

LABOR DEFENDER



NOV.
1932

a Letter from
MOONEY to STALIN



THE FRONT COVER

Soviet children bearing banners of M.O.P.R. (the Russian I.L.D. which aids class war prisoners in the capitalist lands) celebrating the completion of Dnieperstroy, world's greatest dam, one of the greatest projects of the 5 Year Plan.

Around the World! Protest of millions. "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Burn!" "Immediate and Unconditional Release!" Mrs. Ada Wright and J. L. Engdahl now attending World Congress after epochal tour of Europe—rousing millions of workers in protest. Above, left: Mrs. Wright speaking in N. Y.; Right: German workers' children in Scottsboro demonstration; Center: In Kilby's dungeon, the Scottsboro boys; Lower: French workers in line for Scottsboro meeting.

LABOR DEFENDER

Editors: J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, JOSEPH NORTH
Associate Editors: Louis Colman, Sasha Small

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:

Henri Barbusse
Jacob Burck
Whittaker Chambers

Robert W. Dunn
John Dos Passos
Maxim Gorki
Eugene Gordon

Hugo Gellert
Josephine Herbst
Grace Hutchins
Melvin P. Levy

Esther Lowell
Joseph Pass
Paul Peters
Ludwig Renn

Lincoln Steffens
Charles Rumbold Walker
Walter Wilson

California State Prison,

Joseph Stalin
Russian Communist Party
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

My dear Comrade Stalin:

Just three weeks from today (November 7th) marks the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution, beyond any question the greatest happening in the whole history of the world so far as the working class is concerned.

It is my desire that you should know that I, along with millions of other revolutionary workers the world over will rejoice with you and your brave comrades all over the U. S. S. R. and particularly in Moscow where I am assured that one of the greatest demonstrations ever held any other place in the universe at any time will take place in Red Square, on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

I wish to extend to you and, through you, to all of the Revolutionary workers of the U. S. S. R. my most profound heartfelt proletarian gratitude for the magnificent spirit of International working-class solidarity by the militant workers of Russia in defense of my fight for freedom, and for the freedom of all class war and political prisoners.

Were it not for the Revolutionary workers of Petrograd, led by our beloved comrade Lenin, in militant demonstrations before the American Embassy on April 25, 1917, I would not now be addressing these greetings to you from this TOMB that has held me prisoner for the past seventeen years. That wonderful demonstration of International Solidarity by the militant workers of Petrograd saved my life and for this reason, I have a double, or two-fold reason to be happy and rejoice with you on this Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution. Thus, was my life saved and my usefulness to the revolutionary working class prolonged.

It is my hope that these revolutionary greetings to you and through you to the Toilers of the Soviet Union will be presented to you in person on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by my dear 84-year-old Mother who will be in Moscow on November 7th, 1932, in the continued interest of the working class fight for my freedom from the Dungeons of American Capitalist Imperialism.

All Hail to the Russian Revolution and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. I'm for it hook, line and sinker, without equivocation or reservation. Please accept my warm personal regards and best wishes, I am

Comradely yours,

Tom Mooney
3 1921



Peasant girl — member of shock-troop — on one of the largest of the collective farms in the Soviet Union. Three-fifths of the farmlands have already been collectivized under the First Five-Year Plan.

The U.S.S.R. is surrounded by a ring of capitalist countries. This means that an intense struggle and competition is going on between two worlds which are opposite in class character, between two social systems based upon principles that are mutually irreconcilable—capitalism and socialism. This comes to light particularly now, the period of the advanced economic crisis of the capitalist world.

In this connection one cannot fail to see the changes that are taking place in the surrounding capitalist world regarding the U.S.S.R.

The First Five-Year Plan too has so far been carried out under the constant menace of imperialist attacks. Nevertheless, this Five-Year Plan has already, in the main been fulfilled. This came about because we had a peaceful respite, enabling us to go on with socialist construction. In spite of internal difficulties, of the sharpening of the class struggle in the country, which was considerable at times, of the struggle which we had to wage against the capitalist elements, we have moved forward triumphantly and are continuing to move forward, consolidating our basic positions more and more.

At present a far more acute danger is created by our external enemies, by the forces of imperialism hostile to the U.S.S.R. The danger of an imperialist attack has grown considerably. This we must bear in mind whatever we do. . . .

The foreign policy of the imperialist countries is becoming more and more openly aggressive. In all countries the munitions factories are swamped with orders: armaments are rapidly piling up in those countries and preparations for new wars are being pushed with feverish haste.

The conditions of the toiling masses in capitalist countries are steadily becoming worse. Modern capitalism has created great unemployment, destitution and starvation for tens of millions of workers and their families. The peasant masses in the capitalist countries are likewise overwhelmed by the crisis and millions upon millions of them are destitute and starving. At the same time the seed of discontent with the ruling classes has been implanted in the hearts of the masses of workers and is growing into a mighty hatred for capitalism.

What is going on within the bourgeois camp?

The perplexity of the statesmen and economists and the hopelessness of the position of numerous capitalist firms and institutions lead to a state of growing panic in bourgeois circles. Those who but yesterday were masters of the situation in the capitalist countries, confident of their power, are feeling the ground slipping more and more from

The Second Five-Year Plan

By MOLOTOV

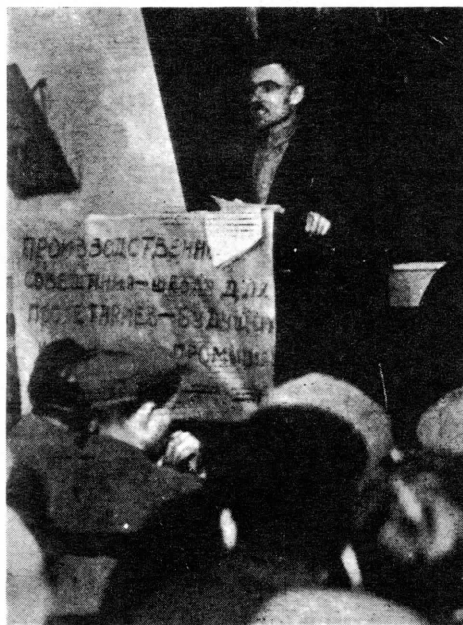
their feet. The bourgeois press deteriorates more and more into an organ for the advocacy of blatant reactionary views upon all fundamental questions, even in regard to machinery and technology as a whole. The face of the ruling classes in the bourgeois countries is more and more acquiring the hideous features of spiritual and moral decay.

Denunciatory utterances against technical progress have become frequent phenomena in capitalist countries, in the press, in radio broadcasts, etc. A bishop in England in a recent public statement even urged the necessity of refraining from making new inventions and ceasing scientific research work for scores of years.

Lately the columns of the bourgeois newspapers were full of forecasts on the outlook of the crisis, etc., made by notorious quacks and clairvoyants. All this is highly characteristic of the moral and spiritual condition of the ruling classes in the capitalist countries. I cannot refrain from quoting one silly prophecy taken from a Parisian newspaper:

"Of particular interest is the horoscope made by the noted Irish astrologist, whose forecasts for 1930-31 have proven absolutely true. With regard to the world crisis, the Irishman definitely predicts that it will terminate on the night of February 27 at a medical ball in the Victor Hugo Hall."

In order to make this picture more complete, it becomes necessary to dwell somewhat at length on a certain celebrity of present day-America, if not on the whole capitalist world.



Some American journals made a survey of the newspaper space including photographs devoted to the various "heroes of the hour" during 1931. They found that the record was held by none other than Al Capone, king of the Chicago gangsters. The recital of his exploits, biographical data about him, interviews with him, etc., had filled 587,422 columns in the world press. Furthermore, 5,050 photographs of him were reproduced in newspapers and magazines. Hoover, the president of the United States, took second place in press publicity. . . .

While the mayor of Chicago is officially considered the chief boss of the city, Al Capone, the notorious leader of Chicago's underworld, was "frequently referred to as the municipal cabinet member without portfolio, and mayor of Cook

County," no less powerful, and even "bigger than the administration, bigger than any issue." While Thompson was mayor of Chicago, Capone was next in importance, "his shadow across the City Hall and County Building was lengthening, broadening." . . .

As to the lurid and downright criminal sources of Al Capone's income there are equally unblushing details in the capitalist press. His main source of income is derived from bootleg liquor, by violating the so-called "dry law" of America and from other activities connected with the business.

"By the fall of 1927 . . . Capone altogether commanded the sources of a revenue estimated by government investigators at \$105,000,000 a year, divided as follows: Beer and liquor, including alky-cooking \$60,000,000; gambling establishments and dog tracks \$25,000,000; vice, dance halls, roadhouses and other resorts \$10,000,000; rackets, \$10,000,000.

Of this the "take" by police, city and county politicians, and dry agents was of course enormous."

From this it may be seen that Al Capone is a big capitalist—one of the pillars of bourgeois society, so to speak, possessing numerous enterprises, drawing huge revenues, etc. From the American and European press we learn that despite his relative youth (32 years) Al Capone has already made more than \$700,000,000. In a word this Chicago bandit is not one of the small fry in the capitalist world, but one of the biggest capitalist sharks in the U.S.A.

When imprisoned, his spirits did not sink by any means. We learned from the writer Pasley, that considerable space was given by the press to Capone during his imprisonment. There are minute reports about his state of health, how he gained weight, about his moods, the way he spent his time, the books he read, etc. . . .

Beyond the borders of our country, the basis of our support is the toiling masses. There is no need to repeat that the prestige of the U.S.S.R. is steadily growing among the workers in the capitalist countries and also in the colonial countries. This strengthens the international position of our cause.

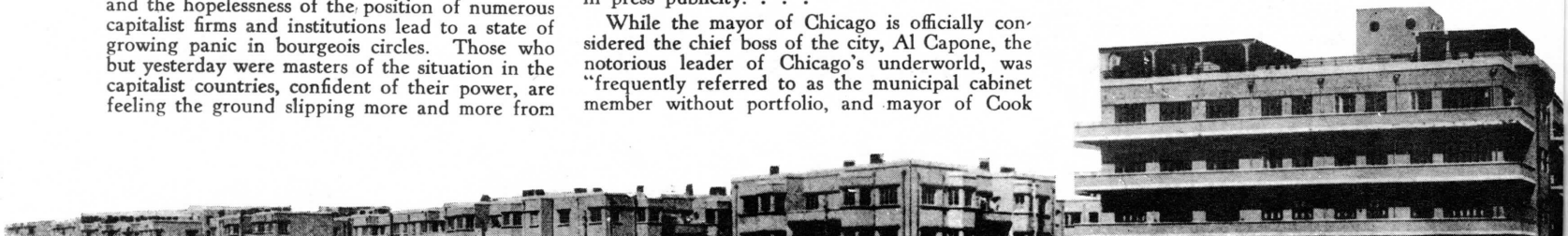
The Soviet Union is becoming ever more the fatherland of the workers of the world. The victory of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. is really the best guarantee of the triumph of socialism on a world wide scale.

In the Second Five-Year Plan we shall shoulder tasks of world historic importance, tasks connected with the building of classless socialist society. The realization of these tasks is bound to be accompanied by a bitter struggle against the capitalist elements, is bound to lead to a certain intensification of the class struggle now and then upon one sector or another.

But the will of the working class is indomitable, and it marches on to victory with unfaltering steps.

Ours is a Leninist party three million strong; a Young Communist League six million strong; we enjoy the growing support of the teeming millions of toilers in town and country. Herein lies our strength. Therefore, we are firmly convinced that capitalism, with its Al Capones is doomed while our cause, espoused by the shock brigades of socialism, is marching on to complete victory.

New Apartment Houses for Workers in Baku—the Soviet oil region.





To the Delegates,
International Red Aid Congress,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Dear Comrades:

My warmest revolutionary greetings to the congress of the International Red Aid meeting at Moscow in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, citadel of the organized worker's might.

The dying capitalist system, in its desperate endeavor to maintain its power, is engaged on an international scale in a furious and bloody onslaught on the militant workers and their leaders. Fortunate, indeed, are the representatives of militant workers that they can meet, not under the shadow of fascist gallows and prison walls, but under the victorious banner of the International Worker's Fatherland, the Soviet Union.

I am proud that I have stood from the beginning with the revolutionary peasants and workers of the Soviet Union. In the most trying and desperate days of the revolution, when world capitalism was trying, not only to drown them in blood but to smother them under a barrage of lies, I published in my paper, "Tom Mooney's Monthly," the true facts of the situation so that the American workers would rally to the support of their Russian brothers.

I fully realize the tremendous importance of international struggle on behalf of classwar prisoners. I can never forget that the demonstration of the Russian workers in April, 1917, started a tidal wave of protest that halted my execution. I am convinced that an even stronger display of international solidarity by the working class will yet force the capitalist jailers to release their strangle hold upon me.

There are innumerable examples, nationally and internationally, of the effectiveness of mass agitation and demonstrations, both in aiding classwar prisoners of particular countries and, what is more significant, in organizing international solidarity. Of recent cases, I need only mention the nine framed-up Negro boys of Scottsboro and Sacco-Vanzetti, in addition to my own case.

Everyone familiar with the ruthless manner in which Negro workers are treated in the United States, lynched legally and illegally, knows that were it not for the tremendous campaign carried on in their behalf by International Labor Defense in the United States, and by the International Red Aid all over the world, the Scottsboro boys would have burned on the electric chair long ago. So far, their execution has been postponed. Intensified mass pressure, nationally and internationally, can save their lives.

The case of Sacco-Vanzetti is another outstanding example of how workers rallied all over the world to the defense of their imprisoned comrades. It is true that Sacco and Vanzetti were judicially murdered by the cold, withering hand of capitalist justice, but the blood they shed served to cement the revolutionary bonds between the working classes of all countries. Sacco and

Vanzetti are dead, but their martyrdom is enshrined in the hearts of revolutionary workers the world over.

It is not a coincidence, but a tremendously significant fact that the three cases I mentioned originated in the United States.

It is obvious to all that in Fascist and semi-Fascist countries, there exists an Open dictatorship of the capitalist class against the working class. But the myth that the United States was the land of democracy, liberty, and opportunity, where workers of every land could find a haven of refuge and a chance to live, had to be dispelled, not only in the eyes of the American workers but in the eyes of the world. The significance of the Scottsboro, Sacco-Vanzetti and my case, lies in the fact that they have torn the mask of hypocrisy from the face of American democracy and revealed, in all its hideousness, the sinister face of Fascism and the unbridled dictatorship of capital. The Sacco-Vanzetti case exposed the terror against alien workers; the Scottsboro case exposed the terror against Negro workers. Both of these cases throw a glaring light upon the tactics of the master class in not only persecuting Negro and foreign-born workers, but in using such cases to maintain the capitalist policy of "DIVIDE AND CONQUER."

In my case, the capitalist class of the United States proved to the whole world that there was no justice or democracy when dealing with a militant worker, who could not be bribed or intimidated. It proved the utter impossibility of any militant worker in the United States ever securing justice at the hands of capitalist-controlled courts, governors and other politicians.

I have no regrets for having spent seventeen years in a capitalist dungeon in "sunny" California. If my frameup and imprisonment has served to expose to the world's working class the myth of capitalist democracy and the shallowness of capitalist justice, then it has not been in vain. I stand ready today to give my life for the working class of the world, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality.

The International Red Aid must, on an ever

To you, strong arm of the working class, my warm revolutionary greetings on your tenth anniversary.

You can look back upon a record worthy of the class whose fighters you so vigorously defend. From the crafty hands of the enemy, whose frame-ups and terror know no limit, you have torn countless number of our best fighters, returning them to strengthen our ranks.

On a world scale you have given toilers of many lands practical lessons in internationalism and the power of solidarity.

When the Brahmins of Boston thought quietly to snuff out the lives of "a poor fish-peddler and good shoemaker" because they had dared to lead a strike of their fellows, it was the International Labor Defense that sent the names of Sacco and Vanzetti ringing thruout America and Europe.

When the miners strike in Kentucky, South Wales, the Ruhr, the International Labor Defense is there. You were present at New Bedford, Gastonia, Scottsboro.

Scottsboro has become a world issue. Nine obscure Negro boys, members of a nation of ten million outcasts. Many months ago their charred bodies would have been cast to that gruesome monument of southern Bourbon class justice, but for the timely intervention of the Communist Party and International Labor Defense. Today, in the United States, there are tens of similar, less well-known cases that we are fighting. The oppressed Negro people are coming to realize that they have a friend upon whom they can rely—the revolutionary working class. In this historic achievement, you have had no small part.

