

LABOR DEFENDER

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● AMERICA'S ONLY LABOR PICTORIAL ● PUBLISHED BY THE I.L.D. ●

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The I.L.D. calls on all its members and friends to join in the International Solidarity Week; International support to the victims of terror in Spain, in the colonies, in China, Cuba, Venezuela — all over the world where fascist terror mows down its victims.





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LABOR DEFENDER

Official Organ of the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

America's Only Labor Pictorial

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INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

In hospitals, bull rings, ships, churches, wherever human beings can be herded and watched over with guns, the Spanish fascist government has crowded more than 60,000 men and women and even children. Why? Because they dared to fight against fascism. Because they armed themselves in defense of their right to live and attempted to set up a government of their own, a government that would not beat and torture, murder and rob, oppress and exploit for bigger and bigger profits. The heroism of these Spanish fighters is recorded on other pages of this issue. Here we wish only to call sharply to the attention of our readers, the enormity, the tremendous extent of the terror against workers and peasants in Spain. It almost exceeds Hitler's own hordes. It has the backing, the international solidarity of the forces of reaction. The French government has returned escaped refugees into the hands of the Spanish executioners. American capital has openly contributed its share of blood money. But the international solidarity of the workers can and must be even more powerful. The victims of Spanish fascism, widows and orphans of the slain and imprisoned, turn to us for support and aid. Thousands of dollars are needed to provide them with adequate relief. Thousands of voices of protest must be raised in their behalf. Thousands of telegrams must demand the release of the arrested and those already sentenced to death, to outrageous terms of hard labor. December 10 to 16 has been set aside as International Solidarity Week with the victims of Spanish fascist terror. Every reader of the LABOR DEFENDER must participate in these activities. Join the demonstrations before the Spanish consulates. Get your friends, your organization to address a protest resolution to the embassy in Washington, to Lerroux in Spain. Collect funds and send them to Spain through the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C.

PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TO MAN

Peace on earth, good will to man, will be brayed from every radio in the country; the Salvation Army Santa Clauses will fill the air with tambourines jingling Christmas cheer. Millions of unemployed will receive a swell meal of turkey and pudding and for one day there will be outwardly an armistice of terror, beatings, sluggings. Hypocrisy will rule the day and shine brightly from the top of a glittering Christmas tree.

But many of us have learned to think of Christmas as a season of giving and receiving, a time of gifts and gayety shared with our closest family and friends. To hundreds of our nearest and bravest, Christmas—this Christmas—will mean nothing but more dreary hours dragged out behind cold penitentiary walls and to their families, nothing but days and nights of gnawing hunger and cold. These men behind the bars and their women and children who wait bravely outside have given their gifts for all the Christmases past and all the Christmases to come. They have given fight for organization and better conditions of work and living. They have given themselves to self-sacrificing struggle against starvation, gouging terror. They have been arrested, beaten, framed, deprived of liberty.

All of us have to fight to organize and organize to fight for decent wages and lives. The men who have been foremost in these fights and who have taken the rap for their courage are men we must support and help whole heartedly—both directly in their imprisonment and indirectly by taking care of their families. This is not charity. It is solidarity.

They gave their freedom. Give them your support!

DECEMBER 12

Seven years ago the heroic forerunner of Soviet China, the Canton Commune, was literally drowned in a sea of blood, after three short days of existence. Those who escaped the combined forces of English, American and French imperialism and the murderous Chaing Kai-shek, shouted "We will come back." And they did. And during the last four years they have been building Soviet China. December 12th is the day set aside by the I.L.D. all over the world to honor the memory of the Canton Commune. And the most fitting honor to those who died in the heroic battle against imperialism is concrete support to the fighters in all colonial and semi-colonial countries, the fight of all the victims of national oppression, going on at the present day. We in America must show special solidarity with our fellow workers in the colonies and semi-colonies of American imperialism, New Deal imperialism. In Cuba, Haiti, all the countries of Central and South America, China, the Philippines—in all the outposts of American capital's rule the masses are struggling for liberation. Their enemy is the same government that is sending troops against strikers here at home, that is white-washing the lynching of Negro workers, that is filling the jails with those who dare to demand rights which are supposedly guaranteed them. Their fight is our fight. December 12—a day of solidarity.

In this issue:

Spain's October.....	4
By Slater Brown	
Scottsboro: An Analysis.....	5
By Anna Damon, Acting Nat'l Secretary I.L.D.	
Whom Mussolini Murders.....	6
By Romain Rolland	
The Shield of the Persecuted.....	14
By Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld	

On the Cover: (From top left reading down and around)
Tom Mooney, Clarence Norris, J. B. McNamara, Haywood Patterson, Ernst Thaelmann, Warren K. Billings.



Spanish workers under arrest. Sixty thousand fill the jails of Spanish fascism.

SPAIN'S OCTOBER

The Victims of Spanish Fascism
Look To Us For Support

By Slater Brown

The almost impregnable wall of censorship which the Fascist government of Spain has maintained ever since the uprising of the workers in October is at last being undermined. Fragmentary reports, letters from workers who took part in it, word of mouth stories from those revolutionists who escaped the terrorism of the Lerroux-Robles government, now give us an opportunity to piece together the amazing story of the courage and fortitude of the revolutionary workers of Spain during those fiery days of October.

It was in the province of Asturias that the bitterest fighting took place and it was here that the revolution was suppressed with the greatest ruthlessness by the government. Here the workers fought off the combined forces of the navy, the air service and the army which had been sent to crush them. Here three thousand workers were killed fighting for the Soviets of peasants and workers. Seven thousand were wounded, hundreds were executed, and uncounted thousands were imprisoned when the revolt was at last crushed.

The province of Asturias is predominantly industrial with a fairly large percentage of peasants who live in a condition bordering upon serfdom.

Needless to say the workers here as in Catalonia are the most militant and the most highly organized in all Spain. Their plans for revolution when the struggle against the Fascist government broke out into actual fighting, had been drawn up to the last detail.

On October 5, when the general strike was declared, Soviets of workers and peasants were immediately established throughout the province. These Soviets at once proclaimed the abolishment of private property, confiscated the goods in all the larger shops, raided the arsenals for arms and seized the banks to supply them with funds to carry on their fight against the Fascist government. At Mieres, a large industrial center, the workers took over the principal factories and at once started manufacturing explosives. At Oviedo, the center of the revolutionary activity, an arsenal was taken and 11 thousand rifles, along with a quantity of machine guns were confiscated. Baricades were thrown up in the streets, news of the revolt was broadcast by them to the rest of Spain, and the workers awaited the attack of the government forces.

It came swiftly, with all the vengeance which only a Fascist government

is capable. Fearing mutiny in its own army, the government sent the savage troops from Morocco and the Foreign Legion against the workers. Cruisers bombarded the small fishing villages along the coast, heavy artillery poured shell after shell into the workers' sections, while above squadrons of airplanes bombarded the more populated stations, arsenals, workers' houses. Millions of pesetos were assigned to crushing the masses. Eight million for mobilization, three million to buy and transport ammunition for the police. In addition one hundred thousand each from the National City Bank and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and ten thousand from none other than Henry Ford were contributed to the Fascist government.

The workers fought back with incredible courage. Women as well as men manned the machine guns. Two of the government planes were shot down. Time after time the government troops were repulsed. Political prisoners were released from the jails and joined the Red Army in the streets.

But for all their courage, for all the militancy and spirit of solidarity which inspired them, the workers could not sustain their fight against the overwhelming forces of the government. The cities of Oviedo, of Mieres, of Gijon, were forced to capitulate. The revolutionists were seized, brought before military courts and imprisoned or executed. It is reported that in Oviedo alone a hundred workers were stood against a wall and shot down. So crowded were the prisons that the insurgent workers were imprisoned in bull rings, on cruisers, in ancient fortresses, hospitals, churches, convents. It is estimated that more than 60,000 insurgent workers are still being held by the government.

The suppression of the revolution still proceeds. A National Fund, already totalling over 8,000,000 pesetos is being collected for the sole purpose of rewarding all those who "defended the republic." The generals who led the slaughter, like Gen. Lopez Ochoa, have already received their prizes. Workers are still being executed, still held without trial in the prisons. The official organ of the Vatican calls for stern measures against the revolutionists, for otherwise "the government must assume the responsibility of renewed bloodshed." The capitalist press echoes the cry.

But the workers throughout the world are joining their protest against the ruthless execution of the Spanish revolutionists. And the Soviets of Asturias, though defeated, have raised a great hope all over Spain.

SCOTTSBORO: AN ANALYSIS

By Anna Damon

Acting National Secretary, International Labor Defense

The International Labor Defense records another victory over the forces of lynch rule in the three and a half year battle for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro Boys: the stay of execution for Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris from December 7 to February 8, 1935, secured from the Alabama State Supreme Court, by the I.L.D. through our attorney, Osmond K. Fraenkel.

This victory is another confirmation of the correctness of the two fisted I.L.D. defense policy—the powerful fist of world-wide mass defense, and the best available legal defense in the courtroom—the policy which has saved the lives of the innocent Scottsboro Boys during the last three and a half years.

HOW DID WE ACHIEVE IT?

Untold obstacles have been encountered by the International Labor Defense in the course of battle for the lives of the boys and in defense of the rights of the Negro people. But each of these obstacles—trickery, manoeuvres of the prosecution, open lynch threats, betrayals by the reformists—each of them was fought tooth and nail by the organized might of millions led by the I.L.D. so that the best interests of the boys were safeguarded.

As soon as the latest obstacle, in the form of the announcement that Samuel S. Leibowitz together with persons who from the beginning of the case have secretly sabotaged or openly fought the boys' defense, had "taken charge of the defense at the request of the boys and their parents" was thrown across our path, the best interests of the boys dictated a statement which clearly stated our determination to prevent: "Any controversy which would impair the world wide struggle which must be developed to prevent this legal lynching . . . the International Labor Defense repeats its statement that it will continue unabated its struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro Boys, and will co-operate fully with anybody and any organization actuated by the purpose of sincerely fighting for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro Boys."

