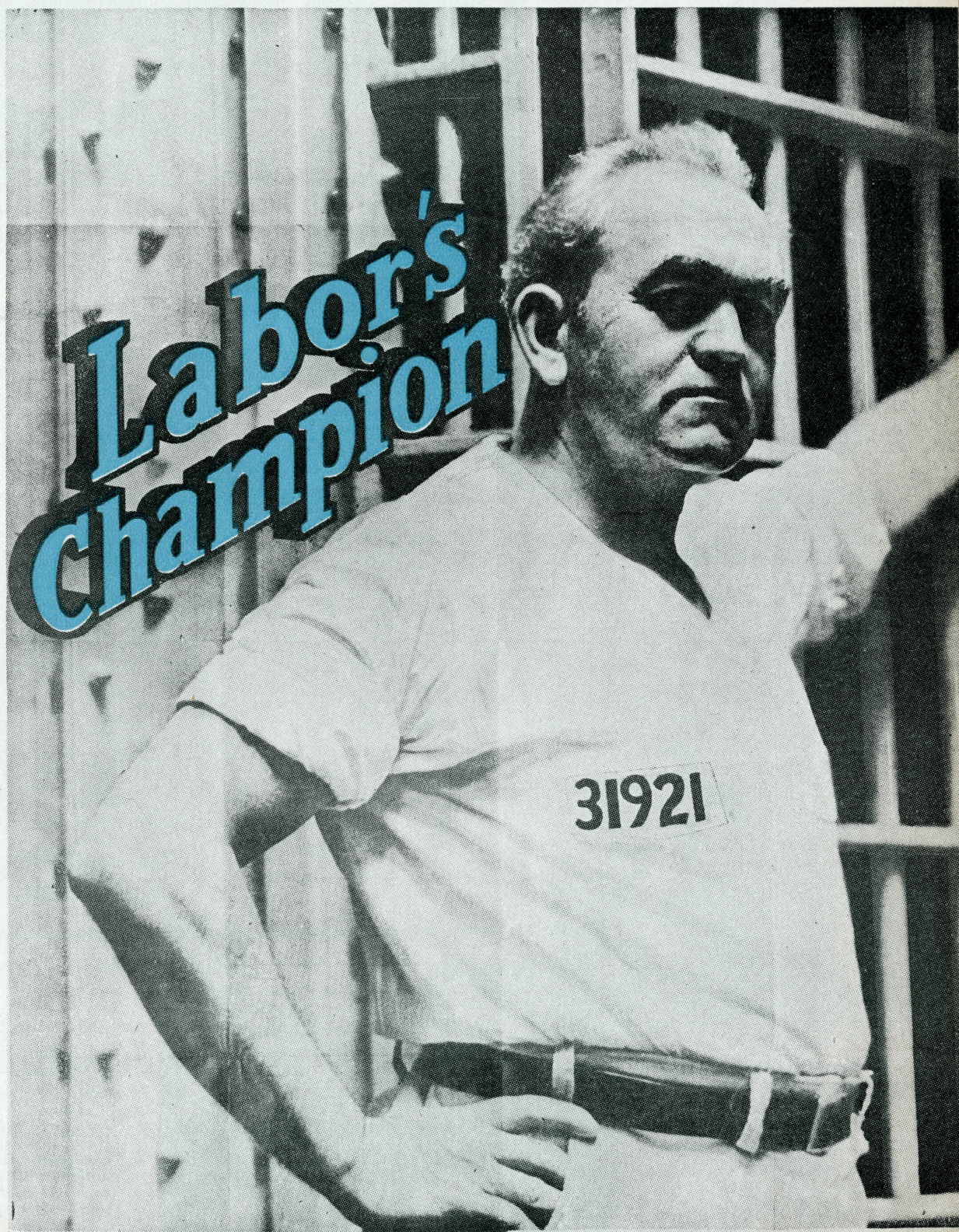


LABOR DEFENDER 10c

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

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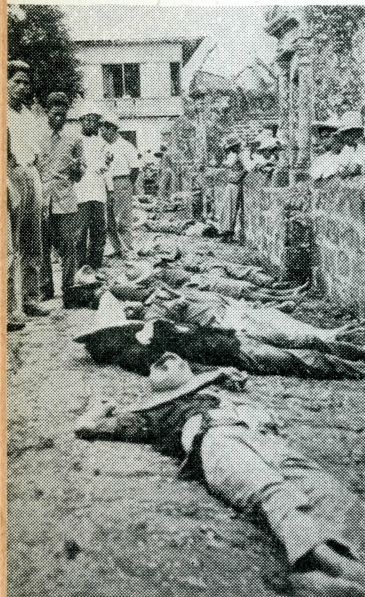
JULY
1935

SPECIAL MOONEY ISSUE

VIEWES of the MONTH



Victim of Spain's fascist terror being led to prison.



Filipino workers who fought for independence from Wall Street imperialism.



Robert Minor and David Levinson after their return from Gallup.



Mass protest funeral in San Francisco on the spot where a worker was murdered by company gunmen.

January 19, 1935.

Mr. James G. Holohan, Warden,
California State Prison,
San Quentin, California.

In re: Superior Court Case No. 28607,
San Quentin, California.
RICH GRIFFIN, Defendant.

Dear Mr. Holohan:

Enclosed please find Death Warrant in connection with the judgment rendered against Rich Griffin, the defendant in the case referred to above. This defendant was delivered into your custody a few days ago under another commitment. The case is now on appeal.

We should appreciate it if you will acknowledge receipt of the enclosed Death Warrant.

Very truly yours,
L. E. LAFFERTY, County Clerk

By: J. J. BOARDMAN,
Chief Clerk, Criminal Division

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON
SAN QUENTIN

January 21, 1935.

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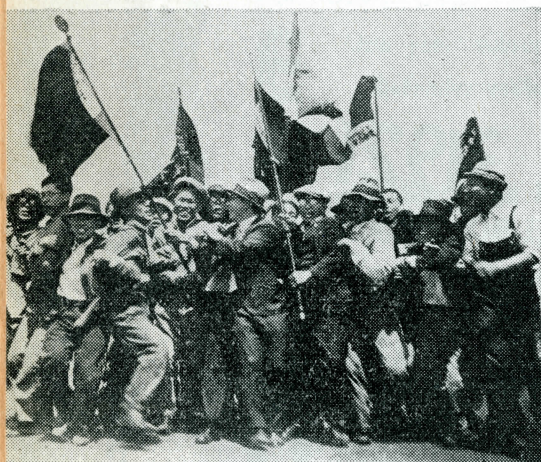
Mr. L. E. LAMPTON,
County Clerk,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir:

ATT: MR. C. W. ROBERTSON.

This is to acknowledge receipt of the Death Warrant in the case of RICH GRIFFIN, No. 27188, Superior Court No. 28602, forwarded to me with your letter under date of January 19.

Very truly yours,
Julian Halseth,
Acting Clerks.



Day Day in Japan, celebrated in the face of the greatest terror.



Mussolini reviews his infant army. These boys are from 6 to 8 years old.

An error that cost a life. Warden Holohan's secretary overlooked a stay of execution for a Negro prisoner. He noticed only the Death Warrant. He discovered his "error" after the electrocution! His punishment was 30 days suspension!

LABOR DEFENDER

Official Organ of the International Labor Defense

Editors . Wm. L. Patterson, Sasha Small

Associate Editor Louis Colman

Fourth of July 1935

ON JULY 4, 1776 a document was signed which stated clearly and forcefully that "*whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends (life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness) it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.*" This document was the Declaration of Independence.

July 4, 1935 will find scores of hundreds of men and women in the jails and penitentiaries of the United States because they dared to fight for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness against those who were depriving them of all three. Kentucky and West Virginia miners are serving life sentences because they fought the coal barons who

hind prison walls because they wanted the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

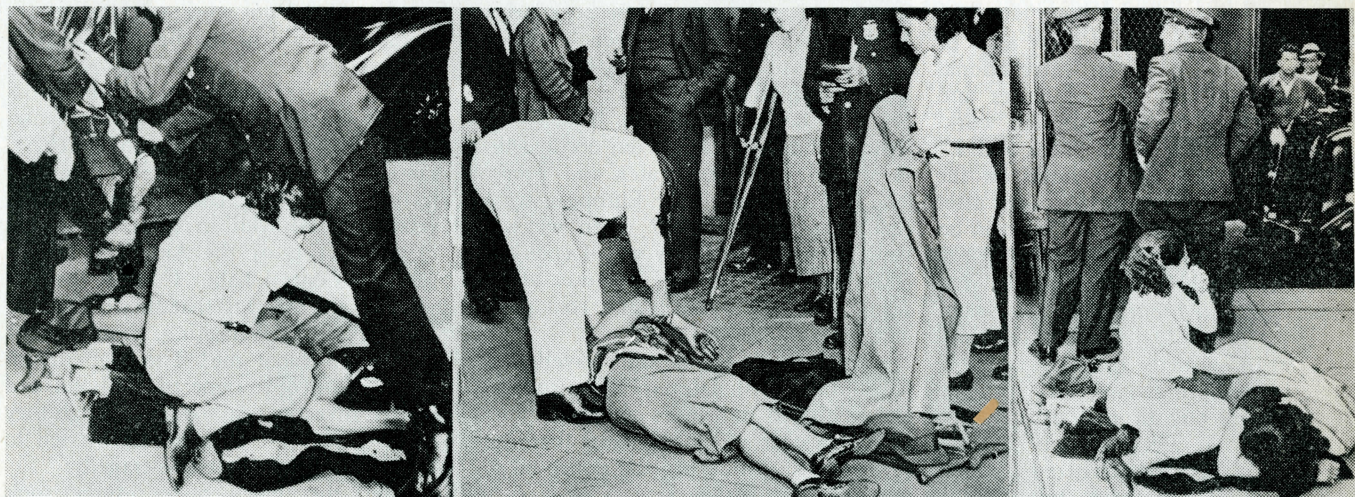
But the struggle for these rights continues and grows more powerful every day. Every victim is replaced by hundreds—carrying on! The International Labor Defense pledges to continue the fight to keep the victims of ruling class terror and justice out of jail, to fight for their freedom if they are sentenced and to maintain their wives and children until they are free. But to make good this pledge we need more forces, more members, thousands more—from every section of the country, from every section of the population—all those who believe in the rights to struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, who are willing to support the defense of those who are persecuted for exercising these rights. JOIN THE I.L.D.

death on the chain gang, and for his freedom. The Supreme Court reconvenes in October. The nine old men must come back from their vacations to find their chambers filled to their lofty ceilings with resolutions, telegrams, letters demanding that they grant a new hearing for Angelo Herndon.

But that is not all. Governor Talmadge of Georgia must be made to feel that at least two million people in the United States are behind the fight to free Angelo Herndon.

A petition campaign is being launched for 2,000,000 signatures to Governor Talmadge demanding the repeal of the vicious slave law of 1866 under which Herndon and 18 other militant fighters are now indicted, and freedom for all of them.

How many signatures can you get? How many will your organization col-



Unemployed and physically handicapped workers brutally clubbed by police and then arrested in front of N. Y. relief headquarters.

were making it impossible for them to live on the starvation wages they were getting, who enslaved them to long brutal hours in the black pit and who made it impossible for them to bring up their kids in happiness and comfort. The same is true of all of our political prisoners—Tom Mooney, McNamara, Billings, Cornelison, the Alabama sharecroppers, Angelo Herndon, the Scottsboro Boys and all the rest—thrown be-

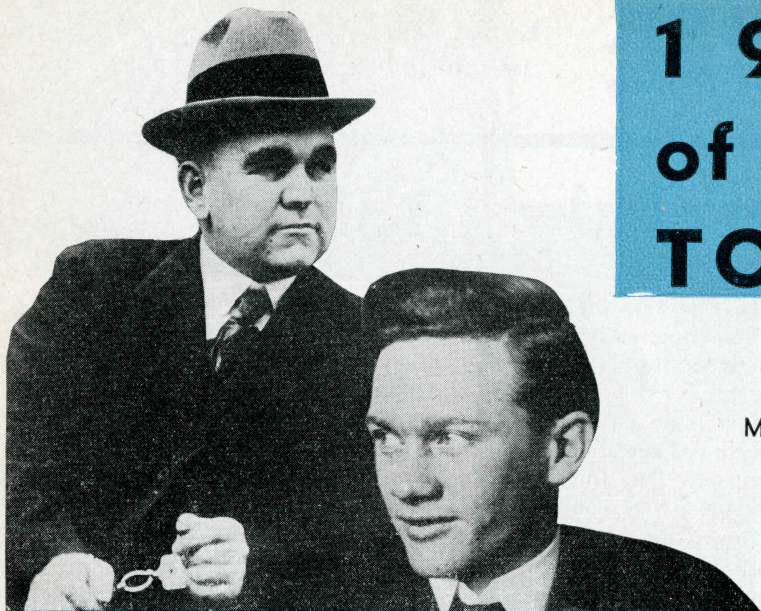
WE MUST FREE ANGELO HERNDON

A STAY has been won from the Supreme Court in the Herndon case—a short breathing space of only three months. This gives us a splendid opportunity to widen the front of battle to save Angelo Herndon from

lect? Are there any clubs, stores, gathering places in your neighborhood where you could hang one of these petition lists for all who see them to sign?

