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no.5

Rochester - Biography - Women

Goldman, Emma.

(see also no.1)

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# Young United States Beckons Emma Goldman, Deported Seven Years Ago



(Note—Emma Goldman, former Rochesterian, after years of denouncing American institutions, for which she was deported to Russia seven years ago, is now in Canada seeking permission to enter the United States. After denouncing marriage, she has taken a husband, James Colton, Scottish coal miner. She was found in Montreal by a representative of NEA Service, and consented, for the first time, to write for The Times-Union the thoughtful conclusions of her life. It may amaze some to learn that Emma Goldman has a sincere and tender affection for the United States.)

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Since I reached Canada many people in America have become interested in the salvation of my soul. They want to know if I am bitter, or whether I have grown mellow with years and disillusioning experience.

Still more, they are curious to know what forces pull me back to my erstwhile country.

I am not bitter. Many good people are inclined to confuse bitterness with the impatience of an idealist for immediate results in struggles waged against definite social wrongs. I confess I was very impatient in the past and, if I am less so now, it is not because I no longer see the evils I have been fighting against all my life. Rather it is because the world-shattering events since 1914 have convinced me that the human

mon—that I saw promise of good to come.

I wish I could say that those promises have been entirely fulfilled. Alas, social evils are still at large in the world, and the United States has a large share of them. The reaction as an aftermath of the war is everywhere trying to crush the best that has been

achieved.

In America reaction seems to be the order of the day and the social Babbitts continue to be dead weight upon the efforts of America's creative spirit.

But the seeds of idealism, of economic justice, of the quality of human spirit, planted by the few, are bearing fruit in every field of thought and action. And, since I flatter myself in having a part in the pioneer work of cultural life in the United States, it is but natural I should wish to come back and see with my own eyes what progress has been made.

I believe in youth. I love youth and its desires for expression. America is young.

Uncle Sam Still Unconth.

I know full well how crude and unconth America still is. But I also know that adolescence can be naught else. And young America is still disgracefully experimental, rash, brutal, worshipful of every kind of tin idols. It persecutes the idealist, goes wild over a prize fight, Queen Marie, a sensational murder trial or some scandalous divorce proceedings with the same abandon as the adolescent boy who ties a tin can to the tail of a cat.

He loves to play the game of the wild Indian who tortures and kills his enemies, but over and above its wild earmarks America has the boldness and bearing of youth which countries held in the groove of tradition lack so woefully.

Yes, indeed, America is very young, but as long as it retains its fascinating spirit of adventure and dashes headlong into the unknown there is hope for it. The future is with the creative spirit of the American people, with those who toll, with the idealist who strives for economic and social freedom, not with those who wish to bind the future by dead hand of the past.

These factors, together with the many staunch friends and comrades I have left behind and my own family, so beautifully devoted all through the weary years, bind me to America and pull me back as by a thousand threads.

mind in bulk is sluggish and not easily moved.

I have had two birthplaces. In Russia I was born physically. America was the scene of my spiritual birth. And that is far more important than the birth of flesh. It means a great deal. My family is there. I have many, many friends.

Saw Promise of Good.

When I came to the United States in 1896, the country was an intellectual desert. People lived by bread alone, caring nothing for the things of the spirit. Social wrongs, economic injustices and political abuses went unchallenged; or if they were questioned it was by the very few whose voices sounded like the cry in the wilderness.

It was only after many years of bitter effort at awakening what I knew must be potent in the country—beside the worship of Mam-

Emma Goldman



## Feminism's Fight Not Vain, Emma Goldman's Conclusion

Note: Emma Goldman's varied career has veered from violent denunciations of America and of marriage to her present position in Montreal, Can., where, as a married woman, she asks to be readmitted to the United States. There is still another paradoxical phase of her life's development—from her old position of militant feminism she has come to take a coolly critical view of woman suffrage. In this article, the third of a series of five, are presented her opinions on this subject of abounding interest—written by the great agitator herself exclusively for NEA Service and The Times-Union.

Rochester Public Library

54 Court St.

Rochester, N.Y.  
Emma Goldman

(Copyright, 1926, Nea Service.) If one bears in mind the sweeping prophecies of the "Woman's Rights" women as to the miracles feminism was going to perform, once woman had the right of suf-



Emma Goldman in action on a soap box in years gone by.

frage and equality in the professions, one would have to admit that the results of feminism are anything but commensurate with the brave fight made by women for their emancipation.

It is not so long ago that we were assured by leading feminists that their creed would purify politics, abolish war, do away with all social evils, and create entirely new relations between the sexes. Today, no intelligent feminist would indulge in such silly talk. They have learned first, that age-long abuses cannot be done away with by the casting of a vote.

And what is more important, they have learned that woman's economic and social emancipation is closely bound with the general struggle for human emancipation—that complete independence for man as well as woman will come only with the entire change of our present social structure and a proper economic revaluation of individual and collective worth.

Nevertheless, the heroic struggle made by women for so many years in America and Europe has certainly not been in vain. If she is denied equal remuneration for the work she is doing she has been able nevertheless to prove that she can make good. There is no profession or trade, not even swimming across the English Channel, which is alien to woman.

### Finer Dexterity.

Thus I learned while in Germany that women in the metal industry during the war showed finer dexterity in the making of delicate instruments than men. That women during the world cataclysm not only could but did perform the most difficult tasks while the men were bleeding on the battlefield need hardly be emphasized at this late date.

Yes, women have made good. No longer will anyone dare to insist that her only place is in the home to waste her substance as domestic drudge or sex commodity. She has broken through her gilded cage and is now out in the world to take her share of responsibility as well as to demand her right to its achievements.

Advanced American women have done that long before the war, but it is only since then that the women abroad are coming into their own. There are very few "Gretchens," clinging, yielding, obedient and submissive, in Germany today. Nor are women in England learning of life and social conditions by means of secrecy and subterfuge. Openly and frankly do they declare their right to whatever knowledge and experience there is in the world.

And even in France, women, besides the right of love, in which they have claimed mastery, are beginning to appreciate that life is more than idle flirtations, that there are grave social problems which demand the attention of women as well as men. In other words women the world over have become keenly alive to the need of playing the part in the world's struggle.

### Vital in Every Domain.

Woman today is perhaps the most vital force in every domain of human thought and endeavor.

Whether it is the devitalizing effect of the horrors of war upon a great many men I do not know. I only know that most men of the professional middle class in Europe have lost their grip on life. They seem to have no faith or

idealism left. To use a "Freudian" expression, most men today seem to suffer from an inferiority complex. Or, is it hurt pride that they can no longer play the brave knight and protect woman from living as dangerously as they themselves have lived?

At any rate, most men seem to be lost, "out of a job," as it were. They do not know what to do with themselves in the presence of their erstwhile inferiors.

### Alive, Eager and Active.

Not so the women I have met in Europe. They impressed me as completely changed in their physical, mental, spiritual and emotional qualities—a new and virile type of womanhood, much more alive, eager, active and free than men.

Many factors have contributed to create the modern type of woman, the most vital factor being sex solidarity among women. Necessity taught them at an early stage in their struggle that the slave has never been freed by his master and that his emancipation could only be brought about by the spirit of solidarity between his fellow slaves.

So, too, the solidarity of sex among women has, I think been a tremendous impetus and encouragement in their struggle to assert themselves in their right to their place in the world—their right to be themselves.

## Emma Goldman Champions Cause Of Youth Of Today

(Note: Emma Goldman retains the youthful spirit, she insists, in spite of struggles and disillusionments. She has modified her old denunciations of America and seeks to re-enter the country. She has compromised on matrimony to the extent of entering wedlock though still antagonistic to the custom. She sees the promise of woman suffrage unrealized. But she hopes on, with her spirit still young. Here, in the fourth of a series of five articles, is her opinion of the rising generation, written exclusively for NEA Service and The Times-Union.)

Shortly after my arrival in England two years ago, a group of American students invited me to address the American Students Club at Oxford. This surprised me not a little, coming from American



Emma Goldman as a Young Woman.

college boys, whom I knew in the past to be interested only in prize fights, baseball rowdiness at radical meetings and the doubtful pleasure of taking the places of striking workers.

Verily, the present generation in America, I thought, must have undergone considerable changes since the day when young students drove out the gentle Eugene Debs from New Haven, and Ann Arbor boys tried to break up my meeting.

I found the group of young men foregathered in the rooms of a fellow student after the lecture to entertain me and fire questions on every imaginable subject at me. They were well read in all the best

their own country and Europe had created—keenly alive to the pressing social problem of our time, and singularly free from the provincialism and the priggishness which used to cramp the body and spirit of American public men.

No doubt, their contact with Europe had much to awaken and broaden the American youth. Travel is a better medium of education than college. It helps one to climb down from one's exalted position of the "most chosen land and people on this planet." It makes one see that there are others, rich in culture and experience, who can teach us much, if we will but bring to them a receptive mind. And the events since 1914 at home and abroad have made the American youth much more receptive than was the generation preceding him.

### Knows What's Real.

From the vantage point of his European reaction, the American youth is now able to see with a clearer eye what is real and what is fictitious in his own land. He is learning that there is another side to the glowing picture painted by Fourth of July speeches. He is now able to put his finger on the many evils which earnest men and women in the United States have been combating for so long.

There is no blinking the fact that youth everywhere is in a ferment, in revulsion against old ideas, old habits, old values—against a world which is presided over by toothless old men and spiritually withered old ladies. In vain, they have sealed America hermetically against the contamination of fresh and invigorating ideas.

Youth, like love, laughs at locks and antiquated immigration laws. Youth has other ways of fraternizing with the awakened generation in Europe. It has social ideas in common, literature, the drama, painting, music. All speak a common language and sing the same inspiring songs. The foremost dramatist in the English language is the young American, Eugene O'Neill. With him are scores of young men and women, who do vital and telling work in the country. They have imagination, fire, daring. And the same holds good of the young generation in the rest of the world. Even in China, the youth is helping to uproot the paralyzing traditions and customs in the land.

### Frivolity Fortunate.

"But," say the wiseacres, "youth is reckless, frivolous, without stability. It has no roots in the past." Fortunately, how else is youth to become a factor for progress and innovation? Only those grown gray and stale would attempt to dampen the ardor of youth—censure and suppress all that makes for breadth of vision, gaiety of spirit, keen delight in the danger of life, and in

the intense struggle for greater freedom and beauty.