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

By threats, promises, manoeuvres, lies, Mr. Leibowitz succeeded in sowing

confusion in the minds of many people. But in spite of this, the I.L.D. is clearly and definitely in charge of the case, leading both the legal defense fight and the mass defense. We have retainers from both boys. The application for certiorari and accompanying brief in the Norris case is already in the hands of the Supreme Court, accepted by that court. As the Labor Defender goes to press it is a matter of a few days before the similar papers in the Patterson case which are longer and more involved will also be filed by our attorneys, Fraenkel and Pollak. All the mothers of the boys and both aunts of the orphaned boys understand clearly that this is not a "fight between attorneys," but a fight for their boys' lives, and they are solidly behind the International Labor Defense, ready to do everything in their power to aid the mass defense fight led by the I.L.D. to save their boys. Mrs. Patterson, Haywood's mother, whom Leibowitz at first succeeded by trickery and threats, to confuse, now writes: "I will die with the I.L.D."

WHAT IS LEIBOWITZ'S GAME?

Yet even now, Mr. Leibowitz is making every effort to regain his hold on the case. Why? He has tasted of the personal glory that came through the world-wide publicity the I.L.D. gave the case to rouse the broad millions in support of the defense. He wants to ride to political preferment at the expense of the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

But we must look further than this to really understand his motives. Mr. Leibowitz is not acting by himself. His connections with the Tammany machine, which is the New York organization of the political party in the saddle in the South, the Democratic party which is the open support of the lynchers; his contacts with Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight of Alabama, the prosecutor of the Scottsboro boys, and the tool of the Alabama industrialists and landlords—these furnish the key to his actions. Only in the light of these connections can the machinery and motives which connect his actions with the reward he wants be understood.

Mr. Leibowitz is an agent of the lynchers in this fight. This is why he seeks to separate the Scottsboro boys from the mass defense led by the I.L.D. which has saved the boys thus far.

WHO ARE HIS SUPPORTERS?

The little group which has been the open support of Mr. Leibowitz, which

(Continued on page 22)

Scottsboro demonstration before the U. S. Supreme Court, November 7th, 1932, when that court was forced to reverse the original lynch verdict.



WHOM MUSSOLINI MURDERS

Antonio Gramsci, Italy's Thaelmann

By ROMAIN ROLLAND

One of the crimes that Hitler committed was to put Mussolini in the shade. The extravagance of his incendiary, of his orgies of burning books, of tortures and massacres, have far outshone the glories of the heroes of the bludgeon and castor oil. In comparison with Adolph, Benito has become almost a saint, benign like his name. Growing older, the devil has become respectable. He has grown fat. In his most recent portraits he is represented with a smile of grave and indulgent irony on his lips. He is a great man and comforting to the bourgeoisie. And his history is recounted to the children like the dull and virtuous story of the lives of the saints.

But we shall have to upset the idylls. There is another side to the question that we have to look at. We are not the kind of people who forget Matteoti on account of the murders in Germany. We are not the kind of people in whose eyes the eighteen months of Thaelmann's imprisonment eclipses the eight years of the slow agony of GRAMSCI. . . . Make way for the DUCE! His place is ahead of the FUERRER, as he deserves. He was the leader, the other but a disciple.

To be sure, I shall not insult him by putting both of them on the same plane! Mussolini knows what he is doing. He is not like the raver whose fixed ideas lead him by the nose. . . . Ideas have never led Mussolini, but he leads them. He does not serve them, but they serve him; he knows them, he knows very well what ideas he preaches; but still better does he know the ideas that he combats because he himself betrayed them; he was one of those whom he now persecutes. No, he cannot be accused of not understanding! Is that why he is so relentless against those who remain faithful to these ideas even unto death? In any case there can be no question of his ignoring them or of not bearing full and complete responsibility for his acts. His very intelligence gives him a superiority that no mere Hitler could claim.

Let us, therefore, go to these victims! Let us ask them to give us an account of their sufferings, of these acts of vengeance for which an intelligent tyrant can never be excused. For he leaves nothing to chance which the weak call destiny; and what he has done, he has done deliberately.

In Italy up to 1932, the total num-

ber of citizens brought before the Special Tribunal was 3,500 and the number convicted was 2,000. The number deported (since 1926) was 3,000 and the total number of years in prison amounted to 12,000.

In 1932 the record was: 276 people brought before the Special Tribunal.

220 convicted, two being shot. 700 sentenced to deportation.



Italian workers on the barricades. This unusual photo was taken in 1920 when these Italian auto workers seized the FIAT auto factory in an attempt to establish a Soviet Italy. Gramsci led their struggle.

About 10,000 arrested and acquitted after imprisonment.

In 1933 we have the following:

61 new convictions.
About 600 deportations
500 awaiting sentence.

The number of those arrested and acquitted after imprisonment increased to 13,000.

Thousands of women were arrested for political reasons since November 1926 when the fascist Exceptional Laws for the defense of the state were promulgated. They were sentenced to 17 and 18 years imprisonment and most of them are concentrated in the terrible penitentiary of Trani (Pouilles) and on the Island of Ponza. The hygienic conditions are frightful. Many of them are dying of tuberculosis of the lungs and the bones, as, for instance, CAMILA RAVERA, a teacher from

Turin, LEA GIACCAGLIA, a teacher from Bologna. Many are kept in solitary confinement, a punishment which is always used at Trani despite the fascist Penal Code, and are in danger of losing their reason, like GEORGINA ROSSETTI, a young textile worker from Mongrande whose chief crime was that her fiance was in prison. The children of the prisoners are detained at Perouse, at Rome, at Milan and at Trieste.

In the latter, the lawyer Umberto

Terracini, sentenced to 20 years and nine months, suffers from tuberculosis; Professor Girolamo Le Causi, sentenced to 20 years and nine months is in a grave condition. At Pianesa, the lawyer Sandro Pertini, a friend of Turati's, sentenced to ten years is dying of tuberculosis; the lawyer Rosolino Ferragni of Cramine, sentenced to 23 years imprisonment, has contracted tuberculosis; Gino Lucetti, the stone-cutter of Carrara, sentenced to 30 years, has gone blind; Dr. Marue Scoccimarro, sentenced to 20 years has a serious disease of the eyes; the station-master Isadore Azzario, sentenced to 10 years, has become insane and is at present interned in an insane asylum; the metal worker Battista Santhia, sentenced to 17 years, and the former Communist Deputy Domenico Marchiero, sentenced to 17 years, are wasting away from a serious stomach ailment, etc.

But let us come to the greatest one of those who are dying, to the man whom the false Caesar is dragging behind his chariot—ANTONIO GRAMSCI.

He is the leader. The very severity of his jailer gives his prominence. His name will be inscribed in history alongside of that of Matteoti. Like the latter, he was great in heart and perhaps still greater in mind. For, in Italy he was the protagonist of a new social order. Let us try to show who he is and to outline his life.

A little hunchback with large eyes that look profoundly and directly at you, a high forehead framed with a wealth of straight hair. A soul of steel in a weak body. Since his ailing childhood which prevented him from sharing the games of his companions, he had a passion for study and thought.

Born in Sardinia and studying in Turin where he early came into contact with the vigorous proletariat of Piedmont, he was destined to become the exceptional man who will succeed in bringing about the union between the workers and peasants of Italy. In himself he united the feelings of Sardinia, oppressed by the Italian state, and the feeling of the revolutionary workers of the North of Italy. He had a weak voice and did not like declamation and oratorical gestures; he distrusted and despised them. But he had a sharp, precise, biting and corrosive pen.

He became the teacher of the proletarian revolution, but his lessons were

transcribed into action, into bold deeds. In 1918—20 the Factory Council Movement surged around him in Turin, and from this he intended to make the cadres of the revolutionary army during the struggle and the cadres of the workers' state after the victory.

Gramsci was a member of the first Central Committee of the Communist Party of Italy. Within two years his "L'ORDINE NEUVE" became a daily and it fought for the realization of the united front of the working class. Having been appointed a representative of the Communist Party of Italy to the Communist International in July 1922, he represented the latter effectively at Vienna in 1923-24.

Gramsci did not escape the rancor of the Duce, but at least he was taken in the open struggle. At the beginning of November 1926 he was arrested at Rome, although he was a Deputy, and deported to Ustica. Then he was again arrested on this island a few months later and, together with the Central Committee of the Communist Party, illegally brought before the Special Tribunal for his activity BEFORE the Exceptional Laws were promulgated. They did him the honor as leader, of sentencing him to 20 years imprisonment.

This was equivalent to a death sentence for a man suffering from Pott's disease, from tubercular lesions, from arterio-sclerosis with hyper-tension of the arteries, who, in his prison tomb of Turi di Bari where there is no possibility of getting serious care has had a number of hemorrhages and fainting spells lasting several days with continuous fever. (Depositions of two fellow prisoners of Gramsci who have since been released—Athes Lisa and Carlo Reggiani, who left him at Turi di Bari in October 1932). The fascist professor Umberto Arcangeli, at the Hospital of Rome, who visited him in May 1933 acknowledged in his report that "He cannot survive long in such conditions and it is imperative that he be transferred to a civil hospital or to a clinic, if it is not possible to release him conditionally."

This liberty was offered to him at the price of a request for pardon—a disavowal which he serenely rejected as "A form of suicide." And we would not ask such a pardon for him. He who fought loyally for his cause all his life will not ask for mercy.

Part of Mussolini's infant army



Our own LABOR DEFENDER NEWS REEL—Il Duce in action—He's not as dumb as he looks.



ORGANIZATION—A POLITICAL

IN OREGON—

PORTLAND, Ore.—“Any good officer is against war!”—Major Laurence A. Milner, 30 years army record.

“I am an officer!” Stanley Doyle, special prosecutor hired by a group of reactionary leaders of veterans’ organizations to assist the state in the criminal syndicalism prosecutions here.

“I said a good officer!”—Milner.

This testimony startled the court here during the trial of Dirk DeJonge, second of the seven c.s. defendants to come before the jury. Milner was brought in by the defense to testify to attempts by Doyle to bribe him, and also as an expert in defense of activities against imperialist war. He is a member of the League Against War and Fascism.

Real united front mass activities are being developed by the I.L.D., the union, and other organizations, around the defense of DeJonge, in answer to the vicious combination of state and fascist groups who have hired the flag-waving patrioter to develop a hysteria around the prosecution.

Don Cluster, first of the c.s. defendants to be tried here, has already been convicted before a picked jury of reactionaries. Sentencing has been postponed.

These trials hold a great significance for the working-class of the entire country. They are the first of a series of more than 50 in various parts of the country. Bosses are watching them everywhere, to see just how far they can get away with trials for political conviction.

Eleven of the Hillsboro defendants whose trial is set for December 3rd. Support their united front defense.

Six more workers in Portland, and four in other Oregon cities, face criminal syndicalism trials, which are a direct attempt to outlaw the working-class organizations to which they belong.

