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LABOR DEFENDER

OCTOBER 1936
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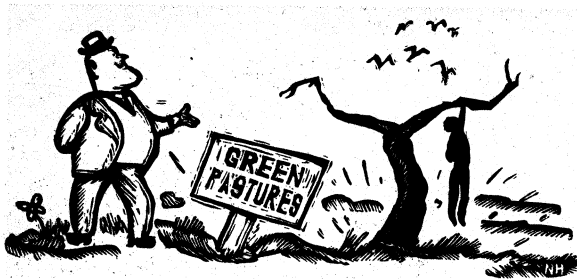


ALMANAC



*Hitler spouts with fury and tells his story
In a manner planned to give Hitler much glory;
So many a rat going out after cheese
Expects to be able to do as he please,
And wakes up to find that the cheese, it was bait,
That he's caught in a rat-trap; and woke up too late.*

OCTOBER 2—The 49th birthday of of Carl von Ossietzky— one of the greatest living writers. He has been Hitler's prisoner since 1933. His health was so completely destroyed by torture — even Hitler had to order his transfer to a hospital.



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The lynch-mob gathers to hunt its kill.
But President Roosevelt only smiled,
Spoke of pastures green and of waters still.*

OCTOBER 12—Columbus Day. In 1492 Columbus discovered this land and look at it today (on page 10 of this issue).

OCTOBER 1936—The Second anniversary of Spain's glorious October. Today its heroes are defending democracy for you and me—with their lives.



*You may listen your fill to a demagogue
In Tampa, the town where they kidnap and flog;
But they lock all the doors and do all they can
To stop you from hearing attacks on the Klan.*

OCTOBER 1936—Time to send your greetings and an Ad for the extra special enlarged November issue — (see back cover .



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Of free speech and assembly."
But guys like Harvey close doors tight—
Of freedom, they're scared and trembly.*

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LABOR DEFENDER

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MEDICAL AID TO SPAIN

Hitler and Mussolini are sending death to Spain. They are openly shipping bullets, aeroplanes, aviators—every modern implement of destruction—straight into the hands of the fascist rebels, who are attempting to overthrow the democratically elected government of the people of Spain and to set up in its place a rule of murder and oppression.

The International Labor Defense is answering a direct appeal from our sister organization in Spain—the S.R.I. (Spanish I.L.D.) The S.R.I. is now the official Red Cross division of the War Department of the Spanish Government. It is in charge of all hospitals, ambulance units at the front, medical aid centers, and permanent shelters to house the orphans of those who gave their lives in defense of liberty in Spain. On page 4 you will find a first hand account of its activities.

The I.L.D. in response to the appeal of our heroic brothers and sisters in Spain launched a drive for MEDICAL AID TO THE DEFENDERS OF DEMOCRACY IN SPAIN. We know that all our members and friends are anxious to do all in their power to assist the Spanish people in their glorious struggle against fascism. Here is something you can do which will actually make you a part of their fight. Visit your local drugstores, doctors, medical supply stores. GET THEM TO CONTRIBUTE SUPPLIES for the loyal defenders of a democratic republic. We want to send whole ship loads of medical aid to Spain. Get money for this purpose from those who cannot contribute supplies and send it to us. We'll turn it into gallons of antiseptics, miles of bandage, bales of cotton for liberty's defenders.

Time is precious. Their need is very great. Help the S.R.I. fulfill its mission as the Red Cross of freedom's guardsmen.

SPECIAL STATUS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

A letter from Jack Barton, jailed for 380 days in Bessemer, Alabama city jail, on a charge of "possessing seditious literature" to the Prisoners Relief Department of the I.L.D. is the text of this editorial. Barton writes:

"My health seems to be unimpaired. I can't understand why, though, as I am in a little 4-bunk cell with from 6 to 12 prisoners every night. There is no running water in the cell except a toilet. This jail was condemned 15 years ago by the state but is still used."

Barton is no criminal. Nobody claims he is. The charge against him is a purely political one. Letters from prison can't always be very frank. We know Barton is tubercular. Is this

proper treatment for a tubercular?

As human beings we are against conditions such as he describes, for any prisoner, whether jailed for labor's cause or caught in the mesh of a society that turns so many human beings blindly against it, turns them into robbers, forgers, murderers. As defenders of labor's prisoners, however, we have special demands to raise on their behalf. We demand that they be granted special status and special privileges, that they should not be treated as criminals however criminals are treated.

A model statute for enactment by Congress and by the state and county governments, providing such a status has been drawn up. It is printed on page 12.