Get behind this drive. Write and tell us how many signatures you and your organization will be responsible for. Organizations securing the largest number of signatures will be represented on the delegation which will deliver the 2,000,000 to Governor Talmadge.

19 YEARS of Battle to Free TOM MOONEY



Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings in 1916.

By
**JOHN
MOONEY,**
Tom's
Brother

The defense of Tom Mooney began immediately with his arrest, that is after the eight days he was held incommunicado. From his cell in the County Jail, Tom directed the whole thing himself. On his suggestion we started the Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee in the local to which we both belonged and I became the secretary. Tom dictated all the letters right in the San Francisco County Jail and gave them to me to send them out. The movement soon spread to every local of our union which is an international union covering the United States and Canada. That's the way our staff worked—Mother, sister Anna, Tom and I.

And then Bob Minor came on the scene. Things began moving faster after that. He got the Machinists Union in on account of Ed Nolan, one of the original five arrested being a machinist. They finally broadened out in to the International Workers Defense League which had been in existence for some time but not very active for a few years. Tom had been the secretary of that organization for a while—it was made up of trade unions—and he had activitized it in defense of Ford and Suhr—two agricultural workers framed on a charge of killing a sheriff and a deputy who fired on a peaceful delegation. He had gotten Senator Hiram Johnson plenty mad in those days by writing him protest letters and telling him that the agricultural workers would not be responsible for the crops unless Ford and Suhr were freed.

Our Mooney Molders Defense Committee still continued to function through all this time and we held meetings every Sunday morning at the German Socialists Tiv Hall. We gradually enrolled all the militant unions in the defense, many liberal and radical or-

ganizations, the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party.

The machinists elected one of their men, Henry Haggelstein, secretary of the International Workers Defense League and Robert Minor was the treasurer. They conducted tours for raising funds. One of their best men was Selig Shulberg—a great spell-binder who raised great sums of money. Minor went out on a few flying tours himself.

These organizations were busy before and during the trial. When Tom was sentenced to death—on that very evening we held a conference in the cell in the County Jail—Tom, myself, Bob Minor and Ed Nolan. Tom decided that I should cross the water and present the frame-up to all the European workers. That was in 1917 when we were into the war. The only way I could get there was by working my way across. And I did, as a stoker and coal passer on an army transport.

I got to England and travelled all over the British Isles speaking to many labor groups and trades councils. I spent nearly a year and a half over there and I had to keep ducking the police all the time.

Many dramatic incidents remain in my memory from those days. Carmichael, secretary of the London Trades and Labor Council was especially helpful to me. He was famous throughout all England as the man who organized the London policemen's strike. He took me to the House of Commons one day to round up all the Socialist members to go to bat for Tom. Just as we stepped out of the building a London bobby accosted me. "Where are ye from?" he says. I had a big western hat on that was the fashion of those days. I could see the jail house staring me in the face. Carmichael interceded.

He handed the bobby his card and said I was his friend. The bobby looked at the card,—"Well I am glad to meet you—I always wanted to know you." he said, so impressed with the sight of his hero, he forgot all about me.

Another memorable night in England was the night in Royal Albert Hall when there was a grand celebration to launch the first labor daily in England—the LONDON DAILY HERALD—I was there to speak about Tom and to get this huge meeting to cable its protest. While the meeting was in progress the news arrived that Tom's death sentence had been commuted to life due to the world protest of the working class and the intervention of President Wilson. That hall was packed to the rafters and it went crazy with cheers.

Tom Mann, that splendid leader of the English workers, was the one that helped me get back to America. He had me to his home for Christmas dinner and saw that I got work as a coal passer through the aid of the British Seamen's Union.

After that I blazed the trail across Canada holding meetings and organizing support. I got back to Portland, Oregon, just at the time of the Centralia tragedy and though my meeting was prepared well in advance, it was called off because the American Legion told the Central Labor Council that organized the meeting that they'd come in and shoot up the meeting, shoot out the lights and shoot me! The Department of Justice people came to my hotel and started investigating me and though they knew I had just come to town tried to mix me up in that terrible tragedy.

Well, the fight went on. Mother took it up from the start. Three different times she crossed the country and in 1932 the ocean to Soviet Russia and England pleading for her son's freedom.

In January 1919 there was a great Free Tom Mooney Congress in Chicago. It was attended by 900 delegates from 1100 local unions, district and central councils. There was great agitation for a one day general strike on July 4, 1919 for the freedom of Tom and Billings. All the delegates were in favor. But Ed Nolan, who acted as secretary of the Congress called off the strike because he decided it wasn't good policy. That was

a shame, because many industries would have come out solid.

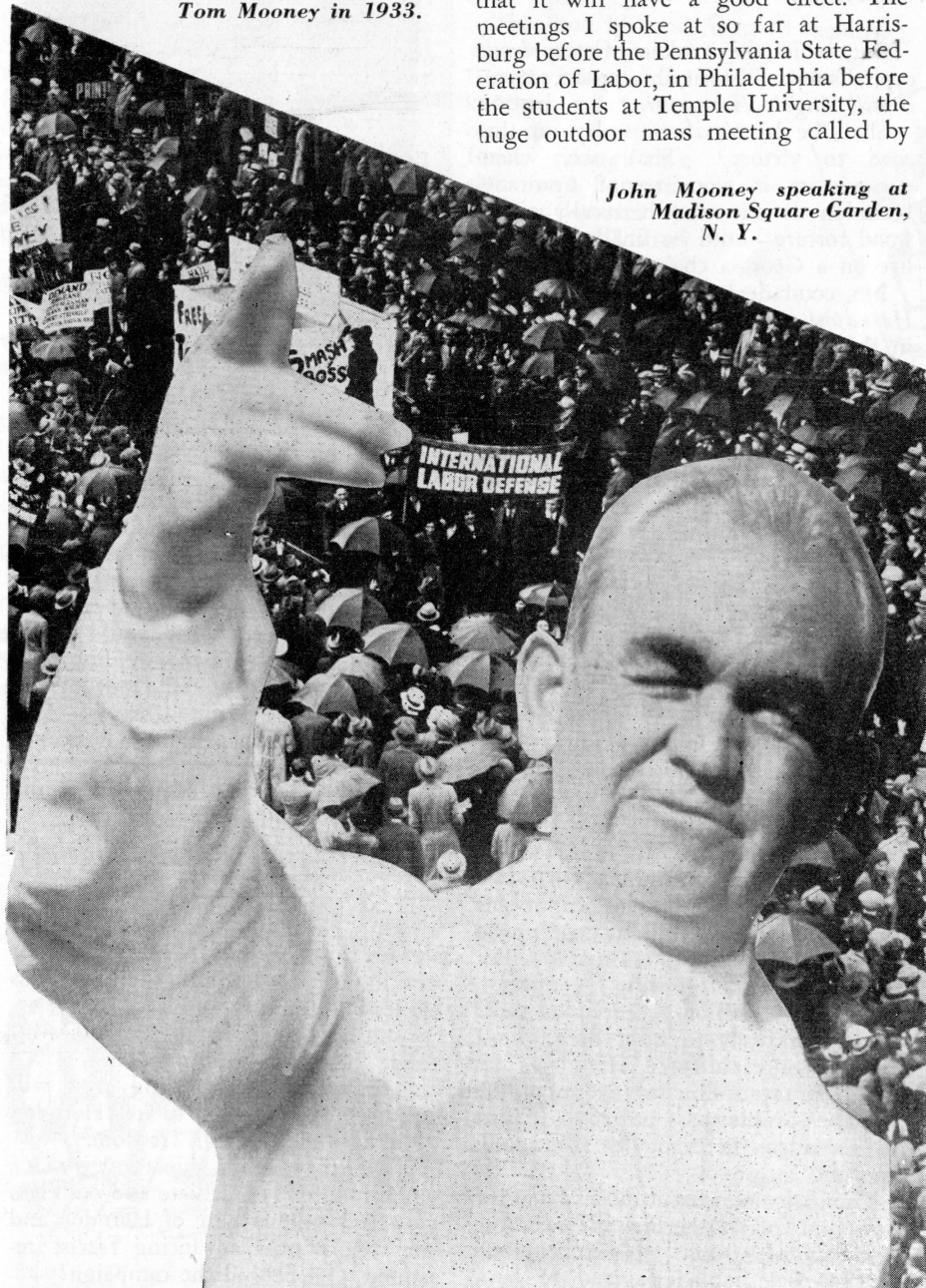
Until 1931 the only high points in the campaign to free Tom which was carried on constantly, came around the election campaigns for the governors of California. During and after each election we would organize great agitation directed to the newly elected governor to free Tom. Between 1931 and 1933 there were three important incidents in the campaign, the visit of Mayor Walker of New York and the Olympic games when six youngsters jumped into the arena with Free Tom Mooney signs on their backs and ran around the track in the full sight of those thousands of people. They got six months jail sentences for their courageous act. Every one of those children has visited Tom in San Quentin since

they have been out of jail; and finally there was the great Free Tom Mooney Congress in Chicago in May 1933.

The agitation for a new trial for Tom on the last remaining indictment against him began in 1932. We finally won it. The first time it was supposed to begin the judge wouldn't allow Tom to be brought into court because of the demonstration in the square before the Hall of Justice. But when Tom was brought into court, though the police cleared the square, the great crowds of thousands filled every side street leading into the square on all four sides.

My present tour arranged jointly by The Mooney Molders Defense Committee and The I.L.D., through the cities of the east is very encouraging. The response of the American workers and students and sympathizers to Tom's cause is very heartening and I am sure that it will have a good effect. The meetings I spoke at so far at Harrisburg before the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in Philadelphia before the students at Temple University, the huge outdoor mass meeting called by

Tom Mooney in 1933.



John Mooney speaking at Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

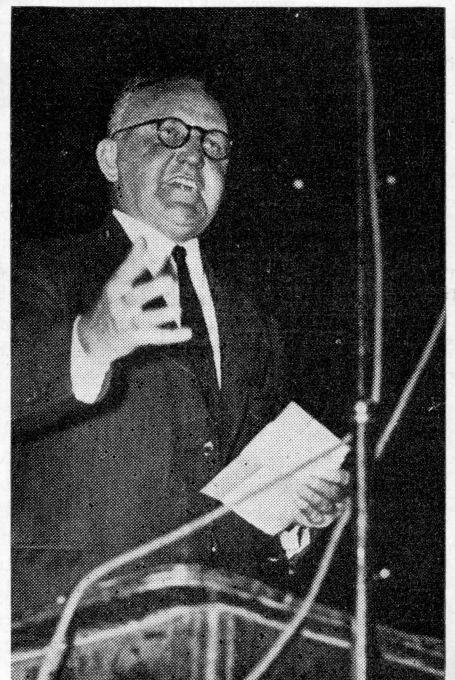
the Socialist Party of Reading in their beautiful park where every tree had a Mooney poster on it and where 15,000 people pledged their support, and the marvelous meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York are a good beginning.

I went south to Chattanooga, Tenn., on May 26, to the Conference for Civil Rights to lay Tom's case before the workers of the South. At the hall where the conference was supposed to be held we found a sign telling us to go to another hall. When we got there we were met by the mayor, the chief of police and the whole police force, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion and the vigilantes.

This was not my first visit to the South, but it was my first taste of the brutal terror the southern white and colored workers have to live under. Back in 1919 I was in Georgia as a delegate to the street carmen's union convention and I had the great privilege to visit that great fighter, Eugene Victor Debs who was then a prisoner in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Well, we held that conference at the Mount Eagle Labor College which opened its doors to the delegates. I told those delegates the story of Tom's case and how bad I felt about the conditions of terror under which they had to live and that I would tell all the workers in the North before whom I spoke about their plight and try to win as much support for them as I could.

I realize now more than ever that the workers all over the country are very desirous of liberating Tom so that he can carry on as the standard bearer in the fight for the freedom of the whole American working class.





Above: Georgia chain gang. Right: Angelo Herndon. He must be freed.

The Next Step

By C. A. HATHAWAY
Editor, DAILY WORKER

"The workers will set me free!"—those were the confident words of young Angelo Herndon even as he sat, hungry and sick in Fulton Tower Prison, taunted and tortured by his jailers.

So far the workers have made good. Inspired and led by the International Labor Defense, workers in tens of thousands joined in the early mass demand for his release from prison. It was these working class voices, haunting the Southern ruling class night and day, that enabled I.L.D. attorneys to win their legal fight for the fixing of bail pending the appeal of Herndon's case to the Supreme Court.

It was the workers, again numbering thousands, who gave their dollars toward the \$15,000 bail fund that finally brought Angelo's release. And again—it was the workers, responding to I.L.D. appeals, who provided the funds for the preparation of briefs and other legal expenses which made possible the appeal to the nation's highest court.

These acts serve to justify the confidence of Comrade Herndon in his class—the working class. The workers must set him free!

But this young Negro fighter is not yet free! The Supreme Court slipped around the real issues in the case. With three judges vigorously dissenting, it found legal technicalities to justify a refusal to pass on the real issues. It refused to review the outrageous, pre-civil-war law that served as the basis for conviction.

Just as the slave system collapsed under the blows of a rising and vigorous capitalism, so will the capitalist system fall under the blows of the working masses. Angelo Herndon was playing his part—as a Communist—in organizing and leading the workers toward that victory—the overthrow of capitalist rule, the setting up of working-class rule.