The young generation will have no interference. It is not only "knocking at the door," it is breaking it with the flourish, the crash and the bang of jazz which by the way is itself the symbol of youthful folly and abandon.

Those of us who have retained a youthful spirit will rejoice in the regeneration of youth in the world and will bid it hail and godspeed.

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# Dictators Are Menaced By Thirst For Power, Declares Emma Goldman

(Note: Emma Goldman, formerly of Rochester, today gives the fifth and last of a series of articles, written exclusively for NEA Service and The Times-Union.)

The recent crisis, which nearly rent in twain the Communist party, is by no means an accident. It is but a link in the chain of events which have widened the gap between the Russian revolution and the party swept into power.

A great many people in Western Europe still cling to the fond belief that the Bolsheviks are the revolution. But the masses in Russia have learned, through nine years of suffering, that their ideals and aims, as expressed through the revolution, and the aims of the present Russian government, have nothing whatever in common. The aims of the people were complete political freedom, the land to the peasants, industrial control by the workers and free Soviets as the arena for the political, economic and cultural expression of the life of Russia.

## Lenin With People.

Lenin, who was possessed of the clearest mind and an indomitable will, conceded these slogans to the people and went with them. That is why the people believed in him—he heard him gladly—and swept him into power. But on the ruins of the Russian revolution rose a formidable state, complete monopoly of the means of life and a deadening dictatorship which is since holding the country by the throat. The price paid by the people for their naive faith is too enormous to record here.

But one can get a glimpse of the actual state of affairs by the present crisis which centers around the demands of the Trotsky and the opposition group: "Party democracy—the participation of the workers in the industrialization of the country."

Why these demands, if, as the world has been assured for nine years, the Russian proletariat is really the dictatorship, if it has been in power since the October days? Can it really be that the sincere critics, who have come out of Russia, knowing the language and having been in close touch with the internal affairs, were right after all.

## Feud Exposes Charges.

Now the world is being treated to the spectacle of a feud between Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Stalin and their followers—a feud, which brings to light the very charges made against the Russian regime by earnest students of the situation in the country; namely, that not only the people at large but even the rank and file of the Communist party have no voice whatever, much less freedom of initiative, in the reconstruction of Russia. The truth will out sometimes.



Emma Goldman at the time of her deportation from the United States.

Now what is the truth? It is that the dictatorship, now so vehemently fought by the opposition is not a thing usurped by Stalin. It is something handed down as a legacy by Lenin himself who during his lifetime was the omnipotent power over the life and fortunes of the Russian people. After his death, and until very recently, the dictatorship was wielded by a triumvirate—Stalin, Kamenev and Zinoviev.

The world outside of Russia may be deceived in the genuineness of Zinoviev, Trotsky and their group in their demand for party democracy. The Russian people are certainly not deceived. They know full well what to expect from a man who ruled Petrograd with an iron rod and who disintegrated the entire labor movement of the world by the poison of the "Third International." They know that Zinoviev is much more interested in wresting the power from Stalin for himself than for his comrades in the rank and file.

## Trotsky Enslaved Workers.

The people also know that a man like Trotsky, who made militarization of Labor possible, thereby turning the workers into chattel slaves, the man who ordered the butchery of countless thousands of the Kronstadt sailors, the very element he once called, "the Red pride of the Russian revolution"—that such a man is not likely to be in love with democracy in the party much less outside of it.

The whole feud is therefore nothing else than the result of Com-

munist court intrigue and the squabble for power, for the transfer of the dictatorship from Comrade Stalin to Comrades Trotsky, Zinoviev and company.

Yet, the present crisis has great significance. It is openly voicing what has been intensely felt by the rest of the country—the desperate longing and need for a breath of political freedom, for some release from the terror, the tyranny, the insecurity—physical, mental, spiritual.

## Exiles Hopeful.

So, too, is the longing of the millions of sincere and advanced Russians, sent adrift in strange lands, homeless, heartless, without means of subsistence, expressed in the struggle that is now going on. All these victims cling to the hope that "party democracy," much against the will of the group in power, may spread like wild fire to the rest of the country, bring political amnesty and the ray of light and warmth at last from the black sky for the dreadful years.

The victims of the regime do well to hope, for the truth will out sometimes—the truth that the Russian people have unlimited possibilities that they never will be appeased until the yoke of the dictatorship is broken and the masses will be free to demonstrate to the world that they can and will realize the ideals of the revolution.

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# Rochester Day by Day By CLINTON N. MAYNE

Many a Rochesterian whose locks are grayer and thinner now, will recall a September day, just a little over thirty years ago, when the nation was shocked by the fatal shooting of President McKinley at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo. That was on September 6, 1901. They also will recall the great wave of public indignation against Emma Goldman and all anarchists that followed the tragedy. The assassin, Leon Czolgosz, a young Buffalo Pole, was popularly believed to have been a tool of Miss Goldman, "the real instigator of the crime".

In the September issue of the American Mercury, Miss Goldman writes her story of that stirring time. In it are several references to Rochester. Miss Goldman could not very well write a story about herself and omit Rochester. For here she spent her girlhood, young womanhood and part of her mature years and here lived then and still live many of her kinfolk.

The story is written in direct, forceful narrative style, without any frills. Miss Goldman charges the police with giving her "the third degree"—and then some—in their attempt to wring from her a confession of complicity in the assassination. After a month's detention, she gained her freedom and immediately set about to obtain funds for Czolgosz's defense. The assassin she had met in Cleveland at anarchist meetings under the name of Nieman, she relates. On her way to New York to carry on her campaign in his behalf (which was an utter failure) she stopped off at this city to visit her sister and other relatives.

She found that they had suffered much on her account. Ostracism, taunts, police surveillance, unwelcome publicity had been their lot. But she wrote that "the imminent danger that I had faced and that still threatened me served to establish stronger than ever before the bond between me and my family." Her stay in Rochester was "a happy one".

The story winds up with a graphic word picture of the scene in the death chamber at Auburn Prison, where Czolgosz, strapped in the electric chair, was deaf to a warden's cajolery and in his dying breath, asserted that "Emma Goldman had nothing to do with my act".

At this distance from the events of that day and without any of the heat of passion that swept the nation then, it is only fair to observe that there never has been a bit of evidence to link Emma Goldman directly with the President's death. On the other hand, it is easy to understand how a nation, aroused over the wanton slaying of a beloved ruler, should turn in anger against the woman, who, in the public mind, more than any other person, symbolized the hated word, "anarchy." By the way, it's a word one never hears nowadays. We have Bolsheviks and Reds and Communists but no anarchists.

Thirty years is a long time. Lots of water has flowed over the dam since then. Emma Goldman, a silver haired old lady now, is in exile in France, far from the city of her youth. Only the older generation of Rochesterians remember the fiery little Jewish woman, who in her day was the high priestess of anarchy in the Western World.



# Uncle Sam's Ears Burn as Emma Writes

*Ch. Con. Oct 22, 1931*



"The high priestess of anarchy" who spent her youth in Rochester and still has relatives here, is shown dictating the last of her memoirs to her secretary, also a former Rochesterian. Emma now lives in France. She left America a dozen years ago by request. Probably Uncle Sam's ears are burning as the famous radical writes her story. Emma never minced words.

EMMA GOLDMAN

EMILY HOLMES COLEMAN

International Newsreel Photo

Emma Goldman, who developed from a timid seamstress in a Rochester clothing factory to a fiery anarchist deported for trying to block conscription during the war, today was reported seeking to re-enter the United States.

Dispatches from Toronto, where she is today, indicated the eloquent Red of another generation would like to make a lecture tour in her adopted land which she once branded as "the least democratic of all countries."

Hopes and reality may be far different for, as Chief Immigration Inspector Henry W. Fogarty of Rochester said today, "there are a lot of hurdles ahead before Miss Goldman can put a foot over the border."

As Inspector Fogarty explained, a deported alien must receive permission from the Secretary of Labor before even filing application with an American consul for an immigration visa. With immigration quotas drastically reduced, these visas are extremely difficult to obtain even should the secretary's permission to apply be granted.

Then, even should the visa be granted, Miss Goldman, because of her past record, would be required to face a special immigration board of inquiry before entry would be permitted, according to Inspector Fogarty.

Toronto reports indicated Miss Goldman had been told she might get permission to lecture in the United States if she confined her speeches to literary subjects, but said she refused to consent to "wearing a gag." Miss Goldman today denied making this statement.

Miss Goldman came to Rochester from Kovno, Russia, with her parents at the age of 17, in 1886. For two years she worked in a clothing factory. During that time she married Jacob Kersener.

The girl's anarchistic tendencies flamed into a "spiritual rebirth" following the hanging of the Haymarket bombers in Chicago, and the young bride quit her job and her husband to launch a career of radical activities which made her famous on both sides of the Atlantic.

Teamed with Alexander Berkman, her new common-law mate, she toured the length and width of

the country, inciting strikes and bloody labor uprisings which on many occasions landed her behind prison bars.

Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, told his captors he had been influenced in his act by writings and speeches of the Rochester firebrand. Miss Goldman was arrested but released after two weeks without prosecution.

After tumultuous years of agitation, with frequent visits to Rochester, Miss Goldman ran afoul federal officials for obstructing the draft. She was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to two years in the Jefferson City Penitentiary. Her companion, Berkman, was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Following her release from prison, deportation proceedings against the pair were begun. Berkman was ordered deported and Miss Goldman abandoned her fight to remain here.

With almost 200 other aliens, Miss Goldman and Berkman were shipped out of the country on the transport Buford, Dec. 21, 1919. The pair was disembarked in Finland,

# It's Woman's Privilege

*T.4-11/9/34*



Three years ago as she basked in the warm Mediterranean sun in front of her tiny white cottage on the French Riviera, Emma Goldman, deported Rochester anarchist, told interviewers: "I haven't the slightest desire to return to America before I die." Today Miss Goldman was in Toronto where she was reported seeking admission to the United States under President Roosevelt's amnesty proclamation.

## Return to America Said to Be Sought By Emma Goldman

but proceeded at once to Soviet Russia, the Utopia of Miss Goldman's preachings.

A warm welcome was accorded the pair, but another six months found Miss Goldman leaving the land of the hammer and the sickle —by request. She had found Bolshevism a "forlorn failure" and had not hesitated to say so. She wrote the system had robbed the Russian people of the little freedom they had had under the czar.