Your record runs not only backward, but ahead. Today, in this era of wars and revolutions, the battle wages ever more bitter. Each class girds itself for the final conflict. On the one hand, rising militancy, greater revolutionary confidence. On the other, increased terror of a desperate class which is doomed to eventual defeat. With you, indispensable weapon in this struggle, the workers go forward to battle with added courage for a new world.

MYRA PAGE.

FIGHTING MOTHERS OF FIGHTING BOYS

At the fore of the three is Mother Ada Wright, Mother Mooney, and Mother Kofardjieff, mother of Nicholas Kofardjieff, general secretary of the Bulrgai Communist Party, who was put to death October 30, 1931. She was jailed for three years for carrying on her son's fight.

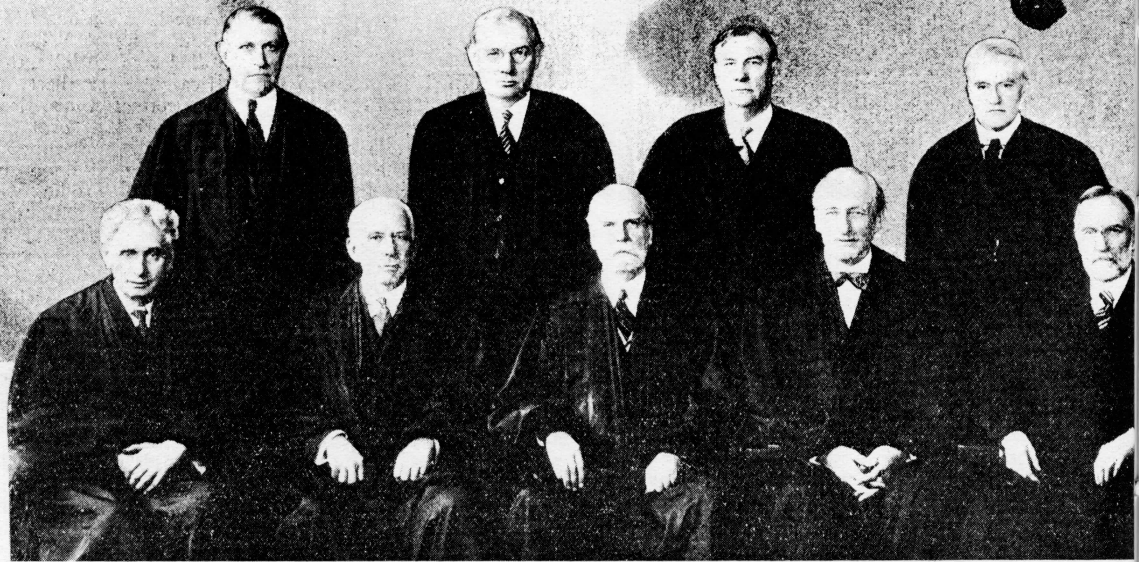


increasing scale, rally to the defense of these workers. I pledge my solidarity to the International Red Aid and stand behind it in the defense of every working class prisoner in every land, and in defense of the Soviet Union.

My warm heartfelt profound proletarian comradely greetings.

TOM MOONEY
31921

Whose Supreme Court?



By CYRIL BRIGGS

Nine old men, sitting in the highest court of American capitalism, faced on October 10 the necessity of deciding whether it would be safe to uphold the hideous Scottsboro legal lynch verdicts in the face of the angry thunder of protest from workers and intellectuals throughout the world, and the rising resistance of the Negro masses to the capitalist lynch terror. The court has not yet announced its decision.

The historic class forces which have clashed in countless battles around the Scottsboro Case during the past 18 months were well represented at the October 10 hearing before the United States Supreme Court. These forces filed into the court in two opposing streams. From their conspiratorial chambers came the nine old men of the Supreme Court, togged out in sartorial devices aimed at enhancing their dignity. From entrances set aside for the privileged had previously come other representatives of the capitalist class, including a large delegation of Alabama Congressmen and other members of the minority of white landlords and landowners exercising a bloody rule over the "Black Belt." Congress was not in session, and most of its members were touring their districts peddling their pre-election lies and sham promises, but the Alabama contingent in Congress was on hand to demonstrate its solidarity with the Alabama lynch courts which had rushed nine innocent Negro children through a farcical trial to death sentences for eight and—for effect—a mistrial for the ninth.*

These representatives of the Alabama ruling class seated themselves around Thomas E. Knight, Jr., Alabama Attorney General who was present to oppose the appeal argued by the International Labor Defense attorneys and to defend the lynch

verdicts. Knight's father, a member of the Alabama Supreme Court, had previously concurred in the majority opinion of that court upholding the lynch verdicts. Seated with the Alabama group was also former United States Senator Thomas J. Heflin, notorious Negro-baiter.

Opposing these forces of capitalist reaction were hundreds of Washington Negro and white workers who had filed into the court room past the hostile challenges of a heavy police guard specially called out for the occasion. The newspapers reported that the entire Washington police force had been mobilized in fear of hostile demonstrations by workers against the lynch verdicts and the United States Supreme Court. These workers were there to show their solidarity with the Scottsboro victims of capitalist justice, their resentment against the murderous frame-up of those working-class children, and finally their support of the arguments of the battery of famous attorneys engaged by the International Labor Defense for the oral argument before the court.

This solidarity of the white workers of the whole world with the persecuted Negro masses was dramatically demonstrated in the court room itself, with the entrance of Mother Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, victim of another notorious frame-up by the American ruling-class. A flunky of capitalism in the person of the U. S. Marshall attempted to bar Mrs. Mooney from the hearing on the grounds that she could have no interest in the Scottsboro Case and the fate of the nine Negro lads. Mother Mooney who, in the company of Richard B. Moore, Negro proletarian orator, had travelled thousands of miles throughout the United States, in defiance of the orders of her physician, for the Scottsboro-Mooney defense campaign, brushed aside the arguments of the U. S. Marshall. She was permitted to remain.

The high court of capitalism was definitely on the defensive. It had felt the impact of the thunderous mass protests welling up from all corners of the world. It sensed the breaking down of the capitalist-erected barriers between

the white and Negro masses. The cry of millions of workers against the lynch-justice was ringing in its ears. It realized that Scottsboro had become the symbol of working-class unity against the bloody rule of the dying capitalist system, against the savage persecution of the Negro nation in the "Black Belt."

In the three cases preceding the Scottsboro argument, the justices took an active part in questioning the attorneys on both sides. In the Scottsboro Case they maintained a studied silence. This silence was in sharp contrast to their animated interest in two liquor cases, in which they were greatly concerned on questions such as for what number of days a search warrant in a liquor case was good, and whether it was necessary to have an affidavit in order to renew it. Quite clearly, the justices were afraid to ask questions in the Scottsboro Case, both for fear of dramatizing the fundamental issues of Negro rights involved, and for fear of revealing their hatred and hostility toward the Negro masses and the entire working-class. Their antagonism toward the Negro masses was clearly exposed, however, in one of the liquor cases in which one of the attorneys was a Negro. Both Justices McReynolds and Sutherland openly showed their resentment at the appearance of a Negro lawyer before the court, bullying and baiting him throughout the hearing. In the Scottsboro hearing, however, all the enthusiasm of the justices for the liquor cases had vanished.

Walter Pollak, who argued the case for the I.L.D., forcefully exposed the facts of the frame-up of the nine boys, masterfully presenting the evidence proving that the boys were not granted a trial, "were denied due process of law," were given no time to prepare their defense, were not permitted to communicate with their parents, although all of the boys were minors; that the very defense lawyers foisted by the Scottsboro court on the boys had failed to call a single defense witness, had never opened or closed to the juries, had not consulted with the parents of the boys and made no proper preliminary

(Continued on page 215)

KEYNOTES OF THE CONVENTION

Broaden the Base of the I.L.D.

By **FRANK SPECTOR**

Assistant National Secretary, I.L.D.

With a thousand invisible threads the two hundred and forty-seven delegates to the fifth National Convention of the I.L.D., from all the four corners of the land, were tied, mind and heart, to the dingy cells in Kilby Alabama Prison where seven Negro lads have spent seventeen tortuous months in the shadow of death.

The Scottsboro boys shall not die! And in its entire work, the fifth National Convention revealed this as its grim resolve. On the background of the Scottsboro campaign the fifth National Convention took stock of itself during the two grinding days of its hard work. It examined with merciless frankness its weaknesses and spoke with deep pride of its achievements.

Nearly one-fifth of the delegation were Negro workers. In the Convention Executive Committee—the directing force of the gathering—and in every other one, the Negro delegates played vigorous parts, moulding, shaping the policies of struggle and organizational forms of the I.L.D.

SMASH NATIONAL OPPRESSION

In the new constitution, in the reports of the National Executive Committee, thru all of the six hour discussion these two slogans of fight and work were woven with red thread. The fifth National Convention recorded the I.L.D. as a powerful factor in the growing unity of the white and black toilers, as a powerful sledge-hammer that delivers daily crushing blows to the century-old wall built by the white ruling class to separate the toilers so that the masters may squeeze their bloody profits out of the sweat and tears of both. It recorded that despite tremendous agitational successes gained thru broad mass campaigns—Gastonia—Scottsboro—Mooney—Imperial Valley—Kentucky—Penn.—Ohio and W. Va. miners and thousands of local struggles—the I.L.D. has not yet become a mass organization.

Broaden the base! Build a mass I.L.D.! Delegate after delegate, delved into these paramount tasks with penetrating criticism of the existing wrong methods. Frankest self-criticism and concrete requests molded by actual experience in defense struggle, prevailed.

END ISOLATION!

The convention lashed mercilessly the stubborn sectarian methods that isolated us organizationally from the broad masses. It resolved to put an end to the turn-over in membership thru improved inner life of the branches. From the center down to the branches it demanded the building of collective leadership, with city and district committees becoming really functioning bodies, in place of too great reliance upon paid functionaries.

The convention determined to turn the I.L.D. branches into real leaders of defense struggles in their territories, thru the aroused initiative of their membership, thru the earnest development of the group system. The Convention wholeheartedly agreed with the criticism expressed by the INTERNATIONAL RED AID—our parent organization—in its resolution on the I.L.D. It resolved to correct the existing weaknesses thru methods indicated by the I.R.A.

Industrial centers—Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, must see utmost concentration; South, West Coast districts where terror rages must be given support. United Front committees Scottsboro-Mooney, Anti-Deportation to be brought to new life and vigor. International solidarity be built thru aid to foreign class war victims, thru aid to colonial defense struggles. Defense of Soviet Union must be the daily task of the I.L.D. thru popularization of the contrast between working class freedom and capitalist terror.

YOUTH DOMINATES

The twenty-two youth delegates were a fresh stream in the convention. Their presence was

SMASHED OVER WORKERS HEAD!

Club used in Sam Brown demonstration in New York in mass protest before Judge Aurelio's home.



WORLD CONGRESS DELEGATION

A Negro worker from Connecticut, Bill Taylor, a young I.L.D. leader from the West Coast, Miriam Brooks, Mother Mooney, Ada Wright, and Carl Hacker were among the delegates elected to represent the I.L.D. in the World Congress of the I.R.A. to be held in Moscow on November 10. The delegate from our Canadian brother-organization received the warmest reception. The comrade, Annie Buller, a seasoned fighter in the militant ranks electrified the convention, with her description of the Canadian workers' struggles against vicious terror.

A national committee of seventy-four was carefully selected, with each delegation submitting nominations. The convention empowered the national committee to increase its number so that it may have contacts with the farthest corners of the U. S. A. and Alaska. It placed before the National Committee as its immediate tasks the intensification of the major campaign: Scottsboro linked with the struggle for Negro rights; Mooney and Billings; Anti-Deportation and in addition a broad Winter Aid Drive for relief of class-war prisoners and their families.

WM. PATTERSON, NATIONAL SECRETARY

The convention unanimously recommended to the National Committee the election of William L. Patterson as National Secretary. A Negro militant and an able revolutionary leader with this action the National Convention has eloquently underscored the fully deserved leadership of the I.L.D. in the masses' struggles for equal rights and against national oppression of Negroes. Frank Spector, was recommended as Assistant National Secretary and Carl Hacker as National Organizer.

L.S.N.R. AMALGAMATED WITH I.L.D.

One of the high spots of the convention was the amalgamation of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights with the I.L.D. The L.S.N.R. met at its conference a day previous. Its delegates became delegates to the I.L.D. convention. A joint National Committee will go forward in the developing struggles of both black and white workers.

The convention severely criticized the local
(Continued on page 218)

Manifesto to the Negro People

By WM. L. PATTERSON

Negro Workers, Farmers and Intellectuals:

The attacks upon the Negro people are growing.

Mob violence, lynch terror and jim-crowism are everywhere on the increase. These are the special forms of persecution for us who are Negroes. We who occupy the lowest level of the social ladder.

This terrorization, together with the increasing burdens of mass unemployment, the cutting of our wages to the bone, the totally inadequate relief, or in most cases none at all, tremendous prices for food and as a result of all these—mass starvation make our situation an unbearable nightmare of misery and degradation.

During the past three years of the crisis, the terror against us has risen to higher levels and taken on more varied forms. The changed economic and political conditions of this period of hard times, presents to those in power a more difficult task in hiding their leading role in our persecution.

Before, it was more easy for them to place the blame of outrages against us at the door of the white workers. Today, the unity between Negro workers growing out of our common misery and oppression, is developing as never before and forces the ruling class in their determination to "divide and rule" to intensify their efforts to pit one section of the working class against another.

Before, violence against us took the form of illegal lynching of individual Negroes by lynch mobs slyly provoked into murderous action by the ruling class and of individual, though numerous cases of jim-crowism. Now, to this form of murderous attack and jim-crowism, they have added attempted legal lynchings on such a scale as Scottsboro and Logan Circle, Washington, the burning of whole Negro sections of a town as in Oklahoma, the massacre of enslaved share-croppers as in Camp Hill, Alabama, the most brutal and vicious murder of whole Negro families as the family of Judge Crawford in Sanatopia, Miss.

Now the press of the ruling class openly provokes and incites rioting against us as in the Euel Lee case in Baltimore, Scottsboro and Camp Hill. The crisis of capitalism has brought the ruling class of America in protection of its profits into the open against us. Brazenly it declares "Open Season," no license required for hunting and murdering Negroes.

Why are we so viciously attacked now?

In order that the profit system which has held us in slavery for more than three hundreds of years shall continue. Capitalism grown fat at our expense would save itself at our expense.

The burdens of the crisis are being crowded down on the back of the working class, but they rest most heavily upon us who are on the bottom.

Prostitution, disease and suicides increase among us. The government gives relief only to the great banks, railroads and other big industries, unemployment and social insurance are denied to us.

Evictions for non-payment of rent, the shutting off of gas, water and electricity are daily occurrences where poverty-stricken Negroes are concerned. Those thrown in the streets must go homeless and hungry that capitalism may live.

The masses of our people on the land are dehumanized, their position often worse than that of the animals with which they work.

These are for us questions of life and death. We must defend ourselves. There is no alternative. We can no longer be guided by those who demand our reliance upon courts, the jim-crow character of whose decisions are known beforehand.

But we need not seek to defend ourselves alone? Against our strength, the forces of reaction would be tremendous. We must seek to ally ourselves with those in American life whose conditions approach our own.

Fifteen millions of American working class are



today unemployed. The overwhelming majority of these are white workers. Tens of thousands of them are starving.

Already in the struggle for food in England, Arkansas, in the coal miners strike against wage-cuts and worsening conditions on the job, in the internationally known Scottsboro case, we have learned that the unity of Negro and white workers offers the only possibility of success against the attempts of the ruling class to crush us all. Tremendous defense battles have been waged wherever Negro and white workers have begun a struggle for their lives. These battles have been fought in the streets and in the courts of the ruling class. The measure of our success has been determined by the extent of our unity.

These struggles must be carried to a higher level, this unity must be made international. There is no other way out for us.

The terror against us becomes more vicious now in order to smash the developing unity between us and white workers, to crush our ever increasing will to resist and to create among us such a degree of terror as will make the placing of the burdens of the crisis upon our shoulders an easy task.

There is one organization that takes a leading place in these defense struggles, that guides and directs them and that is built up out of our own strength and the strength of those who sympathize with us,—this is the International Labor Defense.

It is building a wall of defense around those leaders of ours whom by imprisonment the ruling class would keep from the ranks of struggle.

The forward march of Negro and white workers into the struggle for the solution of the crisis in the interest of the working class demands a forward march of Negro and white workers in battalions of defense.