But, while the workers' victory over capitalism is historically certain, *there is still Angelo Herndon!*

Shall he be sacrificed today on the road to victory? Shall we, when our victory is won, record Comrade Herndon as one who heroically withstood torture—until he finally gave his life on a Georgia chain gang?

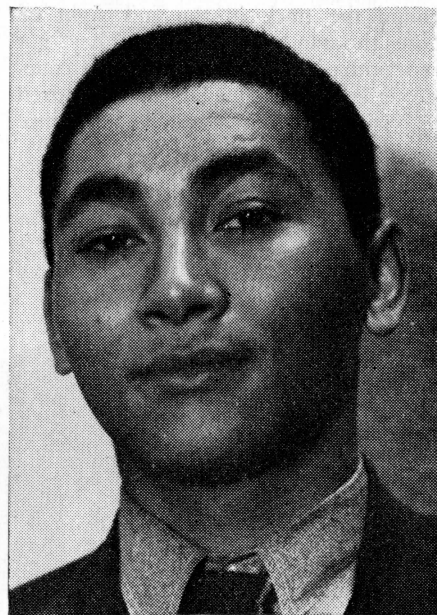
No, comrades! *We can save Angelo Herndon!* He can go forward with us in the further battles against capitalist rule, forward with us to our victory over capitalism!

We have shown that we can save him. We have wrenched him from his jailers. We have waged the fight for his freedom. He must *never* go back to Fulton Tower Prison, nor to a Georgia chain gang.

The I.L.D., which has led the fight until now for his release, urges two million signatures on petitions—to be sent to Governor Eugene Talmadge of Georgia—demanding Herndon's freedom. This drive, as the next step in the fight, should have the support of every worker, every farmer, every middle class defender of the workers' civil rights.

Two million *mere* signatures would not be decisive. But think what two million signatures represent! It means the enlisting of two million people who *at the outset* will protest to Governor Talmadge. But, following that protest, it means two million people—and more—who are ready to exert the greatest mass pressure to force Herndon's release. It means the setting up of the greatest possible mass power to further and broaden the fight for Herndon's freedom.

Think also of what it means from the viewpoint of furthering the working class *united front*. Now, Norman Thomas has publicly agreed to back



the fight for Comrade Herndon's freedom. But two million signatures would mean thousands of workers, Socialists, Communists, non-Party workers, trade unionists, workers still un-organized, uniting together in a joint appeal for Herndon's release. That would be an advanced step toward the welding of a solid, unbreakable united front of the workers for the maintenance of their civil rights and against the advance of fascism.

I would urge full support for the I.L.D.'s two-million-signature drive. I see in this *the next step* in our fight to free our heroic comrade, Angelo Herndon. I see in this the furthering of working class unity and solidarity. I see in this the gathering together of working class strength for the class battles before us.

Comrade Herndon is also symbolic; he personifies our class. We can declare: "The working class will free itself!" The fight to free Herndon is the fight for our own freedom.

The two-million-signature drive serves both our immediate and our class objectives—the freeing of Herndon and our victory over advancing fascist action. Get behind the campaign!

Too Much Publicity?

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

The State of North Carolina is desperately anxious to "dispose" of the Burlington "dynamite" cases, and to put the six defendants, now out on bond, safely away behind prison walls. "We think these cases should be disposed of at the earliest possible moment," said John W. Aiken, Assistant Attorney-General, before the North Carolina Supreme Court, and went on to explain that the case had received "too much publicity."

The state officials are not pleased with the nation-wide exposures of this crude frame-up, which arose out of the September, 1934, textile strike and whose aim is to smash union organization in the South. They are not pleased with the swift response of union men and women to the appeals of the Workers Defense Committee and of the International Labor Defense; nor with their warm reception of John Anderson, chief defendant and former president of the Piedmont Textile Council, on his tour of the East during the past two months.

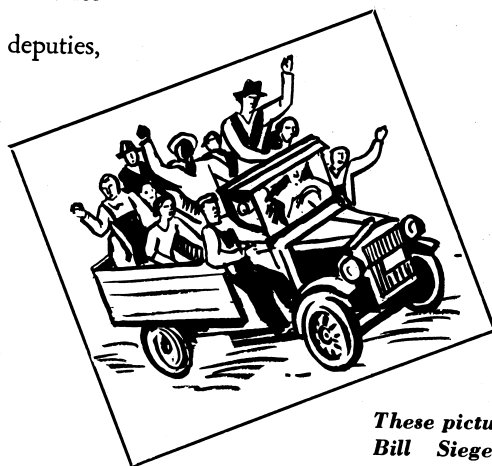
North Carolina—and the entire South, for that matter—is dotted with "Burlingtons" — with textile towns where the employers have engineered arrests and frame-ups to crush the United Textile Workers Union. To gain their ends, the employers do not hesitate to call on their police and sheriffs, their imported thugs, their judges, their Justices of the Peace, and the top officials of the United Textile Workers Union.

So it was in Shelby, N. C., where four men face long jail terms because of their activity in the strike of the Eton Mill. The four men—Odel Huey, A. F. Ashe, A. G. Graham and J. H. Stephenson—are charged with "inciting

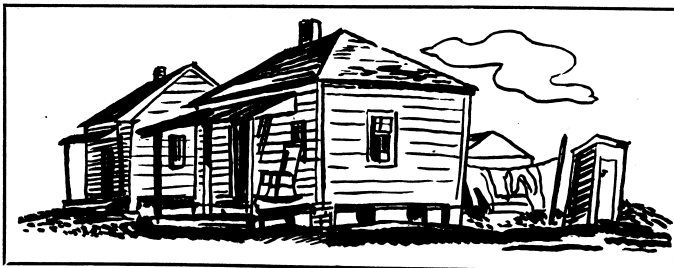
to riot." They have not yet been tried, but it is already clear that the Shelby employers will move heaven and earth to send them to the penitentiary.

The workers of the Eton Mill walked out in March, in protest against the firing of active union men. The union threw a picket line around the mill. For four days not a wheel turned. From the top leaders of the union—Thomas McMahan and others—the Shelby workers received no assistance, no answer even to repeated calls for aid. From Paul Christopher, a paid organizer of the U.T.W., with a notable record of strike-breaking, they received the advice to be "patient."

The Eton Mill called in 15 deputies, who beat and abused the strikers, and knocked a 15-year-old girl against a fence, taking the skin from her arm. Eviction orders issued by the Justices of the Peace put 47 families of strikers out in the rain, in one night. One woman was about to have a child. The workers put some of her furniture back in



These pictures, by Bill Siegel, are from the pamphlet Burlington Dynamite Plot, which tells of the arrests, flying squadrons, living conditions, struggles of the Burlington textile workers.



the house, and that same night she gave birth to twins.

Two of the four men held on "riot" charges were arrested on the picket line. The other two were arrested on their way home from picket headquarters.

Yet another victim of the textile employers in their frantic struggle against the union is Fred

McMahan, who, because of his devotion to the United Textile Workers Union was sent to serve 18 months on the notorious North Carolina chain-gang. McMahan is the object of the wrath of the owners of the Loray Mill in Gastonia, scene of the great and historic strike of 1929.

A textile worker since the age of 13, and a long-standing member of the U.T.W., Fred McMahan joined the strike of September, 1934. The morning after the strike was called off, and after union men had been assured that their places in the mills were still open to them, the Loray Mill stationed thugs on all the roads leading to the plant to beat up active strikers and union members.

(Continued on page 20)

A HERO of Gallup

The story of Joe Bartol, President of the U.M.W.A. Southwestern Mine local, is a story of working-class struggle and heroism, an American tragedy of a hero who, against overwhelming odds, finally triumphed over the forces of decay and destruction.

Like millions of other sturdy foreigners who later became U. S. citizens, Joe came to this country in 1912, when capitalism in its heyday promised to workers the prosperous life which the brain and brawn of bygone toilers had made possible for the first time in the history of the world. Joe believed in that life. He pitched into his first job in a Pennsylvania lumber camp as if his efforts alone were going to bring it about.

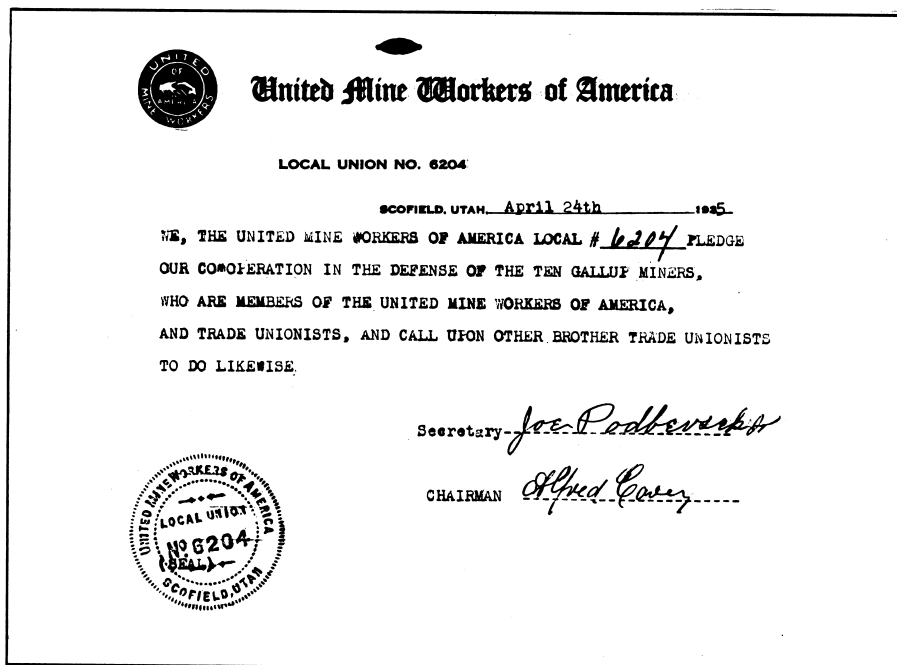
Disillusionment then followed with society as it was, but not as it might be. He soon discovered how terrifically the workers even in rich America were exploited. There were many kinds of jobs in many mines and lumber camps. But it was always the old story in the end: the company got the wealth that the workers produced, and they passed it on to stockholding parasites, while the workers got little or nothing. But what puzzled Joe about America most was the fact that certain "Labor leaders" seemed to be working, not for the workers but for the companies. He noticed, for example, that during a Kansas strike in 1917, whenever a real labor leader cropped out, like the UMWA district president Howard, and really led the men in their struggle against the bosses, not only the state turned against him (Howard was jailed) but even the higher-up "labor" officials fought against their own members. On that occasion it was John L. Lewis (the same old John) who tried to stifle the strike by declaring it "illegal." But Joe Bartol and the rank and file workers stuck to their strike, got their leader out of jail, and won their demands.

Today Joe is seeing the same tactics used against the workers by certain "labor" officials. He smiles when he sees Nick Fontecchio (UMWA head, Gallup District) roaring in print, and denying that any of the defendants in the Gallup case is a UMWA member. Joe knows that on the first Saturday in March, 1935, he and all his comrades of the Southwestern mine voted to join the UMWA in a body, and that Fontecchio himself offered the new local a charter in the UMWA. Joe has got wise since his Kansas days. He knows the ways of such leaders as Fontecchio and John L. Lewis.

Much of Joe's wisdom came to him during the heroic strike of 1933. He remembers how the Gallup miners talked of organizing to get the benefits of section 7a of the NIRA that was supposed to guarantee the right to bargain collectively; how the companies tried to stifle the move by organizing a company union; how the workers rejected this dummy union and swarmed into the union of their own choosing—the National Miners Union, and came out solidly on strike to improve their miserable conditions. Joe remembers proudly the solidarity of that strike when not one mine sent a man down to work. He also remembers that without a single act of violence on the side of the workers the state came to the rescue of its bosses, the mine barons, and sent out the National Guard to try to smash the strike. They prohibited picketing, outlawed the union, denied every constitutional right, tossed the strike leaders into a military stockade, and protected scabs and company gunmen. But Joe

Right:
Mrs. Joe
Bartol
who was
with
Minor and
Levinson
when they
were kid-
napped.

Below: An
example
for all or-
ganiza-
tions to
follow.



keeps on smiling as he remembers that in spite of the armed opposition of state, county, and city officials; the sabotage of UMWA "leaders"; and the smooth palaver of "mediator" Moore, the Gallup workers won their strike and kept their organization intact.

For a year after the strike Joe was a victim of discrimination and could not get a mine job in spite of all "agreements." But he did get some CWA work and was active in organizations of unemployed both local and state, and became secretary of the I.L.D. He was

a member of the strike committee during the FERA strike of 1934 which won every demand and maintained the 50 cent an hour wage in Gallup even while the wage was being cut elsewhere. It is for these activities that Bartol was singled out for victimization after the April 4th shootings at which he was not even present.

Late in December, 1934, Joe finally got a coal-diggers job again, with the Southwestern mine. In January, 1935, came the election of functionaries of the

(Continued on page 20)

*Right:
Mrs. Joe
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who was
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*Below: An
example
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ganiza-
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The Pursuit of Happiness

The Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776. Among other things it said: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

On July 4, 1935, Stella Petrosky is facing deportation to Poland and separation from her eight children born in the United States. Why?

She is not charged with any crime.