Again with Berkman she wandered from country to country in Europe preaching her doctrines. In 1926 she appeared in Toronto as

the wife of James Colton, a Welsh miner. After two peaceful years there she settled down on the French Riviera to write her autobiography.

In an interview at her little cottage near Saint Tropez in 1931 she declared she was grateful to Uncle Sam for having sent her abroad and hadn't the slightest desire to see America again before she died.

Miss Goldman's mother died here in 1923. Her sister, Mrs. Lena Commins, lives at 184 Caroline Street.



# Miss Goldman Is Still Fiery Emma of Old

By MARGARET FRAWLEY

Still the stormy petrel of a "too smug world" is Emma Goldman, apostle of anarchism, who will return to the United States and Rochester about Feb. 1.

Conversation with Miss Goldman started out as a matter-of-fact telephone interview with her in the Toronto apartment in which she has been awaiting news of the Labor Department's decision to admit her for a 90-day period.

"Yes," she murmured in a pleasant voice, deep, rich, and undoubtedly still persuasive on the platform despite her 64 years. "This is Emma Goldman, I'll be glad to answer any questions I can."

"I, myself, know nothing as yet about coming to the United States, only what I read in the papers. I wait word from my manager and my committee. They are arranging my meetings so I think I shall come early in February."

## Glad to Get Back

Of course, she is glad to be coming back to the country which has many associations for her, a country which she has scorned and which had answered her scorn with deportation. She'll be especially glad to see her sister, Mrs. Samuel Cummins of Caroline Street after the lapse of years. She will probably also want to pay a visit to the David Hochstein School of Music erected in memory of her nephew, the brilliant violinist killed in the World War.

"I shall be glad, too, to see New York," she added. "Yes. It will be good."

She was thinking of the meetings in lower New York, the associations with other anarchist comrades, including "Sasha," Alexander Berkman, who was deported from the United States with Miss Goldman in 1919. She may also be wanting to visit Union Square where she made a speech in 1892 for which she served a term on Blackwell's Island.

## Hits Wrong Note

All was pleasant. Then the reporter erred. She asked a bourgeois question as to whether Miss Goldman was anticipating any of the typical American comforts of foods, etc. Miss Goldman said,

"What?" in what should have been a warning tone. The reporter repeated.

"You ask Emma Goldman that?" she thundered, and even at that distance it was a mighty blast. "That I should care for comfort, that it should make any difference to me..."

There came a pause. The reporter launched an inquiry about the status of anarchism, Miss Goldman's possible campaign for Tom Mooney, the social program.

"I am sorry," she stormed, "I cannot talk about such a subject as anarchism on the telephone. I am busy, there are many friends in the house. Good night."

## History of Deportation

Miss Goldman, advocate of the social revolution, was for many years known as "Red Emma" because of her anarchist teachings. Deported in December, 1919, for obstructing the World War draft she was sent to her homeland, Russia. Prepared to work in the Communist state she soon departed, denouncing the Soviet program as tyrannical. Since that time she has wandered over Europe, making several unsuccessful attempts to gain admittance to the United States. Since 1927 her efforts have been on the grounds of British citizenship,

since she married in that year James Colton, a Welsh miner.

Born in Kovno, Russia (now Lithuania) June 27, 1869, the daughter of a Russian Jewish family, Miss Goldman came to the United States about 1885. The Goldman family settled in Rochester.

Here Emma worked in a tailor shop and shortly after settling in Rochester married Jacob Kerstner. But she had begun to hear of the Chicago Haymarket bombings of 1886 and was inflamed with interest in the social revolution. So she separated from her husband and went to New York to engage on a stormy career.

She was associated for many years with Alexander Berkman, imprisoned for 17 years because of his attempt to kill Henry Frick in the Pittsburgh steel strike of 1892.

An apostle of free love, one of the first advocates of birth control, Miss Goldman has attacked and been severely attacked for her numerous writings and speeches, one of which landed her in Blackwell's Island Prison. But as soon as she was out she was preaching the abolition of all government and in 1901 was questioned when Leon Czolgosz shot President McKinley at Buffalo.

Convicted of obstructing the World War draft Miss Goldman was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Jefferson City, Mo. Following her release she was deported.

## WHO'S AFRAID OF EMMA?

NEWS that Emma Goldman, widely known radical, is to be permitted to return to the United States for a stay of ninety days is interesting but of no great consequence. Rochester knows her quite intimately.

She is picturesque—a forceful, magnetic speaker.

But anyone who would construe this brief visit as anything resembling a menace to the country would be likely to be frightened by the pursuit of his own timid shadow.

There was a time, though, when—

But that was back in the old, stilted days when its life moved slowly and it was unpopular to be "agin the government."

The Rochester radical not only embraced the terrifying cult of anarchism, but took provoking delight in the title of "Red Emma." Shocking conservatives was her specialty.

A tradition of fear was built about her.

When a subject grew stale she rebelled against something else. Before the country recovered from the jumpiness of the World War she was deported to Russia as a dangerous radical.

But she wasn't happy in that country which adopted many of her ideas of government. There was nothing to rebel against. Besides, the Russians wouldn't stand for it.

So she left them flat. But the fact that she is now in Canada, where they can see red if there is any sign of it, is proof that she is far from being dangerous.

Rochester will be glad to see Emma again.

## Stormy Career Recalled as Exile

A gray-haired little woman of sixty-four, today, for the first time in fifteen years, set foot on United States soil at Buffalo, scene of the assassination of an American President and a crime that blazoned her name around the world as "Red Emma, High Priestess of Anarchy."

She is Emma Goldman, bound for Rochester and "home," but not the same Emma, who, when twenty-one, left this city with passions inflamed against all social order and with vows to devote her life to anarchy.

## UTTERANCES TEMPERED

For more than forty years she has clung to those vows, but her struggles in nearly every country of Europe including Russia, combined with the years, have somewhat tempered her once fiery utterances.

Possibly that little, homeward bound woman, recalled the time President William McKinley was shot and killed by Leon Czolgosz, Polish radical, at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, September 14, 1901.

Police established the fact that Czolgosz once lived in Rochester, that he had heard Emma lecture and that he was one of her followers. It was never established, however, that Czolgosz had ever met Emma personally.

## Returns to U. S.

The nation was in a furore at the time and Supreme Court Justice John M. Davy of this city impaneled a special grand jury here to investigate any possible connection between Miss Goldman and Czolgosz.

Although Emma was not in the city at the time, every relative of hers and every friend was brought before the special grand jury and questioned. It ended with the jury being unable to connect Emma with the assassin in any manner. Czolgosz was executed a short time later.

## HERE LAST IN 1919

Emma Goldman last visited Rochester in 1919 when she was being taken from Missouri State Prison to New York City. At that time she had completed a term for inciting seditious spirit and was sent to New York for deportation to Russia as an obstructionist of the war draft.

Emma came to Rochester with her sister, Helen, in 1887, two months after her parents made their home here under conditions far different from those in their native Russia.

She was born in Kovno, June 27, 1870, and was seventeen when she came here and went to work in a

"sweat shop" at ten hours a day for \$2.50 a week.

A few months after her arrival, she married Jacob A. Kersner, then about twenty-six and earning \$6 a week in a clothing factory. Emma also worked in several shoe factories, becoming more and more resentful of the wages and conditions under which she labored here.

In her autobiography, "Living My Life," published in 1931 by Alfred A. Knopf, she describes her meeting with friends of her family here and of her horror in the absorption in money and material things which they expressed.

Her only escape from the monotony of life and the daily grind of work under horrible conditions, she wrote, was on Sundays when she was accustomed to go to Germania Hall and meet with a group of German Socialists.

It was there one Sunday, according to her autobiography, that she heard Johanna Greie describe the famous Chicago Haymarket trials of 1886. That lecture had a marked effect on the youthful worker and was one of the sparks that is said to have launched her on her stormy career.

She began to give voice to her resentment against wages and conditions under which she worked and finally quarreled with her husband. She left him in 1891 and went to New York—there to begin a career which has made her internationally famous.

At her deportation proceedings, Emma based her claim of United States citizenship on her marriage to Kersner. Kersner's citizenship had been invalidated in 1909 by former Judge John R. Hazel in Federal Court at Buffalo. Judge Hazel ruled that Kersner was not a naturalized citizen because he had been in the country only two years and was but nineteen when he obtained his citizenship papers in 1884.

Emma had been in Soviet Russia only a few years when she turned against the rule of the Communist Party there and denounced them. In 1926 she said:

"The political institutions in Russia today are worse than they were under the czar. There is not one breath of freedom of thought, of action or of initiative there now."

Condemned by the Communist Party, Emma left Russia and spent the remaining years lecturing and organizing in other countries of Europe.

In 1925 she married Colton, Welsh miner, but eight years later she admitted that she had seen him only twice during that time.



R. F. Rochester, N.Y.

# VISITS KIN AS 15-YEAR EXILE ENDS

Rochester Public Library

Greeted by Relatives, Friends  
at Station; Entered U. S. at  
Buffalo This Morning

RS 2-1-34

By JOHN GUTTENBERG

After fifteen years in exile, Emma Goldman, internationally known radical, returned to the Rochester she once called home at 2:13 p. m. today.

Sight of relatives and loyal friends, waiting her arrival from the Canadian border at the New York Central station, caused the so-called "High Priestess of Anarchy" to drop, momentarily, the stolid reserve which she wears as a defense against detractors.

Mrs. Lena Commins, No. 184 Caroline Street, sister of the "Red Emma" whose tirades against capital and organized government resulted in deportation in 1919, was the first to meet Miss Goldman at the station here. She said:

"Sister! It is so good . . ."  
"Red Emma" was red no more. She was a bit pinkish, in her sen-

## EMMA GOLDMAN RETURNS TO CITY AFTEER 15-YEAR-EXILE

Continued from First Page

timentalism, as her voice choked with the semblance of a sob and she clutched Mrs. Commins to her shoulder.

A brother, Herman Goldman, No. 114 Laburnum Crescent, pushed forward. Other kin and friends—a small but partisan coterie—surrounded Miss Goldman to wish her well before she was whisked away to family visits with the Commins and the Goldmans.

Her first of ninety days on American soil, granted on a special visa from President Roosevelt, was a full one for the feminist leader.

She left Toronto at 8 a. m., after a lecture the night before, and reached the International Bridge at 10:55 a. m. When immigration authorities examined her credentials, she was just another visitor to the United States.