How do the candidates, regardless of party, in your district stand on such a bill? Ask them. Write to the LABOR DEFENDER what they say.

66,179 VOTES FOR LEO GALLAGHER

"I present my candidacy on my record of many years' defense of the rights of the workers to demand and fight for a redress of their grievances. I propose my candidacy not in the spirit of personal animosity toward the incumbent, but because I consider him unqualified to adjudicate in the interest of the people. Only those who have attended trials conducted by the incumbent can have any idea of the lawless tactics used in his court in labor cases. Every rule of equity and decency is thrown to the winds. A trial before him in a labor case is a caricature of justice."

On this simple statement and three short planks: DEFEND DEMOCRACY, DEFEAT REACTION and HUMANIZE THE COURTS, our fighting I.L.D. attorney Leo Gallagher ran for the office of judge in Superior Court of Los Angeles County and received 66,179 votes in the primaries.

His record as a militant defender of workers rights is well known not only in California but around the world. Among those whom he defended are Tom Mooney, George Dimitroff, the Sacramento prisoners and hundreds upon hundreds of trade unionists, pickets, strikers, hungry unemployed. The International Labor Defense is proud to have as its chief counsel on the West Coast a man like Leo Gallagher.

TRADE UNION VOTES FOR UNITED DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The recent annual convention of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America voted to form around every local of the international union, a committee of local unions to cooperate in the defense of the forty-eight

Camden RCA strikers now under indictment.

Carried into action, such a decision will help very much in developing a real spirit of trade-union solidarity in defense of the members of our trade-unions who face sentences of upward of three years each—for picketing in New Jersey.

There has been far too little attention paid by the labor press as a whole to the big issues involved in the Camden case. On the Camden field, the forces of J. P. Morgan and Co., represented by Judge Frank T. Lloyd of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, brother of a Morgan partner, and of the Rockefeller interests in RCA, are aligned against the forces of trade-unionism backed by the Committee for Industrial Organization, which supported the Camden strike.

The defense battle of steel, rubber and textile, is going through strategic preliminary skirmishes in the Camden cases, where the courts are asking 184 years minimum imprisonment for labor activity.

Throughout the country, the International Labor Defense, which participates in the Joint Defense Committee in Camden, will support this defense. Powers Hapgood, CIO representative, is chairman of the committee, whose office is at 216 Federal St., Camden, N. J.

A NEW MOONEY CASE

Organized labor in California has sprung into action to defend Earl King, coast district secretary of the Marine Firemen's union, and two co-defendants from a murder frame-up jammed through in Alameda County by the Industrial Association to coincide with negotiation of new union contracts.

The King-Ramsey-Conner United Defense Committee is composed of representatives of scores of trade-unions. It has the support not only of California unions, but of such bodies as the Seattle Central Labor Council. Defense organization moves fast in California, land of Hearst, Merriam, and vigilantes. Mooney and Billings have been in jail 20 years. Coast labor knows the cost of failure to act promptly, officially, and effectively. Twenty-seven long-term labor prisoners in California's dungeons are twenty-seven too many. Labor is determined to get them out, and to keep others out.

Testimony by stool-pigeons planted to manufacture such evidence is the basis of the indictments. Their purpose is clearly to raise a false issue around the contract negotiations which will be in full swing as this issue of the LABOR DEFENDER comes off the press.

Trade-unions and labor organizations everywhere should give their support to the United Defense Committee, which has headquarters at 112 Market Street in San Francisco. The LABOR DEFENDER pledges its support to this prime issue of trade-union defense on the Pacific coast.

from SPAIN — to YOU

They know they have our support, they know what they are facing—we cannot fail them. Read their messages.

By **ESTEBAN VEGA**, Secretary of the Spanish I. L. D.

Almost immediately after the first gun was fired in defense of liberty in our land, the Spanish I.L.D. called upon all friends of liberty and justice—by means of the radio and through the press—to come to the aid of the fallen. No response to any appeal has ever been more unanimous or more complete.

Only a few hours after the first call was broadcast, more than 7,500 women registered with the I.L.D. expressing their willingness to do all and any kind of work. Seven hundred volunteered their blood for transfusions to the gravely wounded. Even one youngster, only 10 years of age, offered her blood. Her parents knew nothing about it. From every corner of the city of Madrid, from the most distant working class neighborhoods, large groups of women came to assist the I.L.D. in its work.