Judge Jacob Kantzler, acting in collaboration with District Attorney Lotus Langley, in Portland, at first closed the doors of the court-room to all but a picked handful of reactionaries, but was forced by mass pressure roused by the I.L.D. to open them, and even to make certain concessions to the defense on legal points.

ILLINOIS—

HILLSBORO, Ill.—A united front of defendants, and a united front of defense, is being established in Southern Illinois around the Hillsboro criminal syndicalism cases, which as we go to press are set for trial on December 3rd.

The united front is already forged among the defendants. Among them are Communists, I.L.D. members, unemployment council members, and a Socialist Party member who is the Young People’s Socialist League organizer for Southern Illinois.

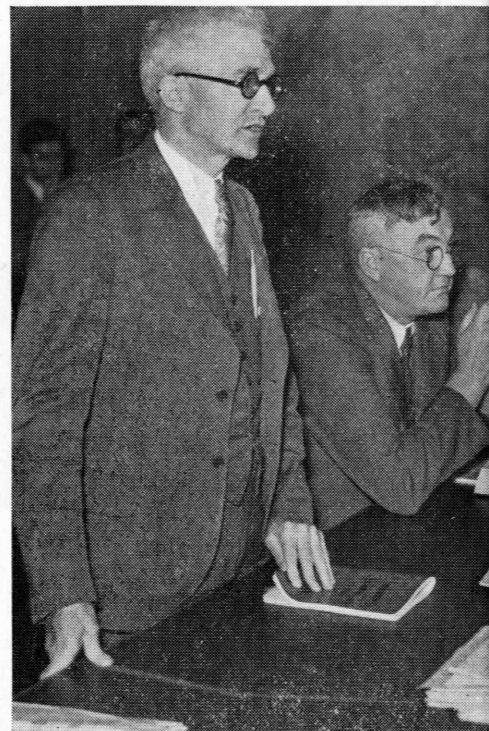
On the defense front are not only the Southern Illinois organizations whose members are involved. The Progressive Miners’ Association locals, Unemployed Leagues, and women’s auxiliaries of the P.M.A. are part of the united front.

From Chicago, district headquarters of the I.L.D., the united defense is be-

ing spread, organizing trade-unions, fraternal organizations, social clubs, language groups, into the fight to smash the Hillsboro cases, and more, to smash the Criminal Syndicalism law of Illinois.

“There can be no doubt that a united front is necessary” in the struggle for the freedom of the victims of the c.s. laws, and to smash the laws themselves, John Jurkanen, the Socialist Party member who is a defendant in this case wrote to the LABOR DEFENDER.

Leo Gallagher in Sacramento. The guy beside him saying his prayers is the prosecutor.



GEORGIA—

ATLANTA, Ga.—The close link between the appeal being taken by the I.L.D. to the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Angelo Herndon, and the defense of the eight Negro men and women and the two white girls under similar charges, and the power of mass protest in defense, is shown in the announcement by the Rev. John Hudson, prosecutor (not that his word can be trusted for a minute) that he would not prosecute these cases until a decision was handed down in the Herndon case.

The Negroes are charged with being members of the International Workers Order, and of possessing literature of

CRIME!

the I.W.O. and of the American League Against War and Fascism, the LABOR DEFENDER, and the magazine “Liberty”—on the ground that any magazine that speaks of liberty “must be red.” (Last month’s LABOR DEFENDER gave a more complete account of these cases.)

The three white defendants in DeKalb county have been freed unconditionally. Clarence Weaver, a Negro, the fourth of those held there, was also freed, but is now held with the others in Fulton County.

All are now out on bond ranging from \$300 to \$1,000.



The 18 c.s. defendants in Sacramento.

CALIFORNIA—

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — As the LABOR DEFENDER goes to press, the trial of 18 criminal syndicalism defendants here, all arrested in the wave of terror against the marine workers and general strike, was scheduled to start on November 26, after a postponement from November 8.

The eighteen Sacramento defendants, whose pictures are published on this page, and to whom every LABOR DEFENDER reader should write letters of solidarity, at the county jail here, are being deprived of all communication with the outside world, by Sheriff Don Cox. The LABOR DEFENDER, official organ of the organization which is defending them, has been forbidden them, as well as the publications of the organizations to which they belong.

Six of them will defend themselves in court. Leo Gallagher, internationally known attorney in the Dimitroff and Mooney cases, will advise them, and conduct the defense of the others, with other legal assistance.

In spite of these conditions, the prisoners have issued from jail a demand for investigation of the reign of terror and intimidation of which the raids in which they were arrested were a part. This militant demand gained wide publicity for the case, and helped mobilize the united front of defense which must force their freedom and the smashing of the California c.s. law.

District Attorney Neil McAllister (the pious-looking gentleman sitting beside Leo Gallagher in the picture) who based his campaign for re-election mainly on his persecution of working-class leaders and their organizations, and

especially on his pushing of these trials, was defeated.

Not only is his successor just as bad, but Neil, with nothing to lose, has not for one moment abandoned the line he was hired to carry out—determination to railroad these working-class leaders to jail for 84 years.

WASHINGTON—

KELSO, Wash.—Mass action against the frame-up criminal syndicalism trials against Arne Pissila and Max Farrar, here, and a fight for free speech on the streets of Kelso, led by the International Labor Defense, forced the defeat of the local prosecutor and sheriff in the recent elections.

C. C. Hallin, the prosecutor, has put his tail between his legs and put the trials over for after January 1, 1935, when he goes out of office.

The I.L.D. is not permitting any illusions in regard to the new prosecutor to stand for one minute in the way of developing the mass movement for the dismissal of these cases, and the repeal of the c.s. laws. The partial victory of defeat of the prosecutor is being used as an impetus to intensification of the fight for complete victory in these cases.

MICHIGAN—

EBEN JUNCTION, Mich.—There are only two prosecutions going on now under the “red flag” laws which exist in 31 states, and which are closely related to “criminal syndicalism,” “sedition,” and “inciting to insurrection” laws.

After serving 11 months of their sentences, both are now out on bail, pending an appeal being taken by the I.L.D., which is trying through mass protest to not only win their freedom but smash the red flag law itself.



CANTON COMMUNE

December 12, Its Meaning
for American Workers

By **FRANK WALTERS**

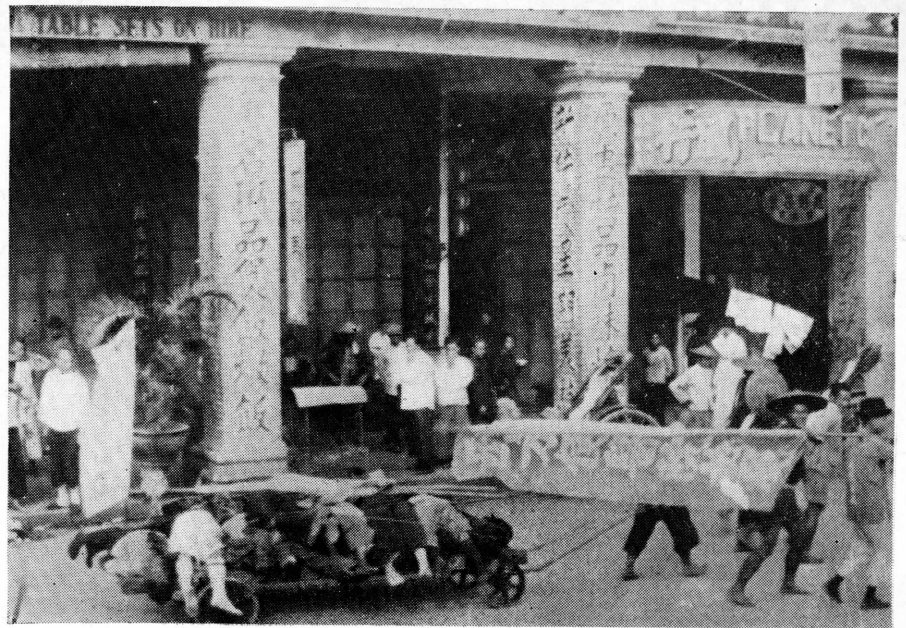
On December 12, 1927, the Chinese workers and peasants in Canton rose against the double yoke of imperialism and native capitalist exploitation, drove out their masters and set up the historic Canton Commune. Its existence was brief. It lasted only three days and then it was drowned in the blood of over 5,000 of its fighters by the combined forces of the British, American, Japanese and French imperialists.

On December 14, when the communards evacuated the city they shouted a prophetic "We will come back again." And come they did. Today nearly 80 million Chinese toilers live under the Red Flag of the Chinese Soviet government, the same flag under which the Canton communards fought, established their brief rule and buried their dead. The military power of the Chinese Soviet's Red Army, grows more and more invincible as time and again, with the support of the population in Kuomintang China, it crushes the military drives of Chang Kai-shek, the "running dog" of imperialism in China.

In April 1931, the International Red Aid, to honor the Canton Commune and its dead, proclaimed December 12 as the "Day of International struggle against white terror in the colonies and for the freedom of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples." On that day its sections in every capitalist land carry out special actions of solidarity with victims of "their" governments' imperialist oppression in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The situation today calls for the greatest possible display of such solidarity. The capitalist world's economic crisis struck the colonial and semi-colonial peoples an earlier and heavier blow and has brought in its wake indescribable poverty and starvation.

In 1933, in the classic land of brutal white-terror, Kuomintang China, 423,000 were murdered and 259,837 wounded. Next comes India under the rule of "highly civilized" Great Britain with 1,341 murdered and 7,129 wound-



Bodies of Canton communards dragged through the streets December 15th, 1927. This photograph has never been reproduced before.

ed. In January 1934 the incomplete information gathered by the I.R.A. showed 132,103 political prisoners in the dungeons of Kuomintang China, alone, 20,000 in India, over 10,000 in Indochina, 10,195 in Italian colonies, 1,400 in Dutch colonies.

The American I.L.D. is now in the midst of its December 12 campaign, a part of the I.R.A.'s world wide campaign against white terror in colonial and semi-colonial lands. By means of numerous mass-meetings and demonstrations, leaflets, information bulletins, press-articles, it is striving to explain the character of imperialist oppression of colonial and semi-colonial countries, oppression of the national minorities in Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy, Japan and many other lands to the American masses. It is intensifying its exposure of the brutal lynch system and national oppression against the 13 million Negro people in U.S.A. It is building the solidarity of the American toilers with their brothers—the victims of colonial and national oppression. It is making international solidarity a real thing by winning unions, lodges, and neighborhood groups to take patronage over political prisoners and their families in colonial and semi-colonial lands so that they may receive food, clothing, lodging and encouragement in the form of letters that speak brotherly solidarity.

