes for this purpose.)

The June, 1933 (No. 5) bulletin of the Educational Committee of the National Office I. L. D. gives facts about the Scottsboro Case, lives and conditions of the American Negro peoples, facts about fascism everywhere, etc. Bulletin No. 4 has a splendid Tom Mooney play. The I. L. D. districts must make these materials available to all I. L. D. members and friends. With the help of these materials all

I. L. D. members must equip themselves with facts so that everyone will be able to tell his or her neighbor or fellow worker in the factory about the defense work of the I. L. D. and ask him to become a member and supporter of the I. L. D.

Directives sent out to all districts regarding the three tours should be made available to I. L. D. members as a guide.

Comrades of the I. L. D.

Become a part of the large army of builders of the I. L. D.

Recruiting of new forces for the I. L. D. must be not only at mass meetings, but every day, by personal contact, special visits to homes of workers and sympathizers.

Let us collect all our sympathizers into one mighty organization which will mobilize a still mightier mass pressure than hitherto in defense of workers fighting for the right to live.

Make your I. L. D. district the banner district in the getting of new members, new *Labor Defender* subs and most funds for victims of German fascism.



SPREAD OUR LITERATURE

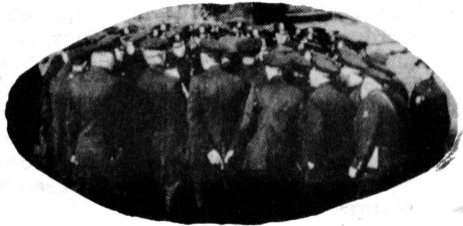
by Bill Shifter

In school we are taught that literature is that which "depicts" real life in its truest aspects." Not a bad definition. Of course, the ruling class that runs the schools doesn't understand that definition as we do. To them it means "to depict life in such a way as to hide from the masses its truest aspects."

However, our literature certainly lives up to the definition and because of this can be of the greatest aid to us in building the I. L. D. If workers are made to see what is really going on all around them and why,—half the battle is won. They will be willing to listen to what they can do about it.

We have on hand now, three valuable pieces of literature *Tampa's Reign of Terror* by Anita Brenner and S. S. Winthrop. An excellent pamphlet giving all the details of the Tampa cases, their economic and social background, the struggle that was developed around them. It is written with great skill. Price 2c. *Prisoner 31921*. The story of

the Mooney case in pictures. Here is the pamphlet that has been so badly needed for such a long time. 32 pages of pictures, by a fine artist Anton Reffrigier, an introduction by Theodore Dreiser and a summary of the Mooney case bringing out the whole background of capitalist graft and corruption that was responsible for the frame up of Mooney and Billings. It is one of the most attractive pamphlets the I. L. D. has ever issued and should be sold in thousands and thousands of copies. Price 5c. And then there is the Scottsboro pamphlet, giving the whole history, almost the day to day history of the Scottsboro case and the mass pressure developed around it. It costs only 1c. Here are three strong tools in the hands of I. L. D. builders. Literature can do more than "depict life in its truest aspects." It can open the eyes of millions of workers to the stark realities of hunger and terror about them and help turn them into fighters in the struggle to change that life.



News From the Districts:

Birmingham

Wirt Taylor, 24-year old Birmingham boy, organizer for the Unemployed Council, and Mrs. Alice Burke, organizer for the International Labor Defense, were arrested November 7, 1932, at the meeting of workers at the old Court House. The demands of the workers at this meeting were \$3.00 cash relief and groceries weekly for all unemployed, no evictions for non-payment of rent, and free gas, lights and water for the jobless and part-time workers without discrimination against Negroes.

Answering the call of the Unemployed Council, thousands of workers gathered to lay plans for getting these improvements. But the capitalists of Birmingham, and the city government which they control, want to force our standards of living down just as low as possible. They are against any organization that leads us in the struggle for decent conditions. So they sent the cops and machine-guns to the court house, and they arrested Wirt Taylor and Alice Burke, when they tried to speak about our terrible conditions.

After two trials, in which they were defended by the International Labor Defense, Taylor and Burke were sentenced in Judge McElroy's court, to a fine of \$100.00 and six months in prison to be worked at hard labor. This means the brutal chain-gang for Taylor. The International Labor Defense is preparing to fight these cases right up to the Supreme Court.

Our most fundamental rights—to organize, to meet, to petition for redress of grievances—do not exist at all in this city. We had every right to go to the old court-house on November 7, or any other time, and meet to discuss our conditions, and lay our plans for organizing ourselves. Wirt Taylor and Alice Burke had every right to speak at that meeting, according to the rights supposed to be guaranteed to us by the constitution. The Salvation Army and every other sort of people speak every day, any place, and the cops won't bother them. But the minute Burke and Taylor got up to speak about the conditions of the jobless worker, they were faced with machine-guns and drug off to jail. When workers meet to improve their conditions the bosses call it "disorderly conduct". As long as the comrades are allowed to be railroaded to jail, no worker in Birmingham can have any civil rights.