### DECLINES TO TALK

She was unattended. She sat alone in a day coach. She refused to talk to interviewers.

Her first hour in the United States—which had packed her off to Russia in 1919 for criticism of the war draft—was passed in stolid contemplation, as her train steamed from Niagara Falls to Buffalo.

There, at noon, Miss Goldman's reserve cracked. Mrs. Leila Carhart, No. 38 McKinster Street, long a friend of "Red Emma's" and her companion in Berlin during the Summer of 1923, met her for the ride on the Empire to Rochester and was greeted with warmth.

### HOLDS TO IDEALS

The plump little gray-haired woman, whose name is known in every capital of the world, today is no whit different—in her philosophy—than she was when gov-

ernment agents pursued her years ago.

"I am too old to go back on my ideals," she said. "Anarchism is not a matter of pride. It is a matter of conviction."

She is convinced that the most significant advances in the world during the last two decades have been made in the field of education. She said:

"We no longer believe teaching to be a question of 'bringing in.' Education today is at its all-time zenith. Education in its best sense means dissemination."

"I've learned that if you don't know the obvious, you won't find the remote."

"The High Priestess of Anarchy" stoutly denies that her ninety-day visa was obtained from any "bargaining" with Uncle Sam. The American consul in Toronto asked her political beliefs as a matter of routine, Miss Goldman stated, but did not insist that she promise to abstain from political or social discussions.

Her refusal to comment on such topics was due to her contract with the Pond Bureau for a nation-wide speaking tour, "Red Emma" said.

Within an hour after her arrival on American soil, she was the fiery and incisive commentator of old.

### ASKS ABOUT MUSIC SCHOOL

She inquired about the Hochstein School of Music, endowed by Rochesterians as a tribute to her nephew, David Hochstein, who lost his life in the World War.

She smiled wanly when assured that the Hochstein and Eastman Schools were providing musical educations of many deserving students.

"George Eastman did that," she acknowledged wryly, "but didn't he send our David, and many others, to their death?"

Miss Goldman, who stares fixed-

ly when she declares herself unchanged by the years in her radical spirit, declares "everyone is a radical, in private relation to organized authority."

She claims as her function in life "working toward an anarchism which will extend beyond private lives to that of the entire world."

Would she have been a radical if she had not endured the sweat shop conditions of Rochester in 1889? Absolutely.

"The transition from the music, the literature and the drama of St. Petersburg—the Russian cultural background—to the factory life of America was too great a blow even for a girl of fifteen."

"If I have any nationalism spirit, it is for America—the land in which I received my inspiration to fight."

The foremost woman radical, whose bobbed hair, cigaret smoking and birth control preachings made her an object of popular scorn thirty-five years ago, is not weakening in her fight for feminism.

### PRAISES PRESIDENT

She describes as a "marriage of convenience" her union with James Colton, a Welsh miner, in 1925. The marriage enabled her to claim British citizenship, she says. He still lives in South Wales. She maintains a residence on the Riviera.

Asked how it felt to be in America once more after fifteen years of exile, she explained that she was tired after a lecture in Toronto last night and was "just beginning to get into the swing of being on American soil once more."

"The only information I have about President Roosevelt," she replied, in answer to another question, "is what I read in the newspapers."

"I cannot tell you what I think of your 'New Deal.' I must see

it in operation before I should feel qualified to discuss it and its ramifications intelligently. No doubt, it is a colossal and significant experiment."

"I may not be permitted to talk about it in public, but you may rest assured that my eyes and ears and mind will be alert to learn what I can about it."

She will remain in Rochester until about 11 p. m. today when she will leave for New York City, where she will start a lecture tour she expects to take her through much of the country during the ninety days she will be allowed to remain here.

### ENTERS QUIETLY

There will be no politics discussed in her lectures, she said, and explained that her subjects will be concerning literature, art, history and drama. Her first lecture will be in Dr. John Haynes Holmes' Community Church in New York, February 11.

The train carrying the little woman, once known as "Red Emma," crossed the Lower Arch Bridge at Niagara Falls from Canada at 10:50 a. m.

She was gazing calmly through a window of her coach as the train, steaming slowly over the high, international structure flung across the Niagara River gorge, rolled onto American soil and came to a stop.

Five immigration and customs inspectors, the usual quota, boarded the train as it hesitated for five minutes before its run into the Niagara Falls station and then on to Buffalo.

With no more formality or lack of formality than if she had been one of the thousands of yearly visitors from Canada, an immigra-

tion inspector accepted her visa as Mrs. James Colton and her ninety-day leave to enter this country. Then he passed on to others.

### AIDED BY FRIENDS

Her return to America was made possible through the efforts of American friends, she said, on her arrival in Buffalo. Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, and a committee, including among others Prof. John Dewey, Sinclair Lewis, Fannie Hurst, Sherwood Anderson and Dr. J. Holmes, aided her, she declared.

One thing she wanted understood. She came back "not bitter against anyone." "You see," she exclaimed, "I believe in the principle of letting people think for themselves so why should I be bitter?"

"Had she seen Alexander Berkman recently?" Berkman was her companion for many years and like her was deported as a dangerous radical.

Yes, she saw Berkman in Nice, France, the day she left there in December for Canada. And she added "our friendship is the kind that ends only with death."



# MISS GOLDMAN 'HOME' AFTER 15-YEAR EXILE

R.V. Rochester, N.Y. Biograph  
Women

Once Fiery Leader of  
Anarchists, Deported  
for Attack on Wartime  
Conscription, Arrives  
Here from Canada

By C. GOODLOE BARRY

Struggling to conceal her joy behind a mask of indifference, a tiny, gray-haired woman, once termed the most dangerous persons in America, returned to Rochester today after 15 years in exile.

She was Emma Goldman, eloquent and fiery leader of United States anarchists for more than a generation. She was deported by Uncle Sam in 1919 as an undesirable alien for attempting to block conscription during the war.

At the New York Central Station, where she arrived from Toronto at 2:15 this afternoon, Miss Goldman was greeted by relatives and close friends who had been her comrades during her stormy career.

## Hopes for Future

It was on just such a bleak, wintry day that Miss Goldman first arrived in Rochester, an immigrant girl from persecution-ridden Russia. And today, like then, there was hope in her heart for the future.

Her pale blue eyes flashed when she began discussion of her struggles with reporters in the dining car of the train coming in from Buffalo.

"My views have no changed," she declared. "I am still an anarchist. I am the same. The world has changed. That's why I haven't had to."

"Everyone is an anarchist who loves liberty and hates oppression. But not everyone wants it for the other fellow. That is my task. I want to extend it to the other fellow."

## Declines Political Comment

Declining to talk of political or economic affairs because of her contract to deliver a series of lectures, Miss Goldman denied that she had promised to refrain from these topics in order to secure a temporary visa to visit this country.

"I promised nothing," she said. A Times-Union staff writer met Miss Goldman at Buffalo and accompanied her to Rochester.

Also there to meet the traveler was Mrs. Leila Carhart of 38 McKinster Street, who spent a summer with Miss Goldman in Berlin some years ago. Until that meeting Miss Goldman had been a bit glum, appearing tired and annoyed by her journey.

At seeing her Rochester friend, however, she became the fiery, emotional personality of old, said "God bless you, Leila" and the two women hugged each other tearfully.

Miss Goldman will leave for New York tonight to begin a lecture tour on literature, drama and her life. She expects to deliver an address here in the course of the coast-to-coast trip.

She would not discuss controversial matters with the reporters who surrounded her, but said frankly that she considered President Roosevelt "the first president of the United States who has shown any consideration for working people."

## No Comment on NRA

As for the President's recovery program, she did not wish to comment until she had studied it at first hand.

"I have been given permission to stay here three months," she said, "and in that time I hope to see all the great industrial centers."

Miss Goldman said she will stay here only until tonight, but will return for a longer visit before her stay in the United States ends. While here she will see her brother, Herman Goldman of 114 Laburnum Crescent, and her sister, Mrs. Samuel Commins of 184 Caroline Street.

Yellowing newspaper clippings and a lusty two-volume autobiography, "Living My Life," both tell the history of Emma Goldman.

The clippings, particularly those dating back to the period when the World War inflamed patriotic fervor to fever pitch, painted "Red Emma's" record in deepest dye.

## Served Prison Terms

She served two prison terms, one on conviction of inciting riot in New York City in 1893 and one on conviction of obstructing the draft. A confirmed atheist and early advocate of birth control, she was arrested and released with regularity.

Much sympathy she might have won was lost when she left her husband, Jacob Kerschner, whom she married in Rochester, and went to New York to devote her life to the spread of anarchy and publicly acquired a common law mate in Alexander Berkman.

At the turn of the century she was arrested on the belief she had inspired the assassination of President McKinley but Chicago authorities refused to permit her extradition to Chicago and she was never tried.

Years later dynamiters of the Los Angeles Times were branded as members of the Goldman clan. Charges that Miss Goldman re-

ceived German money to block preparedness in the United States and to foment rebellion in India were circulated freely.

## Thousands Heard Her

Her violence and vituperative eloquence drew thousands to her radical meetings. Admission fees were charged and contributions solicited.

Department of Justice agents testified at her deportation proceedings that her bank book showed weekly deposits of from \$50 to \$3,700 weekly over a period of years. One story related how she had sought to buy a ticket on the vessel on which she was deported that she might be assured the comforts of a first class passenger.

Friends of Miss Goldman characterized her as a "beautiful character—100 years ahead of her time." Enemies denounced her as a fomenter of revolution, violence and bloodshed.

## Persecution As Child

Judging by her book, Miss Goldman's Russian childhood, beset by persecution of Jews and harsh parents, was not a happy one. At the age of 15 she and her sister, Helena, set out for the Flower City in the "Promised Land." They were to join a third sister, Lena, already here.

Helena, now dead, was Mrs.

Jacob Hochstein, mother of David Hochstein in whose honor the music school of that name was founded. Lena is Mrs. Samuel Commins of 184 Caroline Street.

Soon after her arrival on a bleak and cold January morning, Miss Goldman obtained a job sewing ulsters at Garson and Mayer's clothing factory at \$2.50 a week. Rebelling against the routine and refused a raise, she left and got a similar job at Rubenstein's factory.

## First Speech Here

Here in Rochester she attended her first dance at the German Club and did not reach home until 5 o'clock in the morning, and here after launching on her new career of agitation she made her first speech at the German Union.