We must organize into a united front of defense of all workers in the factories, in our neighborhoods, our lodges, fraternal organizations and mass demonstrations of protest against police brutality and terror. We must look forward to the launching of an irresistible attack upon the whole system of lynching of jim-crowism and special persecution against us. This is a united front struggle for an attack upon one section of the working class is our attack upon the whole.

This united front must extend to all those who are willing to fight against boss terror!

Answer the attacks of the ruling class of America with the full strength of the Negro and White workers in defense.

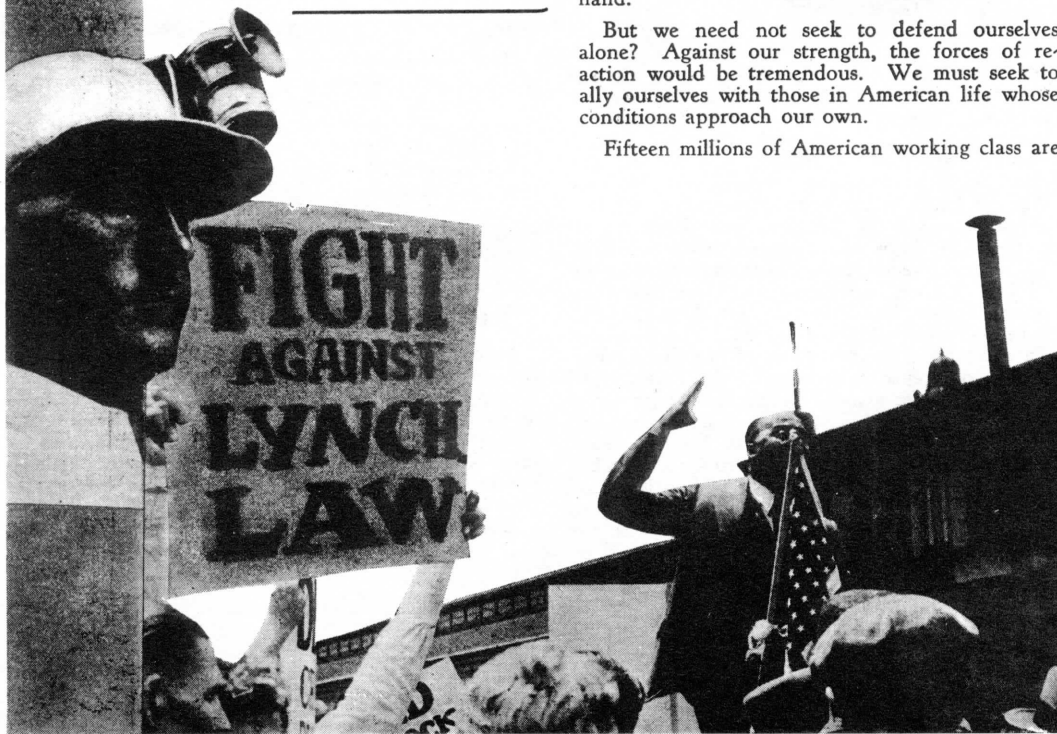
NEGRO WORKERS! FARMERS! INTELLECTUALS! ORGANIZE NOW!



Top right: Mother Mooney and W. L. Patterson, at U. S. Supreme Court Oct. 10.

Left: Negro and white miners from East Ohio who fought side by side on picket line during bitter strike against wage cuts. Everywhere white and black workers are uniting, putting up a common struggle against their common enemy — the capitalist class.

Below: Harold Williams, leader of New York workers, calling for unity of white and Negro workers.



FLASH

TOWSON, MD.—Death sentence was passed on Euel Lee in Circuit court after the court had over-ruled the motion of the International Labor Defense for a new trial. The I.L.D. has announced its intention of continuing the fight for the life of Lee, in which is involved the constitutional right of Negroes to sit on juries. The defense has 30 days in which to file notice of appeal.

Congo in America

By LOUIS COLMAN

Review of "Georgia Nigger"

David Jackson, son of a Negro sharecropper, stood on the village street, of a Saturday evening, loafing and talking with his friends. Across the street, on the courthouse steps, Jim Deering, wealthy plantation owner, stood conferring with the sheriff. His cotton was ripe for picking, and no laborer would work willingly for him. There were too many dark stories told of Negro workers murdered on his plantation when they got restless, how they worked under the gun, with black-snake whips and torture boxes handy. Besides, no one who went to work for Deering ever worked his way free, or got out of debt to his employer.

"I need four tonight," Deering told the sheriff. He looked over the crowd of Negro workers and his eye rested on Dave.

"That's a likely looking buck," he said.

The sheriff nodded.

So that night David was arrested, charged with fighting, and Deering kindly offered to pay the fine. A new phase in David Jackson's slavery to the white southern bosses began.

Tortured and sweated, witness to the brutal murder of his fellow workers, David made a break for "freedom," only to be caught in the net in the next county, where other planters wanted slaves.

This is a part of the story told in a book recently published—"Georgia Nigger" by John L. Spivak. * The book presents a picture of the utmost brutality against the Negroes in the Black Belt, Florida, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, where Negroes are kept enslaved through torture, frame-ups, lynching, Jim-Crow laws, disfranchisement and segregation.

This is a picture of the American Congo, the Negro slave-belt of the United States, and it reveals conditions seldom touched upon in literature, conditions that compare for their stench with those of Liberia and the colonies in Africa.

Here is told the story of a young Negro boy framed up to provide labor power.

The whole system of national oppression with its semi-feudal, semi-slave forms of exploitation, peonage, sharecropping, debt-slavery; the smooth talk used to cover up the slave-raid nature of most arrests and imprisonments of Negroes in

the Black Belt; the murderous brutality of the slave-masters in "Free America"; the economic basis for white chauvinism, are all exposed in the graphic story of the tragedy of David Jackson, born an American slave in the twentieth century.

The story is documented with remarkable pictures taken by the author in the slave-camps of Georgia—pictures of Negroes tortured in the stocks, being "stretched" until their arms are pulled out of their sockets, manacled with twenty-pound spikes on their legs, and reproductions of prison-camp records callously describing the torture and murder of Negro prisoners—for all these things are "legal" in the black belt.

A note of pessimism is struck in this book, however. Spivak can see no way out for the oppressed Negro masses, or if he can, he does not indicate it. Negro slavery seems to him deplorable but inevitable.

But Camp Hill, Scottsboro, and many other cases in which, under the banner of the International Labor Defense, Negro and white workers by joining together in the struggle against the oppression of the white bosses, have frustrated them, show there is another way.

It is because a most important phase of the struggles of the Negro masses for national liberation are inevitably struggles of defense against just such vicious attacks against them as are exposed in "Georgia Nigger," attacks which are seen in all their vicious class character here and in the Scottsboro, Logan Circle, Jess Hollins, Willie Brown, Euel Lee, and many other cases, that the International Labor Defense was united, at a joint convention in October, with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The drawing of white workers into the liberation struggles of the Negro masses offers the only possibility of creating that united front against capitalist terror and police brutality without which there can be no successful struggles of the American working class. The liberation struggle of the Negro masses in their national emancipatory struggle is a logical ally of the struggle of the American working class as a whole. It is waged against the same elements—America's ruling class.

* *Georgia Nigger*, by John L. Spivak—Brewer Warren and Putnam publishers.



TORTURE IN, 1932

At the mercy of the jailers. This Negro worker placed in the stocks suspended by his arms and legs—with no support beneath him—is left in this position until his limbs are about to be wrenched from their sockets.

AND IN AFRICA: The Firestone interests, American capital, handle their slaves in this method in Liberia. Chained into serfdom to raise more rubber for Wall Street. Georgia—Liberia—in Wall Street chains.



THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DOESN'T LIKE IT"

By J. L. ENGDahl

American dollar diplomacy sent a servile editor from the Altoona Times, in Pennsylvania, the state of steel, coal, war munitions and transport, to be its ambassador to Bulgaria. And in the capital, Sofia, the biggest electric sign is that of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the letters of the Slavic alphabet. And there is a "Rockefeller Institute" trying to tell an impoverished peasantry how to till the soil scientifically.

American labor sent a Negro Mother from Chattanooga, Tennessee, as its ambassador to the Balkans to raise the "Scottsboro" issue of Negro and workers' rights; not the plea of the dollar for greater profits, the task of Altoona Times editor.

The Scottsboro Negro Mother comes from "The South," where the crushing poverty makes almost impossible the enjoyment of the Singer sewing machine luxury. But the great electric signs of high pressure salesmanship are there as well as in Bulgaria. And Rockefeller has "institutes" in "The South" to show how "flux" and "pellagra" can be cured. But the crisis in industry and on the land deepens and deepens, in "The South" of the USA as well as in Bulgaria and throughout the capitalist world and thousands—tens of thousands—continue to die in the land of the Scottsboro Mother from these terrible diseases of malnutrition—starvation—flux and pellagra, because of Rockefeller's profit system and in spite of his "institutes," just as the Bulgarian peasantry grovels in the deepest of misery, and works the soil in ancient ways instead of with tractors, gang plows, reaper combines;—with gasoline instead of human sweat and blood and tears. How great their desire for change! Inspiration and hope come from the Soviet Union not fra to the East. Ten thousand worker and peasant dead, during the last ten years, shot down, beaten to death, buried alive, burned alive, hanged upon the gallows ceaselessly busy, in order that the Zankoffs might rule and the Singer Sewing Machine electric sign continue to sparkle over Bulgaria. Here every workers' effort is illegal,—the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Red Trade Unions, the International Red Aid, the Workers' International Relief (IAH); newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets. It is a five-year prison sentence even to be caught with a copy of the International Press Correspondence.

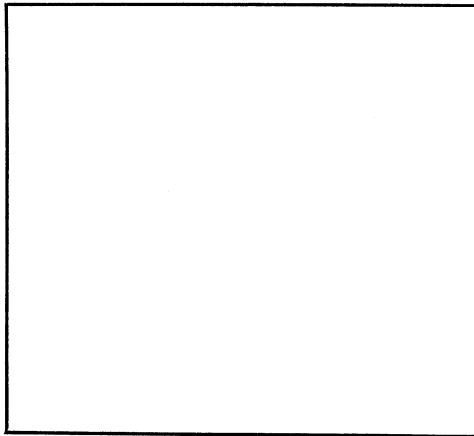
But it was in this land where the Scottsboro Negro Mother found one of the best functioning Scottsboro Committees, ready and eager to give her every possible assistance. They came—men, women, children—to the railroad station upon her arrival and showered with red flowers and the greetings of the workers and peasants. On the reception committee one could show the horrible scars of red hot needles driven through the fingers under the nails as the Bulgarian "third degree" method of forcing the confession the Bulgarian fascist state desired. Unsuccessful it had hurled this victim into prison for three years; not a worker or peasant,—but a writer. Another could show the wound of the gendarme's bullet that had pierced his shoulder. These were the living. Hatred for the Bulgarian murder regime! Burning hatred for the judicial lynch murder system that seeks to burn alive in the electric chair the Scottsboro Negro children in Alabama, almost on the other side of the world.

Meetings had been proposed in a dozen cities from the Black Sea to the River Danube, from the Greek to the Yugo-Slavian borders. But these were prohibited by the fascist terror; first by the police of Sofia, then by the minister of the interior for all of Bulgaria.

The interior minister, Guirgonoff, was forced to listen to the demands of the Scottsboro Mother that she be allowed to speak in Bulgaria. But it was like trying to speak to the lynch mob in Scottsboro on the day of the trial, April 6, 1931, when ten thousand demanded that their eager appetites for the blood of the Negro children be satiated.

To be sure the interior minister, in the best chosen words of a Leon Blum, Emile Vandervelde, J. Ramsay MacDonald or Norman Thomas, protested his humanitarian instincts were aroused by such an unrighteous verdict. But he had complete faith in the courts of the United States. Bulgaria could not interfere. It was too weak. It must not touch such foreign questions,—with an eye to the "Singer" electric sign on the roof of Sofia's tallest building,—and actually declaring, in his own words, "The American government wouldn't like it."

So the gendarmes on horseback, with loaded rifles, were posted before the American embassy and around the meeting hall where the Scottsboro Mother was to have made her appeal. In spite of prohibition the billboards and walls of the town, the kiosks on the boulevards had been placarded at night with a huge poster that the Negro Mother would speak. Tens of thousands of leaflets were distributed. Many came to the meeting hall and were driven off. The throng



No Funds! The picture that was to go in the above space was held up because the Labor Defender did not make the necessary payments! It's your Labor Defender! It's up to you!

converges in a street nearby and a speaker—a candidate in the municipal elections then in progress—is raised in the midst of the multitude. For fully ten minutes he speaks before the gendarmes with horses' hoofs, spurred boots, rubber clubs, sabres, rifles and every other accoutrement of war manage to break up the gathering with its bloody beatings and the arrest of the speaker. The throng is forced in the direction of the Zankoff Club, the bloody Zankoff of the days of 1923 and 1925, when militant workers and peasants were hunted like beasts and slaughtered by the thousands. "Down with the Murderers!" was the slogan raised by the workers, "Down with the Zankoff Murderers!" and as the gendarmes attacked again, aided by fascists, and the workers began singing "The Internationale," the American ambassador, the Altoona Times editor, cowering in his own embassy behind the guard of Bulgarian gendarmes, could well feel that "murderers" applied as well to his own "lynch law" regime. Another effort was made to start another meeting in another street but it failed to hold against the police attack. Under these conditions it was impossible for the Negro Mother to be heard.

She was arrested the next day and expelled from the country. The arrest took place at a gathering with workers' children in a public park, called "The King's Garden." As the Negro Mother arrived in the park, the children, shoulder to shoulder, raised their little fists and gave the "Red Front!" salute in German, then singing "The Internationale" in Bulgarian. Then the gendarmes, on horse and afoot, seemed to come from all directions. They took the Negro

Mother away under police escort. The children tried to follow but were driven off as they hurled back their cries of "Shame! Shame!" And in the evening they came in great numbers, in spite of the gendarmerie, to the railroad station.

"You know," the interior minister had declared, "the Communists always take up these humanitarian questions. I know absolutely that the International Juridical Association that is supporting the Scottsboro Campaign is a Moscow organization. And you know what we think of Communists here in Bulgaria, and what we do to them."

No doubt this was intended as a threat crystallized out of his fear and servility before Washington, and his fear and hatred of Moscow.

There was hope, however, in the greeting of the militant mother of the murdered secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, herself sent to prison for three years merely for showing the picture of her dead son.

And in the "Red Front!" salute of the Bulgarian children at the railroad station, who kept their little fists raised until the train disappeared on its journey to the border with the Scottsboro Mother in police custody. But she had managed to send back her reply, "Keep up the Fight!" And there is no doubt that they will—in Bulgaria.

Thus the struggle sharpens against the United States Supreme Court that listens to the appeal—on OCTOBER TENTH—against the judicial lynch verdict of the Scottsboro courts. The International Red Aid, supported by the many tens of millions in all countries, demands the overturn of the electric chair death verdicts of the Scottsboro and the Alabama lynch courts.