She has lived in the hard coal region of Pennsylvania for 21 years, doing house work for others and taking care of her family. When the water was frozen in her kitchen sink and the relief bureau refused to give her coal, she joined her neighbors in the Unemployment Council who helped her to get fuel. She, in turn helped them fight against the eviction of miners from their homes, demanded milk and bread for hungry children for other as well as for her own.

She is loyal and desirable to her neighbors, to the unemployed, to her children, to the masses of the people. She has been beaten and hounded by the police—in the "Pursuit of Happiness" in the richest country in the world.

In the eyes of George III of England the signers of the Declaration of Independence were traitors. To William Randolph Hearst and the coal operators of Wilkes-Barre, Stella Petrosky is an "undesirable alien."

One of the complaints of the colonists against the British tyrant was: "depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury."

"Who will be the jurors in the case of Stella Petrosky?"

At her Immigration Department hearings the Immigration Inspector was the judge, jury, accuser and prosecuting attorney. Agents of the coal operators were the witnesses.

By DWIGHT MORGAN

Secretary, American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

This is the sort of "trial" accorded to those who are held for deportation.

Though the case of Stella Petrosky may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, no jury will ever hear her case inside a court room. One judge in the Federal District Court, three in the Circuit Court of Appeals, nine in the Supreme Court; all will declare, if they hear her case at all, that in deportation cases they can decide upon questions of law, but not upon questions of fact.

They will hold therefore, as they did in the case of John Ujich, that the hearsay testimony of the agents of the most vicious exploiters are facts. A mountain of evidence for the defense will have no weight—unless the masses of the people in America, the hungry millions to whom Stella Petrosky is loyal and for whom she fought against the tyrants of 1935, act as the jury in this case—outside the court room.

If Thomas Jefferson were to return to America as an immigrant in 1935, he would be excluded for his part in writing the text of the Declaration of Independence. The evidence against him would be stronger than that against Stella Petrosky. He would be a "dangerous man" to William Randolph Hearst and the coal operators as Stella Petrosky is declared to be a "dangerous woman."

This is not a question of the native born against the foreign born or of having citizenship papers.

The "undesirable aliens" in the eyes of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce are the native and foreign born workers who still believe in their right to "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

A similar case to that of Stella Petrosky is the case of John Ujich, who may be deported to a dungeon or to death in fascist Italy because he joined other workers in a demand for more relief than the \$1.50 per week allowed for rent and food in Tacoma, Washington. Home Relief Bureau officials testified that it was their opinion that they had heard him say that he believed

in the overthrow of the government. On this sort of testimony the Labor Department ordered his deportation. Since then the man who instigated the charges and acted as a witness against Ujich, A. B. Comfort of the Pierce County Relief Bureau, has been indicted for misappropriation of relief funds. \$27,000 has disappeared. In spite of this the courts and the Board of Review have upheld the decision to deport Ujich.

For helping to expose the grafters who rob the starving unemployed and the undernourished children of America, John Ujich may be sent to his death in a country of which he has never been a citizen and whose

(Continued on page 22)



For the **FIRST TIME**

Charges against

THAELMANN

Revealed by the

LABOR DEFENDER

**Startling Facts Exposed by
German Attorney**

The reasons invented as the basis of the "purge" by means of which opponents in his own ranks were exterminated, gave Hitler a brilliant idea. All



Above: Nazi snipers on Berlin house top. Below: Young woman sentenced to death by the axe, because her children died of hunger. She has been executed in Berlin.



the shameful excesses of the Nazi leaders were imputed to Thaelmann. The wildest calumnies began to circulate. He was accused of owning a magnificent villa, of frequenting expensive night clubs. The press was filled with this nonsense. But even Nazis needed proof to present at trials. Large rewards were offered to the owners in and workers of cafes and brothels who could prove that Thaelmann had frequented their "establishments." No one came forward to claim the reward!

Then Goering and Goebels sent special police to scour all the cafes and bars in Berlin and Hamburg. In vain. They even tried to obtain "sensational" details of Thaelmann's "private life" from his own family and friends!

Thaelmann's trial has been postponed six times. Each time they were ready to go ahead it was found that the evidence collected could not stand up even

under the most superficial examination.

And the Thaelmann trial is very important to the Nazi butchers. It must undo the damage to the Nazi regime that the Dimitroff trial caused. It must prove everything against the Communists that the Reichstag fire trial failed to do. But even the farce of a secret trial before the People's Courts must be carefully prepared because the Nazis know that millions the world over are watching every step they make.

The difficulties in their path are enormous. Thaelmann is accused of high treason. Against whom?

That is difficulty number one. Thaelmann was arrested on March 3, 1933. The Third Reich was not yet an official government at that time. It is therefore clear that Thaelmann's treasonable actions could not have been directed against the Nazi government. The Nazis, therefore are accusing Thaelmann of treason against the Weimar Republic. Now everybody knows that the greatest foe of the Weimar Republic were Hitler and his Nazis. For years they had denounced it as the "Republic of National Treason" the "reign of corruption and shame."

Moreover, the Nazi government went to great pains, after it came into power to destroy every last vestige of the Weimar Republic, its constitution, its aims, its program. It is therefore very clear that the Nazi government is in no way entitled to prosecute Thaelmann for high treason. It was on the basis of

this analysis of the Thaelmann case, that the International Juridical Conference, held in Paris December 2, 1934, composed of 70 attorneys and professors from 10 European countries unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The conference renews the appeal launched by hundreds of jurists of all countries, not to permit the Thaelmann case to be tried in camera, with no guarantee to the elementary rights of the accused.

"It declares that, from a juridical point of view, the national socialist party itself is guilty of high treason against the laws of the German Republic, and that since the Congress of Jurists at Leipzig in 1933, the official theorists of fascist law, consider the German (Weimar) constitution null and void. It declares that by bringing to trial an individual and an adverse political party for infraction of laws and of a Constitution which the political party in power has itself not ceased to combat and violate and which it has abolished, this party renders itself guilty of an act of intolerable arbitrariness. This is why we demand the immediate and unconditional liberation of Thaelmann to make an end to this juridical scandal which has no precedent in the history of law."

This resolution, when news of its passing reached Germany, had a powerful effect—of opposite character of course—on the anti-Nazi forces and on the Nazi hangmen.

But that is not all. Hitler and Goering need proof of the treasonable actions of all Communists, not only Ernst Thaelmann. While the Reichstag was going up in flames, Goering and Goebels announced that all sorts of "insurrectional plans" for attacks on public buildings, railways, "lists of hostages" had been found in the Karl Liebknecht House. Strange to say not

(Continued on page 20)

The LEGAL STATUS of the

SCOTTSBORO case

By
OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

1. *Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.* The Alabama Supreme Court has sent these cases back to Scottsboro with instructions that the old indictments be quashed. That order was, of course, made in obedience to the Supreme Court of the United States. Until new indictments are found the defendants remain in jail. No grand jury

them to be incorrigible, otherwise he can send them to a reformatory until they are twenty-one. He also, of course, has the right to set them free. This hearing will take place early in July before Judge Malone of Decatur without a jury.

3. *Olen Montgomery and Willie Roberson.* Habeas corpus proceedings

did not leave the box cars in which they were travelling far down the train until they were taken off by the posse at Paint Rock. Only Victoria Price's unsupported identification in any way connects them with the case. The hearing on these bail applications will also come up early in July. If we fail here we have the right of appeal.



Tear gas attack on laundry strikers on a street corner in Birmingham, Alabama.

is scheduled to sit in Scottsboro until the Fall. In the meantime the International Labor Defense has secured the removal of both boys from Kilby Prison to the Jefferson County Jail in Birmingham where they join the seven other Scottsboro defendants. If new indictments are found, the trials, according to the order of the Alabama Supreme Court, will take place in Decatur.

2. *Roy Wright and Eugene Williams,* Mr. C. B. Powell, of Birmingham, and I have taken steps to bring the cases of these two boys up for a hearing in the Juvenile Court. Judge Horton had, in June 1933, transferred them to that Court. A hearing was to have been held later that month, but after Judge Horton set aside Patterson's second conviction nothing more was done in the hope that the cases themselves might come to an end. Now that the Alabama authorities have announced their intention of going ahead with all the cases, we believe that aggressive steps should be taken on behalf of these boys. Under Alabama law the Judge of the Juvenile Court may return the boys to the criminal court for trial, if he believes

Haywood Patterson, at the last Decatur trial.



are pending to get these two boys out on bail. In a capital case bail may be had in Alabama only if the Court does not think that the defendant is likely to be convicted. For that purpose a hearing is held at which witnesses will be called. The matter is decided by the Judge alone without a jury. We selected these two boys for a test of the bail question since the State will not be able to produce any evidence against either of them sufficient to justify even their trial. Each was travelling alone, each was suffering from a serious physical disability. Neither of them participated in any way in the fight which took place on the train between the white boys and the Negro boys. They

Scottsboro case is once more coming to a climax. Once more we are called upon to act. What has saved these boys for four long years—during which the Alabama rulers have longed for their deaths, have worked unstintingly for their electrocution—is the unceasing pressure of the masses of the people. Again the Scottsboro boys need this support, this pressure from the world outside. Telegrams must pour in on Judge B. L. Malone and Judge W. W. Callahan, both of Decatur, Alabama, and to Governor Bibb Graves at Montgomery, demanding the boys' freedom.

Editorial

Once more the eyes of the world are focused on the state of Alabama, for four years the scene of the drama of Scottsboro. On this page Mr. Osmond K. Fraenkel, one of the attorneys for the International Labor Defense, presents briefly the outline of the events for which we may look in the immediate future.

These facts speak for themselves. The

The Story of the Mooney-Billings Frame Up



Israel Wineberg, Warren K. Billings, Rena Mooney, Tom Mooney, Ed Nolan.

By ROBERT MINOR

One of the corporations that had most need for the dark and devious services of the frame-up system was the United Railroads of San Francisco. Corrupt to the last cent in its treasury, this company had been in much trouble with criminal courts. The whole world knows the history of that graft scandal, involving the officials of the United Railroads for debauching the government and bribing city officials to gain illegal franchises to run scab manned street cars in San Francisco. This corporation succeeded in completely annihilating the Carmen's Union in 1907.

Charles M. Fickert, a big hulking fellow, looking less like a lawyer than a prize fighter, was chosen as the United Railroads candidate for the office of district attorney. Fickert himself had been a strike breaker in the San Francisco teamsters strike in 1901. It is said that the street car company spent \$100,000 in his election alone. Fickert's charm was not that of ability. An able man was not needed—simply a messenger boy to run errands for the United Railroads. Fickert showed himself a servant so perfectly pliable that he was kept on as district attorney for future dirty work for his masters. One such job was the hanging of FOUR MEN AND A WOMAN FOR TRYING TO ORGANIZE STREET CAR EMPLOYEES, expecting to get as his reward the governorship of California.

It was the custom of the United Railroads to discharge any man caught joining a labor union. It was therefore necessary for Tom Mooney, Street Car Union organizer, in calling a meeting of street car men, to try to keep the affair secret and save the men from being discharged from their jobs; but stool

pigeons posed as car men and were invited to the meetings.

They informed the employers of the meeting on the day it was to occur, so an army of gunmen appeared at the meeting at the meeting hall and lined up outside the building. A notice was posted in the car barns on the day of the meeting, declaring that any man who joined the union would be discharged, and denouncing Tom Mooney as a dynamiter. Note that we say that this notice was posted before the meeting. Also arrangements were made in advance with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company to borrow power "in case of accident." In the course of the meeting, Mooney had occasion to walk from the main hall into an ante-room for a conference. One of the detectives who had sneaked into the meeting leaped from the window at this moment and ran to give the signal that Mooney had left the building. At four o'clock in the morning an explosion destroyed a few hundred dollars' worth of high power towers of the United Railroads. The time was calculated as being an hour late enough for Mooney to have travelled by automobile the distance of 15 miles to the scene of the explosion. But the system had made a slip. The towers were blown at an hour when it would have been impossible for Mooney to get to the scene, for he did not leave the hall at the time the detectives claimed he did, and had 100 witnesses to prove it.

Dynamite having failed the United Railroads detectives fell back upon their old reliance—gold.

The street car strike was broken by the treachery of spies in the union ranks. The actual strike (July 14) en-

dured but one hour, when the cars were tied up on the main street. A police captain was overheard in the crowd that gathered, to inform a patrolman that, "We are not going to get Mooney now; we will do that later." On July 17, Martin Swanson, ex-Pinkerton and chief detective for certain corporations including the United Railroads, sought out Warren K. Billings whom he knew to be acquainted with Mooney and offered him \$5,000 to sell Mooney into his hands.

Billings' first thought was to get word to Mooney. Swanson shadowed Billings to keep him from having the opportunity, but Billings met George Speed, secretary of the I.W.W., at the corner of 4th and Market Streets and told him that a Pinkerton had just offered him money to frame-up Mooney and asked Speed to take a note to

Mooney's house. Speed carried the note. Billings was afterwards accused of having sent in this note a message to Mooney to meet him for the purpose of planning to dynamite the Preparedness Parade. The court would not allow Billings to explain the contents of this note. For refusing to sell Mooney for \$5,000 Billings is now under sentence of life imprisonment in Folsom Penitentiary upon the pretense that he caused the Preparedness Parade explosion.