Workers of Birmingham demand the right to organize and to assemble.

Demand the release of Alice Burke and Wirt Taylor, organize against terrorism, frame-ups, and starvation by factory owners. Send protest to Judge McElroy, Birmingham, Ala., and the City Commission.

Charlie Weems Branch Boston

Here's a model branch even though it only has 13 members.

The Charlie Weems branch of the I. L. D. meets every week doesn't devote its entire meeting to collecting dues, which it hands in very promptly anyway, but makes its meeting interesting and educational. It has held a rummage sale, a chicken salad supper, and other social affairs almost every week. They see to it that five dollars are handed into the district every week, excluding the dues payments. They are an example for those groups which have many more members and many older comrades and don't accomplish half as much. We hope that they will continue their work as excellently as they have begun it and that they will grow from thirteen to the size that is fitting for such a really fine group.

Challenge from Detroit

Detroit's out to do big things. On the fifteenth of July they set themselves the following task:

1. To get 1,500 dues paying members, including not less than three hundred new Negro recruits plus farmers, and the employed dues membership to be raised from 32% to 50%.
2. Two new branches in each section of Detroit; 1 Flint; 2 Grand Rapids; 1 Ann Arbor; 1 Jackson; 1 Wyandotte; 1 Monroe; 1 Ypsillanti; 1 Saginaw.
3. 25 affiliated organizations in Detroit and 25 out state.
4. 3,000 *Labor Defenders* in Detroit and 1,500 out state. 1 subscription to



each dues paying member. The *Labor Defender* Committee to be responsible for raising the sales.

5. Four I. L. D. shop groups to be organized. 1 in Fords; 1 in Briggs and 1 in Hudson; 1 in Dodge.

Detroit has not challenged any group to some competition. We're sure that this will not deter other districts from challenging Detroit and really try to beat them.

Tampa Prisoners Free

Another victory for which we have fought so earnestly. All the Tampa prisoners have been released. J. E. McDonald, Mario Lopez, Enrique Bonillia and Felix Morrero are no longer in jail. McDonald was held 24 hours longer than the rest while the jail officials tried to get a lynch mob up to take him for a ride. But it didn't work. Tampa workers awaiting his release received him enthusiastically when he came out and protected him against any sort of mob action that might have been instigated.

Mass Pressure Wins Again

June Croll, organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, and Anna Bloch, leader of the New England unemployed, were both released after being held for deportation. Despite the fact that they were both American born they were not released till they showed papers proving the fact. This was obviously an attempt to get rid of them in any manner whatsoever but the attempt failed. Mass pressure, protest demonstrations, telegrams to New Deal Miss Perkins and Boston immigration authorities produced results. June Croll was arrested while organizing the textile workers and Anna Bloch while organizing the National Hunger March. Now they are free to go back and continue their work where they were forced to leave off.

Negro and White Unite

Minion Clifton, poor white farmer, was charged with setting fire to a house belonging to his employer, Arch Brown, a noted lynch-leader and mobster. The I. L. D. branch in Dadeville, Ala., made up of Negro sharecroppers, heard about the case. The first thing they did was offer their support to Mrs. Clifton and she accepted. The authorities heard about it and got scared, the next day Clifton was released without bond and when the case came up against him in court was not pressed. This is one of the first times that the Negro sharecroppers came to the aid of the white workers.



It happens to be Philadelphia—but
the same can be seen in any city
where workers fight against starva-
tion.

WORLD PRISON VOICES FROM

FROM THE SOVIET UNION

To the Scottsboro prisoners.
Dear Comrades:

We are members of the M.O.P.R. in the 7-year Factory School in schools No. 1 and 2 in the N. Lyalinski district, Ural Region. We read your letter at a meeting of the M.O.P.R. group.

Your call for assistance has reached the furthest corners of the Soviet Union and has found its response among the young builders of socialism.

We protest your imprisonment and against your death sentence.

We hope that the I.R.A. will succeed in liberating you from the tenacious grip of the bloody butchers—the capitalists. Be courageous, comrades! Don't lose heart! Remember that we are for you, we are always ready to give you the necessary assistance! Believe that you will live to see the bright future which will replace expiring capitalism! You will yet participate in building up the non-class society.

More firmness, comrades! Prove to the whole bourgeois world that the young proletarians, as well as their fathers, are fearless in the struggle for a better life.