LOGAN CIRCLE VERDICT

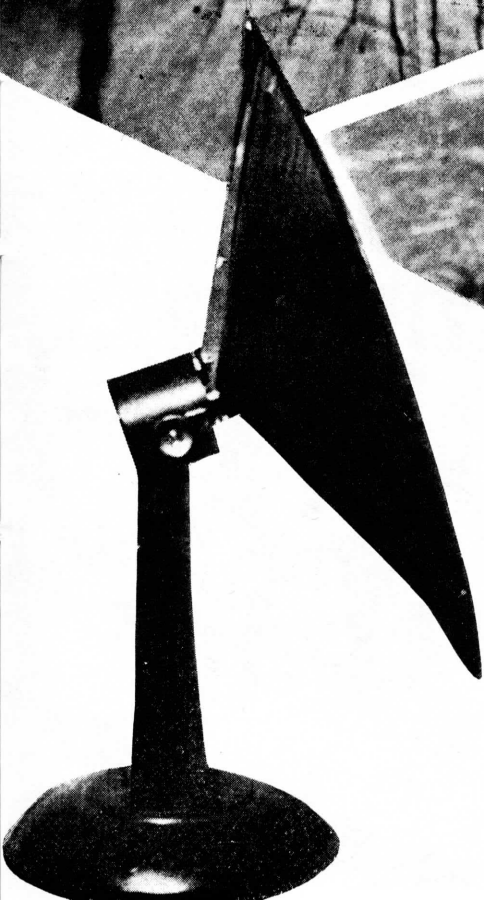
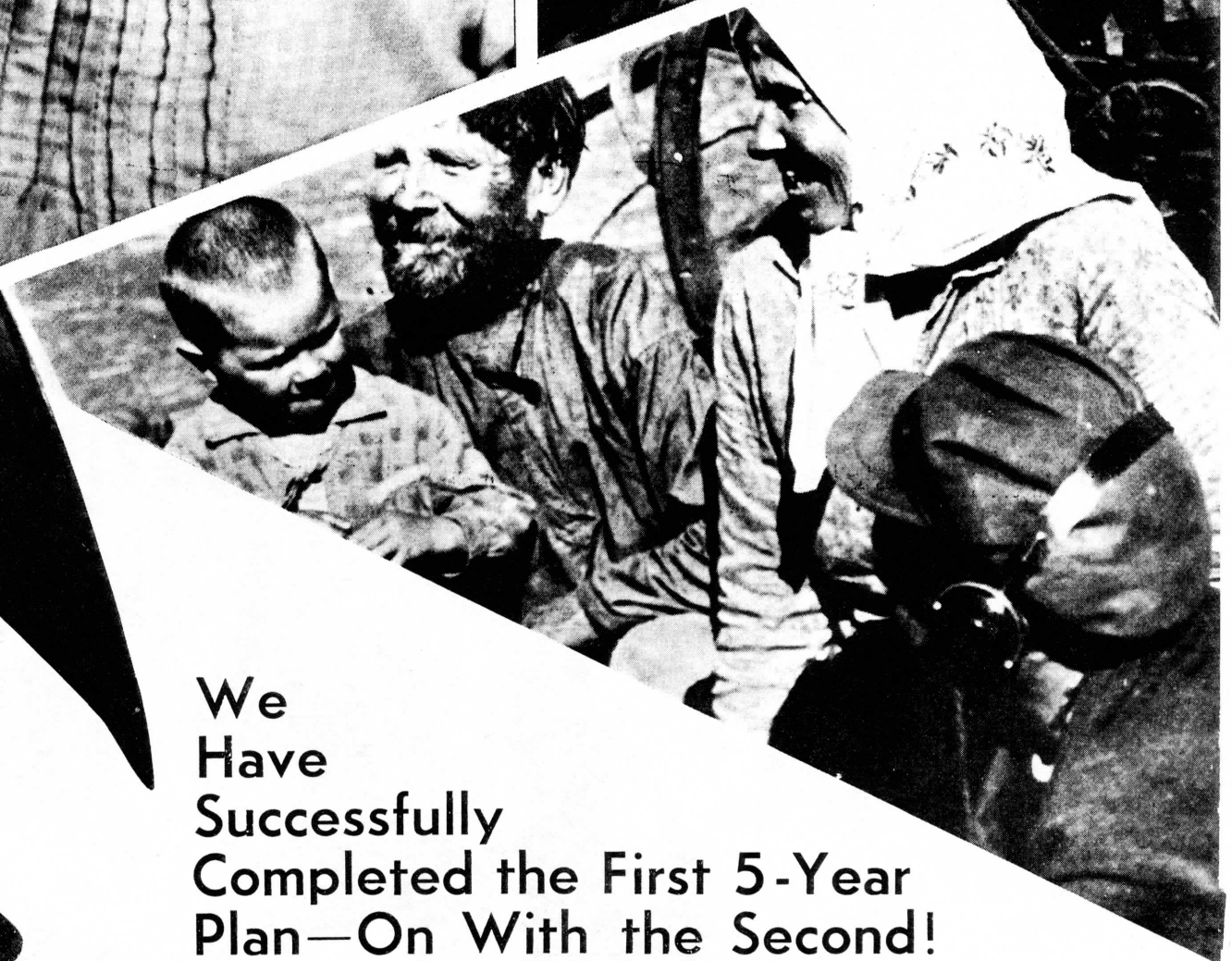
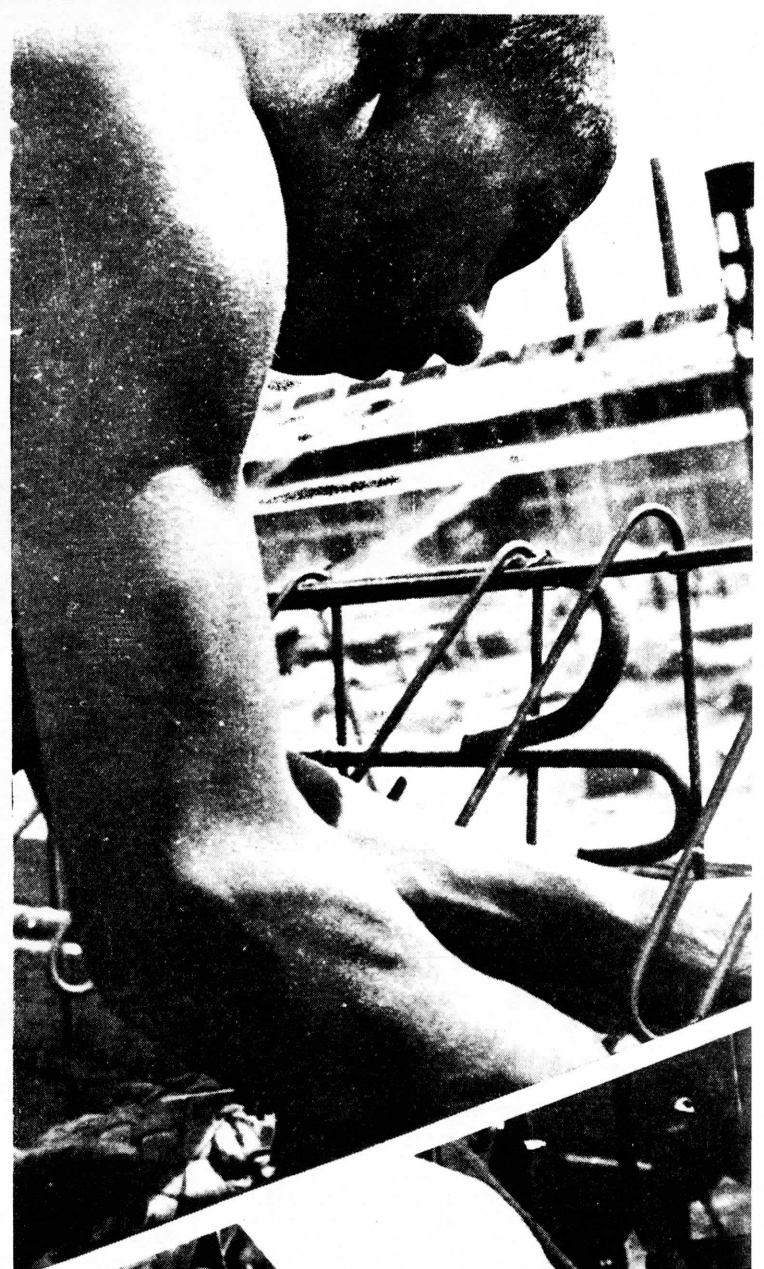
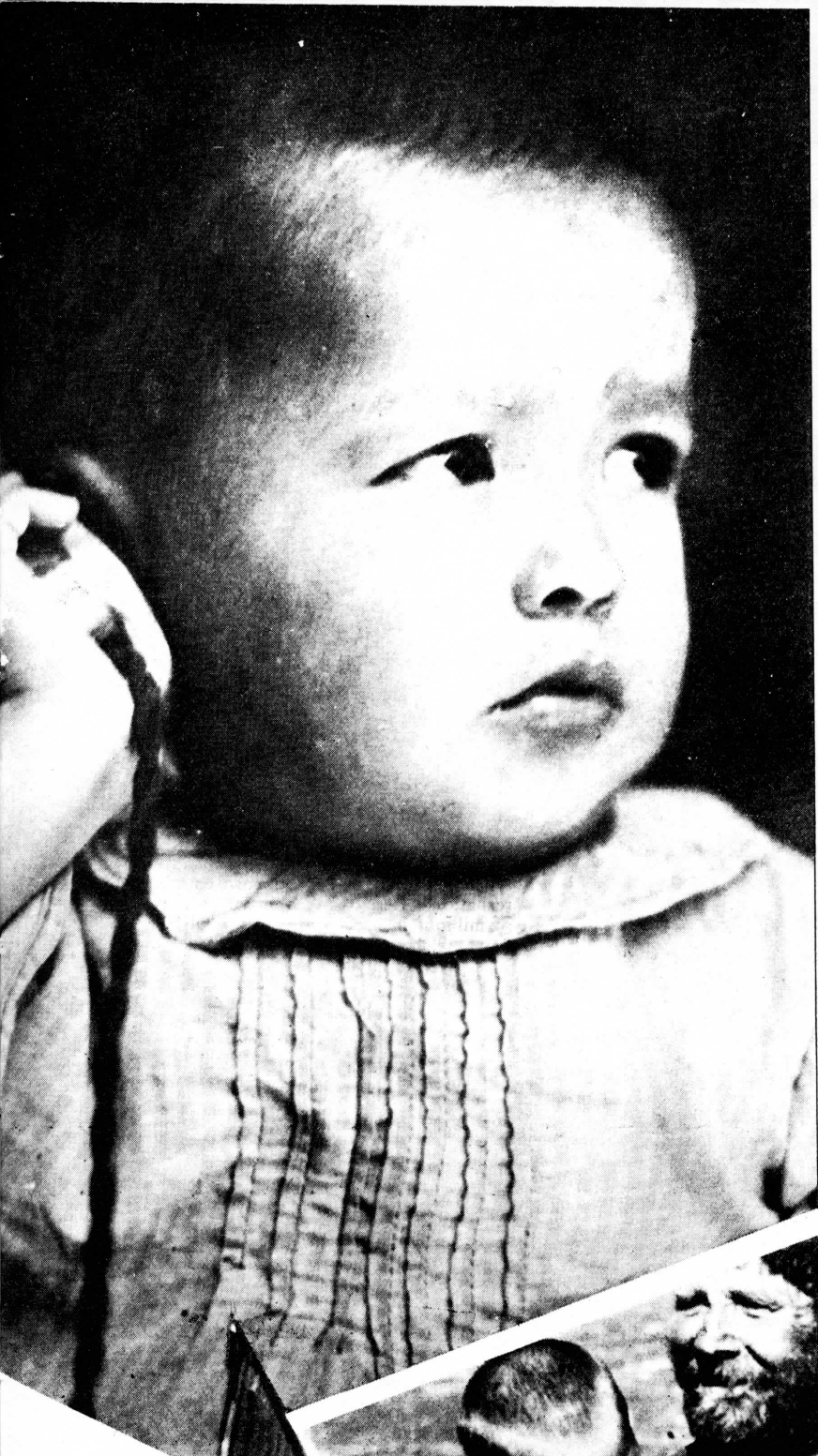
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Verdicts of first degree murder were handed down by a jury against three Negro boys in the Logan Circle case last night. The three over whom death verdicts hang are Joseph Jackson, Ralph Holmes, and Irving Murray. They were convicted of having defended themselves against a vicious attack by Park Policeman Milo J. Kennedy, last August.

The International Labor Defense, which has been defending the case, announced through its attorneys, John H. Wilson, noted Negro criminal lawyer of Washington, and Bernard Ades, I.L.D. lawyer, that it would demand a new trial.

The conviction of these three Negro boys is intimately linked with the political decision of the U. S. Supreme Court to postpone announcement of its verdict in the Scottsboro case until after election, and the death sentence passed on Euel Lee (Orphan Jones) in Towson, Md., after he had been tried twice and the case reviewed twice.

These verdicts are all part of the drive of the white bosses of the south to terrorize the Negro masses, cripple their fight for national liberation, and smash the growing unity between Negro and white workers. The Logan Circle prosecution grew directly out of the reign of terror instituted against the Negro workers of Washington following the display of unity with white workers of the Bonus March.

Ben Boloff, Portland, Oregon, worker, died of tuberculosis contracted while in prison. The charge against him was criminal syndicalism—for belonging to a militant workers organization. 14 months in the County Jail and in the state pen brought this man of 170 pounds down to less than 100 before his death. Article next month.



We
Have
Successfully
Completed the First 5-Year
Plan—On With the Second!

THE DOAK LINE

By IRVING SCHWAB

(I.L.D. Attorney, active in the Scottsboro case, now defending many workers held for deportation.)

An Immigration Inspector walked into a Worker's Club. As he walked in a worker was just leaving the club. The inspector stopped him. "How long have you been in this country?" he asked. The worker answered "Since 1919." "Where do you come from?" "Italy." "Where is your passport?" The worker answered "It's in my room, come, I will show it to you." The inspector accompanied the worker to his room, and while the worker was rummaging through his papers, the inspector spied a membership book in the Communist Party which he immediately grabbed. Today that worker is on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, and there is little hope that he will remain in this country.

This is a true story, and illustrates exactly how a foreign-born worker can bring himself within the clutches of the Department of Labor.

It is a common notion among foreign-born workers and even among native-born workers that the questions of an Immigration Inspector, or even a Policeman pertaining to his citizenship and his arrival to this country are something inescapable and must be answered. As a result, the workers answer all questions, sometimes truthfully and sometimes evasively. In either case the results are usually dangerous.

The foreign-born worker must understand CLEARLY that the Immigration Inspectors have absolutely no power to compel the worker to answer his questions. The worker can and must at all times refuse to answer his questions, whether at an interview in jail, in his home, in a club or on the streets. He can and must continue to refuse to answer questions even after his arrest. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the basis for his deportation case is made as a result of information given to the examining inspector by the worker himself. In other cases, the worker's status may come to the attention of the Department of Labor as a result of information given by a stool-pigeon. Even in such cases the worker must still refuse to answer all questions until proper advice is given to him by an attorney or by the International Labor Defense.

This rule of silence to questions pertaining to

citizenship and entry into this country also applies to what may seem to the worker innocent questions, such as "What country do you come from?" "When did you arrive?" or "On what ship did you arrive?" There are workers in the country today against whom deportation proceedings were instituted years ago, but the worker is still in this country, because he did not divulge the country of his origin. It was thus impossible to secure a visa and the Department of Labor was thus powerless to deport him. Therefore it is extremely inadvisable to inform the inspector or anyone else as to nationality or time of arrival. Once a date of arrival is given or a steamship named, the Department of Labor can check the story almost within a couple of hours, and if the story is true then the complete history of the worker will be secured. If the story is false, it furnishes a basis for an illegal entry charge.

The following are a few simple cardinal rules for all foreign-born workers to follow:

1. Don't tell anybody whether or not you are a citizen.

2. In case of an arrest by Police, don't give

any information pertaining to your status or arrival in the country.

3. Don't answer any questions asked by an Immigration Inspector. This applies in all cases wherever he may visit you or question you.

4. Don't allow yourself to be fooled into answering questions by an inspector who will tell you that he wants to help you.

5. Immediately notify the International Labor Defense in writing as to where you are, asking them to send an attorney.

6. Don't answer any questions after being arrested by an Immigration Inspector until you have seen an attorney. Insist that they communicate with the International Labor Defense who will send over an attorney.

Doak is intensifying his deportation drive. His victims grow more numerous daily. We can fight against this terror by building a united mass campaign. But the workers at the same time must avoid the pitfalls of legalism and naïveté in their contact with Doak's agents and the Police. Do not expose yourself to the deportation menace. Keep your mouth shut.

Deported! About to board the ferry to Ellis Island. Workers' families.



Jim Crow Hands Down His Decision

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

Euel Lee, 60-year-old Negro farmhand of Maryland, is still in imminent danger of the death chair. The wealthy white farmers of the state; the sheriff's and police; the judges; and an all-white grand jury and two all-white trial juries, have conspired together to deprive Lee of every human and constitutional right, and to hurry him on his way to the electric chair.

The two trials of Lee have revealed glaringly the manner in which Negroes who come before the courts of the white bosses are brazenly refused even those meager rights still granted to white workers. The atmosphere of race hatred and national oppression hung heavy in the trials of Lee.

The International Labor Defense and the workers, Negro and white, who follow its leadership, came forward boldly in the case of Euel Lee to challenge the denial of constitutional rights; to demand the right of Negroes to sit on juries; to expose the lynch practices of the courts.

In the fall and winter of last year, a wave of boss-incited lynchings swept the Eastern Shore of Maryland, an area populated chiefly by rich white farmers, white merchants, and Negro workers and farm-hands. It was in the midst of this lynch-wave that Matthew Williams, an employee in a basket factory in Salisbury, committed the "crime" of opposing a further cut in his already miserable wages. The white business-men of Salisbury formed a lynch-crowd which drenched Williams in forty gallons of gasoline and burned him in the public square before the court-house.