Doctors, internes, nurses—all joined together in this highest task of human solidarity. They organized first aid hospitals—efficient centers that have become a source of the greatest pride to us. They made it possible for the I.L.D. to organize all kinds of hospitals; to care for the children of our fighters, first aid ambulances which function on every front, aid and relief to the families of those who had lost their lives on the battlefield—in short everyone worked together in a spirit of solidarity and whole

heartedness such as was never before known in our organization.

The Spanish people have given their best and finest men and women to the armies on the front, to the nursing and hospital units that go with them. But that is not all. Their financial response has been just as generous and splendid. More than 100,000 pesetas (\$10,000) was raised by the I.L.D. in Madrid alone in two days. Everybody contributed. Manufacturers, merchants, store keepers, workers, soldiers, intellectuals, militia men, poor women and small children—all have given their pennies and their coins to the I.L.D. Well organized groups of young girls circulate constantly among the crowds at every gathering place—on the streets, at concerts, movies, dog races, theaters—collecting funds for medical aid and relief. We cannot begin to list the infinite number of activities now

(Continued on Page 18)

written in BLOOD

By Executive Committee, SRI

"The final victory of a people in arms is near. But the cowardly fascist uprising has sown the seeds of mourning through town and countryside. Thousands of women have been widowed, thousands of innocent children orphaned. In every town and village through which the fascists have passed, hunger and misery, mourning and innumerable orphans, give evidence of the wounds this passage has left in the body of the Spanish people.

"When the battles are ended, a free, progressive Spain will have to rebuild the fine cities destroyed by fascism, and thousands of women and children will bear on their faces the imprint of anguish and horror which the crimes and sadistic bestial tortures committed by the fury of reaction, have left on them.

"Men and women who love liberty!

(Continued on Page 18)



Their father died to save democracy in Spain. Now they lived in the SRI home.

our FLAG of TRIUMPH

By **La Passionaria**

(A speech delivered to the battalion of Spain's defenders named in her honor)

Since I consider myself one of you, since I stand in your ranks and feel together with you the pain and indignation that comes of realizing what a group of factious generals are trying to do in our land—it is hardly necessary to make a speech.

For when the same feelings call us constantly to those places where the struggle is raging, where our best blood is being shed, where lives are being laid down willingly for a better Spain, speeches are almost out of place. When the roar of cannon fills the air, words are unnecessary. When voices call to us to join the battle for a grand, happy beautiful Spain of labor, it is no time for rhetoric.

Instead of with orations, we must answer them and their provocations with our determined struggle, with our enthusiasm and heroism—something which they lack entirely—for they are only mercenaries, who have only one idea—to collect their pay checks—while we are fighting for our freedom and that of our brothers.

Though speeches at this time may be extravagant, still for those of you who are struggling on every front, who are laying down your lives, there are some important problems which must be discussed.

It is not enough to have enthusiasm, heroism—valor: we must realize that right and reason are on our side, that we have the most

(Continued on Page 18)



SRI is the Spanish I.L.D. These pictures, direct from Spain, show it in action: collecting funds, treating the wounded, running the hospitals.



ILA STAGES PROTEST STRIKE ON GERMAN SHIP

One o'clock, Thursday, September 10. The docks of Seattle, Washington. All morning Marine Firemen, Sailors and Marine Cooks, and Stewards had been marching up and down wearing picket signs demanding the release of Lawrence Simpson. As the clock struck one, longshoremen loading the German freighter Schwaben—went on strike! For ten minutes they stood with arms folded in protest against the continued imprisonment of an American fellow-worker, Lawrence Simpson now serving his second year of imprisonment in Nazi Germany.

"It's most essential that we protest Simpson's imprisonment," explained James Engstrom, business agent for the Seattle Marine Firemen's Union. "We can't get cooperation from Secretary of Commerce Roper nor from Secretary of State Hull, in forcing Simpson's release—now it's logical we use all our resources to force action on the matter."

Frank Smith, past vice-president of the longshoremen added: "As far as I'm concerned the Schwaben should be tied up here until Simpson is set aboard an American bound ship."

the underground listens

By a German Seaman

What are seamen thinking aboard the German freighter Schwaben today? Their ship was greeted when it docked at the Milwaukee Ocean pier, with a picket line of American seamen wearing placards, "Free Lawrence Simpson—One Year in Hitler's Dungeons." "Down with Hitler's Hangmen courts" and other slogans.

American longshoremen, wearing union buttons, more about the Schwaben's decks, their voices rumbling in the holds. Free union men picketing on the dock. Little more than two years ago these German seamen were wearing their union badges, had their union

halls, elected ship delegates and cherished the right to strike and picket.

Today they are virtual prisoners aboard the Schwaben as their fellow workers are aboard all other German ships.