Swanson also found Israel Weinberg on the same day and rode in Weinberg's jitney bus as an excuse for conversation. The \$5,000 bribe was offered to Weinberg who indignantly refused. Two days later the offer was repeated and wrathfully declined. Swanson jumped out, snarling: "I'll get you for that." A week later when he arrested Weinberg on the murder charges, Swanson growled in Weinberg's ear: "Didn't I tell you I'd get you?"

In the midst of these labor troubles, the Preparedness Parade was planned for July 22, 1916. The Chamber of Commerce backed the parade and insisted that all employees in San Francisco must march in it. Not an organized man marched. Hundreds of warning letters were mailed to the leaders of the parade and the newspapers declaring that a bomb would be thrown. The inceptors of the parade did their best to keep these warnings from becoming public for fear that the rank and file of unorganized would refuse to march.

The world knows what happened. Six eye-witnesses to the throwing of the bomb reported immediately to the police, but all of them were told that they were not wanted.

The infamous line-up of perjurers produced by the prosecution as witnesses are also well known.

The most dangerous proved to be F. C. Oxman and his pal, Rigall.

Oxman was taken to see the prisoners and "identified" them, so he said. This is the way in which it was done: Detective Sergeant Wm. Proll took the cattleman to the corridor of the jail and asked a jailer which was the number of Tom Mooney's cell; they were told that it was No. 29, and shown the register hanging on the wall in the jail corridor with this inscription upon it: "T. J. Mooney, No. 29."

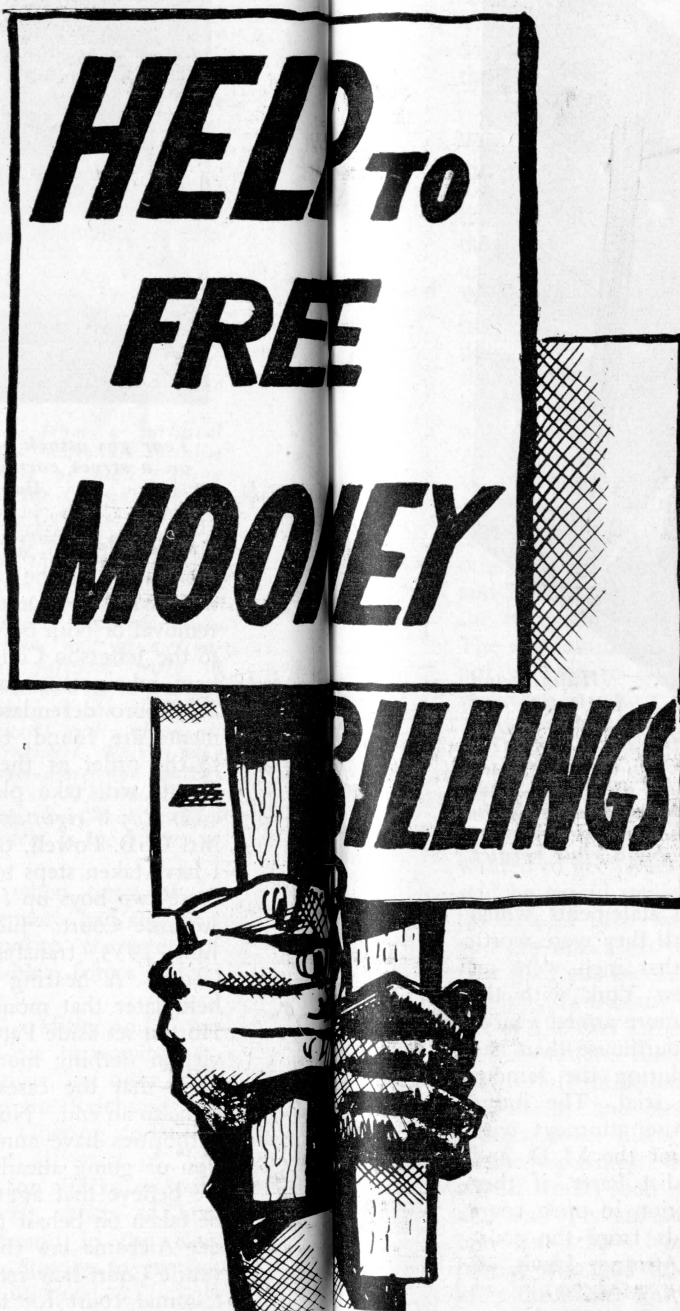
Then Oxman walked down the tier of cells, glanced casually into Mooney's cell, as he testified, and walked on, writing upon an envelope: "Cell No. 29." It was in the same manner that Oxman identified Mrs. Mooney, Weinberg and Billings, later to take the stand and swear that he positively knew their identity from having taken in their faces in one glance six months before.

Rigall heard Oxman one day ask Fickert: "If all the witnesses are framed up, what will the people think about it when you get through with this." Fickert replied:

"The people will be glad to get rid of Mooney at any cost."

"This will make Fickert governor and put me into a high State office," said Cunha, Fickert's assistant.

The subject of money was carefully explained to the two future witnesses. They were assured that \$16,000 would be split between Oxman, Rigall, Estelle Smith and "the man from Honolulu." Rigall was promised "three or four thousand dollars, according to the value of his testimony."



Tom Mooney kissing his mother goodbye at the gates of San Quentin.



Fighting *for* Bread = Seditious

By EMANUEL LEVIN

Representative of the I. L. D. National Executive Committee to Oklahoma

The nine old men of the United States Supreme Court raised an extremely important question when they chopped the head off the very sick blue buzzard. They destroyed the Blue Buzzard because, they said, he had been flying across state lines indiscriminately and interfering with the sacred state's rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

This ruling does not stop the federal government from reaching its vengeful hand into states where hungry workers demand food for their children and sending them to jail on federal charges.

On May 21, 1934 a demonstration gathered before the building in Oklahoma City which housed the FERA administration. It was a demonstration of hungry unemployed men and women who had been cut off from every form of relief. Their committee was permitted to enter the building and present their case—a demand to be put back on relief. The answer was, "NO." When the committee reported back to the demonstrators, some one in the crowd shouted, "Let's go to the commissary." The crowd surged forward. When they reached the commissary, only a few blocks away, the police charged them with tear gas, mustard gas and clubs, slugged everyone within reach, men and women indiscriminately, and arrested 18. They were charged with "interfering with federal law" because the FERA is a federal institution and with conspiracy against the federal government — because it was as-

sumed that they had held a meeting to plan the demonstration.

The situation of the unemployed in Oklahoma is simply terrific. In the month of April 1934, there were about 13,000 on direct and work relief. In May the figures were arbitrarily cut to about 7,000. The average income for a family on relief is from \$7.50 to \$10 per month plus a two day food order. Communities of former oil workers, blacksmiths, railroad workers—skilled men ready and willing to work—forced to subsist on a brutal starvation level sprang up around Oklahoma City. Earbee Camps they called them from the letters E.R.B.—Emergency Relief Bureau. Here they live in miserable shacks, sometimes with as many as six or seven children. Oklahoma teachers received special instructions to pass on to their pupils on how to live on \$5 a month. These instructions included advice to shop in feed stores—where clean and wholesome oats and other grains could be secured.

It was against conditions like that the demonstration was called by the organized unemployed. Oklaho-

how to fight and they were ready to fight against starvation.

The answer they got was a series of arrests, convictions and jail sentences in federal penitentiaries. Five men are at present serving one year and one day plus \$100 fine in Leavenworth; one woman, Mrs. Wilma Conners, mother of 2 children, is serving the same sentence in a West Virginia federal prison for women.

The trials were ridiculous. The district attorney and the federal prosecutor sent in by Attorney General Cummings were convinced that a plot was on hand to kidnap them and blow up their



Hunger and destitution and struggle all over the land. The Oklahoma seditious cases represent a menace to all unemployed and relief workers—if the Federal government has its way. Send your verdict to Oklahoma!

ma workers have a splendid heritage of struggle and militancy. They conducted a courageous and organized struggle against the World War in 1914 with defense committees against draft agents. They know

homes. They issued statements which were played up for all they were worth by the local press that men were on their way from New York with the bombs. There were more armed guards in and around the courthouse than had been placed there during the famous Urschell kidnapping trial. The judge threatened the defense attorneys with jail sentences, Cook of the I.L.D. and Belden of the Socialist Party, if they dared to make a motion in open court to remove the guards from the courtroom. The Federal Attorney Lewis, an
(Continued on page 20)

NEWS of the Month

California

When Elaine Black, San Francisco I.L.D. organizer goes to bail out imprisoned workers and runs into a vicious attack on a picket line, the San Francisco papers announce that she "*instigated a stevedore riot in Jackson*" and then "*escaped in an expensive car driven by a Negro chauffeur.*"

What actually happened was that she went to Jackson, California to arrange to bail out at least one of four imprisoned gold miners facing long jail sentences. The bail was originally set for \$500 each but when she arrived in Jackson, Elaine Black was informed that the bail was now \$2,000 for James Workman, one of the militants, and \$1,000 each for the others. Let her tell the rest of the story in her own words:

"On Sunday, May 12, upon arriving in Jackson, with a caravan of visiting union men and women, I immediately looked up the union officials and told them I wanted one of them to go with me to place bail. (It was decided to use the \$2,000 collected to bail out only Workman because he is tubercular and has a large family.) I was told to wait until after the picket line since the sheriff wasn't in his office. This union official no doubt knew that the sheriff was waiting for the picket line, at the Argonaut Mine. I then found Mrs. Workman who was employed in a lunch room 12 hours a day in order to exist. She was unable to leave her work. Another union official entered the place and Mrs. Workman told him that I had the necessary funds to bail James out. The official informed me that I might not be able to do so since the sheriff was very busy that day.

"I decided to go with the visiting delegation and the striking miners to the picket line. At the picket line I saw Sheriff Locut and I asked him when he would return to his office as we wanted to get James Workman out. He said he would return as soon as he was through. I then walked down the hill and got into a car to get back to town. Our road was blocked by a flood of cars coming towards us. Men and boys got out of the cars armed with rifles, clubs, pick hammers, blackjacks. The car I was in left immediately because we saw the sheriff and his men driving the pickets down hill right into the arms of the vigilantes. I presumed that the sheriff would soon be back in the office and was very anxious to get Workman out. In Jackson I looked for the union official who had told me to wait until after the picket line, and was informed

that he was busy *'looking after the trouble that was going on.'* While I was speaking to him the vigilantes ordered everyone to leave town immediately. We did."

Arkansas

There is a new I.L.D. branch in Little Rock, Arkansas. It is named JAMES MAYO.

"James Mayo was a Negro worker, 50 years old. He was sent up for *"being drunk and having an auto accident with a white man."* He died on the prison farm April 28, 1935, after he was beaten, starved for several days and compelled to drink a quart of salts a day. He was buried without an inquest, given a clandestine burial in an unknown grave. The coroner has no record of his death. Mrs. Mayo was not even notified. An attempt to conduct a mass funeral and parade through the streets of Little Rock was blocked by prison officials who would not say where he was buried.

The I.L.D. is not yet done with its exposure of this murder farm. Jess Miles, assistant superintendent has been forced to resign, also Captain (Pee Wee) Keith in connection with another murder of a Negro worker."

Steve Gaugh, I.L.D. organizer, Little Rock.

Washington

Max Farrar was acquitted of Criminal Syndicalism charge by a superior court jury, including two striking mill workers from the Longview Mills.

This victory for labor's civil rights was won by the I.L.D. after a ten month campaign which involved unions, unemployed, liberals and farmers' organization in the fight against the vicious anti-labor Criminal Syndicalism law. Hundreds of protest telegrams, letters and resolutions from these organizations have been flooding the judge and prosecutor during the past few months. Among the organizations which sent protests during the last week alone are the Metal Trades Council of Seattle, the Building Trades Council of Seattle, the Central Labor Council of Tacoma, and the Culinary Alliance of Spokane.

Forcing the prosecution to admit the real cause of last summer's raid on the Worker's Book Shop here, and the arrest of Farrar and Arne Pisila, the defense drew from former prosecutor Hallin the statement that "we were having a lot of trouble with the strike (the longshoremen's strike and the strike of

the Longview Mill workers in sympathy), and we wanted to stop the flood of Communistic literature that was covering the county."

Some of the literature which "advocates criminal syndicalism," according to the prosecutor, are Moscow News, USSR in Construction, Labor Defender, Soviet Russia Today, Daily Worker, Voice of Action, and pamphlets such as "Our Children Cry for Bread," "Will Beer Bring Back Prosperity?"

Irvin Goodman of Portland and Ross Kingston of Seattle represented the I.L.D. Goodman made the final argument to the jury in a night session pointing out the class nature of the criminal syndicalism law; that it was used in this case for the purpose of breaking the longshore strike; that it was always so used; that the right to organize, strike and picket were basic working class rights which the jury must help to defend if Fascism were to be held back in the United States.

Ohio

Archie H. Elton, Holland, Ohio, Springfield Township, 63, unemployed, dying of cancer of the throat, was evicted together with his wife, daughter, son-in-law, and their 7 month old baby.