In Taylorsville, Maryland, in October, a white farmer by the name of Green Davis was found dead. His family was found dead with him. Without an investigation, without any inquiries, the police arrested the 60-year-old farmhand, Euel Lee.

Why were the police so quick to arrest Lee? the attorneys of the International Labor Defense asked at the trial. The state had an answer ready—and the answer revealed as in a lightning flash the role of the courts in keeping Negroes oppressed and enslaved.

Lee, the state explained, had a name for being a "bad nigger." That is the term the white bosses use for a Negro who dares to ask for his most elementary human rights. He had worked on the farm of Green Davis, and Davis hadn't given him his wages. Lee dared to demand the wages due him. Further, Lee hadn't liked being called a "nigger." The state produced three witnesses to show that Lee had, on various occasions, remarked: "Mrs. Davis calls me a nigger and a coon. I'm not a nigger and there's no such word as coon."

This evidence proved, to the satisfaction of the state and the hand-picked all-white jury, that Lee was the murderer of Green Davis. Any Negro who would dare to demand his wages and to resent insult, would also commit murder.

Lee's arrest was followed by a near-lynching. The representatives and attorneys of the International Labor Defense were beaten when they appeared to defend Lee.

The elementary right to choose one's attorney was denied Lee. "No lawyer of the International Labor Defense can come into my court and defend a Negro," said Judge Joseph L. Bailey at Snow Hill.

The judges, sheriffs and the rich landowners of the district counted on all the forces of the state to back them up in their Jim-Crow practices and rulings. They forgot to count on the anger and power of the working-class. This power began to assert itself in the case of Euel Lee.

Mass meetings in many sections of the country exposed the frame-up of Lee. The workers, Negro and white, called for the release of the framed worker, for the right of Negroes to serve on juries.

The lynch-courts were finally forced to grant Lee's right to choose his own attorneys. These attorneys, Joe Brodsky, Bernard Ades and David Levinson, now began a struggle, backed up by the workers, to expose the Jim-Crow practices of the Maryland courts.

The right of Negroes to serve on juries was the

point on which hung the first trial of Euel Lee at Towson. The grand jury which had indicted Lee was white. The trial jury was also all-white. Never, in his 26 years on the bench, said Judge Frank Duncan, had he had a Negro sitting as juror in his court.

On the basis of this admission, and on the basis of the obviously framed character of the case against Lee, the International Labor Defense went to the Maryland Court of Appeals. So clear was the case, so loud the voices of the workers in protest that the Court of Appeals dared not deny the demand for a new trial.

The second trial of Lee took place in Towson late in September. Again an all-white jury sat in the case. Three Negroes who were called for service were quickly dismissed by the state. No white juror could be questioned as to his prejudice against Negroes, the court ruled. The questions of the attorneys of the International Labor Defense, "Are you aware of the Jim-Crow practices in this county?" and "Do you consider Negroes your social equals?" were stopped by the court, and the prospective jurors were forbidden to answer.

Then came a move on the part of the defense attorneys which startled the court. In one sentence it lay bare, and it challenged, the whole system of Jim-Crowism, the role of the courts in upholding this system. The attorneys for the International Labor Defense moved that "the trial of Euel Lee be indefinitely postponed until all Jim-Crow laws and practices are abolished in Baltimore County."

The officials of the court knew their function well. They denied the motion, and they denied, one after the other, all motions of the defense to secure the most elementary rights for Lee. Once more an all-white jury found Lee "guilty."

But the fight for Lee, the fight for the constitutional rights denied to Lee, the fight against the system of Jim-Crowism and national oppression that framed this farm-worker,—this fight has just begun.

One More To Free

The Last Prisoner in the Imperial Valley Case

By P. F.

Carl Sklar was released from Folsom State Prison, October 3. This release left but one prisoner of the entire Imperial Valley group to remain behind prison walls. The worker who remains is Lawrence Emery, still confined in San Quentin State Prison, California.

At attempt had been made to keep Carl Sklar in prison until January, 1934. For several months his case had been a football between the Immigration Authorities and the California State Prison Authorities. The national government conspired with the state of California to contrive endless technicalities to wreak vengeance upon a worker because of his loyalty to the working class. But mass pressure mobilized by the International Labor Defense smashed through this clumsy conspiracy and compelled Sklar's release on parole.

While the maneuvers to delay Sklar's release were based upon clumsy technicalities and were covered up with "legal" argumentation, the discrimination against Lawrence Emery is open brutal discrimination. Without so much as a pretext, Lawrence is being made to serve six months longer than any other Imperial Valley prisoner. If the California Prison Board has its way Emery will not be released until February 18th, 1933. By that time he shall have served two years and eight months!

According to strict interpretation of the law, Comrade Emery was convicted together with the other Imperial Valley prisoners for possession and distribution of literature published by the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League and the I.L.D. The *Daily Worker* was considered by the prosecution at the trial as the most damnable piece of literature introduced in evidence against the workers on trial.

We know, of course, that the Imperial Valley convictions went much deeper. By means of the vague Criminal Syndicalism Law, the authorities in the Imperial Valley, California, accomplished several things at one time. They railroaded eight working class leaders to prison, and in this way stopped for a time the organization of thousands of brutally exploited Mexican, Filipino, Negro and white workers. They succeeded, at the same time, in making the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League—illegal organizations in the Imperial Valley. This reactionary attempt to stamp out every vestige of worker's rights of free speech, organization, assembly and political activity, was concealed under the thin cloak of the Criminal Syndicalism Law under which the convictions were made "legal,"—consistent with the workings of "democracy."

In fighting for the release of Lawrence Emery the facts connected with the conviction and im-

prisonment of the Imperial Valley workers must be laid bare. The hypocrisy of capitalist "justice" permits capitalists and their hirelings, as for example, Pantages, Albert Fall, Walker, etc., to go free or escape with slight punishment in the face of unspeakable crime and corruption.

Why is Comrade Emery still kept in San Quentin prison, when all the other Imperial Valley prisoners have been released? By releasing the other prisoners and holding Emery, they make a show at treating the prisoners according to their "merits." The only and real reason is hatred and fear on the part of the ruling class of California—of a militant, class conscious, revolutionary worker.

WE CAN SECURE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF COMRADE EMERY ON THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THE REST OF THE IMPERIAL VALLEY PRISONERS. But this can only be done by combining the fight for Emery with the fight for the Scottsboro boys, with the fight for the release of Tom Mooney and other class war prisoners.

PASS RESOLUTIONS FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF LAWRENCE EMERY—AGAINST THE BRUTAL DISCRIMINATION PRACTICED IN THIS CASE BY THE CALIFORNIA PRISON BOARD. Such resolutions
(Continued on page 214)



RALLY THE YOUTH

Angelo Herndon, nineteen-year-old unemployed leader of Atlanta, Ga., was arrested and charged with inciting to insurrection. He can be sentenced to death on this charge, on the basis of a law passed in 1859.

In New York, Sam Brown was sentenced to six months in jail for participating in a demonstration before a "relief station." Jimmy Ford was sentenced to one year in a New York reform school for leading a group of children down to a Jim Crow swimming pool. He only wanted to take pictures of it.

Always helping the ruling class in their vicious attacks on the Negro youth are the Negro Misleaders—the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the leading Negro preachers. The role of betrayal is that of Murdis Dixon. Murdis, a twelve-year-old girl, was beaten and ravished by a white man in Birmingham, Ala., about March 12, 1932. When she came home she was bruised and bleeding. Her condition was so serious that she had to be rushed to the hospital. Her father wanted to bring this case to the newspapers. The preachers and other misleaders advised him not to, saying that he would be lynched if he did.

What we have gained so far for the Scottsboro boys and others through organized mass defense is only the beginning. We must organize still greater mass defense if we are to save the Scottsboro boys and smash terror against working class and the Negro workers in particular.

SCOTTSBORO YOUTH TOUR OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

As one of the highlights in the Scottsboro campaign, a group of youth toured southern California to arouse the workers to come to the defense of the 9 Negro youths. The group consisted of a youth dramatic organization, the Blue Blouses, and two youth speakers, Tom Barrows, Negro, and Miriam Brooks, youth director of Los Angeles district, I.L.D.

The following meetings were held: San Bernardino, one in the park, 200 present; one indoor, 200 present.

Santa Monica, 100 present, broken up.
 Santa Barbara, indoor meeting, 50 present.
 Pasadena, indoor meeting, 25 present.
 Bakersfield, indoor meeting, 75 present.
 Watts, indoor meeting, 50 present.
 San Diego, indoor meeting, 400 present.
 Los Angeles, indoor meeting, 500 present.
 San Pedro, street meeting, broken up.

The meetings aroused much interest in the work of the I.L.D., and great enthusiasm was displayed everywhere. The program was a novel one, consisting of 3 short plays by the "Blue Blouses," a Scottsboro recitation and the 2 speakers. The workers in all the cities requested that the "Blue Blouses" come there again and present their skits to larger audiences.

This tour was a good start in presenting the I.L.D. policy of struggle in a novel and interesting manner, and is especially significant in that it was initiated and conducted by the youth.

Forward to more intensified activity among the youth, in an attractive and youthful manner!

MIRIAM BROOKS,
 Youth Director, District 14, I.L.D.

WE ENDORSE THE HUNGER MARCH

To the National Committees of the Unemployed Councils.

Dear Comrades:

The National Bureau of the International Labor Defense notes with great enthusiasm the fighting

call of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils for another national hunger march to Washington, D. C., to take place at the opening of Congress, December 5, 1932.

The National Bureau of the I.L.D. wholeheartedly endorses the program of militant struggle. The National Bureau of the I.L.D. pledges the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils the full and unqualified support of all its forces of defense. It pledges the full and unqualified support of all its forces for positive action in this national struggle for relief and unemployment insurance.

The vicious police terror against the toiling masses is increasing. The struggles of the Western farmers against starvation are suppressed in blood. A veritable storm of rage surges in the ruling class at the attempt of these toilers to escape from capitalist exploitation and starvation. The wave of terror in the coal fields rises to a new high level. Workers who defend themselves are framed on murder charges (Orloff and Opeck, W. Va.; Silas Serge, Ky.).

As the Negro workers fall into the ranks of struggle with the white workers and on every side rally in a determined fight against this special persecution and for national liberation, mob violence and lynch terror increase in intensity. The shooting of an entire family in Senatobia, Miss. (Crawford family), the attempted mass legal lynching of the Scottsboro boys, of the Logan Circle victims, Washington, D. C., shows that the struggle for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro masses and for self-determination in the Black Belt has reached a new high stage. The ruling class is desperately seeking to prevent the unity of the struggles for freedom of the Negro masses with the broader struggles of the working-class as a whole. The I.L.D. has been in the forefront of these struggles defending Negro and white who are fighting for the emancipation of the enslaved Negro masses.

The National Bureau of the I.L.D. calls now upon every district and branch to prepare for these impending defense struggles. There must be no delay. The most intensive action is necessary. The full strength of a mass nationwide defense organization is a necessary factor in the accomplishment of the task outlined by the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils.

The campaign of the Unemployed Councils offers the I.L.D. new possibilities for reaching new masses. Under the drive of this campaign, the International Labor Defense must extend its strength and make intimate contact with the mass workers wherever they may be found. This campaign must help the I.L.D. to make the turn toward the masses. New strata of liberals and intellectuals must be reached.

FORWARD TO A MASS I.L.D. FULL SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS.

BUILD A MIGHTY CLASS DEFENSE PROGRAM BEHIND THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH.

One More to Free

(Continued from page 213)

should be addressed and forwarded to Charles L. Neumiller, President, State Prison Board, San Quentin, California.

Judge Thompson, who presided at the Imperial Valley trial, wrote to the Prison Board demanding that the maximum penalty of 42 years be imposed upon each of the workers convicted. Mass protests by thousands of workers throughout the country, under the leadership of the I.L.D. compelled the release of seven of the workers convicted. At this time only Lawrence Emery remains in prison under the Imperial Valley convictions.

We must win his immediate release!

An army of youth—youngsters who last year, two or three years ago, trudged to grammar school, children of workers eager to learn, are today stranded on the roadways of the land: 500,000 of them seeking, not knowledge now, but bread. Cut loose from family life by the crisis, they have become wanderers—seeking for a job that will not be found.

Terror faces them at every turn: railroad police in the freight yards: city police on the breadlines: blue-coat authorities at the employment agencies.

The young worker on the job: his wage scale the lowest, his work the hardest: faces a terrorism which demands special attention. Not to mention the Scottsboro case, which is dealt with in detail in other parts of the issue, let us examine the partial list of youth persecutions that have occurred since the first of the year:

In Oklahoma, last year, Barney Lee Ross was framed and sent to the electric chair. He didn't have a chance because the masses were not mobilized behind his defense. The case of Jess Hollins, also in Oklahoma, shows us the way the lives of these innocent victims can be saved. The mass pressure organized under the leadership of the International Labor Defense was able to win two distinct victories thus far, in saving Hollins' life. First a stay was won. And now a new trial has been won. Continued organized mass defense can lead to his freedom.

Two Negro boys, Isaac Mims and Percy Irvin, were electrocuted for stealing a half dollar. They were in the same death house, which now holds the Scottsboro boys. These two boys, not having the help of organized mass defense, went to their death, whereas their cell mates, the Scottsboro boys, have thus far been saved from death by the thousands of workers' protests. After this electrocution the prison guards taunted the Scottsboro boys at every opportunity—"You'll burn just like they did." But organized mass defense has so far defeated the legal lynchers.

Then there is the case of John Moore, of Winston Salem, N. C., sentenced to death for stealing a pair of shoes worth less than a dollar. The I.L.D. through its organized mass pressure was able to force Governor Gardner to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

The Scottsboro Case demonstrates that organized mass pressure of the workers against illegal lynching is forcing the ruling class to resort to legal lynching in their efforts to terrorize the Negro masses and smash the growing unity of Negro and white workers in struggle. The number of attempted legal lynchings has increased tremendously. Willie Brown, 16-year-old Philadelphia Negro boy, was sentenced to death on the frame-up charge of murdering Dorothy Lutz, a little white girl. The police officer arrested him because he didn't look good. There was absolutely no evidence.

Their Last Weapons—War and Terror

"The enemy has suffered great losses: 1,040,608 soldiers have been killed, 630,159 wounded, and 1,223,052 have been taken prisoners."

What Commander-in-Chief makes this triumphant report? Where was this gigantic battle fought,—a battle before which pale the great battles at Verdun, the Marne, and near Warsaw?

This report comes from the fronts of the class struggle. This is an enumeration of the victims of white terror and fascism from 1925 to 1931. The account is far from complete, for the figures are taken from the bourgeois newspapers which on their own initiative and on orders from the authorities very often conceal the crimes of the bourgeoisie, particularly in the colonies where there is a very strict censorship.

There is absolutely no data on how many revolutionary workers and peasants perished when the rebellions in Germany, in the Balkan and Baltic countries were crushed in 1918-1924, at the downfall of the Bavarian and Hungarian Communes, and when during the same period of years, the colonial revolutions from Korea to Syria, from Egypt to India, were suppressed.

The bourgeoisie, with its chauvinist propaganda in the preparation of new wars, has created in very many towns "the grave of the unknown soldier," and at these graves—parades, celebrations and religious services are held. But the same bourgeoisie very carefully conceals other graves—the graves of revolutionary fighters.

In 1928, in Berlin, while digging up the earth under a bridge, the navvies found a whole cemetery. Here were hidden the bodies of workers and peasants, the victims of Ebert and Noske. How many of these unknown graves, dug secretly by the butchers of the working class, are there in the graveyards, fields and roads of the capitalist countries and colonies? How many hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants were murdered by the whiteguard butchers and imperialists during the intervention in 1918-21 in the Ukraine, and in the Crimea, in the Caucasus and in Turkestan, in Archangel, Siberia and the Far East? . . . Unfortunately, it will never be possible to reckon up all these sacrifices, the bloody account of the immeasurable crimes committed by the ruling classes. The incomplete statistical information for 1925-31 portrays a terrible picture which should be kept in mind by every worker.