They don't dare recognize the pickets on the dock. They've got to be careful when they speak, in lowered voices, of the demonstration. Each ship has its quota of stool pigeons and secret policemen.

But when the Schwaben returns to Hitler Germany, the account of Seattle's demonstration against fascism and for the release of Simpson will be circulated in a thousand underground newspapers, whispered in the fo'c'sa'tles of other German merchantmen, steeling the German people for their struggle to rid the world of the disgrace of an imprisoned Simpson, a tortured Thaelmann and thousands of others who are rotting in Hitler's toils.



LAWRENCE SIMPSON

he was my shipmate

By Joseph Curran

Larry Simpson, a member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, has been a member of the International Seamen's Union for a good number of years and because of that should be the concern of every American seaman. His record as a militant union man is above reproach. He has now been incarcerated in a Nazi concentration camp for the last four-

American Seamen from coast to coast take action in behalf of their ship mate Lawrence Simpson—and the echoes ring through the German underground.

teen months and as yet there has been no concerted move on the part of the American authorities or the American Seamen as a body to institute action which will tend to awaken interest in his case.

Larry Simpson and I have been shipmates. I have the highest regard for him personally and for his record as a militant union man who has always fought in the interests of his shipmates. I know him to be a good worker, one who never shifted his responsibility on to a mate.

Recently, Mr. Gifford Cochran, a member of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, made a trip to Germany and succeeded in securing an audience with Larry Simpson and listened to his story. Unfortunately, because of the manoeuvres of the Nazi officials, Simpson was suspicious of the aid offered him by Mr. Cochran and had to refuse his help.

We seamen know how easy it is to frame a man, especially if he is a good union man. We know that several organizations are staging a national campaign to free Lawrence Simpson. Among these organizations is the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners which on a nation-wide scale intends to bring Simpson's case before the public.

Larry Simpson's trial has been set for September 28, and no matter what the outcome it is up to us seamen to protest against the infamous treatment which he has received and is receiving and continue to demand his release until he is freed. We must raise the question as sharply in the Simpson case as it has been raised in the Mooney-Billings and Modesto cases. We should go so far as to hold strikes aboard our ships the day Larry Simpson comes to trial.

Actions of this sort will bring sharply to the attention of the State Department and other government officials our justified resentment against the vicious frame-up. They have ignored the case too long. If this shipmate of ours is allowed to remain in German concentration camps it will set a precedent that will endanger the freedom of every American Seaman sailing on ships touching German ports.

The fight belongs to us seamen. This is a glorious opportunity to show our feeling for a shipmate and the labor movement in general.

As sailor and former shipmate of Larry Simpson I appeal to every seaman to get into this fight and do his share to correct this Nazi government attack on all principles of justice which is about to be perpetrated.

Larry Simpson must be freed and returned to his shipmates. He belongs to us. We must not fail him.

Send Simpson
home aboard an
American bound
ship!





LAWRENCE SIMPSON

from muckraker to DEFENDER

Misunderstood by many, worshipped by others, respected by all for his courageous brilliance in the cause of liberty and justice.

By CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Jr.

Lincoln Steffens

In the Cypress Lawn Cemetery of San Francisco, on the 11th of August, a very great philosopher of our time was laid to rest. He had died two days before, in his rambling board-and-baton house at Carmel, his final retreat from the world he knew too well. He called this house "The Getaway". But even here he had not been able to get away from the hosts of admirers and pupils who sought him out. So many of us realized, at first thru reading what he had written, and later thru contact with his understanding heart, that here was an intelligence which had searched for the ultimate causes of human cross-purposes, and found the only ultimate answer.

I have known Lincoln Steffens for only the last three years of his life. I wish I had gone to him instead of to Columbia University. I would have learned more, about what is essential to our times. For he was, as many have pointed out, the modern Socrates (even in the expression of his face). His method of teaching was the socratic method. He never lectured *at* you. He never exhorted you to think or act according to an imposed doctrine. He asked questions. With a twinkle in his eyes. Questions that sometimes seemed preposterous, sometimes deliberately confusing. So that in order to avoid the trap set, you were always, in his presence, thinking at top speed. And at the end of the conversation you found that you yourself had answered the questions you had come to ask.

In my last talk with him, a month ago, I told him that I hoped he would soon be strong enough to write the third volume to his Autobiography, giving a direct answer to the main questions he had raised—what form society would have to take to arrive at the greatest good for the greatest number. Looking at me with that quizzical, half humorous half affectionate expression of his, he suggested: "The answer is all there, if you care to find it."