The I.L.D. calls special attention to the class war prisoners in the Philippine Islands, and their starving families, to the white-terror victims in Haiti, Cuba,

Venezuela and other Latin-American lands which are either direct colonies of Yankee imperialism or are being indirectly exploited by it through the native-bourgeois cliques. (See page 19.)

The I.L.D. is mobilizing the support of the American masses in the I.R.A.'s present international campaign against white terror in China and for the defense of the Chinese people against Japanese imperialism's attacks. The central point of this campaign is the sending of an international delegation of people prominent in labor and intellectual activities in Europe and America to investigate the conditions in the Chinese prisons. The mass and moral support, the financing of such a delegation is an important working class duty of the American toilers and is a vital part of the I.L.D.'s December 12 campaign.

The international solidarity developed during the Canton Commune campaign in which the mighty voice of American labor must join with those of other workers has a deep working class meaning. It strengthens the whole battle front against dying capitalism and its rapacious servant — fascism. It strengthens the American toilers' own nation-wide battle front against wage cuts, unemployment and hunger and for their elementary democratic rights, against growing fascism and capitalist terror, for the freedom of the 9 Scottsboro boys, Mooney, Billings, Angelo Herndon and all class war prisoners now in America's jails.

FREE THAELMANN!

(This installment concludes the life story of Ernst Thaelmann. Previous installments available from Labor Defender office).

THE INTERNATIONAL FIGHTER

On October 31, 1932, Thaelmann went to Paris to address a mass meeting to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. He said:

"On this side, just as on our side of the frontier, the bourgeoisie tries to convince the workers that their enemy is not the ruling class of their own country, but the workers who toil on the other side of the frontier. We the Communists assure you, workers and toiling masses of France, your companion in misery in Germany, the German worker and peasant, is not your enemy but your natural ally. And we tell the German workers that the French worker is not his enemy, but his class brother, his comrade."

Twenty-four hours later, Thaelmann was addressing another meeting, this time of German workers in the Palace of Sports. He asked them, in line with the chauvinism being preached at that time by the leaders of social democracy: "Is this our fatherland, where the fist of the capitalists crushes and exploits millions of workers? Is this our fatherland where thousands of technicians, engineers and other intellectuals walk the streets besides their unemployed brothers of the proletariat? Only the leaders of social democracy like the fascists can give the name of *fatherland* to this capitalist country of slavery and oppression."

TO THE STORM TROOPS

The words which Thaelmann addressed on this same evening to the Storm Troops gathered outside the walls of the Palace of Sports, have not lost their significance:

"We call the attention of the revolting S.A. and S.S. men to our historical struggle against the bloody 'dictates' of Versailles. We say to them: you who direct your armed strength against your revolutionary brothers and sisters—against the true enemies of Versailles—you, who on the orders of your fascist chiefs, massacre the loyal soldiers against fascism, there will come a day when your eyes will be opened and you will see that you have been fooled by your leaders. On that day you will see that you have been made the mercenaries and the slaves of Versailles."

THE INTERNATIONAL RED AID FIGHTS FOR THE FREEDOM OF THAELMANN AND THE 200,000 IMPRISONED ANTI-FASCISTS

No one can deny the danger which faces Ernst Thaelmann. The band of brown cossacks who hope to avenge the defeat they suffered in Leipzig with the liberation of Dimitroff and his comrades—this band of assassins who murdered John Scheer, is capable of anything.

They have imprisoned 200,000 political prisoners and torture them daily. They allow the wives and children of the political prisoners and the murdered workers to die of hunger.

But there is a force, a power, that brushes across frontiers and brings its aid to all those who suffer in body or in spirit, to all those whom fascism tortures physically and mentally. This force is the International Red Aid and its heroic section—the German Red Aid. Ignoring all party, race or national lines, they take care of imprisoned anti-fascists and their families as well as the families that the assassinated fighters left behind them.

Thousands upon thousands of political refugees driven from their homes, from their families, from their country, forced to wander from city to city, from street to street—find the fraternal support of the International Red Aid.

More than once Thaelmann underlined the importance of this organization: "*The revolutionary worker becomes the ready game of fascist justice. Those thousands who find themselves behind the bars of the fascist jails, are guilty of nothing but fighting for the freedom of the working class, fighting against the terror and oppression of the ruling class. And families lose their breadwinner, children lose fathers and sometimes their mothers.*"

"*Millions of German workers, regardless of party or trade union affiliation owe these victims the duty of support in return for the sacrifices they have made. Do not forget your class brothers and sisters. Concentrate your efforts on supporting with all your forces, the I.L.D., the organization of working class solidarity.*"

FREE THAELMANN

Let each individual who reads them become filled with these words, Free Thaelmann. And with this idea: *every new act of protest, every effort to free*

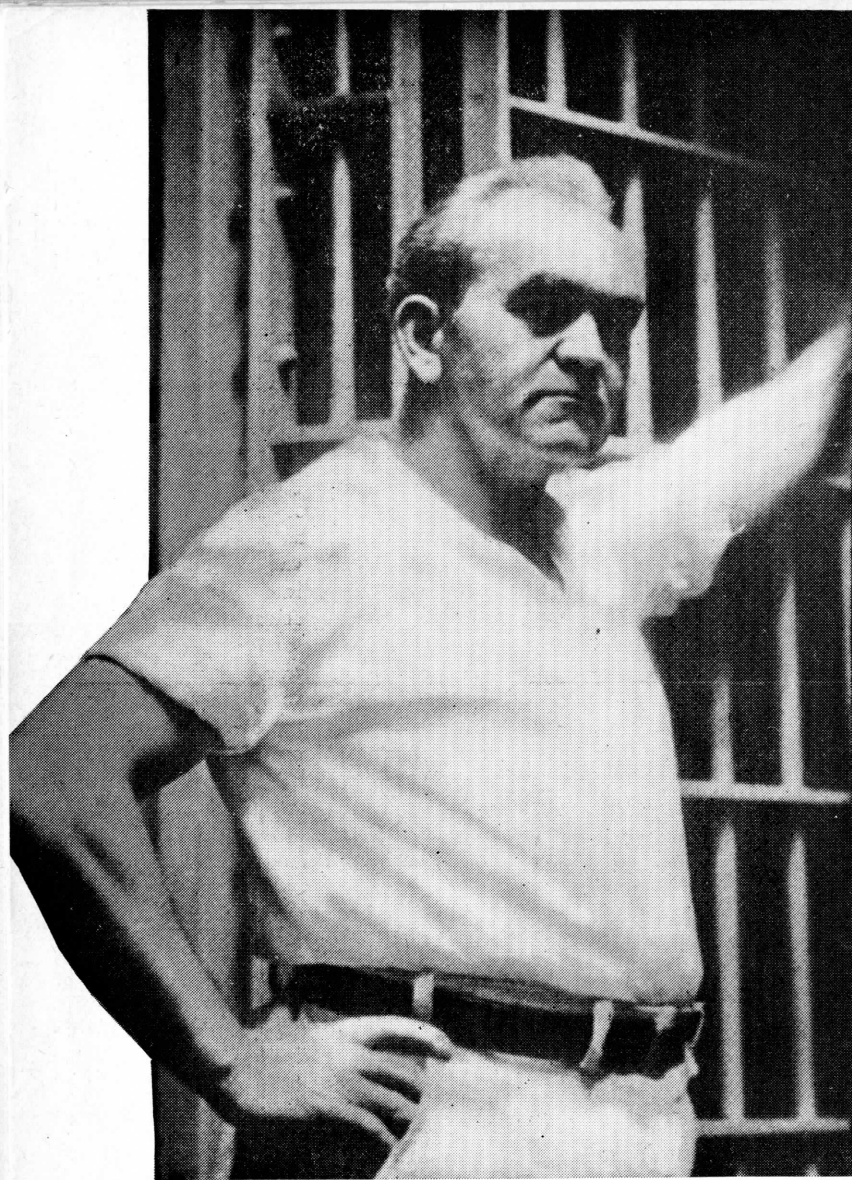
Thaelmann, halts the Nazis from inflicting some new torture on defenseless prisoners. Who is willing to be a party to the cowardly inactivity which assists the murderers? Who can feel that he has the right to remain silent when it is a question of saving the bravest of our comrades.

FREE THAELMANN

Thaelmann . . . this glorious name has become the symbol of all the enemies of the murderers who are destroying the German people, the symbol of all the enemies of the regime of bankers and landlords. Free Thaelmann from his dungeon. This slogan must unite all workers, regardless of race, color, or creed, all thinkers, all tillers of the soil. This slogan expresses the common desire of workers from Moscow to Paris. It is the connecting link between the youth in Soviet China and those who demonstrate on the streets of New York City. Free Thaelmann from his dungeon.

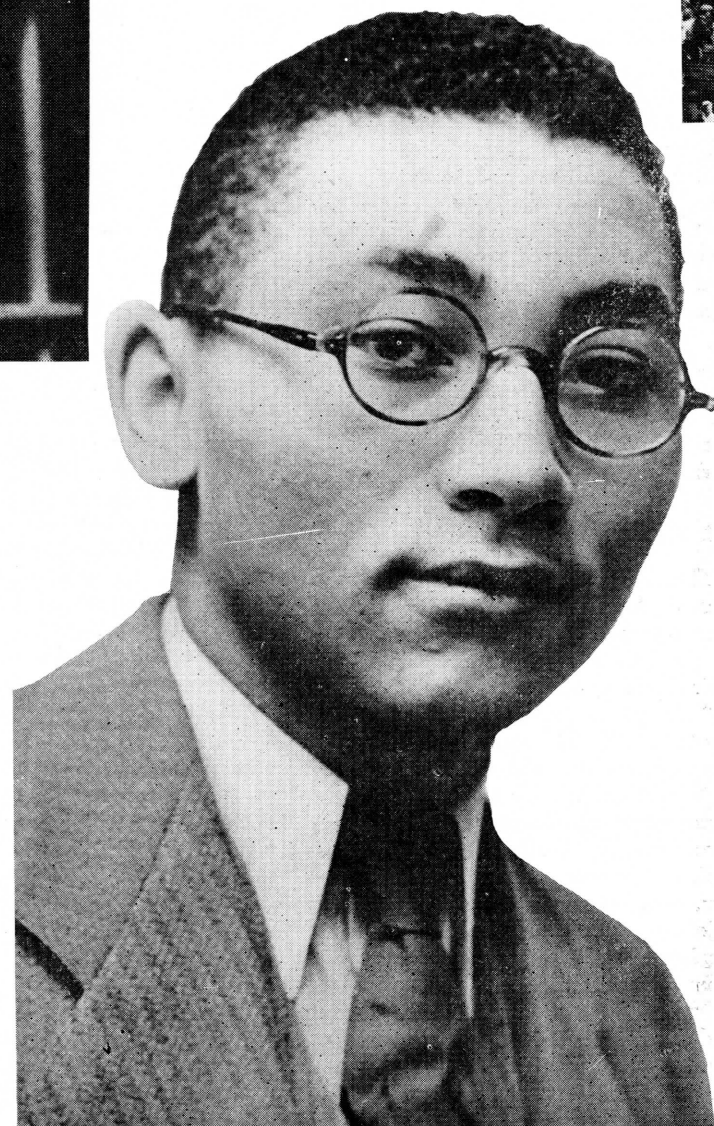
The flames of proletarian struggle, the ardent solidarity born in the generous hearts of workers will dry the tears of blood which fall from the eyes of our martyrs. They will save the lives of Thaelmann and of his companions in misery in the prison. They will smash down the triple doors of their jail.