A year after her arrival she was joined by her mother and brothers, Herman, who now resides at 114 Laburnum Crescent, and Yegor. Kerschner boarded with the family to bolster its limited finances and in February, 1887, he was married to Miss Goldman by Rabbi Kalman Bardin.

Association of Miss Goldman with a small group of radicals here aroused her interest in the defendants being tried for the Haymarket bombing in Chicago. When five were convicted of murder and hung, Miss Goldman wrote she suffered a great emotional shock, fell in a stupor, and awoke the next day with a distinct sensation something new and wonderful had been born in her soul.

She determined to dedicate her life to the cause of the executed anarchists and soon after departed for New York, glad to be free of

Rochester which she termed a "provincial town," lacking in an appreciation of any of the finer things of life.

Miss Goldman's philosophy contended the state was the individual's worst foe in that it sustained the ruling class which was the natural enemy of the masses.

## Reunion in Rochester



After 15 years of exile, Emma Goldman (right), one-time leader of American anarchists, came home to Rochester today. She is shown as she was met at the New York Central Station by her sister, Mrs. Samuel Commins of 184 Caroline Street.



Y, FEBRUARY 2, 1934

DYC

R.V.F. Rochester Biography Women (G)

## Emma Goldman, Tired, Sad, Tries to Avoid Controversial Topics on Visit with Relatives

Famous Anarchist Asserts All Who Love Liberty Are Anarchists

By MARGARET FRAWLEY

A short, stocky woman, middle-aged and looking more than a little tired, stepped down on the New York Central station platform yesterday afternoon into the eager, waiting arms of her sister.

Emma Goldman, internationally famous anarchist and apostle of social revolution, had come home.

Miss Goldman brushed away the tears. Yes, she said, she was glad to be home, but she spoke with a glance at the smiling, tremulous face of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Cummings of 184 Caroline Street, and with a hand clasping that of her brother, Herman, of 114 Laburnum Crescent. At the moment she wasn't thinking of her 15-year exile from America nor of the implications of the 90-day stay granted her by the Labor Department. She was concerned only with the few brief hours ahead with her family. Her first decision to go on to New York last evening she later changed, announcing she would stay overnight and perhaps today.

### Face Tells Life Story

At first glance Miss Goldman belies her formidable reputation. She is surprisingly short. In her garnet-colored coat with its trim black collar and matching black hat she might have been any American matron. But her face is arresting. It is lined for her 64 years, and, in repose, more than a little sad. The pale blue eyes are penetrating, the eyeglasses seem to bristle. Her mouth is expressive of many moods, curving softly in response to inquiries from relatives and friends, snapping impatiently but still politely at the queries of newsmen, closing firmly at all references to controversial subjects.

For Miss Goldman will avoid the controversial during her three months stay in the United States. She will begin her lecture series on literature, drama, and her own



Emma Goldman, as she appeared yesterday alighting from a train at the New York Central Station.

life in New York on February 11 in the Community Church of which the Rev. John Haynes Holmes D. D., is minister. Perhaps, she said, she will lecture in Rochester when she returns later for a longer visit with relatives and friends. Her subjects, and her itinerary are in the hands of a committee.

One thing, Miss Goldman wanted made clear. She was coming back without bitterness toward anyone.

Frank as always, despite her

Changes Mind, Extends Stay Before Leaving For New York

efforts to avoid controversial subjects, Miss Goldman told reporters on the train that her views on the social order are unchanged.

"I am still an anarchist," she said. "I am the same. The world has changed. That's why I haven't had to. Everyone is an anarchist who loves liberty and hates oppression. But not everyone wants it for the other fellow. That is my task, I want to extend it to the other fellow."

As to her reaction to President Roosevelt and the NRA, Miss Goldman said she might have an opinion three months hence, but now she only knows what she reads in the newspapers. Going into many industrial centers she will, she said, study conditions at first hand.

### Bitter Over Nephew's Death

The Rochester home-coming was one of mingled joy and sorrow to Miss Goldman since her sister, Helen Hochstein, and her nephew, David Hochstein are no longer alive. About David Hochstein's death in the World War, Miss Goldman expressed herself bitterly yesterday. She felt that a great musician had been martyred in war. She has always hated war, and her nephew she loved dearly.

With characteristic directness she told reporters that her marriage to James Colton, a Welsh miner, had been for purposes of securing British citizenship. Asked if she had seen Alexander Berkman, her associate in the anarchist cause for many years, she said she had seen him in Nice in December, just before leaving for Canada.

"Our friendship is the kind that ends only with death," she added.

Miss Goldman crossed the American line at Niagara Falls at 10:50 o'clock after the most cursory examination of her papers by customs inspectors. She was met in Buffalo by a Rochester friend, Mrs. Lella Carhart of 38 McKinstry Street.

## MISS GOLDMAN ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

After a nine-hour visit in Rochester, Emma Goldman arrived in New York City today for the first time since she was deported in 1919 and faced the cold inconvenience of a taxicab strike, according to dispatches.

A labor agitator and internationally-known radical for more than forty years, she waited for thirty minutes outside the Pennsylvania Station, with a platoon of policemen ringed about her, while a private limousine was summoned.

Told there was a strike, she smiled. People came running from all parts of the station to ask other people, "Who is it?"

Miss Goldman, or rather Mrs. James Colton, according to her passport, was greeted affectionately by her niece, Mrs. Stella Ballantine, and the latter's son, Ian.

She also was met by Dr. John Haynes Holmes and James P. Pond, the latter head of the lecture bureau sponsoring the tour which is expected to take her from coast to coast before her ninety-day visa expires.

The famous Emma was clad in red—red dress, red woolen scarf and red coat.



# HOME AT THE END OF THE EXILE TRAIL

RS 2-2-34

Rochester Public Library  
64 Court St.



ALLEN GOLDMAN

EMMA GOLDMAN

In Rochester for the first time since she was exiled from the United States fifteen years ago, Miss Goldman, internationally known radical, is shown in this exclusive picture with her thirteen-year-old nephew at the home of her brother, Herman Goldman, No. 114 Laburnum Crescent.

## 'Red Emma' Goldman Finds Her Theories Now Vogue

By RALPH P. YOUNG

A scared little boy stood in the corner of the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo thirty-two years ago gripping his father's hand.

The President of the United States had been shot a few minutes before and an ugly crowd was demanding the life of the assassin—an "anarchist."

In the months that followed the word anarchist was dinned into

the ears of that small boy whenever his elders assembled and with it was linked another name—that of Emma Goldman of Rochester. For years that name was used

to frighten small boys—and even more so their elders.

Last evening, the writer, the small boy grown stout and bald, shook hands with the terror of his youth—the same Emma Goldman, a plump, gentle, near-sighted, elderly woman who is afraid of all things—of newspaper men.

Miss Goldman (Mrs. James Colton in her passport) met only one newspaper man after her arrival at the home of her brother, Herman Goldman of No. 114 Laburnum Crescent.

Tired by her trip from Toronto, wearied by the persistence of reporters who met her at the border and pressed her for interviews she was pledged not to give, she declined to meet newspaper men or photographers during her stay at her brother's home.

But she remembered a promise given in Toronto that she would receive this writer at her brother's home.

Exiled from the land which had been the scene of her battles for social justice, she came back yesterday, by grace of an order from President Roosevelt, to spend ninety days on American soil, visiting relatives and lecturing.

Her visit to Rochester was brief. She left last night for New York to keep her first lecture engagement, but plans to return later in the month to lecture.

Once hounded from the streets of Rochester when she attempted to speak, Emma Goldman has been invited to return and address its leading citizens.

"I have been asked to speak before the City Club," she said. "When I come back, I'll be able to talk about other things. Now I am under pledge to my spon-



sors not to talk until my lecture tour begins in New York."

This terror of conservative citizens of a previous generation has lost none of the fire of other years, but it is controlled.

The first impression of a shy, little old lady fades when she begins to talk. She flashes quick denial that she ever instigated acts of violence by so-called anarchists and then subsides to shrug her shoulders and add:

"But what difference does it make?"

Newspaper men bother her, she said, because they have built myths about her. Crowds, even hostile ones, she has learned to handle.

"I have been blamed for nearly every act of violence that happened while I was lecturing years ago," she said. "A lawyer friend of mine once said 'Emma Goldman will be blamed for every act of violence for the last fifty years and for the next hundred years.'"

"But he was wrong. Violence has become fashionable. There has been so much of it in the world no one thinks of blaming me."

"Did you ever counsel violence?" I asked.

"Never. I was blamed for the acts of those anarchists in Chicago, although I was in Rochester at the time of the riots and never knew any of them. But they threw me into jail when I visited Chicago later."

Being thrown into jail was no novelty for the "Red Emma" of the early part of the century. She occupied many of the best jails in the country—and many of the worst—she recalled.

Her lectures were never popular with conservatives. She voiced her opinions in several states.

"But I never talked in the South," she said. "I was asked to keep off the Negro problem, so I never would consent to go there."

"I have traveled about America so much that I really know it much better than Americans who have been born here and always lived here. One night at a dinner in London Sinclair Lewis introduced me as the only 'real American' present."

Miss Goldman's once bobbed hair is gray now and caught snugly behind her ears. She wears glasses and insists on facing the camera directly because the light reflects from them otherwise. She is particular about her camera posing. The right lens of the spectacles is an eighth of an inch thick and is revealed in profile photographs, so she avoids them.

When she talks she pats her back hair with an unconscious feminine gesture. When the question borders on forbidden ground she grips her fingers tightly and twists a flimsy handkerchief.

A question about Hitler brought a sudden twitching of the fingers.

"I lectured in Germany for some time," she said. "The Nazis were coming into power when I left. Yes, I saw much of Germany, but I can't express my opinion of that sort of thing."

The gesture and tone implied what she left unsaid.

Did she think America had changed in fifteen years? She countered with a question:

"Do you think I could have come here when Hoover was President—or anyone like him?"

"Times have changed," she added, "but people must change, too. I have kept in close touch with America, but maybe I don't

yet sense the change that has taken place. There must be some change for Presidents do not push the people, the people push the President. Mr. Roosevelt reflects a change."

"I am no longer a radical. The times have caught up with me. I will have to do something terribly different to get anyone to notice me now."

She smiled for the first time. Asked if she hoped to revisit familiar Rochester scenes on her return call, Miss Goldman sagged a bit.

"There are no familiar scenes to me," she said with a touch of sadness. "I know little about Rochester. I had few friends here, you know. Outside of my relatives there are only a few I can remember as friends. But I'd like to come back."