And in looking over the great Autobiography, I find that the answer *is* all there; for it does what "Steff" himself did in conversations—it asks the question in such a way that you answer it yourself. Which is the only way anyone can be thoroly convinced.

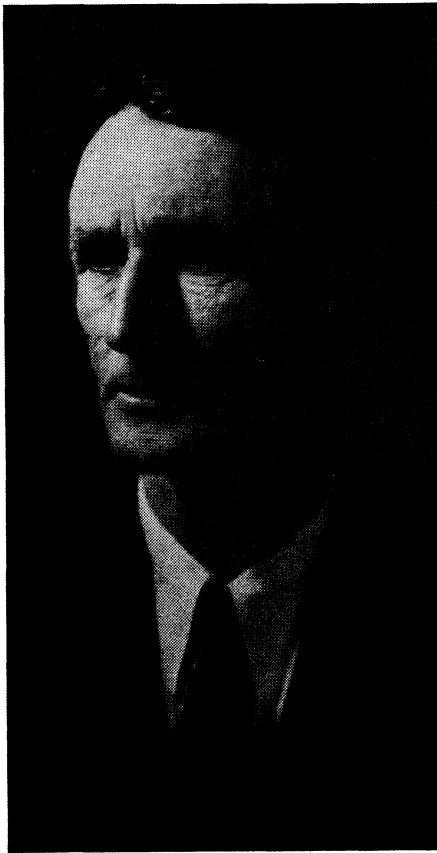
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Not only was Lincoln Steffens a splendid philosopher. He carried his philosophic conclusions into the field of action. In the ever-sharpening struggle, he was whole-heart-

edly on the side of labor. But he was never a fanatic. And sometimes he was blamed by the fanatic on his own side for his method of compromise. His most important action along this line (which he explains in detail in the Autobiography) was his part in the celebrated trial of the McNamara brothers and Matt Schmitt for the bombing of the Los Angeles Times Building. He acted as an intermediary between the defense, conducted by Clarence Darrow, and the owners of the "Times".

Steffens knew that the case was being tried before a Court prejudiced, as almost all capitalist courts are, on the side of the owners. He knew that J. B. McNamara, and probably Schmidt too, would be hung. They would have become martyrs for the moment, and by now be only one memory out of hundreds in the long line of heroes who have died in the cause of labor. Steffens was devoted to these men. He wanted them to live. Not as memories, but as living forces on the side of humanity.

He went to General Otis, the owner of the "Times", and got a promise from him that



J. B. McNAMARA

if the defendants pleaded guilty, they would not be executed, but would serve a commutable sentence in prison, and be given the hope of parole. Otis agreed. And if the forces on the side of Otis had kept his bargain, "J. B." and "Schmitt" would now be free to work as leaders in the cause of labor, steeled by their confinement.

Otis is dead. Harry Chandler has taken his place. In 1927, when Steffens came back to end his days in his native California, with his young wife, Ella Winter, and their son Pete, he went to see Chandler and asked him if he would refrain from any opposition to a campaign to free the "dynamiters". Chand-

ler promised he would. Then Steffens went to Asa Keyes, the since discredited District Attorney of Los Angeles, and asked him to remove the other 21 indictments still standing against J. B. Keyes complied with his request. Steffens had reason to think he was making headway.

Several times Schmidt and McNamara seemed on the verge of freedom. But the wheels of capitalist law move slowly. And two years ago, in San Francisco came the great General Strike. The owners were terrified. Reaction clamped down hard. Political prisoners in the jails as well as workers for labor on the outside; were persecuted relentlessly. Steffens was probably more moved by the McNamara case than any one of the many cases of political prisoners he worked so tirelessly, up to the last day of his life, to help. His widow, Ella Winter, writes me:

"Steff wanted us, his family, to go on all ways trying to get J. B. and Schmitt out. So he took Pete over to San Quentin when he was about seven, and introduced him to "the boys", and Pete today considers himself pledged to their aid."

Steffens was deeply disturbed when the prison authorities began to "knock over" J. B.—to take his books away, stop him from getting his papers, and in many other ways to break the promises made at the time of the trial. It was one of the many lessons he learned in his crowded life, as the greatest reporter of his day, as the confidant of presidents and statesmen. He had thought, not unjustifiably, that his personal influence would be enough to win the freedom of these men. At the end he had to agree with J. B.'s own conclusion: "I won't come out till the workers come and take me out."