Year	Arrests	Wounded and Beaten Up	Murdered, Tortured to Death	Sentenced to Death	Sentenced to Imprisonment and Money Fines	Total No. of Victims
1925	59,573	21,230	11,853	447	26,932	120,055
1926	138,131	21,343	9,688	385	17,952	187,499
1927	103,370	52,740	66,080	11,688	9,578	243,456
1928	117,238	67,767	146,520	23,266	7,111	361,902
1929	137,505	65,761	140,854	14,625	9,004	367,749
1930	306,744	159,853	295,906	90,842	24,357	877,702
1931	360,491	241,445	369,707	91,548	27,230	1,090,421
Total	1,223,052	630,159	1,040,608	232,801	122,164	3,248,784

These figures indicate how the number of victims increases with every year. In 1931 white terror raged with enormous ferocity:—on the average—1000 arrests, 650 wounded, 1000 murdered, 250 executions per day,—not to speak of the countless sentences of imprisonment and hard labour!

This daily report evokes calls forth the vision of gaunt scaffolds in Poland, scaffolds to which young Ukrainian and White-Russian workers and peasants are being dragged; the execution of the Hungarian revolutionaries Shallai and Fuerst; the murder of 5 Young Communists,—victims of the Siguranza provocations,—shot down at night in the Bessarabian town of Sorokka; a Negro, tied to a tree, kerosine being poured over him, and enveloped in flames to the amusement of the unruly fascist mob of lynchers; hundreds of Annamite peasants, women, old men and young children, mowed down by the machine guns and bombs of the French squadrons in Indo-China; the proletarians in Berlin, Altona, Ruhr and other towns in Germany, treacherously shot down by the Hitler bandits; the workers and the unemployed in Madrid, Seville, Bombay, Santiago-de-Chili, Detroit, Dombrova and Duke, who were killed during the dispersal of street demonstrations.

The question arises sharp and clear: why is white terror increasing at such a terrible rate? Why this wild fury of the capitalists—which, on the eve of the second third of the 20th century, leaves far behind the horrible times of the Spanish Inquisition, the gloomy epoch of the Middle Ages?

There is only one answer, and it is absolutely obvious:—the capitalist system is rotten to the core, history has pronounced its death verdict. The October Revolution opened up a new era of proletarian revolution all over the world. The October Revolution sounded the funeral bell for the system of hired slavery.

The dying class does not surrender. It clutches at its last weapon—the weapon of fascism and white terror. It has set its hopes on new war and intervention against the land of Soviets; it is expecting a miracle to happen—that the blood of millions of toilers will inject new life into its veins.

We know how the imperialists are forging their united front against the USSR. We know of the continuous campaigns of vile slander with which the capitalists try to break the ties of class solidarity which connect up the exploited and oppressed with their one and only fatherland. We are fully aware of the moral and material armament of the interventionists. And white terror plays the most important role in these capitalist plans.

Where does violence, murder, execution, the persecution of workers' and peasants' organizations, mostly prevail? In Rumania and Bessarabia, in Poland and the Balkan countries—in all those countries intended to play the role of place d'armes for the war on USSR, the role of providers of cannon-fodder. Why is national and race hatred being intensified? In order to destroy the united anti-war front, to stir up the poison—engrafted during whole centuries—of national and race hatred, of chuvinism, and of the vile "idea" of segregating the better, "noble" blood of the all-powerful ruling nations from the lower, plebian, slavish blood flowing in the veins of the "despised" races.

White, counter-revolutionary, bourgeois terror is an important factor in the preparations for war. It is included in the plans of the General Staffs. Its task is to weaken the masses' resistance

to the war preparations. It must guarantee "peace and order" in the rear.

That is why the central task of the I.R.A. is to explain to the masses every fact of terror from the point of view of the war danger.

Two years ago Prime Minister Lyapchev—the hangman of the Bulgarian workers—said as follows to the delegation of the working youth which had come to protest against the boundless terror:—

"We will put a stop to the terror only when you stop conducting campaigns against anti-Soviet intervention."

The RA organizations all over the world answer this cynical policy of the infuriated bourgeoisie with the militant slogan:

DOWN WITH TERROR! DOWN WITH WAR! TO THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION!

WHOSE SUPREME COURT?

(Continued from page 206)

motions, that the boys were tried, convicted and sentenced to death in less than two weeks.

He declared that the boys would have had proper attorneys had they been granted time to prepare their defense, and in proof, he pointed to the fact that they were later ably represented by General George W. Chamlee (a Southern attorney engaged by the International Labor Defense, who laid the basis for the appeal to the Supreme Court).

Justice McReynolds, who had listened with an air of boredom to the argument of the I.L.D. attorney, immediately pricked up his ears and leaned forward when the Alabama Attorney General Knight opened his defense of the lynch sentences. So did Heflin and the delegation of Alabama congressmen present. Knight argued that the Alabama Supreme Court had reviewed the sentences and had declared them to be just and made the significant statement that the Alabama justices know their local problems. He had no apology for the severity of the sentences, he declared, with an approving nod from Supreme Justice McReynolds. Launching into a demagogic defense of Alabama lynch justice, he declared that Alabama regards with great jealousy the rights of a defendant, adding "regardless of race or color." He denied that the trials were conducted in an atmosphere of lynch terror, passing over the demonstrations of the mob hailing the first lynch verdicts, and offering as proof of his argument that the mob failed to lynch the jury which reached a disagreement in the case of the ninth boy, Roy Wright.

No illusions! The Supreme Court belongs to the ruling class as completely as the courts in Alabama. Only class justice can be expected from this sancta sanctorum of Wall Street government! Only mass pressure—mass protests on a swiftly increasing scale—will free the Scottsboro boys—will save them from the electric chair! The Scottsboro boys must not burn! We demand their unconditional freedom!



WHERE THERE ARE NO PRISON RIOTS!

By J. BOWERS

The MOPR (Russian workers section of the International Red Aid, corresponding to the I.L.D. in the U.S.A.) carries on the following activities: aid to class war prisoners and their families in the capitalist lands; mass protest against terror in the bosses' world, a terror which they were once well acquainted with in the Czarist days but which they have wiped from the face of one sixth of the world, where the Workers' and Farmers' government prevails; communes and homes for political refugees and exiles and their families. MOPR has held thousands of meetings on behalf of the Scottsboro boys—has had a number of cooperative farms named after the nine Negro children facing the electric chair.

The following article is by an American worker now a guest of MOPR active in the American I.L.D. who describes the Soviet treatment of a prisoner—a former burglar. The GPU Commune—a corrective institution—is typical of the others in the Soviet Union.

To the many tremendous achievements of the USSR workers during the 14 years of the existence of the Soviet Government, one more outstanding achievement must be added for which every worker in the union has a just right to be proud of. This refers to the GPU COMMUNE AND ITS TREMENDOUS ACCOMPLISHMENTS. The GPU Commune consists of 2,000 members. ALL of whom prior to their entry into the commune were burglars, murderers, and generally a class of people who chose a road of least resistance, of living without producing.

After spending several hours with one of the inmates of the commune whose picture appears above, and whose past life corresponds to that of nearly every member in the commune (with some variations) I will relate the history, both of his past, and present, as well as his future plans as he has them worked out. For the readers of the LD this should prove interesting.

For you who are well aware of how "Democratic" America handles workers who for demanding work, or food for themselves and families are daily being thrust into the various jails, beaten, third degreed, or threatened with deporta-



tion, this story of a worker in USSR who only a short time ago was a burglar, and now he has, due to the splendid methods of the Soviet system, been changed from a burglar or murderer to a useful worker, and builder of socialism.

"When I was brought into the Commune I was 23 years old, I am now 26 and been in the commune 3 years. I began stealing when yet very young. My parents were poor people, had not sent me to school or to learn a trade, I took to stealing. On many occasions I have been caught, have served all together 6 years jail term, but have always stole out of jail, and went to my work again.

"For many weeks and months, the authorities in jail, have patiently worked with me (as with the others who are brought in from time to time) held discussions, lectures, sent us to school, regular and systematic education is being carried on, wit hobject in view of proving to us that the life we have chosen is not the best one. That we must begin to understand that we are part of the working class, that it's OUR DUTY to help build the country, this to be done not by stealing, by shirking responsibility, BUT BY GIVING UP OUR PRESENT WAY OF LIFE, by assuming responsibility as Soviet Citizens, and becoming useful workers.

"For me, it was very hard to understand this. I wanted to go back, to run away. But the persistent work on-part of the leadership whose determination in their work and tasks is set to

cleanse us of all our past, gave me no opportunity to go away.

"I decided to give up my old life and begin a new. They have then transferred me to the commune (from jail). When coming to the commune, I was accepted as a regular member of the family, I was given a place to live, and job to work. AFTER working in factory a while I became a shock worker, was given several premiums for my good work. Now my factory paid 400 rubles for my schooling in Moscow where I go daily, and from which university I expect in 2 years to graduate as engineer. I am married, my wife works as well.

"If 2 years ago, some one would have told me that I would develop as I did, make such a change, and turn in my life, I would have never believed it. ALL this, is due to the splendid work and with the correct tactics, tremendous amount of patience that is exercised, they are responsible for my development, who only a short time ago,—I together with others were outcasts, burdens on society, today hundreds of us are useful producers.

"AS FOR MY FUTURE,—altho my time is up, and I should be leaving here, but, I will not do this. I shall remain in the commune for the rest of my life, devote my time and energy to the cause for which the commune has been built, ASSIST those who are sent here from time to time, impart to them the wholesome education, training that was given me, share with them my knowledge, and strive to make out of them, what the Party made out of me."

In the commune, the members run things themselves, make their own laws, etc., care for the factories, childrens homes, dining rooms, gardens, etc. They have the most beautiful dining rooms, childrens play grounds, play grounds for the adult workers (tennis, basket ball, etc.).

Main rules of the commune are. 1—To strive to do away with the past life, 2—not to drink, and 3—be a consistent worker. Every member in commune pledges to assist each other and the new members.

The commune members read the press daily, they know of the crisis that is going on in capitalist countries, of the terror that is raging against the workers in the capitalist world. All members belong to Moper and actively participate in the work.

This worker said: "Please tell your workers about our commune. Don't fail to relate to them about our life, before and now. LET THESE WORKERS KNOW HOW OUR SOVIET GOVERNMENT TAKES CARE OF FORMERLY CRIMINAL ELEMENTS, HOW IT RAISES THEIR LEVEL, AND WITH WHAT SUCCESS IT MEETS."



Higher and Higher!
Gathering grain on
the Collectives.



Voices from Prison

Montgomery, Ala.
Kilby Prison

Mrs. Jane Dillon
Dear Comrade:

It pleases me so much to write you these few lines in regards of your most kind and welcome letter which I received today. It found me well in health despite my present conditions. And I trust that this will find you and all of the comrades well and enjoying life the very best. Now Mrs. Dillon I was very sorry indeed to hear about your leaven for New York it made me very unhappy for you has so kind and nice to us until I just can't express my thanks to you. At this present time now I also received inclosed in my letter the \$2 stamps paper and envelopes which I also highly appreciated not only that but everything the I.L.D. have did for us has been accepted with the greatest of appreciation. We can never forget you and also our many friends and comrades who are taking so much interest in us striving and struggling for we unfortunate boys freedom. We wish that all of you know that we surely does appreciate every thing that has been done for us and is being done for us. I am very glad to hear of the great fight you all are putting up for the betterment of human. I only wish I were out there to help you all than being here in this place. Really I am tired of this place. I will be more glad then ever when the day come that I will be release from this place. And I so hope to meet you in the future and again I will appreciate hearing from you as often as possible. So I will close with the kindest regards and best wishes to all the comrades. I remain yours a sincerely and a true friend.

Ozie Powell.

CALICOTTE STORY

"It was I who unwittingly placed a suitcase containing the bomb that caused the fatal San Francisco Preparedness Day explosion at Stewart and Markets streets in 1916."

This sworn statement of Paul M. Calicotte, 32-year-old sailor, exposes further the frame-up of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. According to Calicotte's straightforward account, he (a fifteen-year-old boy at the time) was approached by a stranger who offered him five dollars to place the fateful suitcase at the scene of the explosion. This offer was readily accepted by the boy, completely ignorant of the contents of his burden.

Calicotte's story remains unshaken after four months of searching investigation by police authorities and newspapermen. Furthermore, he has sworn that neither Mooney nor Billings was the man who handed him the suitcase bomb. "I am positive I have never seen Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, or either of them, at any time in my life."

The Calicotte statement is further backed up by impressive factual evidence indicating absolute truth and sincerity.

This startling story even if taken alone would have a vital bearing on the Mooney-Billings case, sufficient to entitle the working class martyrs to a new trial or unconditional pardon. But characteristically enough, the California authorities, servitors of the boss class, have tried to dismiss this new development with the same cold-blooded cynicism that they have shown in ignoring the mountain of evidence which has been piled up in the 16 years since the two "dangerous labor leaders" were first entombed. From the first they have frantically endeavored to squash the Calicotte story, putting every possible obstruction to its being brought to light. The San Francisco police took every possible measure to keep Calicotte from coming to California to

testify as he willingly agreed to do. Those who have spent countless thousands of dollars in perpetrating the Mooney-Billings frame-up, refused to bear the ridiculously low expense of bringing Calicotte to San Francisco to tell his story, weakly claiming that "they were unwilling to spend the public's money"! Rest assured that if the story had been detrimental to Mooney, an airplane fleet would have been sent for him! Only the prompt action of I.L.D. attorneys and the Mooney Moulders' Defense Committee forced the authorities to "invite" Calicotte to San Francisco. Arrived at that city, Calicotte went over the scene of the occurrence accompanied by newspapermen. He showed complete and impressive familiarity with the spot where the suitcase had been planted.

District Attorney Matt Brady hoped to smother Calicotte's evidence by subjecting him to a farcical "secret hearing" before a Grand Jury. Calicotte wisely refused to submit himself to star chamber proceedings, and demanded a public hearing where his evidence could be brought out in the open.

The upholders of California labor-hating justice have termed the Calicotte confession "a closed incident." They froth at the mouth because, after 16 years of torture in a living hell, Mooney's spirit remains unbroken, his head is still held high. They are striving with might and main, as they have in the past, to keep Mooney and Billings behind the bars where they were placed 16 years ago for the crime of serving their class, the working class. But the workers of California, of the nation, of the world, are not inactive. They will not let Calicotte's evidence be silenced. On November 6, Calicotte will get his open hearing—before thousands of workers gathered at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco. Mounting mass pressure must overwhelm Mooney's jailers, force open his prison doors and give him back to his class.

County Jail, Waukegan, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

I'm not such a great author, but I will try and do the best I can. We have now been here in County Jail 38 days and the time seems rather long. We are still seven of us here, held for deportation following an eviction fight the 14 of June.

It sure is tough to sit in here when there is so much work to be done outside, there is the branch of I.L.D. that got to be built up and with most of our active members hunted down and warrants out for a whole lot, there's very few to do the work, but that can't stop us from building it up to be the strongest organization. We might not realize, but after being in jail once, we know it is the only hope to the workers to get a square deal, and I wish that every worker that reads this, would join up at once as it is all very important thing to us all.

There is one more thing that I like to tell you about, if you don't know it, read the pamphlet written by Albert Goldman, one of the I.L.D. attorneys. It is the best pamphlet I have ever read, it's a great speech. There is a lot of good reading. We got some Dailey Workers and the Labor Defender last week and it sure was a relief. I read them about five times.

We would like to get letters, too—It always makes us feel in touch with what's going on outside.

We sure have had a great help from outside. They been sending food and lots of stuff in to us and we want to thank every one that has helpin the donations, signing off with the hope of seeing you all soon. Comradely greetings,

R. Peterson,

County Jail,
Morgantown, W. Va.

Dear Comrades: Polish Citizens:

I am a Russian citizen from the State of Minsk, District of Slutsk, Village of Gantsevichi. I worked here for some time until the strike in the mines. When we went on strike I endeavored to organize the workers into a Union, for which the company began persecuting me vigorously in order to grab me into their hands, as they usually do with many of us workers.

You, dear comrades, will learn a great deal from the clipping, inclosed herewith, from the English press. They have no witnesses, of course, but whenever the company wants them, it always finds them a-plenty, as it was in this case.

They "found" a knife in my pocket on the morning following the fight, which knife they put in themselves there, of course, saying it was mine. The company-guards allege that I and a comrade of mine attacked them, whereas just the contrary is the truth. They knocked out all of my friend's teeth and turned his cheek inside out. A blackguard gave me such a blow on my head that I landed at my neighbor's threshold. I and my comrade were arrested on July 25, 1932. The trial was set for October. The company is straining all its efforts so that I may get "life" or imprisonment for many years.