**Tom
Mooney**

**Angelo
Herndon**



The I.L.D. calls on all its members and supporters to join in the mass defense of these four political prisoners.

Remember Vanzetti's words after the U. S. Supreme Court refused to hear the Sacco-Vanzetti case: "Only a million men can save us now—a million men."



THE U. S. SUPREME COURT BEFORE THE WORLD

FOUR WORLD FAMOUS CASES BEFORE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT



**Clarence
Norris**



**Haywood
Patterson**

The Shield of the Persecuted

Prisoners' Relief Work of the German I.L.D.

Of all the organizations which were founded in connection with the labor movement in Germany not one enjoyed such popularity as the Rote Hilfe (I.L.D.) It was the shield and guard of all who were persecuted. It provided them with legal counsel. It made



The German I.L.D. collecting food and money for Prisoners' Relief.

sure that these class struggle fighters who had been seized by justice, kept the assurance and inspiration that even though in jail and penitentiary, they were not forgotten.

Through the work of the Rote Hilfe, the great and lofty idea of solidarity lit up even the smallest and darkest cell in which political prisoners were crushed.

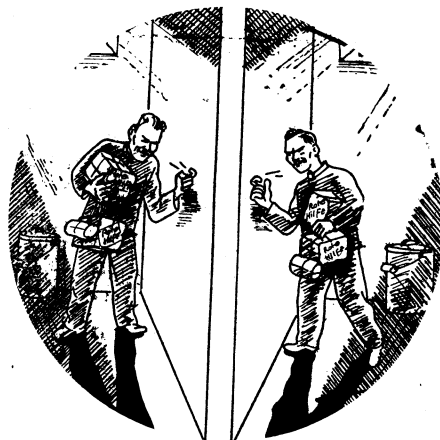
A package sent by the Rote Hilfe to a prisoner, meant to him not only a little improvement in his situation—it meant moral strengthening of such a man, who had been completely cut off from the rest of the world and forced to depend upon himself. Time and again, prisoners, their eyes lighting up, have told me that they had just received a package. The recipient of such package felt strengthened. He would be envied by those imprisoned on criminal charges, who often learned through this contact between a fellow prisoner and the rest of the world that such a thing as a labor movement existed and forgets no one which belongs to it.

The self sacrificing support by the Red Aid made clear to the other prisoners that the prisoner receiving this relief had in some way made himself worthy of such remembrance. Many a prisoner, previously unpolitical, was first won for the labor movement through this prisoners relief work.

At the same time the Rote Hilfe developed among those "at liberty" the idea of solidarity and help of all class

By KURT ROSENFELD

(Former Minister of Justice of the State of Prussia, Member of the German Reichstag from the first days of the German Republic, until forced to flee by the Nazis. Most famous political defense attorney in Germany in famous trials before the war. He defended Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht and after the war dozens of workers and leaders in the fight against fascism.)



Prisoners telling each other about the packages they received from the German I.L.D. (All pictures on this page are from TRIBUNAL, the German LABOR DEFENDER, before Hitler).

war fighters. Indeed since the Rote Hilfe is an International organization whose parts extend over the entire world, the feeling of international unity and belonging together was created. The I.L.D. collected in America for Germany, and Germany for America. This was an active genuine support from distant lands which showed the individual prisoner that international solidarity is no idle dream.

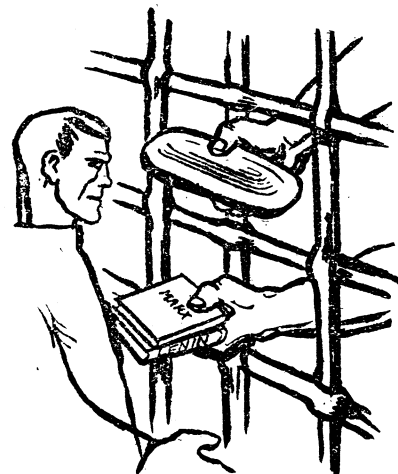
I am not familiar with the extent of the prisoners relief work of the American I.L.D., but I would like to say this in regard to it: On the basis of the experience I myself had with German political prisoners, nothing means so much to them as the visible solidarity from the outside, nothing helps them bear the burden of imprisonment as the thought that their families are not left

destitute. Therefore, I feel that the Christmas Drive now under way for the political prisoners and their families should receive the widest support. Spread your fine slogan all over the country: "They Gave Their Freedom. Give Them Your Support."

Question Box

Every month from now on part of our space will be devoted to answering questions of our I.L.D. members and readers of the Labor Defender. Questions on organization, self defense in court, on I.L.D. policy and program will be answered. Legal questions will not be answered because it is impossible from New York City, to discuss legal technicalities, etc., for 48 different states and 48 different sets of laws. However, the names of the I.L.D. offices nearest to the writers of the questions will be sent on request. Those questions which cannot be answered in the Labor Defender will be answered by mail.

Vergiß sie nicht!



Sie leiden für Dich!
Gib für die
Gefangenen-Hilfe!

"Don't forget them. They suffer for you. Contribute to Prisoners' Relief," says this sticker. Many splendid lessons can be learned from the German I.L.D.



The accused become the accusers. (From the French LABOR DEFENDER).

Thousands of political prisoners in Spain, Germany, in Austria, in the Latin-American countries, hundreds in the United States. Who are these people? Their names, except for certain ones that have rung around the world and become symbols of ruling class terror and oppression, would mean nothing to most of us. And though many of us are aware of underlying causes which sent political prisoners to long sentences at hard labor, into solitary confinement, into exile—and many of us are aware of the bravery that caused them to be sent to jail, few of us realize how these fighters continue the battle against reaction in the court-room, behind the bars.

POLAND

Fifty-six prisoners brought to trial after two years of preliminary imprisonment. Fifty-six workers and peasants, leaders of the national liberation struggles of the West Ukrainian people crushed beneath the heel of Pilsudski fascism. Their trial was finally set for December, 1933. It was postponed until February, 1934. Why? Because the prisoners carried their battle into the courtroom. They refused to be tried under an indictment that was written in Polish. They were persecuted among others things, because of their struggle for the right to the language of the oppressed national minority in the land they were tried. They demanded the use of that language by the fascists who were trying them!

They Gave Their Freedom— Give Them Your Support

By SASHA SMALL

They spoke openly denouncing the torture inflicted upon them in jail. A gang of policemen rushed upon them and beat them right in the court room. They were sent out of the court to seven days solitary confinement. But the fascists could not stifle their voices.

One of the defendants began his defense speech with the words, "And the present events in Austria. . . ." He was dragged from the courtroom. But he shouted over his shoulder, "We send fraternal greetings to the members of the Schutzbund."

YUGOSLAVIA

In a dungeon called Mitroviza, conditions for the 400 political prisoners buried alive inside its gloom, became unbearable. They organized resistance. When armed guards rushed against them, they seized their guns, overpowered them, climbed to the roof and called to the inhabitants, who live in the shadow of the prison, for help. One of the prisoners hung out his bed sheet with the following words painted to it: "We demand three hours walk every day, bread, water, and more air."

HUNGARY

Matthias Rakosi, leader of the Hungarian workers, fighter, cut off from the world for eight and a half years, and hidden away from the other political prisoners, tortured and starved, writes to his sister, ". . . During the last three months I was again afraid that war would break out; 'afraid' because then I would have to remain here and the craving for activity would kill me. . . ." When new charges were brought against him by the fascists after his sentence had expired, he wrote again, ". . . About my new trial I know very little more. The old case about my activity as People's Commisar, high treason, sedition, 54 murders, etc. The smaller things, as for instance, theft, extortion, etc., have probably become too old already. The hearing on my case did not catch me unaware. I am only sorry for you, for I see you were incorrectly informed, and you had quite certainly counted on my liberation. I personally have become used to thinking of my trial and am already preparing for it. . . ."

ROUMANIA

One hundred and eight railway men on trial, survivors of 400 strikers shot down in February 1933 by government troops. Tortured in jail, thrown into

irons, spied upon, provoked, starved, the courage of these political prisoners remained unbroken. When they were brought into court, they shouted anti-government slogans. They sang the International. And they made most heroic speeches.

BULGARIA

Fifteen soldiers and sailors on trial for revolutionary activity. This was in a trial which proceeded the recent one in which 123 soldiers and sailors were tried for anti-war activities, and eleven sentenced to death, of whom one has already been executed. In this last trial, to prevent repetition of such occurrence as is described here, each of the 123 defendants were set upon by several police. As soon as the witnesses for the prosecution were brought into the courtroom they shouted, "Down with the murderers. Away with the hangmen." One of the soldiers, Weleff, was sentenced to death. When the officers advised him to appeal for mercy, he said, "I know that they will kill me just the same, and therefore I ask for only one thing. Let the regiment in which I serve be brought here and let me be shot before the eyes of all the soldiers. The soldiers should see how the class enemy deals with the proletariat."