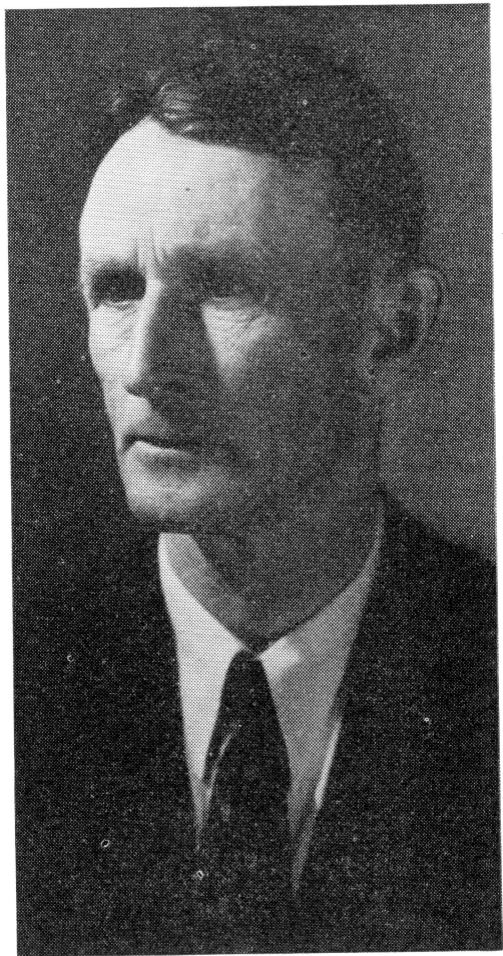
It was this quality of always, even in his old age, being ready to change his mind, if logical reasons presented themselves, which made him so outstanding an intellectual force.

o o o

The Steffens house was always filled with young people. Most of the victims of the Criminal Syndicalism law came there at one time or another. That is where I met Caroline Decker, now in the State Penitentiary for Women at Tehachapi. And I remember receiving, not long after that meeting, a humorous and yet deeply moving plea for a contribution toward buying her a new typewriter. The Governor of California himself received a similar plea. It is so characteristic of Steffens' method that I want to quote it in full:

"Dear Governor: Pursuant to my unpromising experimental probing for humor in high places, I am going to ask you to contribute personally a dollar or so toward a fund to buy a typewriter for Caroline Decker, the tiny little labor agitator, who is doing what no big A. F. of L. leader has ever dared undertake; to organize the migratory workers of the lovely orchards and vegetable ranches of California. You remember her! She is the so-called amazon who led the workers in their well-led strikes for a living wage in the valleys last year. She has to carry on the struggle this year, and next year and the next. She thinks she can make consumers, citizens, and human beings out of these peon producers. An audacious experiment, as dubious as mine, and therefore worth boosting.

(Continued on Page 17)



J. B. McNAMARA

enlightened opinion demands

An appeal sent to the Governor of California in behalf of "J. B." and Matt Schmidt initiated by Mrs. Elinore Herrick, Clarence Darrow and the late Lincoln Steffens and endorsed by 45 other distinguished Americans.

September 4, 1936.

Governor Frank J. Merriam
Sacramento, California.

Your Excellency:

We, the undersigned, American Citizens in various walks of life herewith petition you to grant a full pardon to James B. McNamara and Matthew A. Schmidt who are now serving life sentences in Folsom and San Quentin Penitentiaries for participation in causing an explosion in the Los Angeles Times Building in 1910, during a bitterly fought metal trades strike in Los Angeles and vicinity.

These men are not criminals who ruthlessly sought their own personal gain at the cost of society; they are trade unionists, both members of the American Federation of Labor. Their participation in the Los Angeles strike, in line with their leading objective in life was to improve the working and living conditions, not only of themselves and their families, but of all their fellow trade unionists. The explosion for which they were imprisoned occurred during one of the most acute struggles between capital and labor in American history. Hard blows were being struck on both sides and both had recourse to violence. At the time, the situation in Los Angeles was widely characterized in the daily press as one bordering on civil war.

It was during the waging of this combat against the forces opposing the betterment of wage earners of Los Angeles that the Times explosion was planned. The Los Angeles Times was one of the most bitter opponents of labor organizations in the United States, and was sparing no effort to keep Los Angeles an open shop city. It daily engaged in making most bitter attacks against the labor leaders of the State, and in distorting and maligning the whole of the organized labor movement of the entire country.