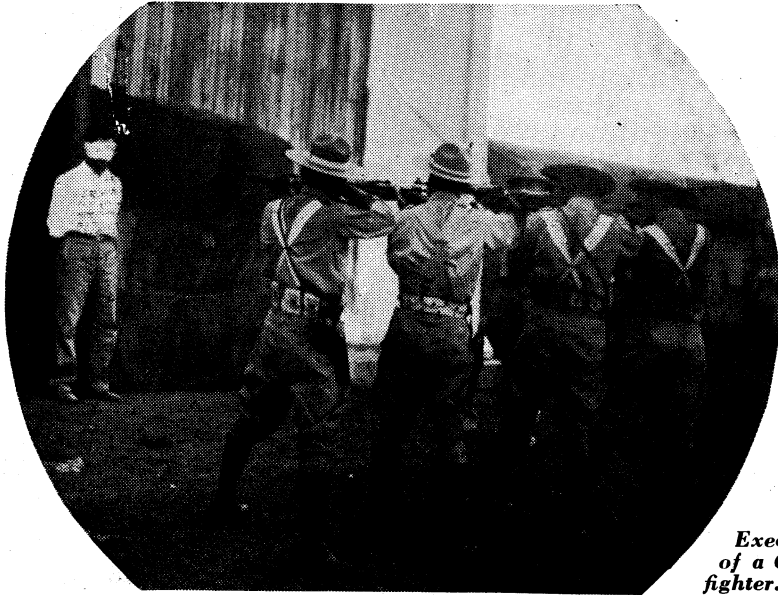
Elton's furniture was dumped into the street, where it stood for two days in the pouring rain.

The landlord, who had Elton's relief cut off, because he had secured a cash tenant, is the owner of a beer joint in Toledo. He moved kegs of beer and plenty of whiskey to the Elton residence in Holland, where the 15 deputies of Sheriff O'Reilly, "New Deal" Democrat of Lucas County, imbibed it freely; then late in the afternoon, came out of the house, pulled guns on the men, women and children gathered in front of the house and ordered them to get the H—I out. Because the workers did not move as fast as these embryo Hitlers demanded, they arrested ten.

The Grand Jury indicted all but two. None of the arrested workers or their friends were subpoenaed by Prosecutor Frazier Reams of Lucas County. Only the same deputies present at the eviction, the landlord, his mother and J. of the P. Kent testified. Of course, they tried to "prove" that the workers were "rioting," and threw sticks and stones and "attacked" the deputies—which is what the papers stated immediately following the arrests, all of which is false.

The I.L.D. is carrying the fight into the trade unions and have secured several donations from the latter, including one from the militant Automobile Workers Federal Labor Union, Local 18384, who also voted to send a protest resolution to Prosecutor Reams.

I.L.D. AROUND



Execution
of a Cuban
fighter.

THE WORLD

AUSTRIA

"Redeemable in full by the liberated Austrian masses, after the overthrow of the Fascist dictatorship."

This is the inscription on the "solidarity bonds" which the International Labor Defense of Austria is selling. The I.L.D. has launched a campaign for 500,000 Austrian shillings, to be used entirely for the benefit of the anti-fascist prisoners and their families. The I.L.D. organization in many other countries are assisting in the sale of these bonds.

A YOUNG SPANISH HERO

When the workers of Spain rose against their oppressors in October, Juan Jose Manso, a youth, stood in the front ranks. He organized the work in the arsenal at Trubio in Asturias, and saw that there was no delay in the supply and delivery of munitions to the revolutionary fighting forces. Manso was himself often in the front lines, helping to conduct the operations of the Red artillery.

Manso personifies in Spain what Thaelmann personifies in Germany. Today he is in danger of death by court-martial. The I.L.D. group in the prison of Bourgos sent him the following letter:

"Comrade Manso, if the terror decides to sentence you to death, go into court with your head held high, and fling their crimes in their teeth. Tell them that the whole toiling population of Spain and of all countries is with the heroic Asturian fighters. Comrade

Manso, you must be the symbol of revolution, and you must point the way. All the toilers are with you."

GERMANY

The news coming out of Hitler's Germany piles horror on horror. New pogrom incitements. Prison and concentration camp atrocities. Sweeping arrests. New "purges" in the official circles, leading to renewed brutality on the part of Nazis anxious to hold their posts. Leaders of the workers fall under the headsman axe, among them Fiete Dietman, one of the best-known workers of Hamburg.

Henri Barbusse and Gabrielle Duchene, chairman of the Woman's World Committee against War and Fascism, sent to the League of Nations a memorandum on terror in Germany. The document contains full and unimpeachable evidence of the torture and murder of political prisoners, the persecution of Jews, the violation of all civil liberty.

Yet the fight for the release of Ernest Thaelmann and all the political prisoners goes forward, under the leadership of the German I.L.D. Thousands of leaflets, signed by the I.L.D., were strewn among the crowds in Hitler's May Day procession. Some time during the night, workers found opportunity to paint the walls of buildings with huge signs: "Save Ernst Thaelmann!"

Women members of the German I.L.D. are especially active. They have organized splendid women's groups which concentrate on caring for the families of political prisoners. One

group leader prevailed on 60 fellow workers in her factory to adopt and maintain two such families.

CHILDREN EXECUTED IN CHINA

Even for children, the white terror of Chiang-Kai-Shek in China has no mercy. Before a military court in Hupei, came six children.

"Were you fighting against the landowners and the gentlemen?" the officials of the court demanded.

"We were," the children responded, as if with one voice.

"Then we shall kill you. Are you not afraid?"

"No, we are not afraid. We know that now we have fallen into your hands, you will do as you please with us."

All six children were sentenced to death and executed.

In another city, five young Chinese revolutionists were sentenced to death by strangling. They were permitted to say a few last words, and they cried: "Down with imperialism and its lackeys, the Kuomintang."

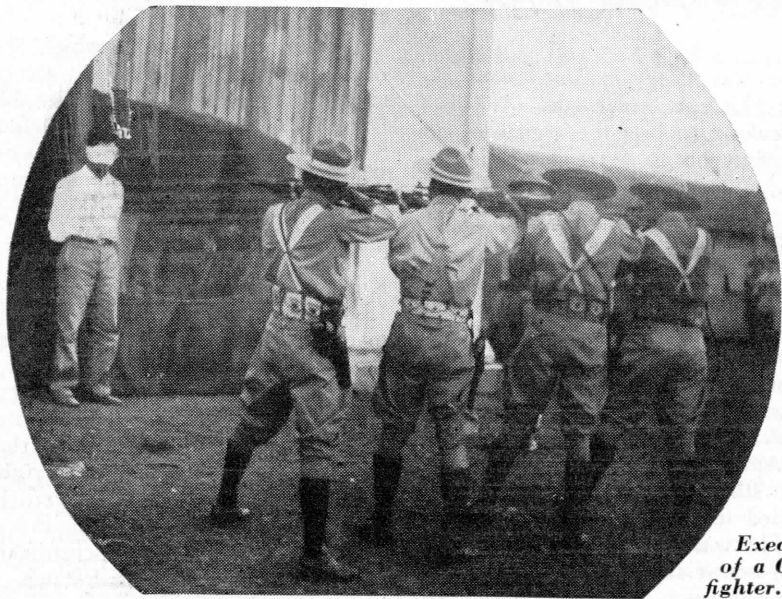
A REVOLUTIONIST BEFORE THE FINNISH COURT

Through the iron ring of censorship which the Finnish fascists have placed around the trial of Toivio Antikainen, the news of his heroic conduct in court has nevertheless reached the workers outside. This man was a leader in the Soviet government in Finland in 1918, and a Red Commander in the workers' and peasants' army that repulsed the invasion of White Guards into Soviet Karelia. The charge against him is "treason."

Tried once in semi-secrecy, Antikainen was again brought before a "court" in the Helsingfors prison, under circumstances unique even in the history of Finnish class "justice." The presiding judge was E. C. Vicksberg, notorious for his fascist speeches. The prosecuting lawyer, Planting, had already stated: "In a trial against Communists, no witnesses are necessary, for the defendants are adherents of an illegal party."

A newspaper which expresses the official fascist view says that Antikainen behaved himself in court with "arrogance and insolence." For a revolutionist there could be no higher praise. He showed how the attack on Soviet Karelia was organized by the capitalists and rich landowners of Finland. At the end of his speech he said: "This trial was organized by those persons who still dream of extending the Finnish frontiers to the Urals, and who always nourish hatred against the Soviet Union."

I.L.D. AROUND



*Execution
of a Cuban
fighter.*

THE WORLD

Fascist Trends In The Law

DENIAL OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS: Once the arrested person is in jail, we find the fundamental and ordinary rights guaranteed to all defendants even in the most serious crimes being denied to those imprisoned for class struggle activity. When 24 persons were seized in McKeesport on September 1st, International Youth Day, when the police broke up a meeting held in protest against war and fascism, they were kept in the city jail all Saturday night and Sunday morning without being permitted to receive food or friends, without being given a drink of water upon request, without being allowed to use the phone for notifying their families or calling an attorney. False information was relayed to those who called in. The attorney who presented himself to attend the hearings was denied the right to represent them. The defendants say the substance of their hearing was a question by the

By SYLVIA SCHLESINGER

Legal Staff, Pittsburgh, I.L.D.

(Continued from JUNE LABOR DEFENDER)

headquarters to be fingerprinted and managed to shout to a passing acquaintance.

OBVIOUS FRAME-UPS: I wish to deal here, not with miscarriages of justice, but with frame-ups which are seen to be such on the very face of the case. Steinberg was arrested in the basement of the Workers Bookstore while firing the furnace and charged with vagrancy. Unable to sustain this charge against one who had resided in Pittsburgh for many years, the police suddenly shifted the charge to disorderly conduct.

Probably the most brazen frame-up was the Ambridge case, where an I.L.D. branch was holding a membership meeting at which some 25 men and

saw a man pushed out of the doorway of the meeting hall and promptly turned in a call for the police and arrested every man in the building. The phantom victim was not produced and the officer admitted that he had not questioned him. It was at this hearing that Magistrate Caul, Burgess of the town, mentioned again the unlawful assembly ordinance. When I stated there was no such ordinance, he said in effect: "I know we have such a law. Maybe it's lost or something, but we have it somewhere." No argument could convince him that eleven men, none of whom could be identified, could not be fined for disorderly conduct. A fine was imposed on all with the remark: "If you hold another meeting, you'll be brought back in pieces."

MORALS COURT: Significant, too, is the widespread use of Morals Court for cases not involving either morals or persons under age—so much so that



Cartoon used to advertise Chicago I.L.D. legal staff Habeas Corpus Ball.

magistrate: "Are you a Communist?"; the answer being "No," the defendants were ordered held for court on charges of riot and inciting to riot, although disinterested by-standers say that the only disturbance and force was caused by the police.

John Meldon and Madeline Gaims, active workers, were arrested and kept for five days in the No. 2 station without beds to sleep on—they had only metal racks and no covering during the chilly nights of October, 1934. They, too, were not permitted to call an attorney. The I.L.D. only learned of the arrests when Meldon was taken out to

women were present. All the men were arrested (without a warrant) and the records of the branch seized. Upon inquiry as to the charge, I was told by the sergeant that it was "unlawful assembly—next to riot." Investigation brought out the fact that there was no ordinance on unlawful assemblage. The hearing was adjourned over my protest. I appeared the next week for the hearing with another attorney, a Negro. He was asked for complete identification of his right to be an attorney, although I was not questioned. This time the charge, we discovered, was disorderly conduct. An officer testified that he

even Mayor McNair was lead to storm against this perversion of the function of Morals Courts. This court is used for I.L.D. cases regularly. Why this practice? Because no spectators are allowed, whereas in other police court sympathizers stage a silent demonstration by crowding the court several hundred strong. An additional important reason is that all Morals Court cases are cleared through the Social Service Clearing which keeps a permanent record of all such arrests, even if the case is dismissed. This record is made available to all social agencies and police authorities.

WHAT TO DO WHEN UNDER ARREST



A few months ago this department carried clear and simple instructions on WHAT TO DO WHEN HELD FOR DEPORTATION. The increasing tempo of the deportation drive against the militant foreign born makes it necessary for us not only to repeat these instructions but also to give some examples to prove how effective they are in the fight against deportations and for the right of asylum in the United States.



THE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Always remember that Immigration Inspectors have absolutely no power to compel you to answer any of their questions.
2. Refuse to answer all questions—anywhere—in jail, at home, in organization headquarters, on the street—except your name until you have seen an attorney.
3. Notify the I.L.D. immediately.
4. Give no address, place of employment, the country you come from, when you arrived, whether or not you are a citizen. Don't give the name of the ship or the date when you came.
5. Don't sign anything. Don't be fooled into answering questions by an inspector who says he is trying to help you.
6. Deportation hearings are held in private. No workers are present. The only people in the room are commissioners, stenographers, the defendant and the lawyer. Everything you say is secret. Don't try to propagandize the officials at these hearings.
7. ALWAYS REMEMBER—the Department of Labor must prove that you can be deported. They cannot get a visa to any country unless they prove you are a citizen of that country. Don't give them any free information. It will be used against you.
8. ALWAYS REMEMBER—the Department of Labor still has not the right of arrest without warrant. If an inspector tells you to come along with him, demand that he show you his warrant. The same applies if he tries to search your home. He must have a warrant.

Answer no questions. Don't sign anything.