"Will you discuss government or social problems in your lectures?"

"No, I'll talk about literature and the drama. But of course literature is broad and covers a variety of subjects. Words only express the thought of the times, so, if I discuss literature—and my book—I can say—Oh, well."

She shrugged and smiled again. So once more "Red Emma" may be heard from, although my guess is it won't cause much excitement.

Once she was put in jail for discussing birth control. Now you can hear it in the pulpit.

Once she smoked cigarets and got "a rise" out of the neighbors; now they all walk a mile for one.

Once she advocated free love, but Broadway has stolen her stuff, and made it expensive.

No, "Red Emma" no longer scares little boys—nor fidgety old men.

She's just a nice old lady.

## RxR - Rochester - Biography, Women CATCHING UP WITH EMMA

AN invitation which has been extended by the Rochester City Club to Emma Goldman, internationally known anarchist, to be guest speaker at its meeting on March 17 makes interesting news.

Not that there is anything sensational about it.

During the lecture tour Miss Goldman is making in the ninety days which she has been authorized by the United States government to remain in this country—a sort of a recess in her exile—she is speaking before organizations of equal prominence.

Besides, this one has heard many liberals.

Rather the interest lies in the fact that her invitation records a new measure of tolerance in Rochester. It gives a chance to contrast the public attitude of today with that of fifteen years ago.

"I have not changed; the world has changed."

The famous radical thus summarized the situation in an observation that was made following her return to the United States, from which she was deported.

Doesn't this incident prove it?

Some of the radical views of the "Red Emma" of a generation ago, which aroused the natives, now appear about as shocking as the daring bathing costumes of that time.

The public hasn't overtaken her yet. Possibly it never will. But as for going a part of the way during the fifteen years she has been across the ocean—why, this invitation proves it.

## Emma Goldman Declares City Too Provincial to Be Made Her Residence

"Rochester is too provincial to permit an interesting life."

With these words Emma Goldman, anarchist leader, today dismissed the report she might settle down here if efforts of friends to induce the federal government to extend her stay in this country should prove successful.

"One should live either on a farm or in a big city," Miss Goldman declared. "Everything between is provincial. There may be more comfort and security in Rochester, but that does not mean an interesting life. For that one must have struggle."

Miss Goldman arrived here from Detroit today to address leaders from many walks of life at a luncheon meeting of the City Club at Powers Hotel. Her last speech here, a tirade against preparedness

and in favor of birth control, delivered at the Labor Lyceum in 1916, nearly resulted in her arrest.

"The fact that I am now welcomed by one of your finest clubs reflects a more liberal and intelligent attitude," Miss Goldman said. "Birth control is now considered quite a respectable subject. It should be."

The former "Red Emma" has addressed gatherings in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore since her return to this country under a temporary visa six weeks ago. She was deported in 1919 for obstructing universal conscription and alleged seditious statements.

Miss Goldman went to the home of her sister, Mrs. Lena Commins of 184 Caroline Street.



# City Helped To Make Her An Anarchist

Rochester Blamed by Emma  
Goldman Amid Cheers  
And Eulogies

By MARGARET FRAWLEY

With the ringing challenge that "your city and the action of the state of Illinois in the Haymarket riot made an anarchist of me," Emma Goldman came home to Rochester in triumph yesterday.

Her address before the City Club at Powers Hotel was to a capacity audience, such an audience as the City Club has not seen since Franklin Delano Roosevelt as governor of New York came two years ago. She was received with men and women standing in her honor, applauded heartily for her attacks on tyranny and war, and eulogized and cheered at the conclusion.

Not only did the audience roar with laughter at her frequent witticisms, it stayed until nearly 3 o'clock to hear her. Indeed there was little flinching when in response from the floor by Rev. Frederick E. Reissig as to what Miss Goldman thought of the City Club, she said with her customary frankness.

## Rebel Sees Progress

"Because I've accepted your fee and invitation to address you doesn't mean I've changed my opinion about the leisure class. With my eyesight I can't see many of you, not much beyond the first row. Please don't feel that I have made sacrifices, that I'm a martyr. I have followed my bent, lived my life as I chose, and no one owes me anything. I'm no more respectable than I ever was. It's you who have become a little more liberal, and it's never too late to progress. You are progressing."

Miss Goldman's formal speech was the prelude to the questions which came from the floor and the crowded balcony. Banker, schoolmaster, worker, business man, they took their turn in quizzing the speaker and President Robert C. Tait and Miss Goldman were hard put to keep pace with them.

Charles H. Wiltzie wanted to know about the threats of Fascism. Ernest R. Clark put philosophical questions on anarchism, one of which drew fire from Miss Goldman when she said governments have never done anything but protect the strong against the weak, why have governments?

James L. Brewer voiced an appeal as to what is to be done to educate the young. Several at the back of

the room turned in slips concerned with free speech and free press, the justification for Russian dictatorship, the New Deal.

The large audience applauded and even rose to its feet when William Pidgeon Jr. rose and in a speech dripping with complimentary adjectives expressed his enjoyment of Miss Goldman's talk.

"The hour is not an ordinary one," he concluded. "I feel privileged to have heard Miss Goldman today and I am her debtor."

## Conveys Her Sincerity

The internationally famous rebel against social order was a notable figure as she faced the room with the flag of Erin draped over the mirror at her back. A lock of iron-gray hair kept escaping rebelliously from the comb which held it in place. Her pale blue eyes behind the thick glasses were wide and expressive as she spoke, now slowly, now quickly as she was moved by an idea she wished to convey. She wore a dark blue dress with small white collar and was unbelievably short and rotund figure beside President Robert Tait of the Club. Covering a wide range of subjects under the title "Living My Life," Miss Goldman conveyed in a few lucid sentences her sincerity, intellectual vigor, and a pervading humor.

As to her opinions, these briefs are typical.

"For addressing a meeting and quoting Cardinal Manning I was sentenced to Blackwell's Island. That was my university and I learned more than young people are learning at the University of Rochester or elsewhere. I discovered that it's poor education and poor environment that brings people to prison. Forty years ago that was a new idea, now it's accepted. All of you should go to prison. You'd learn."

"Wars have never settled anything. They bring in their wake worse evils. The treaty of Versailles and the allies punished not the Kaiser but the starving German people. Today Hitler Germany is the result."

## Tells Objection to Soviet

"I'm not disillusioned with the Russian revolution. It was more profound than the French revolution. It articulated the needs of the Russian people. What I objected to is the way in which the ruling party has usurped the people's rights, eliminated the intelligentsia and professional groups, and set out to build a powerful state."

"Fascism is growing, if you don't take care you'll have it in America. The masses bred by war feel incurably ill. They run to every quack and they get the Mussolinis and Hitlers."

"I don't care much for police. I have had too much experience with their breaking up my meetings. The only police worth while are the ones that regulate traffic. They ought to be called guides and put in human clothes."

As for the New Deal, in answer to a query on the subject, Miss Goldman retorted:

"That isn't a literary subject. Washington permits me to talk only on literary subjects. Of course, to me literature is not something wrapped in parchment, it's alive."

## United Labor Advocated

"Labor isn't united in this country. It should be, of course. The trouble is when it tries to unite, the Communists come in and then instead of a united front, they're in front and the others are kicked back."

"When I worked in this city, ten hours a day for \$2.50 a week, I went to the owner and told him it wasn't enough for life to say nothing of an occasional book, a play, or a flower. He said I had extravagant tastes for a factory girl."

"In 1916 I was arrested for lecturing on birth control, now a highly respectable subject. They were the best judges I ever had. They offered me a fine or two weeks in jail. I took the jail sentence because I had some lectures to prepare and there's no place like jail for it. Whenever I went to address a meeting, I carried a book because I never knew when the meeting would be broken up and I'd have to spend the night in the station house."

As for her conclusions, Miss Goldman said:

"Only liberty is worth fighting for. This is the job I'll keep at until I am either hanged or fall asleep in some other way."

Seated at the speaker's table yesterday was a rebel of another sort, Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett, 80, who pronounced the speech "the finest I ever heard." Mrs. Gannett when she rose to take her bow spoke a word for the child labor amendment. At the speakers' table also were Miss Goldman's sister, Mrs. Samuel Commings; her brother, Herman Goldman; and her friend, Mrs. William B. Carhart.

Miss Goldman left last night for Detroit to continue her speaking engagements. Her stay in the United States expires about May 1.

# MISS GOLDMAN ARRIVES TODAY IN ROCHESTER

Exiled Anarchist to  
Speak Sunday in  
Convention Hall

Emma Goldman, scheduled to speak in Convention Hall Sunday evening, yesterday notified friends here that she will arrive in Rochester late today.

She is to talk on "The European Drama of Today." The meeting is sponsored by Rochester Section, National Council of Jewish Women.

It is believed that this will be Miss Goldman's last visit to Rochester before her three months' stay in the United States ends. She will go into exile again Apr. 30, ending her visit to the United States since her deportation for anti-war activities in 1919.

In a letter received here yesterday, Miss Goldman indicated that her talk will not be quite as exclusively literary in character as its title would indicate. She has agreed, however, to confine her statements to "literature, drama, and 'living my life'."

Miss Goldman took occasion last week in St. Louis to flay labor leaders whom she termed reactionary. She told St. Louis audiences that the American Federation of Labor should "sweep out some of its old-fashioned methods and Methusalehs, such as William Green. Younger, more alert men, are its greatest hope."

Tickets for the meeting are on sale at Seneca Hotel.



## Family, Friends Hail Emma Goldman's Visit Home

R.Y.F. - Rochester - Biography - Women



Reunions and autographs were in order yesterday when Emma Goldman came home. She is shown at the right inscribing her name in her autobiography, "Living My Life," which her friend, Mrs. William D. Carhart is holding. Her family looks on. From left, they are: Mrs. Samuel Commins, a sister; her brother, Herman Goldman, and nephew, Allen Goldman.

## Goldman Friends Ask Roosevelt To Let Her Stay in U.S.

A group of Chicago college professors has petitioned President Roosevelt to permit Miss Emma Goldman to remain in the United States, she disclosed here today.

Deported fifteen years ago for her activities against war, the former Rochesterian is in this country on a special thirty-day privilege and must leave April 30 unless the time limit is extended or withdrawn.