If I would not have a good lawyer, the company will see to it that I am "buried" for a good many years. I have a wife and two small children, a boy only 4½ months, and a girl 5 years of age, who are at present in a worse position than I am, being penniless. I have here no one to expect any help from.

I stood for the workers' cause, without fearing the company, and I knew how they were oppressing us workers. If I had this trouble in some other place, it would have been much easier for me. The comrades would come to my rescue. But here I am practically all alone and helpless.

Dear comrades: I implore you from behind these prison walls not to forsake me, as the trial is in the offing. Help me as much as you possibly can so that I may get a good lawyer and, also, to take care of my family. If you want to send letters in Russian or Polish, please address same to my wife—

Mrs. K. Orloff,
Box 2, Farmington, W. Va.

Comradely yours,
(Signed) OSIP ORLOFF.

From behind the prison bars in North Carolina.

I want to greet the International Labor Defense and its members for the historical struggle that they put up in my behalf and the struggle which they are putting up for Mooney and Billings and all other class war prisoners.

Today I am behind the bars, to which I must remain for the term of 5 to 7 years, without the Workers of the World comes to my aid in a militant protest and helps set me free. By setting me free I will be enabled to continue my work in the mass of the working class for the freedom to all. As the workers have gained their freedom in the Soviet Union.

I would appreciate any books or newspapers sent to me, also I do not have money to buy cigarettes and other little things I need in these grey walls.

Close as yours
Comradely,
K. Y. Hendrix

HOW WE ORGANIZE



WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—The United States Supreme Court adjourned this morning without announcing its decision on the appeal argued before it on October 10 by International Labor Defense attorneys against the hideous Scottsboro lynch verdicts, sentencing 7 innocent lads to burn in the electric chair.

The court will convene again on November 7, when it is expected it will finally announce its decision.

This means that the Supreme Court is playing politics with the lives of the seven innocent Negro boys now sitting in the death cells in Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Alabama. It means that the Supreme Court justices are afraid to make their decision known before the election, that they are afraid of the wrath of the Negro and white workers against an unfavorable decision. It means further that the Supreme Court is deliberately dragging out the case in the hope thereby of disarming the vigilance of the masses, of quieting the angry protests rising from millions of workers and intellectuals in all parts of the world against the frightful attempt to legally lynch these innocent Negro children.

The mass fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys must go forward on a greater scale than ever before.

The present organizational structure of the I.L.D. requires a thorough-going transformation. This especially refers to the organizations in the cities. The existing CITY COMMITTEES are not leading bodies which have a live contact with the masses. They must immediately be converted into leading bodies which are linked up with the masses. The City Committees must become that link in the organization of the I.L.D. which will be in a position to link up and assure the leadership of the national drives with the local campaigns of the I.L.D. It should be elected in the most democratic manner at a conference (in the smaller towns at general joint membership meetings) of the street and factory groups of the I.L.D. and of the organizations that are collectively affiliated to the I.L.D. (trade unions, clubs, societies, etc.), from the most active and most capable members of the I.L.D. Well known intellectuals, (doctors, teachers, lawyers, etc.) who are ready to sacrifice themselves and have been tried in the ranks of the I.L.D. in the struggle against the Terror, should also be elected on the City Committees. The composition of the City Committees should be in accordance with the size of the organization and of the city, but, however, it should not be too large and cumbersome. The main thing in the organizational work of the City Committees should however, be the assignment of definite tasks to each member of the Committee. Every member of the Committee should carry on leading I.L.D. work among the masses, be that in his own street or factory group or in a trade union section or society of a sympathetic or opponent mass organization. This leading work is not to be understood only as simple agitational work or speaking activity but, above all, as the work of an organizer who must understand how to influence the masses, to mobilize them, draw them into active work and organize them. The chief idea in the reorganization of the City Committees should be: instead of having a paid apparatus of functionaries, each member of the City Committee and the most active members of the groups should carry on every-day work within the

I.L.D. organization and among the broad masses. The chief task of the I.L.D. functionaries is just this activation of the members, their organization and drawing them into the fulfillment of the daily tasks of the I.L.D.

They must understand how to involve active comrades from the lower organizations around the City Committee and with the help of these comrades establish a living connection with the committee and with the masses. In this manner the City Committee will gather around itself a wide net of activists which will make it possible for the Committee to transform itself into a vigorous leading body which will be capable to raise the wide strata of the toilers to the struggle against the offensive of the employers, repression and the White Terror.

The present top heavy paid apparatus of the I.L.D. in the national bureau as well as in the districts must be reduced by 50 to 60 percent in the entire country. The varied tasks of the work of the I.L.D. organizations must be as a rule carried on not by the paid functionaries but by the active members of the leadership and the committees which are to be drawn into the work. The voluntary workers who receive no payment for their work must become the chief force of the apparatus.

The role of the paid functionaries should above all consist in organizing the work of the voluntary active co-workers. This reduction of the financially overburdened apparatus, the shifting of the paid functionaries into the concentration districts and the drawing of members into the leading functions will result in the organization being strengthened from top to bottom.

The principle of collective leadership and the division of work upon a planned basis must penetrate into the organization from top to bottom. Hand in hand with the organization and carrying thru of campaigns, the committees must set themselves the aim to build up the organization, to activate the members and win new members.

The present enormous fluctuation among the membership and the composition among the committees must be overcome.

The struggle against fluctuation means above all the fight against the bureaucratic methods of work in the committees and groups, against sectarianism and isolation from the masses, the struggle for drawing the members into active work, for the transformation of the inner life of the groups on a democratic basis. Systematic ideological work must be carried on among the entire membership so as to increase the class consciousness of the members, in which the character of the I.L.D. and its role in the class struggle must receive special attention.

Tour for the Labor Defender — Youth Work and Children's Work

An intensive tour covering New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee districts was begun on October 25 by Comrades Sam Strong and Bess Norton. The purpose of the tour is to build up the circulation of the LABOR DEFENDER, to strengthen youth and children's work. The comrades will stay in the districts for at least 3 weeks to place the work on a firm basis. This tour must mark the beginning of new mass strength for the I.L.D.

To the Members of the I.L.D.:

The National Education Committee is created for the purpose of raising the theoretical level of the membership. It is formed to further the understanding of the principles and activities of the I.L.D.; to instill life and interest in the group activities of the branches. The Committee is organized as a result of the Cleveland convention which clearly pointed out the immediate need of greater educational activities. Besides pledging to do our best in carrying out the above tasks, we want to impress upon the membership the great importance of educational activities for the general task of crystalizing our general influence into organizational results and for the campaign to build up a mass I.L.D. We have decided to ask each of the local committees—district, section and branch committees to designate one of its members to take charge of educational activities. We are preparing discussion outlines on national and international topics, theoretical programs for entertainment and outlines and materials for classes on a local scale on other possible activities. We earnestly appeal to the rank and file membership to take the initiative, in cooperation with the functionaries in launching and developing the educational activities and to check up the work of the functionaries so that all possibilities of bureaucratic hindrances will be eliminated.

R. DOONPING,

Chairman, National Educational Committee.
October 25, 1932,

KEYNOTES OF THE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 207)

housing committees which adopted the wrong approach towards the existing white-chauvinism. In housing delegates the committee catered to white-chauvinist elements who declined to accept Negro delegates insisting on white only. In place of exposing this the committee in charge condoned this poisonous boss class-ideology by placing white delegates where black workers were not wanted. The committee acknowledge its errors. The convention instructed the Cleveland district to undertake an immediate discussion in the branches on the subject of struggle against white-chauvinism with the view of raising the level of the membership and to driving out of our ranks incorrigible white-chauvinists.

The fifth National Convention adopted as its immediate central tasks for the I.L.D.:

1. Intensive Scottsboro campaign on international scale and broadening the struggle against national oppression.
2. Carry the Mooney-Billings campaign through an international scope.
3. Undertake a broad anti-deportation drive.
4. Launch immediately the Winter Aid Drive for aid to class-war prisoners and their families.
5. Broaden the base for the building of a mass I.L.D.

The fifth National Convention has particularly pointed to the failure in our task of penetrating the A. F. of L. rank and file and Negro masses placing this as an immediate task of first-rate importance.

The fifth National Convention has been a stepping stone from which the I.L.D., armed with correct policies hammered out at the convention with the aid of the I.R.A., will go forward towards mass-struggles against boss-terror and towards becoming a genuine mass organization.

IT'S YOUR LABOR DEFENDER

There is a feeling among many readers and agents of the Labor Defender that the price of agents of the LABOR DEFENDER that the price of our magazine should be reduced to 5 cents.

They feel that as a result of the economic crisis it is becoming very difficult for workers to pay 10 cents a month for the LABOR DEFENDER. They think that we could sell twice as many copies as we do now if we charged only 5 cents.

Many delegates at the 5th National Convention of the I.L.D. expressed these opinions.

There is undoubtedly much truth in these contentions—but these workers have not stopped to consider the possibilities of such a change. One thing is certain. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE A LABOR DEFENDER IN ITS PRESENT FORM THAT WE COULD SELL FOR 5 CENTS. This immediately raises the problem of whether or not we want to change from the magazine form to an eight page paper, printed on newspaper stock, with fewer pictures, without the attractive covers we have been running, and with even less room for all the material on hand than we have at present.

We have had several conferences with printers and the result was always the same—we cannot make a LABOR DEFENDER like the one you have now, on the same kind of paper, with colored covers, etc., cheap enough so that you could sell it for 5 cents. EXCEPT IF WE PRINTED AT LEAST TWICE AS MANY AS WE DO NOW. Which means about 75,000 copies every month.

If we raise our circulation to that figure, the problem is solved. And more than one problem is solved. This would mean the beginning of real mass circulation for the LABOR DEFENDER, it would mean that thousands and thousands of workers whom the LABOR DEFENDER should reach—would be getting the magazine.

Then let's print 75,000, we may say. That's easy enough—but with our LABOR DEFENDER apparatus in the districts being what it is—seemingly unable to distribute 30,000 copies a month and paying only about 75% of their debt on the copies they do sell—with our approach being as narrow as it is—with no attempt to get the LABOR DEFENDER into the factories where workers are

still employed, into the working class neighborhoods where there are still thousands of workers who can pay 10c once a month for a magazine like the LABOR DEFENDER—it is obvious that printing 75,000 copies a month is out of the question.

While it is very true that most of the present readers of the LABOR DEFENDER are having great difficulties in paying for the magazine, it is equally true that the great organizational value of the LABOR DEFENDER is being underestimated by the I.L.D. districts.

There is only one real solution to the LABOR DEFENDER problem, and that is—new energy in the work, organized effective LABOR DEFENDER activity in every branch of the I.L.D.—carried on by a LABOR DEFENDER agent with a responsible committee under him. Let's not keep ploughing over the same ground. Let's reach out into new fields—into the factories—into the homes of the millions of workers who can still buy the LABOR DEFENDER and who have not yet been approached.

**Future readers of the Labor Defender!
Men still on the job—McKeesport steel mills.
Do you sell the Defender to them? Do you
sell at factory gates?**

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1932.

Of LABOR DEFENDER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1932.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Sasha Small, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LABOR DEFENDER and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

Editors—J. Louis Engdahl, Joseph North, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

Managing Editor—Joseph North, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.
Business Manager—Sasha Small, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.) International Labor Defender, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.; J. Louis Engdahl, General Secretary, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.; Carl Hacker, Acting General Secretary, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.; Frank Spector, Organizational Secretary, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

SASHA SMALL, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1932.

[SEAL.]

MAX KITZES.

(My commission expires March 3, 1934.)



We Greet the 15th Anniversary of the Soviet Union and the World Congress of the I. R. A.

Revolutionary Greetings from Political Prisoners in Los Angeles to the MOPR of the USSR

ETHEL DELL..... (Los Angeles Lincoln Heights City Jail)
MEYER BAYLIN..... (Los Angeles Lincoln Heights City Jail) **N. YAMASHITA**..... (Los Angeles County Jail)
BUCHAN SINGH..... (Los Angeles County Jail) **M. SHITA**..... (Los Angeles County Jail)
Y. FUKUNAGA..... (Los Angeles County Jail) **S. SAKIYAMA**..... (Los Angeles County Jail)

I.L.D. Branches

Armenian
 Bloor
 Boyle Heights Group
 Otto Corwin
 Dell
 Fred Douglass
 Bill Haywood
 Hollywood
 Horiuchi
 Karl Liebknecht
 Lithuanian
 Jim McNamara
 Julio Mella
 Mooney Billings
 Heywood Patterson
 Arizona
 Ozie Powell
 John Reed
 Sacco Vanzetti
 Steve Katovis
 Carl Sklar
 South Slav
 Eugene Williams
 Yamaguchi
 Scottsboro
 Harbor Section:
 Ella May Wiggins
 Joe York
 Lawrence Emery
 Oscar Erickson
 Albert Alava
 Eino Holonen
 John Hauli
 Jalmar Suvanto
 Helmi Wentman
 Alex Laakso
 A. Linden

Charles Wentman
 Hulda Brood
 Agnes and A. B.
 Thompson
 Aili and
 Arthur Lindholm
 Arvid and
 Emmi Stanford
 K. and E. Muukkonen
 Jenni Niles
 Sigrid and
 Andrew Sarkison
 John Waliman
 I. Goldstein
 I. Beloff
 A. Weis
 J. Drutz
 B. Rubin
 E. Ginsberg
 S. Rubinstein
 B. Kasten
 D. Diamond
 Porteny
 Eisman
 A. Zertlin
 Baden
 Dunior
 Horn
 Same Faber
 Abe Bernstein
 Lena Bernstein
 Irving Bernstein

I.L.D. Pioneer Troops

Ethel Dell
 Scottsboro
 Spartakus
 Eugene Williams

G. Walge
 B. Vitow
 S. Rosenberg
 J. Rosenberg
 L. Rosenberg
 L. Rosenberg
 Paul Stevens
 J. Lauren
 C. Firman

E. Jungdorf
 A. Krim
 M. Nicken
 J. Grund
 A. Nusman
 N. Sepp
 J. Walge
 Max Pinkis
 S. Mazer

A comrade
 L. Rosenberg
 A. Mahler
 C. Tulip
 Kagerman
 Jungdorf
 Andy Rand
 K. Pepchuk
 A. Lipow

F. Kleinman
 Celia Platner
 E. Resselman
 Pauline Beckman
 Anna Stein
 A comrade
 J. Pintzuk
 A comrade
 D. Fleet

B. Feldman
 A comrade
 J. Gershenson
 A comrade
 A comrade
 S. Kaplan
 S. Segal
 Frank Stein
 Sylvia Levin

Greetings from the International Labor Defense District 14, Los Angeles, Cal.

We, the branches affiliated workers and individual workers greet the victorious construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union and its Second Five Year Plan. Greetings also, to the 5th World Congress of the I.R.A.

Affiliated Organizations

Women's Council meet every Wed. night at 2706 Brooklyn Ave, Los Angeles.
 Scottsboro Defense Conference meets every Friday night.
 Finnish Workers Club
 Freiheit Mandolin Club
 Hungarian Working Women
 Freiheit Singing Society
 Club Nitgedieget
 Pelagic
 Jewish Workers Club
 Needle Trades Industrial Union
 International Br.
 Winchefsky Br.