U. S. A.

In America, our political prisoners have records of bravery and courage behind the bars to be proud of. Tom Mooney has not been silenced by the walls of San Quentin. McNamara has returned the relief we sent him to the defense fund for the Scottsboro Boys. John Cornelison, sentenced to life because he was a militant railroad striker and the company men, thugs, and reactionary union officials decided he was a "dangerous fellow" who ought to be gotten out of the way. When a scab died, they pinned his death on John and he has been in San Quentin since 1923. "The workers owe us nothing," he says. "It is their duty to organize a strong and powerful revolutionary labor movement. They owe it to themselves and to those who follow them. Any sacrifices that we make in prison amounts to nothing compared to the great sacrifices the working class has made in the past. Go into the mills, the factories and shops, out into the fields and win the majority of the work-

(Continued on page 22)

THE SOVIET UNION BUILDS MEN

By A. GERMANETTI

(Continued from the November Labor Defender)

In previous installments the author described the physical difficulties facing the builders of the Stalin White Sea Canal. Prison methods in other countries were contrasted.

Before the actual building began the future builders were shown the canal in drawings. It was explained to them fully and carefully. Everything was done to influence the people who wanted to escape, who were ready to do anything in order to avoid working. The first collective labor groups were formed, while other convicts continued to remain idle and play cards.

"Get together and form a collective!" one of the staff said to them. The reply was a sardonic laugh. "Then join a collective." "It always is the same story," came the reply, "it means work, and I don't want to work."

"So you want to live at the expense of the others who work, like parasites! Shame!" And these simple words gradually made a deep impression upon these people. And the number of collective groups continued to grow.

The difficulties were tremendous. How should the work be started? Where were skilled forces to be found among such people? It was easier to find 100, 1,000 or even 10,000 who could break through a door than to find men who could build one. It was easier to find 10,000 who could slash pockets rather than cut down trees. Out of 100,000 only 300 could be found who had ever handled an axe in their lives. Today these people are highly skilled lumbermen.

The engineers who joined in the work and took over the task of directing groups of workers, were faced with the task of winning over the workers, and of transforming themselves from technicians into organizers. We find old technicians and engineers—including Nekressoff, ex-minister in Kerensky's cabinet—quite unaccustomed to such problems, winning over the workers, transforming them completely, and making technicians of them.

Gradually the intense desire to see this vast project take shape seized hold

of these men like a fever. Not only did more shock brigades spring up, but the keenest socialist competition developed. The shock brigade named "Our Answer to Order No. 1," made up entirely of ex-kulaks, was at work blasting rocks and fulfilling its quota 130%. The Podlipinsky brigade broke the record during the last weeks by fulfilling its quota 256%. This brigade was made up of 36 kulaks.

During the whole 21 months that the construction work lasted there was not a single case of sabotage. Genuine enthusiasm prevailed throughout. One of the most successful methods of keeping this enthusiasm alive was the constant reminder of the completed canal. This finished picture was always brought to the minds of the builders. So much so that the picture of the completed Stalin White Sea Canal impressed itself on their memory as deeply as the march tunes of the orchestra which played to them as they worked.

The canal gradually came to be something that belonged to them. Outside of working hours it was the only topic of conversation. They sang about it and wrote about it and painted it and portrayed it on the stage. All they talked

about was shock brigades, competition and inventions. Everything was discussed—from the smallest detail to the largest, from the hand cart to the huge machine—everything was talked over from the standpoint of cutting down expenses and hastening the work. And when Comrade Yagoda once came to take a look at the work, and one of the chief engineers showed him the various figures—the number of blasting operations, the depth of the excavations, etc., Comrade Yagoda, smiling, said to the engineer: "I know already!" The engineer looked at him in surprise. "Yes, the chauffeur explained it all to me as we drove along the canal this morning." All the workers were imbued with the same feverish interest in the canal. Does this sound like forced labor of convicts?

When this canal was solemnly opened in the presence of Stalin and other leaders of the workers' government—this canal which had opened up vast slumbering regions and stirred the consciousness of so many human beings—these people, these former thieves, bandits, wreckers and speculators, stood on the banks and with swift and embarrassed gestures wiped away tears with their calloused hands.

Let Doumergue try to visit Cayenne, or Roosevelt try to visit the Scottsboro boys, or MacDonald go to see the Meerut prisoners, or Mussolini go to Ponza . . . without having the prisoners well chained. (Concluded in the Jan. issue.)

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These cabbages were grown on Soviet collective farms. Certain portions of these farms are devoted to MOPR (Soviet I.L.D.). All proceeds from products grown on this land go to aid the victims of fascism.

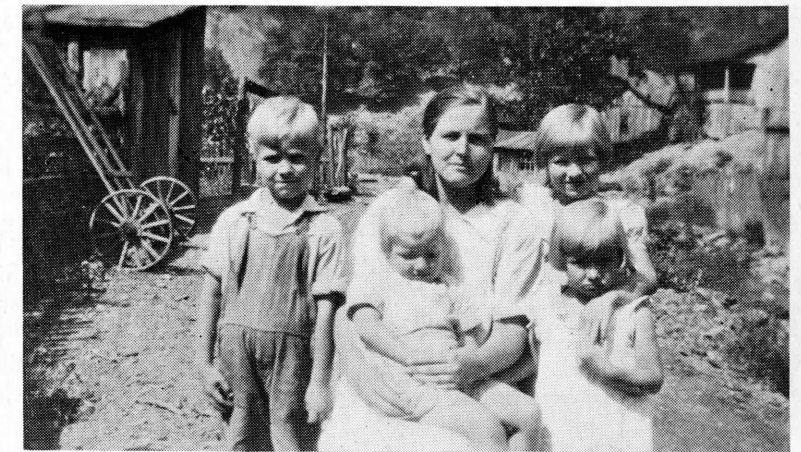
VOICES FROM PRISON

Christmas Greetings

From the members and affiliates of the International Labor Defense to the political prisoners and their families.

Greetings, that are not empty wishes, greetings that are a pledge of support all year round, greetings that are a pledge of solidarity with you who are behind the bars for your loyalty to the working class and with your wives and children outside.

We shall continue the fight for your freedom until victory is ours, and until that day we shall continue to do all in our power to provide regular relief to you and your families—not as charity, but as solidarity.



Two of the many families who receive relief regularly from the I.L.D. Prisoners' Relief Dept. (Left): Mrs. Sally Hutton and her 5 children. Her husband is serving a 5-year term in Frankfort penitentiary. (Right): Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin and her 4 children. The oldest is 8½, the youngest 4. Her husband was killed during the Harlan miners' strike in which Hutton and 12 other miners were arrested and are serving long sentences. Six of them life sentences.

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

CHRISTMAS DRIVE

1. **CONTRIBUTE**—as much as you can. \$10 will mean food and warmth to a prisoner's family. It will mean smokes, newspapers, food, to a prisoner in jail. It will show them that they and the sacrifices they are making have not been forgotten.

2. **SEND THEM CLOTHES**—a warm sweater, a good pair of shoes, a woolen scarf, are necessities which they and their children must go without if you don't help the Prisoners' Relief Department supply them.

3. **SEND THEM BOOKS**—and magazine subscriptions. Prison days are long and dreary and prison libraries are very limited.

4. **WRITE LETTERS**—to the prisoners in jail and to their families.

5. **PLEDGE A REGULAR MONTHLY SUM SO THE PRISONERS' RELIEF DEPARTMENT CAN CONTINUE TO FUNCTION ALL YEAR AROUND.**

A LETTER FROM SAN QUENTIN FROM THE OLDEST POLITICAL PRISONER IN THE WORLD

GREETINGS

There is a glaring contradiction between our Season's Greetings and our social, economic, agricultural and industrial situation, which we face at the present time. When the Season's Greetings and the Holidays are with us, I will be holding steadfast to the lofty ideals which brought emancipation and the first fatherland of the workers to one-sixth of the world. My undying confidence is in the workers; and why not? They create and produce all the material things of life. With warm seasons and comradely greetings to all the students, farmers and workers, who are struggling and sacrificing for a better world, for all who toil and spin,

I remain, Comradely,

J. B. McNAMARA No. 25314

I.L.D. LITERATURE

New Pamphlets

300 YEARS IN JAIL

Picket—Strikes—Criminal Syndicalism—Hillsboro, Ill. Published by the Chicago District of the International Labor Defense. Price 3c.

Written collectively by the fifteen defendants themselves, this pamphlet gives a complete account of the background of the case, the events leading up to it, the trial, their treatment in jail and their proposals for what every one who reads the pamphlet can do to aid in their defense. It is a valuable pamphlet, crammed full of information and should have wide distribution. Can be ordered directly through the Chicago I.L.D. office, 1703 West Madison, Chicago, Ill.

A SOUTHERN WELCOME

(In Georgia and Alabama)

Report by John Howard Lawson, Published by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. Price 10c.

A delegation of six, John Howard Lawson, playwright, William Rollins, Jr., writer, Winifred Chappell, of the Methodist Federation of Social Service, Martin Russak, Editor of the Textile Workers Voice, Herbert Abrons, Ameri-

can Civil Liberties Union, William Serber, student at Yale University, went into the South to visit Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro Boys in jail. They went to investigate their prison conditions and to check on the charges made by the I.L.D. that constitutional rights were being systematically violated in Georgia and Alabama. And they found plenty. The pamphlet is an extremely interesting account of what the delegation saw, of how fascism in the making looks, and of what happened to them. The Labor Defender recommends this pamphlet to all its readers.

WHAT IS THE I.L.D.

Published by the International Labor Defense. Price 3c.

No reader of the Labor Defender, no member of the I.L.D., no one who is interested in the defense struggles of the working class can afford to be without this pamphlet. It is the answer to most of your questions on the program and policy of the I.L.D. It gives you a clear graphic picture of its history and its structure. After you read it you'll want to buy five more at once to give to your fellow workers, your friends and neighbors. Send for your copy today.

OUR LABOR DEFENDER

During the last month several districts have had section and branch Labor Defender meetings, where they have discussed the question of raising the circulation of their district, of getting subs, of improving the LABOR DEFENDER apparatus. A number of plans were laid and are already being carried out. Some of the proposals are excellent and all of us can benefit from them. Some of these suggestions will do a lot towards livening up the life of the branch,—even the appearance of the branch headquarters. Here are a few of the suggestions.

Section agents call a monthly meeting of all branch agents and other members interested in the LABOR DEFENDER, where a plan of action is drawn up including socialist competition between the branches on sales, prizes, and up to date bulletin board showing the standing of branches (in the section)

and of individual members (in the branches).