Tomorrow at 8 p. m. she will make her final appearance in this city when she speaks on "The Drama of Europe" at a Convention Hall meeting sponsored by the Rochester Section, National Council of Jewish Women.

Referring to her endeavor to remain "among her friends and relatives," Miss Goldman, a guest at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. E. Commons, of No. 184 Caroline Street, said today:

"Many friends, including a number of Chicago college professors, have written and telegraphed President Roosevelt asking him to allow me to stay here. He has been away on a short vacation and probably wouldn't receive the mail until today. His answer is expected soon.

"The professors heard me speak when I addressed students of Chicago universities and are doing their utmost for me."

Her object in lecturing is and always has been, she said, to:

"Try to get people to think. It is better for them to think wrongly than not at all for once they begin to think they will soon learn to think correctly.

"I am not and never was engaged in any attempt to overthrow any government."

She doubts if there is any chance for a revolution in this country or England. Anglo Saxons, she said, are not easily induced to revolution. And Communism offers no threat to the United States government, for.

"Communists in the United States can make a lot of noise

but they haven't shown they can put up a fight when the time comes."

Russia and the United States are to Miss Goldman the most interesting countries in the world. She's been deported from Russia. Nevertheless, she said, she remains in close touch with the political and economic condition there through "underground communications."

Miss Goldman compared President Roosevelt with Abraham Lincoln, saying:

"I am willing to admit the advance of President Roosevelt over any other President since Lincoln. The others served only the possessing class.

"Roosevelt is the first President in the United States to declare the workers have the right to organize and bargain collectively."

Her lecture tour, which has included many cities, has not been profitable, she said, but she has reached many people. She expressed particular pleasure to find a "new awakening" among students.

This afternoon she visited Mrs. Lela Carhart, No. 38 McKinster Street, a friend who is ill at General Hospital, and attended a tea given by Mrs. Walter S. Meyers, No. 4 Oliver Street.

She will leave Monday to speak in Buffalo. Wednesday and Thursday she will speak in Albany and then spend the remaining time of her thirty-day stay in New York City.

Unless her visit is extended, she plans to go to Canada and spend the Summer preparing a lecture tour for next Fall.



# Combat Dictatorship in U. S., Emma Goldman Warns Audience

MRS. WALTER S. MEYERS RS 4-16-34



EMMA GOLDMAN

With her ninety-day stay in the United States nearing a close, Miss Goldman is shown bidding farewell to a group of friends following her Convention Hall address last night. Mrs. Meyers presided at the meeting held under the sponsorship of the Council of Jewish Women.

## "You Still Have Certain Amount of Freedom In America," Says Noted Anarchist at Convention Hall Gathering.

A warning to combat in the name of liberty any movement seeking to establish a dictatorship in the United States was Emma Goldman's farewell to Rochester.

Addressing a cosmopolitan audience of more than 1,000 at Convention Hall last night, the distinguished anarchist, economist and writer said:

"You still have a certain amount of freedom in this country. Not much, but you still can walk the streets without fear of attack by legalized gangsters or imprisonment in concentration camps.

"Don't permit a dictatorship to be choked down your throats!"

Her final appearance here was sponsored by the Rochester Chapter, Council of Jewish Women. She must leave the country April 30, when a ninety-day visit privilege expires. Friends throughout the nation are endeavoring to obtain extension of the time limit.

She was deported from the United States more than fifteen years ago for anti-war activities.

Her topic last night was "The Drama of Europe," which she interpreted as the current events of the continent, describing it as:

"More poignant than any ever written."

Miss Goldman predicted that eventually this country will be infected with the dictatorship disease, which, he said:

"Again holds the human race in bondage. In dictatorships the state is the supreme authority, absorbing the unit and individual.

"Like many persons when sick from an incurable disease, sick society in Europe has gone to a quack for help. Masses bled by war see dictatorships as the solution of their problem.

"Capitalism has swung its swan song. Its legs are tottering and it looks to Fascism for salvation."

She traced the rise to power of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini, blaming the latter for leading Italy into the World War. In none of the dictator-controlled countries, she declared, have social or civic improvements been made.

Citing Italy, she said:

"All of Italy has been turned into beggars. The reason there are no strikes there is that strikes are prohibited. The capitalists are in full control. And today, there are 900,000 unemployed there. And . . . Americans would love to have a Mussolini if they could find one."

The question has been asked, she continued, how it is possible to destroy Germany with all its culture. The young people have found, she continued, their elders have failed. She said:

"Liberty and justice are obliterated by dictatorships. Life is not sacred.

"National Fascists in Germany, or Nazism, is a mass youth movement which has caught their imagination. Returning war troops finding themselves betrayed were fertile soil of National Fascism.

"The Germans found themselves in the gutter. They wanted no more war and when the Ruhr was occupied by the Allies it was possible to poison the German public's mind with the story of the entire world against Germany.

"That was what Hitler and his cowards played on."

Industrialists, French munitions manufacturers and many wealthy German Jews contributed to the fighting coffers of Hitler and his adherents, according to Miss Goldman. She asserted:

"Hitler would not have succeeded without their support."

Pointing out that Jews constitute only 1 per cent. of the population of Germany, she said there are 200,000 persons, including Catholics, Protestants, men of science and letters imprisoned in the concentration camps of Germany.

Dictatorship means, she said:

"A small political party. It always ends in the hands of one man or clique. It believes in terror and the people are forced to submit. There is complete coercion.

"Two new laws were recently

enacted in Russia. One is that if workers absent themselves from factories they may be sentenced up to ten years in prison. The other is that if a peasant takes food from the land he tills he may receive from ten years in prison to a death sentence.

"Germany and Italy have these same laws now. They have imitated Russia.

"Dictatorships have destroyed social security. The dictator state is omnipotent. No matter what mistakes are made by the Russian government they are declared to be sabotage.

"Dictatorships have turned the people into informers and destroyed the sanctity of human life. They are not going to solve the great problem of the world.

"In Russia the people continue to lack every human need. That government is merely state capitalism. Labor has been promised Heaven but remains in Hell."

Her observations of world affairs have made her more an anarchist than ever before, she said. Even in this country, she said:

"A German singing society

which is to hold a convention in this city aims to establish Nazism in the United States.

"It is the duty and obligation to organize against any attempt to introduce German national Fascism in the United States."

This sentence was followed by prolonged applause.

Defining anarchism, Miss Goldman said it to be:

"An organization that will rise out of the co-operative need of the people and not superimposed. It would feed, clothe and shelter everyone on the day of the revolution and not afterward.

"All governments have failed so we should get along without government and the paraphernalia of corruption, police and the judiciary."

Among her listeners were former Mayor Percival D. Oviatt, Railways Commissioner Charles R. Barnes and Councilmen Anthony C. Scinta and Joseph E. Silverstein, Deputy Fire Chief George Moran and Police Sergeant Robert Muhs.

On the platform were Mrs. Mary T. L. Gannett, the Rev. Dr. David Rhys Williams, pastor of First Unitarian Church, and Dean Thomas Wearing of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.



# 'Rochester's Red' at War Front



Emma Goldman, former Rochesterian and internationally known anarchist, has joined the loyalist cause in Spain and is now in the revolt-torn country, it was revealed last night. Miss Goldman is gathering data for a propaganda tour, according to Associated Press dispatches, and will soon leave for England to seek support for the Reds

## Stalin Branded Betrayer by Emma Goldman

Emma Goldman, former Rochesterian who became a world-famed anarchist and labor crusader, yesterday branded Stalin as "the great betrayer" of labor in an address in Toronto.

Speaking before a cheering, enthusiastic audience, Miss Goldman declared Stalin, through his Russian-German pact, has today "stabbed the workers of the world in the back."

The once fiery "High Priestess of Anarchy," product of a Rochester sweatshop system of years ago, today is a mild appearing, 70-year-old preacher of world revolution.

Deported from the United States 20 years ago after numerous violent clashes with police and municipal authorities, Miss Goldman lived for years in Russia before

returning to this continent and making her home in Toronto.

She was violently critical of the Russo-German agreement, which she described as "crucifying" the world's workers.

"The workers of the world have been deceived, betrayed and cheated," she declared. "While they looked to Russia for hope of better days to come they have been sold out by Stalin, the great betrayer."

"Stalin's pretence of world revolution is one of the most horrible lies of history. His betrayal of Spain will be nothing compared to his ultimate betrayal of the world when he signs the pact with Japan that is brewing."

"Some persons blamed Britain and France for forcing Stalin to sign with Hitler because of their slowness but Stalin tried for the

good grace of Hitler—if such a man could be capable of grace—for years.

"The British and French governments have not pretended to represent the working classes or communism, or socialism, or any other, but they have been true to their colors when their people's rights were threatened and we have to admit they do not pretend."

"Stalin pretended to be the symbol of communism and we expected much from him," the veteran anarchist said. "Now he has destroyed both socialism and communism in his own country and in others."

"This is the arch-betrayal, the crucifying, of the workers of the world by that evil satyr of the Kremlin."

## MISS GOLDMAN ILL IN CANADA

Emma Goldman, who began her career as a radical lecturer and writer in Rochester, is seriously ill in a hospital in Toronto after suffering a stroke Saturday night. She is 70 years old.

A Russian philosophical anarchist, Miss Goldman once worked in clothing factories here in what was known as the "sweat shop" days.

She was deported to Russia in 1919, long after leaving Rochester. Within a year she had quarreled with Lenin and Trotsky and fled Russia.

Since then she has been admitted to the U. S. only on temporary permits. She has been in Canada since last May after some time in Spain supporting the Republican cause.



EMMA  
GOLDMAN

## Voice of Emma Goldman, Anarchist, Stilled by Death

The voice which Emma Goldman raised bitterly against the established order of government as far back as 1887 in Rochester, where she worked in a sweat shop as a young woman, was stilled today in death.

The internationally-noted anarchist deported in 1919 to Russia, died early today at her home in Toronto, Ont. Death followed a stroke suffered several months ago from

which she was believed recovering.

Miss Goldman became involved in revolutionary movements shortly after her arrival in America at the age of 15, when she came to Rochester with her family.

(Other Details on Page 5)

## Emma Goldman Slightly Improved

Emma Goldman, anarchist lecturer, writer and former Rochesterian, who suffered a stroke in Toronto last Saturday, was reported yesterday as slightly improved although still unconscious.

Physicians said they were hopeful of her recovery, according to the Associated Press. She is 70 years old.