HOW THEY WORKED IN NEW JERSEY

Seventy-three striking hod carriers were ar-

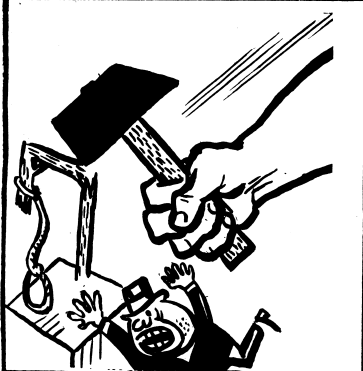
rested on the picket line in Hohokus last month. Immigration inspectors made the arrests without warrants and herded the workers into two trucks supplied by the contractors against whom they were striking and took them to the local firehouse.

They refused to answer any of the questions put to them by the inspectors until a lawyer arrived. Late in the afternoon he did arrive. He denounced the immigration inspectors for making illegal arrests. They didn't say a word because they knew he was right. He then stated that the Department of Labor had no right to turn a firehouse into a concentration camp. He told the workers to go home and get back on the picket line in the morning.

Because they had followed instructions and maintained absolute silence so that the inspectors had nothing on which to hold any of them, the inspectors did not dare to interfere as they walked out of the firehouse.

AND IN NEW ENGLAND

A worker in a New England clock factory was getting the boss's goat by his organizational activities in the shop. The boss decided to get the Department of Labor after him. An inspector invaded his home, questioned him, searched all his belongings. The worker followed our instructions. He gave absolutely no information to the inspector. In fact the only evidence he found was that the worker had a foreign accent. But that's not enough, because he could not decide what nationality he was. The Department of Labor sent in an expert on accents. He hounded the worker, plied him with all sorts of questions in the attempt to determine his nationality. But because this worker was guarded in all his answers, he discovered nothing and the case was dropped.



"We Wanted to Provoke Them!"

By DAWN LOVELACE

West Coast Labor Defender Reporter

July 31, 1934, marked the ending of the Portland waterfront strike—with shipowners and waterfront employers wincing at the gains made by the workers. The International Longshoremen's Association and the company-union, "Columbia River Longshoremen's Association" formed during the strike, were using a joint hiring hall, operated by the State. On August 3, snip-owners instructed the scab union men to organize into a body and march, lock-stepping, on the hall to provoke a riot and blood-shed.

The plans were successful in that I.L.A. workers resisted the deliberate attack of armed company scabs, and the joint hiring hall was closed, the scab union moving into separate quarters paid for by the shipowners.

Discrimination against I.L.A. men on the jobs increased, until on August 18, the Luckenbach Company openly announced a scab policy on their docks. On August 20, I.L.A. workers called a strike on the Luckenbach docks, and pickets were sent there to enforce the walk-out. They arrived at the docks when the scab gangs should have been arriving for work—but none appeared. A number of the pickets then went to the scab hiring hall and offered to talk to the heads of the scab union, who during the strike had been kept in luxury at the best hotels in the city. Eighty scabs were inside the hall. The doors were slammed in the faces of the I.L.A. men. Windows were smashed by strangers who mysteriously appeared at the scene. And suddenly a number of shots rang out, and James Conner, company union man, fell dead, inside the hall.

Police detectives sprang onto the scene, let the company union crowd of 80 men go their way unhampered, and throwing out a drag-net for I.L.A. workers, arrested 28 and charged them with murder.

Newspaper headlines were black with accusations of "Murder!" against organized labor. Conner's youth was wept over by the capitalist press. Editorials yelled for violence against labor. Pictures of the I.L.A. workers were run in the press-rogues' gallery portraits touched up to make the workers look like a gang of desperadoes. The I.L.A. offered a reward for information as to who did the shooting, but a strange silence reigned over the affair—until information pointed to the fact that two company union men, in-

The story of a frame-up that was smashed

side the hall, had fired guns. The D. A.'s office made no attempt to arrest them. They had their men.

Protests hurled against the District Attorney made the murder charges collapse, and felonious riot charges were substituted and brought against six more I.L.A. men—making 34. The first case—Art Shearer—came to trial, but in the meantime the shipowners, true to ruling class traditions, had used their tools and cast them on the scrap-heap, failing to keep their promises to the scabs. The scabs were suing the shipowners for promised wages and for damages done their welfare. When the prosecutor—District Attorney James Bain, who rode into office with the endorsement of A. F. of L. leadership—called the scab witnesses to the stand, many refused to testify on the grounds that they feared self-incrimination. After all—why should they trust the forces that had betrayed them once? Chagrined and desperate, prosecutor and court sentenced some of them to jail for contempt.

Other scabs testified for the defense—the court halting defense efforts—led by prosperous professional labor attorneys B. A. Green and K. C. Tanner—to lay bare before the jury the facts of the industrialists' conspiracy. Raymond Trites, president of the scab union, testified to this much before stopped by the court.

After relating how the I.L.A. men came to the scab hall and asked to speak to the scab union officers, he said—

"I told 'em to go t' hell!"

Why did he do that? "We'd been endeavoring to break the strike at Portland. I was a member of an organization that had one purpose—to break the strike at Portland. We shut the door of the hall—with the Columbia River men inside and the I.L.A. men outside."

Why did he close the door?

"We wanted to provoke 'em into trouble. We wanted to break arbitration. We had instructions—"

"Your honor—I object! I object! This is immaterial!" The perspiring

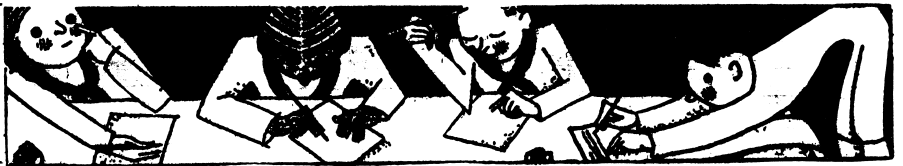
district attorney was on his feet and the court rushed to rescue the honor of the industrialists.

But all the efforts of the court and the prosecution couldn't resist the power of the real defense. It was a defense not of reformist attorneys, pleading and apologizing before the jury. It was a defense made up of the solidarity of labor—represented in the packed courtroom where, day-after-day, benches, aisles and doorways were crowded and jammed with tense, grim workers. Textile workers, Sawmill and Timber workers, longshoremen, unemployed—lumber workers from the picket-lines of the mammoth strike of lumber in the West. Longshoremen, part of the mighty maritime federation that is roaring its ultimatum to bosses and treacherous leaders alike. All the efforts of the prosperous "labor attorneys" couldn't keep the class war—the bloody battle-line of pickets and bosses—out of that courtroom. It was there—in the grim faces that crowded the doorway, and in the rows of workers wearing union buttons, and wearing the gold and black I.L.A. defense buttons with the slogan—Save the Innocent I.L.A. Members! Attorneys with their oratory and their cringing before the Federal government's union-smashing machinery did not wring acquittal from the jury—but labor, of all trades and the unemployed, uniting under the defiant banner: "On Strike!" did!

Read the August memorial issue of the Labor Defender for the full story of



YOUNG DEFENDERS CORNER



TO TOM MOONEY

1

We Young Defenders here,
Are running by your name
We are trying from a spark
To build a mighty flame.

2

We young Tom Mooneys here
Would like to see you free
So we are doing all we can
To build the I. L. D.

Ephraim Resnick, 11 years old
Tom Mooney Young Defenders
Crompound, New York.

Look here, all you Young Defenders, are the rest of you taking a vacation for the summer, or what? We have lots of interesting stories to tell you but it's your page and unless you supply material for it, we cannot have enough space to tell the stories in.

Get busy right away before the corner dwindles away to nothing. You have plenty of time now that school is out.

A Letter to the McNamara Young Defenders from J.B.

Greetings:

There has been many floods in all these long, long years gone by, but this has been the first flood of mail I have had. Of all of them, the birthday greetings, and the two small gifts, as a token of solidarity from the McNamara Troop of the Young Defenders, rushed to the deepest depth within me. I have an undying confidence in my class, the Working Class, but the good set of senses I was endowed with, tells me to place all my hope in the Youth, because

through no fault of their own, they will be forced to climb all the depressions, and pay all the bills. Their sacrifices will school them to become better proletarians than we are; they will free themselves of the age-old customs and traditions that have been handed down for generations; they will bridge all the depressions, and cancel all the bills. All confidence in the workers and trust in the Youth. Please, don't send me any more articles or funds. I am not in need of anything. My all to all who toil and spin. Young Defenders: Carry on!

Comradely,
J. B. McNamara, 25314.

TOO MUCH PUBLICITY (Continued from page 7)

A group of these thugs attacked Otha McMahan, brother of Fred. When Fred came to Otha's defense, he was arrested and charged with "assault with a dangerous weapon." McMahan's frame-up, and his abuse on the Union County chain-gang at Monroe, N. C., has become the subject of vigorous protest to the state officials, particularly by the Committee for the Support of Southern Textile Organization, with headquarters in New York. Forced to carry weights so heavy that he is often obliged to drop them, McMahan has had two toes and several fingers crushed by tiles.

GALLUP (Continued from page 8)

local, and his comrades honored Joe by electing him President. When the local voted to join the UMWA in a body in March, the workers insisted that Joe remain their president.

To the man who measures Success by the wealth of Morgan, Bartol does not look the victorious individual he actually is. He is victorious because, in the course of a back-breaking life, he had learned that an abundant life for all can only be created by him and his class, not as separate individuals but as a mass working in its own interest—the interest of all humanity. He knows what kind of a life is possible for humanity, how it can be attained, and by whom; and through this knowledge he is master over all the puny racketeers,

*What Mussolini does to Italian children.
Down with fascism.*

company bosses and their political hirelings who are now trying to railroad him to the electric chair. He knows they will not succeed any more than they succeeded in breaking the Gallup strike, and that he will soon be free to work to rebuild the world.

OKLAHOMA (Continued from page 14)

Emergency Air Corps officer, stalked around the court with his most martial air.

In addition to the sentences for "sedition"—demanding relief from the federal authorities—there are other charges still pending against several of those now serving time in jail and several others out on bond. These charges are "obstructing justice"—sending protest cards to the judge demanding the release of those imprisoned.

The texts of these cards speak for themselves:

"I demand the immediate unconditional release of the following persons, who because of their participation in the food demonstration on May 21 in Oklahoma City are at present in Federal prison . . . I further demand that the charges against those now out on bond, charged with the same offense, be withdrawn."

Another version addressed to U. S. District Attorney W. C. Lewis, U. S. Commissioner George E. Eacock and District Judge E. S. Vaught is substantially the same.

Every effort is now being made to split the ranks of the defendants with phoney promises of parole and release on all sorts of conditions. The reply of one of the defendants holds for all of them, "I'll see the jail rot down first."

The importance of these Oklahoma cases cannot be over emphasized. They are a threat to every American worker employed or unemployed. Exercising the constitutional right of petition, demanding food for hungry children becomes a federal sedition offense. These cases represent the most serious threat to every remaining civil liberty in the United States. Appeal is now being prepared in the Oklahoma sedition cases. Trials on the "post card" charges will come up very soon. Moral and material support is urgently needed. Send your verdict to the gentlemen mentioned above in Oklahoma City.



Voices FROM Prison

Four Women Political Prisoners

California's "Model Prison for Women" is in the heart of the California desert, more than 150 miles from San Francisco. It is difficult of access from any of the large cities of California.

This prison holds three of the eight convicted "Sacramento criminal syndicalism" defendants. Caroline Decker and Lorine Norman, organizers for the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union, and Nora Conklin, organizer of the Unemployment Council, have been carried to Tehachapi to begin their sentences of one to fourteen years each.

The entrance into Tehachapi, for the first time, of political prisoners, has caused new regulations to be added to the many rules already governing the prison. The authorities formerly prohibited magazines of the True Confessions, Mystery and Detective Story type. Now a new category of reading matter has been on the "forbidden" list—magazines relating to Communism.

The prisoners in Tehachapi have a hard time getting any thing not included in the prison fare like fruit, which they must buy out of their own money. "Just four weeks after my arrival," writes one of the women there, "I had an orange to eat. One of the others girls gave it to me. It takes a month to order fruit." This in California, the land of oranges!

All three women are studying earnestly, and all of them are anxious to receive communications from workers outside. "We don't get enough mail," they write, "especially from outside of the state. We had one letter from Georgia. We are so anxious to hear of things. We're starving for letters and reading matter."

The West Virginia Federal Penitentiary holds another woman, convicted,

like the three in Tehachapi, because of her part in the workers' struggles. Mrs. Wilma Conners, mother of two young children, is serving a year and a day there. She was one of the workers arrested in Oklahoma City, when the federal relief workers protested at F.E.R.A. headquarters against the insufficient quantity and inedible quality of the food provided them by the United States government.

SUMMER MILK FUND



Summer always brings with it thoughts of vacation camps, recreation. For some it means trips to different parts of the country or even abroad. For others it means only trips to the neighborhood park or beach. For many it means a repetition of the same miserable grind of want and destitution. That is what it means to the children of our political prisoners.

Our Prisoners' Relief Department is the only organization that will send them help this summer. We cannot provide them with the joyful, body-building vacations they so sorely need. We cannot assure them fun and excursions which every child should have. We can only try to supply them with at least one of their basic necessities—milk.

There are 250 children who are the direct wards of our Prisoners' Relief Department. Their fathers are serving from 3 years to life imprisonment for their working-class activities, in the various jails and penitentiaries of this country. Some of them are in Federal prisons, others are on the chain gang.

Won't you send your contribution to make it possible to supply milk for the children of our political prisoners?

250 children will go without milk this summer unless you help supply it for them. Their fathers, political prisoners, are in jail for their loyalty to the working class.