DEFENDER DAY—once a month a thorough canvass of the branch territory, introducing the LABOR DEFENDER to the neighbors; SELL A BUNDLE IN YOUR SHOP—get volunteers from the branch to take a small bundle to their shop or factory, then once a month have a discussion on the effect of such a sale, the reaction of the workers to the magazine, to the I.L.D.; HAVE YOU READ THE LABOR DEFENDER THIS MONTH—an intensive campaign to get every I.L.D. member to read the magazine.

These slogans should be posted on the bulletin board with reports on the activities around the slogan. Reports on "easy and correct methods employed by active members in selling and securing subs" (perhaps illustrated by cartoons) make another good section on the bulletin board.

Side Lights on the Sub Drive

"... and on my second visit I asked him how he liked the magazine I left him. And he said, 'What you told me about this here I.L.D. was fine. But that magazine—well, I just didn't realize how your organization works and how big it is until I read it in that book. A fine magazine.' So I told him he could get the magazine every month for a year for only one dollar—delivered to his house through the mail. And that's how I got these six subscriptions. P.S. Three of the workers joined the I.L.D."

Just to give you an idea how one I.L.D. member understands and puts into action the job of the LABOR DEFENDER. He not only sells subscriptions, but through this house to house brings canvass workers into his branch. Sub-Getters—write to this column. Tell us *your* experiences.

Well, here we are on the third lap of this sub drive. If this drive doesn't bring in all the subs we're driving for, at least it's having the effect of oiling up a few district LABOR DEFENDER machines. Chicago is still in the lead with New York close on her heels, and Frisco and Newark runners up. We almost passed out when we received 3 subs from Denver—not having heard from them since. . . . *and the other districts make a bad looking black list.*

May we call your attention to the fact that out of the thousands of members in the I.L.D., only 175 have taken advantage of the special sub rate to them—it costs only 50 cents a year for an I.L.D. member to be able to read the only voice of his organization, to learn how work is done by the I.L.D., not only in this country, but all over the world, to fight against the growing wave of fascist suppression of workers' rights.

Outstanding in the sub drive are J. Kantorovsky (N. Y.), Gloria Goldman (Chicago), Mrs. Cerasoli (Vermont), D. Bobel (Chicago) and Paul Juratovic (Pa.). Gloria Goldman is on the way to win the second Brown Book. The Little library of I.L.D. pamphlets can still be won—Just send in five dollar subs.

Total Subs to Date—2,312.

ONE MONTH TO GO—OVER THE TOP WITH 5,000 SUBS.

I.L.D. AROUND THE WORLD

CUBA—

Since the fall of Machado in August 1933 the upsurge of the Cuban masses against all the lackey governments that followed, have been met with the severest repression. The Cuban jails are filled with political prisoners. Torture is a daily event. Conditions are so terrible that the political prisoners have had to declare three hunger strikes in the last year. Last April, 1600 prisoners carried through a mass hunger strike, and received such splendid support from the outside organized by Cuban I.L.D. that they were all freed.

Repressive laws are in full force against the masses. Six or seven of these laws were initiated by Grau San Martin and outlived him. Mendieta created a law of his own establishing emergency courts consisting of three judges appointed by the government and no jury. This court has the power to try cases and hand out death sentences in 24 hours. It was created primarily to deal "with those who attempted to assassinate members of the government." But it also takes under its jurisdiction all those who are the "practical or psychological authors of plots," any one who agrees with these plots by word or deed, anyone who is in a position to condemn the plots and fails to do so. And all these are subject to the death sentence. There is also a law which provides a 2 to 6 year sentence for protesting, participating in demonstrations or meetings which express disagreement with the orders of the government. The Cuban I.L.D. conducted a great campaign against these emergency courts and other repressive measures one of which, the Tribunal for the Defense of the Republic (similar to the emergency court) was dissolved by the Supreme Court as unconstitutional. In order to avoid a like defeat for his Emergency Court, Mendieta had the constitution changed.

It is under such conditions as these that the workers and peasants of Cuba must live and work, oppressed by "our" Yankee imperialist government and its native lick spittles who obey all the orders they get from Wall Street.

VENEZUELA—

December 19th will mark the twenty-sixth anniversary of the bloody rule of the dictator Gomez. This rule has deprived the Venezuelan masses of every semblance of civil rights. Elections are conducted exclusively by the army and the politicians. There is a congress whose only function is to meet once a year and applaud Gomez. Last year, a student

A meeting of the Mexican I.L.D. We greet their third National Conference December 12th.



who tried to speak from the gallery while the congress was in session, raising the question of the right of free speech, was seized, and beaten to death. There is absolutely no information in the press. Last August a reporter commented on the overthrow of Machado in Cuba. The comment was faintly sympathetic. He has been in jail ever since together with the whole staff of the paper.

Political prisoners are thrown into jail without even the formality of a trial. The police make arrests and the prisoners are taken from police headquarters to jail to stay until they die or are released through political influence. Conditions inside the jails, La Rotunda, Carracas or Maracaibo are indescribably awful. The prisoners are thrown into jail, heavy steel grillos (rigid bonds) are put around their ankles and never removed. There are no provisions for sanitation. The prisoners get no exercise, see no visitors, get no mail, no medical attention. And recently the tiny windows which were opened twice or three times a week are never opened at all.

MEXICO—

The third national conference of the Mexican I.L.D. will open on December 12th. The problems facing our sister section are enormous. The Mexican masses must be mobilized

DEFENSA OBRERA INTERNACIONAL

SECCION CUBANA DEL SOCORRO ROJO INTERNACIONAL
COMITE EJECUTIVO NACIONAL



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UN PESO

LIBERTAD PARA LOS JOVENES NEGROS DE SCOTTSBORO

Scottsboro funds raised in Cuba. The Cuban I.L.D. is selling these coupons to "FREE THE YOUNG NEGRO SCOTTSBORO BOYS." This is only one phase of their splendid solidarity campaign.

against the ever-more clearly fascist methods of the Mexican government which is ably assisted by American Ambassador Daniels. The fight against the intense terror, the wholesale murder of peasants to stem their growing organizations, their resistance to the payment of exorbitant taxes, their efforts to win the land must be organized. Hundreds of political prisoners are in jail. Only recently 26 trade union leaders were sentenced to hard labor on Islas Marias without trial. Habeas corpus proceedings started by the I.L.D. in these cases were ignored. Most trials of political prisoners are held behind closed doors. The American I.L.D. sends its greetings and pledge of solidarity to our sister section's third national conference.

ARGENTINA—

A series of mass trials against workers' organizations have taken place. In the course of this year 68 workers have been sentenced to a total of 189 years. Altogether there are over 600 political prisoners in Argentinian jails. Four leaders of the working class are on trial at the present moment, M. Contreras, secretary of the Latin American Trade Union Federation, Dr. Oskar Creydt, chairman of the Latin American Anti-War Committee, Joseph Peters, one of the leaders of the Communist Party and A. Nunez, a revolutionary writer. They are accused of "plotting a revolution" and "insulting the president of the Republic."

BULLETS FOR BREAD

IN DENVER, COLORADO

"Kill that bitch in the red dress," a cop shouted to his pal who aimed at Mrs. Pearl Bartlett, relief striker, on Denver's Bloody Tuesday, October 30th.

It was the second day of peaceful picketing conducted by relief workers of Denver and Arapahoe counties, on strike against relief cuts and starvation wages, for a 34 hour week at union pay, and for unemployment insurance. They were met by the bullets and blackjacks of the Denver police.

On Monday, October 29th, the strikers and their sympathizers picketed four of the major Denver projects in a two-mile-long motor caravan. A squad of police beat the picket line to each project, threatening the workers and warning them not to join the strike. But a number of workers threw down their shovels and joined the strike.

On the second day, Tuesday, October 30, all the workers off the first project visited by the caravan pickets came out solid. As they were leaving the project, they were met by a heavy detail of police and the attack began. Black jacks crashed down on the heads of strikers. But the strikers refused to retreat and fought back. The police opened fire.

Henry Brown, courageous leader of the American Workers Union in Englewood was shot and seriously wounded in the leg. Only the intervention of her husband, Floyd Bartlett, saved the life of Pearl Bartlett, and both were arrested. The militant resistance of the workers prevented the slaughter of many. As it was, an old man, Elihu Preston, Clifford Spilman, both from Arapahoe county, and Ripley Gibson, a member of the Scottsboro Branch of the I.L.D. in Denver, were clubbed into

unconsciousness by the police and afterwards arrested. About 17 other workers were arrested in this attack on the picket line.

Brown was taken to the General Hospital by his wife, where he was arrested before he could be given adequate treatment. He was thrown into the bull-pen of the city jail where he was forced to lie on the floor for seventy-two hours without attention to his serious injury. His wife was also arrested and a warrant was sworn out for William Golden, a leader of the American Workers Union of Garden Home. William Dietrich, Communist candidate for State Representative and a leader of the Denver workers for many years, was arrested on another project when he attempted to speak to the workers.

What was the role of the I.L.D. in this struggle? At the time the strike was first called in Arapahoe county the members of the American Workers Union accepted the proposals of the I.L.D. to set up a defense committee from their ranks to work with the I.L.D. Members of the I.L.D. were with the workers every day on the picket line. Immediately after the police attack on Bloody Tuesday, and despite the fact that the District Organizer, George Kaplan, and the Section Organizer of the I.L.D. were arrested on the street, and held for three hours for investigation, leaflets were gotten out protesting against the terror, and mass protest was mobilized. After 72 hours of continuous effort the I.L.D. forced the release of the 16 arrested under a total of \$10,000 bond procured by the I.L.D. All except one are charged with "riot" and face from six to eighteen months imprisonment. Two are charged with "rescuing a prisoner" and face sentence of from one to two years each. All will be arraigned next week and the trial date set.

tacked them. Over 100 arrested. Scores wounded, but mass protest and the I.L.D. forced their release and permission to parade.