In their capacity as strike organizers, James B. McNamara of the Typographical Union and Matthew A. Schmidt of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America secured dynamite in Northern California. James B. McNamara took some of this dynamite to Los Angeles and placed a small charge of it behind some barrels of ink in the vehicle tunnel way which ran from the street through the Times building. The dynamite, without any metal casing or metal slugs of any kind was placed in an ordinary suitcase timed to explode at 1:00 A. M. Saturday morning when the building would normally be vacant except for the operation of the presses in the basement. McNamara could never have thought that the discharge of this small package of dynamite would cause the loss of human life. His purpose was to cause a large detonation, attract public notice and call public attention to the vicious hostility of the Times toward the working class.

In those days the principles of the class struggle were not as well understood as today and dynamiting of property was accepted as

one method of fighting organized wealth. The workers felt that such violence as was illustrated by Haymarket and Homestead and Paint and Cabin Creek, (and which was later to be illustrated by Ludlow) could only be met by violence. Workers did not then understand that mass action, mass picketing are the proper weapons with which they must fight to improve their economic condition.

As has been said, the bomb was timed to explode at one A. M. Saturday morning when it was anticipated that the building would be empty except for the press operators. The explosion did not stop the presses in the basement underneath the place where the dynamite was left, and no pressman was killed. The explosion ignited the oil in the ink and in a very short time the building, a veritable fire-trap, as it turned out to be, was in flames. Faulty gas connections which were hooked up to the linotype machines became disconnected and the gas pouring from these connections contributed to the conflagration.

Many non-union workers forced by low wages to work overtime were at the hour of the explosion engaged in getting out certain supplemental sections of the following Sunday's edition of the Times. Due to the unexpected development of the fire resulting from the igniting of the oil and the gas some of these workers were trapped and unhappily lost their lives. The deaths resulting from the fire, were entirely accidental.

At the time of the trial growing out of the dynamiting of the Times building an agreement was arrived at between the prosecution and the defense that J. B. McNamara should plead guilty to murder occasioned by the dynamiting of the Times building and that J. J. McNamara should plead guilty to the dynamiting of the Llewellyn Iron Works. It was further agreed that J. B. McNamara should be paroled at the end of seven years and that J. J. McNamara should be paroled at the end of three years and three months. It was further agreed that there should be no prosecution of any of the other alleged conspirators and particularly that Matthew A. Schmidt and Dave Caplin should never be prosecuted if they remained out of the state of California. The agreement was broken almost at once by Judge Walter Boardwell who sentenced J. J. McNamara to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The agreement was kept by the then District Attorney John D. Fredericks so long as he was in office. When Fredericks was defeated by Thomas Lee Woolwine for the office of district attorney, the latter, disregarding the promise made by his predecessor, and in cooperation with W. J. Burns, brought Dave Caplin back from Washington and tried and convicted him of manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary and served the full time of six years and six months. Matthew Schmidt was brought back from New York, tried for murder, sentenced to life imprisonment in the penitentiary and has now served twenty-one years.

J. B. McNamara has never asked for pa-

role to which he is entitled under the agreement as a result of which he pleaded guilty, since he feels that to do so would be a violation of his duty towards Schmidt who was never to be prosecuted if the McNamaras pleaded guilty.

As neither of these defendants had the slightest intent or desire to take life and have paid by their many years of imprisonment (25 in the case of McNamara—21 in the case of Schmidt) we submit that both these prisoners should now be released. Measured by prevailing standards the punishment of McNamara and Schmidt has already been extremely severe. Since the turn of the century there have been many sharp troubles including great violence between capital and labor in various countries and tens of thousands of workers have been imprisoned in consequence; but none have suffered such long imprisonment as the two men in question. Though one search all over the world one cannot find another prisoner who has been imprisoned for his labor activity for such a long period as have J. B. McNamara and M. A. Schmidt.

When McNamara and Schmidt entered prison they were young men. They have spent the best years of their manhood behind the grim penitentiary walls. Now, with health impaired they enter into the autumn of life. It would seem that even the most bitter opponents of their release should be satisfied by such a severe penalty as these two men have suffered.

An enlightened public opinion would clearly demand that these two men should be unconditionally freed at once. We trust, therefore, that you will see fit to release J. B. McNamara and Matthew A. Schmidt and give them the opportunity to breathe the air of freedom during the remaining years of their lives.