*They gave their freedom!
Give them your support!*

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EVERY CONTRIBUTION WILL SUPPLY THE CHILDREN OF OUR POLITICAL PRISONERS WITH MILK. HELP US FILL THAT BOTTLE.

Source: PRISONERS' RELIEF DEPARTMENT
International Labor Defense
Room 107 - 32 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

No. 987

Pictures of the material issued for the Summer Milk Fund drive.

All contributions should be mailed to the I. L. D. 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.



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Give them your support!*

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EVERY CONTRIBUTION WILL SUPPLY THE CHILDREN OF OUR POLITICAL PRISONERS WITH MILK. HELP US FILL THAT BOTTLE.
Boxes by PRISONERS RELIEF DEPARTMENT
International Labor Office
Room 419 - 30 E. 11th St., N. Y. C. N° 987

Pictures of the material issued for the Summer Milk Fund drive.

All contributions should be mailed to the I. L. O. 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.



Our Political Prisoners

A Message from the Chain Gang

I want to write this down because I can't be with my fellow workers in their meetings. Struggle all you can to see that the fight goes on for better conditions for the working class—white and black alike—in a united front. That is the only way we will win, all of us together who work for a living. This is the only way to stop lynching, kill jim crowism and lay down race hatred. Let's leave that Uncle Tom and dear master stuff go and think about where we are going to get bread to feed our kids on. No matter if it is a black kid or a white kid. When a kid is hungry and wants bread it is all the same. And as long as we look at who is black and who is white, so long will we be weak.

Where would the Scottsboro boys be today if millions of white workers together with the Negro people didn't fight for their lives?

Fight for unity fellow workers. Join the I.L.D. By a Negro prisoner on a chain-gang.

"I Prefer to Be a Man in Prison—Not a Rat Outside"

I received your welcome letter some days ago but as my limit of letters were written I was forced to wait until today to answer. Well, there has been word circulated on the outside about us trying to make parole out of here. I want to state here that such rumors are without foundation. I have declined parole and will not accept anything but unconditional release. I am not beaten and have no compromise for the bosses.

My health is improving lately and while this is no vacation it could be worse. I see my other comrades and friends occasionally and they seem in good health and spirits.

My second case comes up in June but I have not been officially notified of the date set. I am not worrying. They may break my health but never my spirit. I came here clean and am going

away clean. I prefer to be a man in prison rather than a rat outside.

I also wish to thank all those who make it possible to help my wife and children since my imprisonment.

Harry Snyder, No. 46468 P. O. Box 7 Leavenworth, Kansas.

Many Thanks, Comrade

I received your letter and the money order. I have requested that half of my allowance be divided between the Scottsboro defense and the Labor Defender as I can get along with half the amount I get and wish to continue to do my part in these important issues as much as possible. The person I told this to probably did not pass it on. This explains my getting the full amount. I did not carry out my threat to send it all back, which I will do if my allowance is not used as I would rather have it.

As for my health, it is O.K. I spend my time laughing at my masters as I watch the united front of labor grow—the struggle becoming more powerful, driving telling blows to our exploiters. I have no family so the workers are free of this added burden.

Martin Wilson, No. 57591, San Quentin.

We Rejoice With You

I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I want to let you know in these few lines how much better I am feeling. I received the good news today. And you know how I felt when I was told that my case was reversed. You know that I was more than glad and I was more than glad to know that you all stayed with me like you did. May you know that it will never be forgotten.

Jess Hollins, No. 29346, Oklahoma State Penitentiary, (Death sentence reversed).

About Those Birthday Greetings

If possible, will you assist me in an effort to show my deep appreciation to everyone concerned in sending birthday greetings and working class solidarity on June 2. By wire I received greetings from the National Executive Committee, I.L.D., New York District, I.L.D., San

The Share Croppers Union of Alabama has declared July 17 a holiday to commemorate the day when Ralph Gray, their heroic leader, was murdered. The next issue of the LABOR DEFENDER will carry a full story of his life and death.

Francisco I.L.D., Edith Berkman, Margaret Wilson, Caroline Decker, Lorine Norman and Nora Conklin, Los Angeles Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers union. The letters and cards are too numerous to mention. I will make an honest effort to answer all of them.

Love to all the workers. J. B. McNamara, No. 25314, San Quentin.

From a Family

Your kind letter and relief check received. Many thanks. We truly appreciate all that the I.L.D. does for the class war prisoners. The feeling that the I.L.D. is behind us makes us strong to carry on. Harold, my husband, wants me to tell you that the prisoners (in Lincoln Heights Jail, Los Angeles—ed.) have not received their news letters for the last two weeks.

Jean Hendricks.

THAELMANN

(Continued from page 10)

one of these documents has been published to this very day. The fascists are keeping them to "expose" to their hangmen in the People's Courts. They dare not publish documents that do not exist.

But though the case is weak the walls of the Gestapo prison are strong, the doors of steel and only the thunder of international mass action can swing them open to free Thaelmann. Constant protest, constant hammering on the doors of German consuls and ambassadors must be organized so that Hitler will know that Thaelmann has millions of friends and supporters.

IN PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

(Continued from page 9)

language he does not speak. A Jugoslav, he was born in Istria, Austria, now controlled by Mussolini.

While the flags wave on July 4, 1935 to celebrate "Independence Day," the William Randolph Hearsts under the guise of "preserving American institutions" are planning to smash all the democratic rights won by the American people in the Revolution of 1776.

Who are the undesirables? Those who plan the destruction of the wealth, the rights, the organizations and the lives of masses, or the Stella Petroskys and the John Ujichs who fight for food for hungry children?

The American people, native and foreign-born, Negro and white, must act as the jury to decide these cases.

Stop the deportation of Stella Petrosky, John Ujich, and other militant workers! Pour in Protests to Frances Perkins. Fight for full equality for the foreign-born in the United States.

New I. L. D. Pamphlets



THEY GAVE THEIR FREEDOM, by Rose Baron, Prisoners' Relief Secretary of the International Labor Defense. The dramatic story of how political prisoners are treated in jail in the U.S.A.; how their wives and children fare outside—and what the other people outside can do to GIVE THEM THEIR SUPPORT. 32 pages, illustrated5c



TEN YEARS OF LABOR DEFENSE, by Sasha Small, Editor of the Labor Defender. The story of the working-class struggle on the defense field since the founding of the I.L.D. on June 28, 1925, and of the development, past and in future perspective, of the I. L. D. in those ten years. 32 pages, illustrated5c



ERNST THAELMANN, FIGHTER AGAINST FASCISM AND WAR. The first time the life-story of this outstanding victim of Nazi terror, in jail now more than two years, without trial, has been published in the United States. 16 pages1c



BLOOD ON THE SUGAR, by Sam Dlugin, organizational secretary of the New York District, I.L.D. The terror in Cuba, presented in a living manner, how Wall Street directs this terror, and what the responsibilities of the people of the United States toward their Cuban brothers demand of them. 16 pages 1c



TWENTY YEARS ON THE CHAIN-GANG, by Elizabeth Lawson. The story of the fight to free Angelo Herndon, now one of the foremost defense issues before the American people. Written since the infamous Supreme Court decision of May 20 of this year. 16 pages, illustrated1c



BURLINGTON DYNAMITE PLOT, by Walter Pickard, President, Local 1777, United Mine Workers of America. General Textile Strike, a phoney explosion in a North Carolina mill, and the rawest frame-up of union workers since Tom Mooney was put in jail. 24 pages, illustrated3c



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FROM

Our Political Prisoners

A Message from the Chain Gang

I want to write this down because I can't be with my fellow workers in their meetings. Struggle all you can to see that the fight goes on for better conditions for the working class—white and black alike—in a united front. That is the only way we will win, all of us together who work for a living. This is the only way to stop lynching, kill jim crowism and lay down race hatred. Let's leave that Uncle Tom and dear master stuff go and think about where we are going to get bread to feed our kids on. No matter if it is a black kid or a white kid. When a kid is hungry and wants bread it is all the same. And as long as we look at who is black and who is white, so long will we be weak.

Where would the Scottsboro boys be today if millions of white workers together with the Negro people didn't fight for their lives?

Fight for unity fellow workers.
Join the I.L.D.

By a Negro prisoner on a chain-gang.

"I Prefer to Be a Man in Prison—Not a Rat Outside"

I received your welcome letter some days ago but as my limit of letters were written I was forced to wait until today to answer. Well, there has been word circulated on the outside about us trying to make parole out of here. I want to state here that such rumors are without foundation. I have declined parole and will not accept anything but unconditional release. I am not beaten and have no compromise for the bosses.

My health is improving lately and while this is no vacation it could be worse. I see my other comrades and friends occasionally and they seem in good health and spirits.

My second case comes up in June but I have not been officially notified of the date set. I am not worrying. They may break my health but never my spirit. I came here clean and am going

away clean. I prefer to be a man in prison rather than a rat outside.

I also wish to thank all those who make it possible to help my wife and children since my imprisonment.

Harry Snyder, No. 46468

P. O. Box 7 Leavenworth,
Kansas.

Many Thanks, Comrade

I received your letter and the money order. I have requested that half of my allowance be divided between the Scottsboro defense and the Labor Defender as I can get along with half the amount I get and wish to continue to do my part in these important issues as much as possible. The person I told this to probably did not pass it on. This explains my getting the full amount. I did not carry out my threat to send it all back, which I will do if my allowance is not used as I would rather have it.

As for my health, it is O.K. I spend my time laughing at my masters as I watch the united front of labor grow—the struggle becoming more powerful, driving telling blows to our exploiters. I have no family so the workers are free of this added burden.

Martin Wilson, No. 57591,
San Quentin.

We Rejoice With You

I received your letter and was very glad to hear from you. I want to let you know in these few lines how much better I am feeling. I received the good news today. And you know how I felt when I was told that my case was reversed. You know that I was more than glad and I was more than glad to know that you all stayed with me like you did. May you know that it will never be forgotten.

Jess Hollins, No. 29346,
Oklahoma State Penitentiary,
(Death sentence reversed).

About Those Birthday Greetings

If possible, will you assist me in an effort to show my deep appreciation to everyone concerned in sending birthday greetings and working class solidarity on June 2. By wire I received greetings from the National Executive Committee, I.L.D., New York District, I.L.D., San

The Share Croppers Union of Alabama has declared July 17 a holiday to commemorate the day when Ralph Gray, their heroic leader, was murdered. The next issue of the LABOR DEFENDER will carry a full story of his life and death.

Francisco I.L.D., Edith Berkman, Margaret Wilson, Caroline Decker, Lorine Norman and Nora Conklin, Los Angeles Joint Board Cloak and Dressmakers union. The letters and cards are too numerous to mention. I will make an honest effort to answer all of them.

Love to all the workers.

J. B. McNamara, No. 25314,
San Quentin.

From a Family

Your kind letter and relief check received. Many thanks. We truly appreciate all that the I.L.D. does for the class war prisoners. The feeling that the I.L.D. is behind us makes us strong to carry on. Harold, my husband, wants me to tell you that the prisoners (in Lincoln Heights Jail, Los Angeles—ed.) have not received their news letters for the last two weeks.

Jean Hendricks.

THAELMANN

(Continued from page 10)

one of these documents has been published to this very day. The fascists are keeping them to "expose" to their hangmen in the People's Courts. They dare not publish documents that do not exist.

But though the case is weak the walls of the Gestapo prison are strong, the doors of steel and only the thunder of international mass action can swing them open to free Thaelmann. Constant protest, constant hammering on the doors of German consuls and ambassadors must be organized so that Hitler will know that Thaelmann has millions of friends and supporters.

IN PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

(Continued from page 9)

language he does not speak. A Jugoslav, he was born in Istria, Austria, now controlled by Mussolini.

While the flags wave on July 4, 1935 to celebrate "Independence Day," the William Randolph Hearsts under the guise of "preserving American institutions" are planning to smash all the democratic rights won by the American people in the Revolution of 1776.

Who are the undesirables? Those who plan the destruction of the wealth, the rights, the organizations and the lives of masses, or the Stella Petroskys and the John Ujichs who fight for food for hungry children?

The American people, native and foreign-born, Negro and white, must act as the jury to decide these cases.

Stop the deportation of Stella Petrosky, John Ujich, and other militant workers! Pour in Protests to Frances Perkins. Fight for full equality for the foreign-born in the United States.

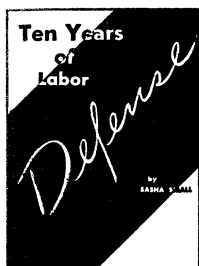
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THEY GAVE THEIR FREEDOM. by Rose Baron, Prisoners' Relief Secretary of the International Labor Defense. The dramatic story of how political prisoners are treated in jail in the U.S.A.; how their wives and children fare outside—and what the other people outside can do to **GIVE THEM THEIR SUPPORT.** 32 pages, illustrated 5c



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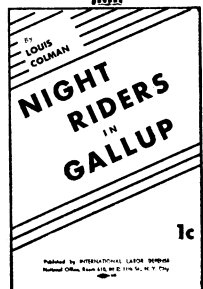
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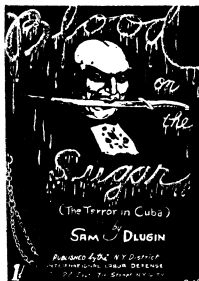
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