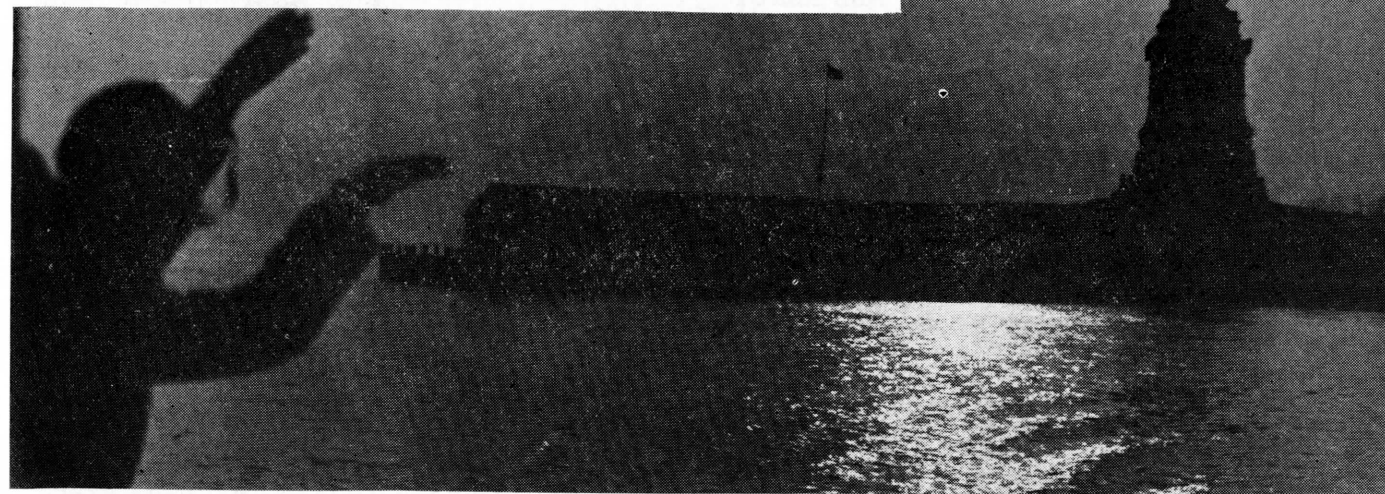
The Strikers Defense Committee under the I.L.D. is conducting an intensive campaign of mass protest to back up the legal defense. Mass protest meetings are being held and united front solidarity actions arranged. Protest petitions are being widely circulated demanding the dismissal of all charges against the 16 defendants. Committees are visiting all A. F. of L. locals, mass organizations, and churches with proposals for full support to the defense, the adopting of resolutions of protest, etc. A Public Mock Trial of the workers against the police, city administration, and Governor Johnson, is being planned to be held just before the real trial of the workers.

As a result of this militant program of mass protest, large sections of the working class of Denver and Arapahoe counties are being brought into demonstrations of solidarity behind the defense of these workers. Consequently the provocative statements of Governor Johnson calling for vigilante violence against the "outside agitators" have been without effect. And the wave of terror against the workers has been stopped.

Perhaps the greatest victory for the program of the I.L.D. in this struggle has been the successful organization of a new branch of the I.L.D., the Henry Brown branch (one of the 16 arrested), among the members of the American Workers Union in Englewood. The new branch started with thirty new members. Members of the A.W.U. in Garden Home are now asking that a branch of the I.L.D. be established in their neighborhood, and their first meeting will be called next week.

All workers and sympathizers, all organizations, all individuals who believe in defending the basic rights of the workers, should send protest resolutions to Governor Johnson

ASYLUM FOR THE FOREIGN BORN



This picture is what the deportees on Ellis Island see every night from their cells. It's far from the symbol of "A land of liberty, an asylum for the oppressed," that it's supposed to be. Perkins' New Deal deportation drive must be halted.

By DWIGHT C. MORGAN

Secretary, Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

Frances Perkins, obeying the orders of the American bosses, is attempting to fulfill the promise she made to them during the San Francisco general strike—to round up and deport the foreign born who take part in strikes and other struggles against starvation.

Eight militant workers are now on Ellis Island, and a score or more are being held for deportation throughout the country, because of their activity in working-class organizations. Thousands of families are being broken up by deportation of workers on charges of illegal entry, etc.

A delegation of workers and intellectuals visited the Labor Department on November 6th to protest against this nation-wide deportation drive against non-citizens and the attempt to extend it to the citizen foreign-born as in the case of Emil Gardos.

The delegation was met by the Commissioner General of Immigration, Daniel W. MacCormack. He advised this representative group to tell the foreign-born to avoid joining organizations that take part in strikes because workers pointed out as "undesirable" by the employers would risk being picked up by immigration officers, and warned that the next Congress would pass more

drastic deportation measures than those in effect.

This is a challenge which must be met and defeated by the American working class.

Paul Kettunen belonged to a Finnish worker's club. Oscar Mannisto worked on a Finnish worker's newspaper. Ray Carlson belonged to the International Labor Defense. John Ujich turned on the electricity which had been cut off in the homes of unemployed workers. Stripped of the frame-up charges, these are the activities for which these workers face deportation. Ujich, born in a part of Austria now controlled by Mussolini, may be sent to a country of which he has never been a citizen and whose language he does not speak.

The Committee for Protection of Foreign Born which is fighting these cases and the International Labor Defense have led struggles which helped to defeat the Michigan Alien Registration Act and the Dies Bill. Many deportation cases have been won by mass pressure but more power than ever before must be mobilized against this danger now.

The attack upon the foreign born at the height of the San Francisco general strike should be a warning to us. The American workers cannot win higher wages and unemployment insurance nor defeat the menace of fascist tyranny without unity of native and foreign

born, Negro and white.

As long as foreign born workers who go on strike in the United States can be threatened with deportation to the concentration camps of fascist Europe there can be no security for the native born workers from imprisonment and starvation in the United States.

The word "asylum" means, "a haven of refuge"—from oppression, hunger and terror.

America was founded and built by refugees who fled from old Europe. They described the new world as, "a land of liberty and the asylum for the oppressed of every nation." "Alien and Sedition Acts" passed in 1798 aroused a storm of protest and were repealed.

Thomas Jefferson asked then, "Shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality, which the savages of the wilderness extended to our forefathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?"

The asylum for the oppressed peoples of all nations and races lies in the unity which makes them powerful.

Working-class organizations, through affiliation to the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, must build a powerful, nation-wide movement to stop deportation and to win full economic, social and political equality for the foreign born in the United States.

The New York Hunger marchers start on their journey with banners lying. (Right) Albany police brutally at-



SCOTTSBORO: AN ANALYSIS

(Continued from page 5)

has incorporated itself in a so-called "American Scottsboro Committee" to scuttle the Scottsboro boys' defense, consists of people who throughout the history of the case have either been open enemies of this defense, or have sabotaged it more or less secretly.

William H. Davis, publisher of the "Amsterdam News" is the leader of this coterie. It was Davis who did his darndest to stop the March to Washington, after the Decatur trial in 1933, and even organized a junket of his own to forestall it—using for this purpose money collected by him supposedly for the march. Dr. G. E. Haynes, who has scarcely for a moment—and then only when the mass pressure became too great even for such an Uncle Tom—even pretended to be friendly to the defense. Add to these two the Negro ministers who in 1933 shut their doors in the faces of the Scottsboro mothers, politicians who entered the defense front to sabotage it, and a few honest people who have been misled by Haynes and Co.

The open attack on the Scottsboro defense is led by people who are ready to sacrifice the lives of the boys in the electric chair, or bargain for life imprisonment against mass defense, as the leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People did with George Crawford in Virginia and other innocent Negro victims of oppression.

UNITY OF ACTION

The Scottsboro Boys need their true friends today more than ever before. They need more friends, the world over, than they ever had before. They need the support of all those who are sincerely opposed to rule by terror, frame-up and lynching.

With the case before the U. S. Supreme Court for the second time, all the true friends of the Scottsboro Boys must realize that the broadest united front defense movement is essential, that national and international protest action must be developed to new heights of

power, that the masses in the churches, in the A. F. of L. unions, in fraternal orders, men, women, young and old, of all races and all creeds must be united into one mighty defense movement for the Scottsboro Boys.

WE ARE READY

The I.L.D. and the National Scottsboro-Herdon Action Committee, in which the united front of Scottsboro defense is being forged are ready to-day as we have been throughout the three and a half year battle, for the lives of the boys, to get together with all those who want to strengthen the defense movement for the tremendous task facing it. We have called on the "American Scottsboro Committee" to join in the defense movement led by the I.L.D. to free the boys. We are ready to cooperate with all elements who sincerely wish to join in the struggle for the unconditional and complete freedom for the Scottsboro Boys. On this question we will accept no compromise, no manoeuvres with the enemy for life imprisonment. We will never permit such a betrayal.

The International Labor Defense appeals to all lovers of justice, to all those who cannot stand idly by and see nine innocent boys murdered, to join us in this struggle, to lend your aid in every way possible.

Contribute to the defense morally and materially. Organize all your friends and neighbors, all the members of your organization in a solid fighting front of defense against the forces of reaction.

The Scottsboro case is a challenge to your freedom. The cause of these nine innocent Negro boys is your cause. The old and homely maxim "In Unity there is Strength" must become the battle cry that will thunder from every corner of the globe, re-echoing in the marble halls of the capitol and Supreme Court at Washington, the demand that the Scottsboro boys must be freed, and force those who have it in their power, to free them.

THEY GAVE THEIR FREEDOM

(Continued from page 15)

ing class. In this way alone you will help us, and also your children. . . ."

These are the men whom the I.L.D. sections all over the world call on all workers, farmers, students, intellectuals, to support; to join the fight to free them and to send them encouragement, money with which to buy small comforts, money with which to support the

families they leave outside the gates.

The Christmas Drive for Political Prisoners and their families is an act of solidarity with heroes like these. There are thousands of them the world over. It is our duty to show them that they are not forgotten; that we are gaining strength from their courage and their bravery.

PUZZLE CORNER

(A. Gulbank—You won a Soviet I.L.D. pin for solving the puzzle—but you didn't send your address! Write and we'll mail the pin to you.)

Now try this month's puzzle:—When properly arranged the letters in this sentence spell an important slogan that deals with the work of the I.L.D. There are exactly the right number of letters in each word, but they're all mixed up. Straighten them out. Send us your answer. And you'll win five stamps from five different foreign countries.

SARL WPN IFRER ESA SELRALCOS

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of March 3, 1933.

OF LABOR DEFENDER, published monthly at New York, New York for October 1, 1934.
STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

ss. Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Grace Wylie, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the circulation manager of the LABOR DEFENDER, and that the following is, to the best of her 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 March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, 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.
Editor, William L. Patterson, 80 East 11th Street.

Circulation Manager, Grace Wylie.
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 Defense, 80 East 11th Street.
William L. Patterson, National Secretary, 80 East 11th Street.

Anna Damon, Acting National Secretary, 80 East 11th Street.

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: None.

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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 . . . months preceding the date shown above is . . . (This information is required from daily publications only.)

GRACE WYLIE, Circulation Manager.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of October, 1934.

MORRIS A. GREENBAUM.
(My commission expires March 30, 1936.)

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