With Comradely greetings
*The M.O.P.R. Group in the
Lobinski Factory School*
74 Signatures



(Continued from Page 31)
towards morning. We would burn scrap that we found in the box car—for to make light—and we would tell jokes and stories while planning this hobo trip. The idea was mostly Victoria's and Jack Tiller's. Ruby and myself, we seconded the motion. We left the car by daylight the next morning with all of our plans made. This was on the morning of March 24, 1931.

(Continued in the September issue)

**The Prisons
are our
Battleground!**

YESTERDAY you cheered him as he led the demonstration. You were thrilled by his courage as he stood his ground when the police charged. You saw him kicked, clubbed and battered. . .

Today he is in a stifling prison cell. The heat, the filth, the darkness, the stench oppress him with physical misery. The thought of his children left to starve oppresses him with mental misery. He can only look to you for help. Here is the critical battleground of our fight. If we fail him, we help the bosses to break down the courage and strength of the most militant workers.

Help them now! The need is urgent.

At your next branch meeting propose and carry out a generous monthly pledge so that all political prisoners and their families alike will receive relief.

Send your pledges immediately to the
PRISONERS RELIEF COMMITTEE
of the National Office of the
International Labor Defense
Room 430
80 East 11th St., New York City

**Prisoners'
Relief**

It gives me great pleasure to answer your utmost welcome letter. Indeed words cannot express my fondest gratitude at the sight of it, to note that there is some one yet who has a brother feeling towards me and that it is a great comforter after all.

I let you know that I received a check for one dollar enclosed with the letter which I have appreciate your deed very so much. Of course I fully realize how you feel to have to make better effort in your activities to overcome the present embarrassment, but on the other hand I want you to feel well confident in your action and deed and that it is the best policy to win a hard task. Of course you have full hands on account of the blindness of the people to know from right and wrong, but we must do our best to bring victory.

Hoping to hear again from you,
from your unfortunate friend
Saverio Beninato

CAN THIS GO UNANSWERED?

Dear Comrade:

I thought I would write you a few lines to let you hear from me. This leaves all well except me and my baby. It been right sick for nearly two weeks. I am having trouble with one of my legs and it got me nearly down. I would go to the hospital but I ain't got no one to see at my kids. My sister ain't here now. I want to work but ain't able. My furniture man has got all my furniture except two beds and a table I made myself. I ain't got a chair in my house and ain't got no stove and ain't had one since December. I did all right cooking on the grate while it was cold but now it is so hot for my grate is in the room I sleep in and me and the kids nearly die after cooking in the evening. Some days I cook out in the yard on bricks to keep from making a fire in the house. Comrade, I know how everything is and how hard money is to get and what you are up against but I am asking you to please send me a little money as soon as you can this week. I got one dime and my baby needs some teething medicine for myself I believe I get all rite. I ain't been well since I went to the hospital with my baby. So I am closing looking to hear from you soon, and if I didn't need money I shure wouldn't ask for anything. I want to get me a job so that I can get a stove and some medicine so I can get straight and chairs. Mrs. Wright can tell you. They to my house. So good night
from comrade

MAMIE WILLIAMS



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towards morning. We would burn scrap that we found in the box car— for to make light—and we would tell jokes and stories while planning this hobo trip. The idea was mostly Victoria's and Jack Tiller's. Ruby and myself, we seconded the motion. We left the car by daylight the next morning with all of our plans made. This was on the morning of March 24, 1931.

(Continued in the September issue)

Against Boss Wars

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tion have opened the way for a fruitful accord. In all working class and revolutionary organizations, in all meetings, in the streets, like a mounting scattered order, rings the desire for united action.

In this historical situation, we must profit from the partial results already won by demanding that all, socialists, communists, syndicalists of all shades, pacifists, workers, peasants, employees, artists, scholars, men, women, and young people must join the ranks, must rally to the struggle against war, must join with us in the organization of a common effort to drive fascism from the great countries that belong to the laboring classes. The Amsterdam Movement with its numerous committees of struggle has the necessary forces for this supreme battle. While inviting all the enemies of imperialist war to join with us, we do not for a moment propose to replace the organizations which the masses of workers have set up. We are a world movement joined on one single point, in the plan to liberate humanity: the struggle against war. That is why we have taken the initiative of calling an international conference, having as our goal the finding of a base for united action on behalf of all the workers of the Central European countries.

We ask our followers and our committees to multiply their activity. To enlarge the ranks of those committees, to struggle to reinforce those which already exist, to penetrate more deeply into the organizations of our enemies. Do not leave out a single organization, a single group of workers, syndicalists, pacifists—who by virtue of their principles should be with us—not one man, woman, youth who can if they wish—and who must if they can—fight in our ranks.

Do not wait until they come to you. Stretch out your hands—open wide your arms! Do not allow yourself to be held back by the things which have held us back till now.