Levit
 Shapiro
 D. Rosenstein
 A. Kanatz
 L. Daniels
 P. Tunick
 M. Kirschner
 Lena Rubin
 E. Sirotta
 George Rubin

Mark Cook
 Ora Cook
 Helen Wilson
 R. Ginder
 T. E. Mateos
 John Tolstoi
 W. Pavloff
 Wm. Music
 J. Lindau
 W. G. Satentso

J. Beregovski
 J. Zavek
 Mack Boyd
 N. Formansorg
 P. Basoleff
 John Vilarino
 Dave Yarrish
 Lena Buckler
 B. O. Pihiesk
 P. Gans
 Plotkin
 Zirnink
 Tony Lipanovich
 T. Funotor
 Nick Zernick
 John Bowber
 Marko Kroljevich
 Nick Pleso
 Steve Chonio
 Mike Ojala
 L. Turett
 Jack Lipanovich
 M. Tulich
 A. Revlakovich
 Mike Perig
 A. Poduc
 N. Fiarnego
 Joe Miselick
 Martin Medrak
 A. Benul
 Eleanor Milder
 D. Podolsky
 N. J. Citron
 Peter Ibbelson

Sonia Gaster
 L. Harabedian
 V. K. Tarbin
 H. M. Minasogly
 H. Atoiasn
 T. M. Harabedian
 K. Varlanian
 A. Zakarob
 Sam Bonigan
 A. Bargasonia
 Joe Morasian
 Harmolin
 I. Rabinovitz
 Reiff
 S. Nishihara
 G. Tanaka
 W. A. Chien
 Joe Vive
 T. Nishiwaka
 David Rudy
 Liberman

SAN PEDRO

D. G. Pober
 Sam Vovopior
 Jack Lipanovich
 Pete Marevich
 G. Tvankovich
 P. Dranch
 S. Vlatkovich
 M. Nikolac
 N. Petricevich

LONG BEACH

Relin
 A. Friend
 J. Gruver

SAN DIEGO

Ruth Schwartz
 A. B. Kaplan
 Wm. Jasmagy
 Roece Bowe
 T. Rudnick
 Frank Petranovich
 Stephen Trojewski
 James McGuire
 H. S. Hancock
 T. Von Haeseler
 Ben T. Karron
 Wm. B. Seluvarth
 Mary Bernhart
 O. Grillon
 S. F. Abraham

SAN BERNARDINO

W. R. Nelson
 H. M. Thompson
 W. J. McKinley
 Frank Gayer
 E. Paine
 E. W. Booth
 John H. Atkins
 Joe Lewitsky
 N. C. Hamelton

CHICAGO

Russian Br. I.L.D., No. 1
 Anton K. Harbin
 John Katerinich
 E. Kulik
 E. Avetzuk
 D. Bobel
 M. Mickloff
 J. Zaleiko
 J. Metrick
 T. Kozlow
 J. Bakroff
 J. Novik

E. Sherman
 P. Fedkow
 S. Matzusha
 S. Skobel
 G. Koval
 W. Kubareski
 C. Duncovich
 F. Bowarchuck
 A. Premarchek
 A. Premarchuck
 A. Tedorchuk
 Charles Swetz

CLEVELAND, OHIO

J. M. Wollack
 Geo. Novacic
 A. Basar
 S. Jurman
 F. Blaskovic
 Simon Mikaelinn
 Ben Kulvin
 Greetings of Solidarity from
 C. Nelson
 South Shore Br. I.L.D.
 Collinwood, Ohio
 Finnish Educational Assn.
 Anton Malnoa

George Sikich
 J. K. Barella
 Rudy Bozesjav
 Michael Dotlich
 Lue Cap
 D. Greenbaum
 Bill's Shoe Store
 M. Rosic
 A. Jambresich
 J. Jambresich
 Matt Lucich
 Frank Gregurec
 Helen Silak

NEW JERSEY

Ukranian Women's Society

PASSAIC

T. Pidhoreztky
T. Bihun
M. Lvsak
T. Chudziny
T. Jansky
P. Maksymetz
J. W.

STELTON

J. and S. Rebelsky
E. Anderson
J. Schwartz
E. Haffen
G. Shapiro
S. Katz
V. Vanpolsky
S. Goldman
P. Scott
A. Goldsmith
Mrs. Kaplan
Mrs. Tarschman
G. Scott
R. Yanpolsky
F. Kreuger
M. Soffer
Jim Denko
P. Delvers
S. Rieger
L. and I. Lehrer
New Brunswick Branch I.L.D.
Saima Koylon
Hilda Sura
Sylvia Maki
Henry Panna
W. Kataja
A comrade
G. Nygara
Joki
V. Poti
H. Ryamener
Ed. Eskola
E. Scheiner
J. Posune
Mrs. A. Sceinars

OREGON

Rose Lodge
Henry Kautto
A. K.
John Allik
Jack Allik

Portland

A. Fried
Stephen J. Charneski
Edwin Engberg
Joseph Sawka
Arthur Neemelina
R. E. Jennings
Dawn Lovelace
J. Valeski
Mary Males
K. J. Butchis
Ada Pedisich
Joe Pedisich
John Opuian
Irvin Goodman
A. Reinis
T. B. Lukich
Jack Boloff

John Munson

Finnish Working Women's Club

Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D.

Emanuel Pickmosa
Emtlia Peukurinen

NEW HAMPSHIRE**West Concord**

Thure Peterson
C. Syrja
Hilma Lindberg
Julis Anderson
Alfred Hasty
E. Peterson
Daniel Hartquist

MARYLAND

Louis Berman
26 S. Ann Street
Baltimore, Md.

IDAHO

A Pennanen
Spirit Lake
O. H. Mauritz
Henry Mauritz
Dee Bader
A. Evans
Frank Taylor
Clarence Taylor
Will Henatly
M. E. Smith
George Mauritz

RHODE ISLAND

Ukranian Progress Society
Woonsocket
A. Shtundick
J. Luchuk
K. Chodzinsky
A. Fesik
P. Petrichuk
A. Melnikoff
J. Mnyoz

PROVIDENCE

Efthymios Geanoukos
William Mephnas
A. Monis
G. Poulos
T. Marcopolis
Peter Denos
John Lauren
Em. Nightingale
L. Brando
Louis Eisenberg

PENNSYLVANIA**CLINTON**

Frank E. Shaw

JEANETTE

Theo Wolchick
Walter Wolchik
Wasyl Krupey
Steve Yukas
Paul Wilson
A Nely
Claud Kamp

MONESSON

O. Podgoscak
J. Belavich
Anna Eulig
Steve Kavacic
M. Zaretich
P. J. Zoretich
Mike Zaretich
James Bolson
John Zoretich
Louis Povrzenich

MINERSVILLE

Mikas Martynaitis
Stany Ptikenly
Charles Sankus
Wm. Zemaitis

Minersville Branch I.L.D.

Stapenas Venslaiks
Stanis Varankvcus
M. Zoba
Leo Balis

PHILADELPHIA

M. Marner
N. Lets
D. Rosse
P. Rossi
L. Godina
R. Eccowrell
A. Lets
A. Kahn
A. Kahn
A comrade
Weim
J. M. Kamens
N. Mosis
S. Puar
F. Segal
W. Ferman
F. Firman

**Working Women's League
No. 1**

2456 N. 30th Street

Esthonian Workers' Club

245 South 12th Street

Sam Romeo
Z. Rudas
A Comrade
W. Kovulcuk
Dave Shiman
M. Davis
Henry Gilson
A Comrade

CONNECTICUT

T. Cortino
Santo Cortino
Frank Draminski
George Homola
Anton Sheinet
Evan Djoglo
Mark Kumeish
Tony Worobey
Z. Baranoff
A. Baranoff
B. Baranoff
O. Baranoff
J. M. Klein
West Hartford, Conn.

**KIRKLAND LAKE,
ONTARIO, CAN.**

Yugoslave Br. CLDL
Mike Klobucher
Peter Veljacich
Stank Bolf
Valent Stanfel
Max Macusich
Geo. Widlin
Steve Majerscik
John Jozerinac
Geo. Bradicor
Mike Kosich

WEST VIRGINIA

We greet the Second Five-
Year Plan
Andrew Spehar
Jakob Toomcherik
Michael Aleskovich
Matt Muskovic
Nick Slanginjac
Jacob Torcovich
Alex Haley
Steve Tisra
Peter M.
Joe Dumas
Matt Zoretic
John Simrich
Johan Maby
Nick Mesich
Matt Mattasick
Thomas Malina
Thomas Gegac
Ralph Kukulan
Frank Planevk
Tony Korolich

WASHINGTON**Anacortes**

C. Durancear
Paul Kruger
Mr. and Mrs. P. Burghas
Jessie Wakefield Br.

Seattle

F Shoemaker

Greetings to The Labor Defender from the New York District

Jenny and John Blamgirst
Andrew Rasp
D. Hemo
H. and Y. Johnson
Irene, Bob and Fred Korpimer
Karin and Theo. Maki
A. Szorgen
Sylvia Waris
Jane and Laurie Elaine
Victor Hiltunen
H. Cohen
E. Kirkela
Land Lyleck
Emil Makivirta
Victor Malin
T. Supola
Eric Kaska
Martin Harutata
A. Wentanen
O. Ostman
R. Pesola
Otto Kaayali
M. Carlson
J. Farkas
Yetta Kovack
E. Blum
M. Markowitz
S. Schweets
E. J. Gero
Elvtars
Y. B.

Richard Gerschater
Lufberry Ave.
Wantagh, N. Y.

Morris Rippenheim
639 West End Ave.
N. Y. C.

Bill Haywood Branch

3159 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn.
Meets First and Third Thursday in the
month

Resetar Youth Branch

Brooklyn

Ella May Branch
Boro Park

Jim Connolly Branch

International Workers Order Branch No. 25
New York City

Harlan Youth Branch
I. L. D.
John Reed
Russian Br. I.L.D.

ASTORIA BRANCH I.L.D. GREETES
THE WORKERS AND THE RED
ARMY OF THE FIRST WORKING-
MENS REPUBLIC ON NOVEMBER
7TH.

Milan Resetar Branch

Steve Brajkovic
Jerry Dadich
Rock Skroza
Anton Nosek
M. Cukrov
A. Misurac
I. Ruderman
Andrew Diosi
B. Auerbach
Franz Broz
Eugene Atlas
Mollie Henik
Mary Fidelman
Anna Kollar
Yetta Guisler
Helen Farkas
Regina Linay
Rose Warshaw
B. Righthand
C. Hilderbrandt
Unho Santie
Melvor Lutelle
Michael Miller
Ida Satz
Sam Lapsker
Max
E. Zuckerman
D. Hondins
S. Grossman
L. Eisenman
John Ogulnick
Mrs. B. Ain
Judith Forsyte
Br. 49
Benjamin Forsyth
Lois Suarez
R. Yelovich
T. Babin
J. Brojuha
A. Pirsich
Hyman Weisberg
Steriss
Shalupsky
Edleman
Gardman
Boreskin
Boher
Olanoff
C. L. Strobell
Peter Longvinus
Charles Zola
Mike Ziedelir
J. W. Thomson
T. arpavicives
Kazis Grybar
Peter Taras
S. Sasna
S. Zilinskas
E. Yumplot
A. Zablackienie
L. Barkamstar
A. Gogis
P. W. Jones
J. Sanlenas
K. Yotanta
George Waresons
Mary Blamgyist

Imperial Valley Branch
Revolutionary Greetings to the Labor De-
fender on the birthday of the Soviet Union

Harry Simms Branch, Brooklyn—greetes the
Labor Defender on the 15th Anniversary
of the Soviet Union.

Mohegan Colony Branch

A comrade
Lena
Gochfeld
A. Zeiger
Israel
Stan

Johnson City, N. Y.

L. C. Brooks
Machukas
V. Zmitris
R. Tkochuk
P. Shalij
A. Pimejkiewski
John Woiciek
A. L. Kireilas

Alfred Levy Branch

Augusta Moshlak
Sidney Emansky
J. Luberman
T. Kramer
R. Dinee
E. Keonig
B. Finkelstein
E. Gershowitz
J. Doctorson
L. Misky
Wm. Goldenberg
M. Landis
Jesse Glick
L. Ackinazy

Istra Branch
I.L.D.

Czecho Slovak Branch
10 I.L.D.

Slovak Workers Society
Endicott, N. Y.
Br. 49, I.L.D.

Slovak Workers Society
Binghampton, N. Y.
Br. 15, I.L.D.

Czecho Slovak Branch
9 I.L.D.

FIFTH AVENUE DRESSMAKERS
MEET EVERY OTHER WEDNESDAY

Vermont Wet Wash Laundry
457 Vermont Street
Brooklyn

Polish Branch
No. 48 I.L.D.

Three Cooperative Institutions

Greet the Labor Defender

WORKERS COOPERATIVE COLONY

Workers' atmosphere, social institutions, library,
kindergarten, school, clubs, etc.

Office of the Colony:

2800 Bronx Park East Tel.: EStabrook 8 - 1400

Two Proletarian Camps

Camp Nitgedaiget

The Only Proletarian Camp
That is Open All Year—Winter
sports—social and cultural
activities

How to get to the camp:
Take boat Central Hudson Line to
Beacon, N. Y. Fare 75 cents. Take
car direct to camp.

CAMP UNITY

A REAL
SUMMER CAMP

with a beautiful lake,
boating, etc.

Greetings to the Labor Defender

Cooperative Market and Restaurant

Meat Department Fruit Department Grocery Department

2700 BRONX PARK EAST
BRONX, N. Y.

GARDEN RESTAURANT

DINE IN OUR OPEN AIR GARDEN

NO TIPPING

323 East 13th Street New York City

TOmpkins Square 6-9707

MILWAUKEE

Joseph Wlasow
Alex Troyan
Sam Gevak
Lee Talton
Christiana Shakula
M. Friedman
Rose Silverstone
Pete Skofeyko
John Rock
Herman Allen
Julis Jarovsky

MINNESOTA

Benidji Branch, I.L.D.,
Ely:
Robert Filmunen
Dorothy Nevanen
Emil Heino
O. Hokkanen
Peter Peutinen
Johan
John Junell
John Maenpaa
Chisholm Branch I.L.D.
Chisholm, Minn.

MASSACHUSETTS

Maynard

Alfred Birch
E. Midian
Saku Marjamaki
Alma Asiala
T. Kallio
A. Ferin
John Ketola
John Allan
John Johnson
D. F. Grandahl
J. Maki
J. Gaidis
Rayman Laija
A. Suihkonen
Paul Denisevich
Anni Jokisaari
E. Tepko
Jonas F. Koskela
John Virtonen
Emil Erikson
F. Stasiukevich

Esther Birch
John Ketola
Edna and Walter Nels
H. Hagman
Oiva Murto
F. Mark

Brighton

Fortunato Lombardi
Laury Tempest
Donato Salvucci
Candido Rufo
Loreto Salvucci
I. Ferraro
Cesidio Cedrone

Haverhill

Mary Kutensky
Peter Pantelay
Peter Kachuk
G. Kaulaus
J. Gengerian
Mary Maheng

Anna Martina
Alba Conforti
Ex. Dafnolelis
E. Crisi
S. D. Boghosian
G. Prassas
G. Kuch
H. Jashian
K. Asadoorian
George Moorad
L. Hoirim
L. Taffe
Silvio Zarmachi
Elmo Bracca
Angelo Poganell
J. Barry
A friend
A. Carlo
P. Wood
Leo Paris
Myzel
Delpho Bracci
Albert Bracci
A. Colangelo

Mother's League
of Winthrop, Mass.

Swedich Workers' Club
116 Tropelo Road
Waltham, Mass.

Lithuanian Branch, I.L.D.
Haverhill, Mass.

Norwood Women's Club
Norwood, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Hungarian Section, Br. 1037
International Workers' Order
Detroit, Mich.

Slovak Workers' Society, Branch No. 12
Detroit, Mich.

A. N. Routhier
Detroit, Mich.

COLORADO

Greetings to the Soviet Workers on the
Fifteenth Anniversary of their Victory.
Greetings to the 5th World Congress of the
I.R.A. from a group of 9 patients at the
Jewish Consumptive Relief Association
Sanatorium
Spivak, Colo.

All greetings which do not appear in this issue were omitted because:

1. Lack of space.
2. They arrived too late.

*They will surely appear in the December issue. If you have not yet sent in a
greeting to the LABOR DEFENDER—here's your chance!*

CHILDREN Winter.. Death

Alone with the Children—Hungry
—Cold—Penniless—

NO HOME—

*Class Struggle
Victims*



**Prisoners Rotting
In Jails and Penitentiaries;
Families Crying for Food: Looking to Us
For Help!**

... They suffer

all the hardships of the persecuted: forced to strike, to fight, yes—to steal—so their loved ones can live; to see their children, hungering day after day, in the midst of plenty; unemployed, or working, for starvation wages under unbearable conditions; enduring persecutions of the most brutal kind—clubbed, jailed, murdered. But **the workers resist!** Men and women of all nationalities, black and white, young and old, leaders of the working class languish in capitalist prisons, Billings and Tom Mooney — the Nine Scottsboro Boys — the Tampa Twenty-one—their only crime: they fought for emancipation from misery and wage slavery!

Our comrades in prison are our class brothers—we must take care of them and their children and dependents. ● **SPECIAL WINTER RELIEF**—To provide food, clothing and shelter for every child of every class-war prisoner is our immediate task; to bring a little comfort to the prisoners themselves is our constant obligation.

● **No More Need Be Said—Let the Deed Follow the Word!** Let us dig deep into our pockets and give for **winter relief** to the fullest possible extent.

YOU MAY BE NEXT!

FOR WINTER RELIEF

International Labor Defense
80 East 11th Street, Room 430

Name

Address

City

Amount