## Emma Goldman Reported Better

Emma Goldman, Russian-born radical and onetime Rochester resident, is much improved, her physicians reported from Toronto last night. She suffered a stroke a week ago.

Yesterday's Associated Press report announced that the 70-year-old anarchist had regained consciousness and was "decidedly" improved. She has lived in Canada since last May.



# MISS GOLDMAN, NOTED RADICAL, RESIDED HERE

*D.C. May 14, 1940*  
**Anarchist Known  
For Espousal of  
'Left' Causes**

Emma (Red Emma) Goldman, anarchist deportee, who found disillusionment in modern Russia and died in Toronto last night, spent years of her youth in Rochester and last visited the city in 1934.

Miss Goldman came to America from Russia when 15 and lived for a time with her family in Rochester. While here, in Feb., 1887, she married Jacob Kersner.

Later she wrote that she never quarreled with Kersner, but that she was going through a "tremendous spiritual upheaval and he did not follow."

## Joins Radicals

The "upheaval," principally her reaction to the hanging of the Chicago Haymarket bombers, resulted in her conversion to anarchistic philosophy and 1889 found her in New York, a member of an East Side radical group.

In Rochester, besides her husband she had left her baby daughter, Stella; her sister, Helena, and her brother, Yegor.

Miss Goldman was born in Kovno, Russia, (now Lithuania's capital) June 27, 1869, and gained fame both in Europe and America as an advocate of revolutionary social change.

Although she denied advocating violence, her name was mentioned directly or otherwise in connection with violence against the established order in the United States from the time of the Chicago Haymarket bombings of 1886 until 1917, after United States entry into the World War.

## Deported to Russia

In that year she was convicted of obstructing the Draft Law in New York and was sentenced to two years in prison and fined \$10,000.

## Famed as Anarchist



EMMA GOLDMAN  
... U. S. deported her.

After long and futile appeals, including one to the U. S. Supreme Court, she surrendered to a U. S. marshal in New York in February, 1919, and was imprisoned in the Jefferson City, Mo., Penitentiary.

She was released in September of the same year, however, for deportation. She fought the deportation vigorously in the courts, and it was not until Dec. 20, 1919, that she sailed for Russia as a deportee.

Two datelines in the newspaper stories of that trip strike a familiar chord to modern readers, who perhaps never heard of "Red Emma."

Her ship landed her at Hanko, Finland, which only last March was leased to Soviet Russia as a naval base after the Finnish war. She proceeded across Southern Finland to Terijoki, where the Soviets officially welcomed her.

(Terijoki is the border town where a Soviet government was proclaimed by Russia for Finland immediately after the Russian invasion last Nov. 30, but it later was eclipsed by the peace settlement.)

## Unhappy in Soviet

But Emma Goldman, who for so long had gone up and down the United States preaching a new social order, was unhappy in the new Russia.

During an address in Toronto last September, Miss Goldman branded Josef Stalin as "the great betrayer of labor."

Her attack followed the signing of the Russ-German pact, prelude to the dismemberment of Poland and the Russian attack on Finland.

"The workers of the world," she declared before a cheering audience, "have been cheated, betrayed and deceived. While they looked to Russia for better days to come, they have been sold out by Stalin, the great betrayer."

Miss Goldman, who came first to Rochester from St. Petersburg, Russia, on a "bleak and cold January morning," again met a wintry scene when she made her last visit here in 1934.

Her return, climaxing a 15-year exile that had begun when, after losing a long court battle, she had been sent to Russia as a deportee in 1919, found the former fiery "Queen of Anarchists" a tired, gray-haired woman of 64.

Entering this country from Canada at Buffalo, she entrained for Rochester, bearing a special permit from President Roosevelt allowing her a 90-day stay in the country.

Professing herself unable to comment on "your New Deal" or other American issues until she had seen "things in operation," Miss Goldman, whose bitterness against the capitalistic system had been engendered in a local clothing sweatshop where she worked as a girl, kept silent until Apr. 15, when she delivered her "farewell address" at Convention Hall.

There, under the sponsorship of the Council of Jewish Women, she launched a scathing attack on the growth of totalitarian states abroad and, prophetically, voiced her conclusion that the "ism" leaders threatened the survival of all liberalism.

"Dictatorships are not going to solve the problems now confronting the world," she said. "They maintain themselves by inspiring terror."

## Emma Goldman 1940

Although Emma Goldman was born in Kovno, then a city of Rusisa, now capital of Lithuania, she regarded Rochester as her home, having come here as a girl. The news that she has passed from this disturbed world is therefore of immediate and local interest.

When Miss Goldman began her stormy career, she was an outstanding radical. At the time of her death in Toronto, she was an outspoken defender of liberal institutions and democracy. In the years that had seen her progress from girlhood to old age, the world had moved forward a long way toward realization of democratic social justice.

She had dreamed of a Utopian condition for the workers of the world, and

## ROCHES

had found in Russia that what she had mistaken at a distance for Utopia was a tragic betrayal of the workers, a hoax velling only thinly an Oriental tyranny. The discovery seems nearly to have broken her heart. But what appears to have been the natural sequence was her public advocacy of democracy as after all the sure road to liberty.

To an older generation, Emma Goldman was a familiar figure as a champion of the workers, seeking power by peaceful means if possible, by violence and revolution if there was no other way to gain her ends. To youthful America, she already was a legendary figure. In reality, she was a disappointed, disillusioned woman, homesick for a sight of the land that had closed its gates against her.

## Emma Goldman Rites Arranged for Friday

Last rites for Emma Goldman, famed anarchist and former Rochester resident who died yesterday in Toronto, Canada, will be conducted Friday in Chicago.

The Free Society Group, an organization of personal friends of Miss Goldman, will have charge of services, the Associated Press reported.

Miss Goldman leaves several relatives in Rochester, among them her sister, Mrs. Lena Commins, 184 Caroline. She also leaves a brother, Dr. Maurice Goldman, New York City.

*Times-Union MAY 15 1940*



# Death Takes 'Red Emma,' Anarchist

Toronto—(AP)—Death came today to Emma Goldman, once the flaming champion of anarchy in America.

Ill since suffering a stroke in February, she would have been 71 years old on June 27.

At her bedside in her home were a brother, Dr. Maurice Goldman, and a niece, Mrs. Stella Ballantine, both of New York. Mrs. Lena Cummings, a sister, of Rochester, N. Y., also survives.

## Deported to Russia

Her death raised echoes of a radicalism that extended back for half a century and reached its climax in the World War years that brought "Red Emma" Goldman's imprisonment and later deportation from the United States to Russia in 1919 for obstructing the draft. With her went Alexander Berkman, her companion and colleague for two-score years.

In the new Soviet Russia she quickly found disillusionment, and fled to roam in many parts of the world, still a strident voice for social changes, but somehow lacking in the old-time urgency.

In 1924 she published a book, "My Disillusionment in Russia."

Two years later she appeared in Montreal as Mrs. James Colton, announcing she had married a Welsh miner, and thus was a British subject. *T.O. May 14, 1940*

## Returned in 1934

Vainly she sought admittance to the United States.

She went to France, and in 1930, while living at Nice, wrote an autobiography. She lectured in Copenhagen and Berlin subsequently, but return to the United States remained a goal.

While lecturing in Canada in 1934, she finally won permission to visit the United States for 90 days only, and on Feb. 1 arrived in Rochester, N. Y., after an exile of more than 14 years.

She made a few lectures in New York and elsewhere, expressed displeasure with Nazism and predicted the downfall of Adolf Hitler, then returned to Canada when the permit expired.

On June 28, 1936, a quiet, obscure resident of Nice was found shot to death—a suicide, police said. He proved to be Alexander Berkman.

# Emma Goldman Lived, Worked Here as Girl

Seventy-year-old Emma Goldman, whose anarchistic preachings made her world-renowned, worked as a young girl in a Rochester sweat shop, married here, left here to pursue a stormy career and made her last appearance here in 1934, when she spoke at Convention Hall and bitterly attacked totalitarian states abroad.



EMMA GOLDMAN

Born in Kovno, Russia, now the capital of Lithuania, June 27, 1869, the girl who was to become known as "Red Emma" Goldman, came to Rochester on a bleak January morning when she was 15 years old. *T.O. May 14, 1940*

## Worked in Sweat Shop

Here she worked in a clothing sweat shop, and here, in February, 1887, she married Jacob Kersner, from whom she was later separated, not because they quarreled, she wrote, but because he "did not follow" as she went through "a tremendous spiritual upheaval."

Greatest force in the so-called "upheaval" was her bitter reaction to the hanging of the Chicago Haymarket bombers, which had much to do with her conversion to anarchism.

By 1889, she had left Rochester and was identified with a radical group in New York City's East Side. Her husband, her sister, Lena, brother Yego, and her baby daughter, Stella, were still in Rochester.

All her life she insisted she was not an advocate of violence, but her name was mentioned for many years in connection with actions against the established order in this country.

## Drew Prison Term

In 1917 she was convicted of obstructing the draft law in New York and drew a prison sentence of two years and a fine of \$10,000. Long appeals to higher courts were futile. She surrendered to a U. S. marshal in February, 1919, and was sent to the Jefferson City, Mo., penitentiary. She was released in September, 1919, for deportation.

Deported to Russia, she landed at Hanko, Finland, which the Russians acquired as a naval base after the recent Finnish-Russian war. She was greeted by the Soviets.

In 1934, after 15 years of exile, she obtained a special 90-day permit to visit America, entered by way of Canada and Buffalo, came to Rochester and delivered a speech at Convention Hall in which she attacked totalitarianism, bitterly predicted that the "ism" leaders threatened the survival of all liberalism.

Emma Goldman leaves a brother, Dr. Maurice Goldman of New York, a sister, Mrs. Lena Commins of Rochester.

# MISS GOLDMAN FUNERAL HELD

*B. & C. MAY 18 1940*  
Emma Goldman, onetime famous

anarchist who spent part of her girlhood in Rochester and then returned for a visit in 1934, was buried yesterday in Chicago, as she wished, in earth which held the bodies of four revolutionists who were hanged for taking part in the Haymarket Riot of 1887.

Speakers at funeral services for 70-year-old Miss Goldman, who died in Toronto Monday, praised her as a champion of human rights, the Associated Press reported. The speakers were Jacob Siegel, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Harry Weinberger, New York lawyer. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Lena Commins, 184 Caroline St.



D+C Sunday Supplement, Jan. 15, 1939