Friends and comrades, we are not only the witnesses of events, we are the judges. More we are the instruments which create them. We must not be among those who allow themselves to be swept along by the torrent of history, we must be those who direct its course because they know and understand its irresistible laws. Action and unity!

National Recovery Act

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A similar situation exists among the fur workers of New York City, eight-ninths of whom are likewise organized into a union of their own choice, the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. Here, too, the employers broke off negotiations with the union when

they were promised that the International Fur Workers Union of the American Federation of Labor which Theodore Dreiser called practically "non-existent" would be re-established. The employers know full well that the leadership of the A. F. of L. fur union will operate hand in glove with them and to the detriment of the workers. As part of the campaign to outlaw the militant union, Irving Potash, Jack Schneider and six other leaders were recently arrested and are now out on bail set at over \$22,000.

Although the language of the Recovery Act does not itself speak of outlawing strikes, the strongest economic weapon of the workers, it is clearly the intent of the law to do so. At the Washington hearings, one of the co-authors of the bill and now the Recovery Administration's counsel, the former Railroad Brotherhood attorney, Donald Richberg, first evaded answer to the direct question as to whether workers would have the right to strike for higher wages and better conditions. Then he admitted that "You may not expect to find broken contracts with responsible labor organizations." In other words, this "labor lawyer" refused to acknowledge the right of workers to strike under the act. The workers are called on to live up to the agreements no matter what the provocation of the employers.

Already reports pour in from all over the country as to firing of workers attempting to organize, to hold meetings and the like under the N.I.R.A. all of which is of the greatest concern to the I. L. D. At Cove, W. Va., miners have been refused the right to meet; the mayor of the steel town at Mingo Junction, Ohio, has denied workers the right to pass around leaflets containing the "labor clauses" of the N.I.R.A.! In Arkansas, workers are being intimidated and fired for joining unions. Elsewhere labor union organizers are being hounded by the bosses and their agents and reports indicate attempts to coerce workers into joining company unions. ("New York Times", July 19).

These things show just how the Recovery Act will operate against workers who dare resist efforts to enslave them. It therefore becomes the duty of members of the International Labor Defense to establish the closest contact with the unions in their districts and on the basis of the experience already garnered to prepare in advance plans for combatting the efforts of the employers and their government to squelch the militant labor movement. We must likewise raise the issue of discrimination against Negro workers by A. F. of L. unions now conducting organization drives.

Only an organized labor movement aided by such a defense organization as the I. L. D. can resist interference of courts, police, state and federal troops and national guardsmen and protect the interests of labor against the terms of the N.I.R.A.

Sacco-Vanzetti to Scottsboro

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the deadly "gentlemen's game" that the liberals were playing, they managed to paralyze these protests by spreading false hopes and rumors. The heroic efforts of the masses were thus rendered impotent. Two fatal errors of judgment were apparent. The liberals underestimated the latent strength of the workers; the workers over-estimated the logic and force of the liberals.

Throughout it all, Sacco and Vanzetti themselves harbored no illusions about the kind of justice they were to receive. They had little faith in their "philanthropic friends", as Sacco termed them. "I can trust no one on the other side of the barricades", wrote Vanzetti. Both men constantly repeated, "Only workingclass action can save us!" The action on which they relied was being effectively stifled by the liberal leadership.

But their call to action was heeded in the Scottsboro case which followed. Here the workingclass itself took the leadership, through its defense organ, the International Labor Defense. It has maintained that leadership. The story of how the workingclass has led, directed and unified the struggle for its own is too familiar to need repetition. In the fight for the Scottsboro boys, no legal device has been overlooked; the best available legal talent has been retained; the cooperation of honest intellectuals has been sought and welcomed; but throughout, the emphasis has ever been on mass pressure, the efficacy of which has been fully proved. Even the most cynical have been forced to admit that without this vital element the Scottsboro boys would have long since been buried in some obscure grave in Scottsboro.

One primary danger must be faced. Remember, it is more than two years since the Scottsboro Death Special rolled into Paint Rock, Ala., with its cargo of nine victims. Since then, the boys have been subjected to the mental agony that Sacco and Vanzetti experienced for seven long years during which they moved in the shadow of the death chair. Let us heed the fateful warning of Vanzetti in 1926: "We see evil in this delay. Look out, friends and comrades. Let no unfounded optimism lull you into a restful slumber of confidence that may end only in a shameful and deadly, new and final, vanquishment". Let us not forget that the Scottsboro boys, our boys, are still in the hands of their captors, who are still trying desperately to have them murdered. Let us not be deluded; we must put renewed vigor into the fight for immediate and unconditional release.

If this struggle is won, Sacco and Vanzetti will not have died in vain. It will be—it must be—won!

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