Sincerely yours,

HON. THOMAS R. AMLIE, (Prog.), Wis.
NEWTON ARVIN, Instructor, Smith College.
SAMUEL BARON, Pres., Bookkeepers', Steno. & Acc'ts' Union.
BRUCE BLIVEN, Editor, New Republic.
HON. USHER L. BURDICK, (Rep.), N. D.
DR. EDWIN BERRY BURGUM, Ass. Prof. New York University.
JAMES B. CAREY, Gen. Pres., Un. Elec. & Radio W. of A.
HON. EMANUEL CELLER, (Dem.) N. Y.
JOHN COEFIELD, Gen. Pres., Un. Ass. of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters.
ELISABETH CHRISTMAN, Natl. Secy. Women's T. U. League.
FRANK W. DAVIS, Pres. Local 5, I.A.B.S. & O.I.W., Washington, D. C.
PROF. JOHN DEWEY, Columbia University.
THEODORE DREISER, Writer.
DAVID DUBINSKY, Pres., Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union.
HON. MATTHEW A. DUNN, (Dem.) Pa.
DR. FREDERICK B. FISHER, Central M. E. Church, Detroit, Mich.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Pres., Chicago Fed. of Labor.
BEN GOLD, Man., Furriers' Jt. Council, N.Y.
FRANCIS J. GORMAN, First V. Pres. United Textile Workers of America.
HOYT S. HADDOCK, Pres., Amer. Radio Telegraphists Association.
CHARLES J. HENDLEY, Pres. Teachers' Union.
SIDNEY HILLMAN, Pres., Amal. Clothing Workers of America.
JULIUS HOCHMAN, V. Pres. Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union.
JULES KORCHEIN, Natl. Secy., Fed. of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians.
(Continued on Page 18)

it's the TRUTH

The popular song talks about June in January, but here is a case where it is actually Christmas in October.

By ROSE BARON

Many of you who read this page will say, why, they have just finished their Milk Drive and here they are talking about Christmas. To this we can only answer, yes that is true. But stop and think, that day after day, week after week and in more than 100 cases year after year, the breadwinner of whole families is locked away behind steel bars; that growing children need nourishment, shelter and clothing all year round; that while we turn to you in their behalf only twice each year their needs are burning EVERY SINGLE DAY.

The men and women who have given their freedom, who are imprisoned today in jails in every city of the United States can depend only on us for the support of their families. They can turn to no one else. In our VOICES FROM PRISON department this month there are several letters describing what relief agencies give our families. Read those letters and think where they would be without the supplementary support they get from us.

October may not sound very much like Christmas to you who are reading this page, but October means a promise of Christmas in hundreds of homes throughout this land of ours, where Christmas means warm clothing, decent shoes, presents that spell luxury, and enough money to buy a lot of food.

The 1936 Christmas Drive will have many innovations. It has set itself a truly tremendous task. Until this year, we have been forced to limit our activities to energetic drives in behalf of our long term prisoners and their families. Our quotas were determined by this fact. But today it is impossible to limit ourselves, to be satisfied with trying to provide for this hundred odd families and their men behind the bars.

Their need is just as great as ever—greater, with the cost of living soaring as it is today. But there are new thousands in need—yes thousands. Back in 1928 and 1929 the total number of arrests for various phases of labor activity, throughout the country was below 5,000. The greater number of those arrested rarely received sentences of more than a few days. Today the situation is quite different. In 1935 alone 17,000 men and women were arrested in the United States, for organizing into unions, picketing, demanding adequate relief, striking against forced labor on government projects, protesting against fascism, demonstrating for peace.

The number for 1936 is even higher and more significant—the sentences handed down in more than 80% of these cases extend into weeks and months. The Prisoners Relief Department feels that the time has come when serious efforts must be made to meet the needs of these of labor's prisoners and their families as well as of those who are sentenced for long terms.

The second plank in our 1936 Christmas campaign, is not an innovation. The interna-

Right: Front page of the Spanish LABOR DEFENDER. It is called AYUDA (Relief).

Below: Painted by a Spanish political prisoner in 1934. He calls it "CELL MATES."



tional situation today is well known to the readers of the *Labor Defender*. The number of victims in the lands of fascism has increased enormously during the past year. But that is not all, there are tens of thousands of fighters for democracy in other lands and particularly in Spain who need our support. Christmas 1936 must make it possible for us to send a much larger sum than ever before to other lands as a real token of our international solidarity.

Therefore the goal of our drive this year is \$20,000.

Before we go on, we want to take this opportunity to thank the 3,000 men, women and children who are responsible for the success of our 1936 Summer Milk Fund Drive for the children of labor's prisoners. Their generous response and enthusiastic work sent our \$3,000 quota over the top to \$3,688.13. Many of them sent their contributions directly to the office of our Prisoners Relief Department. Many others gave their contributions to I.L.D. members and other friends who came to them to solicit funds for this purpose. The local offices of the I.L.D. were responsible for \$2116.23 of this total.



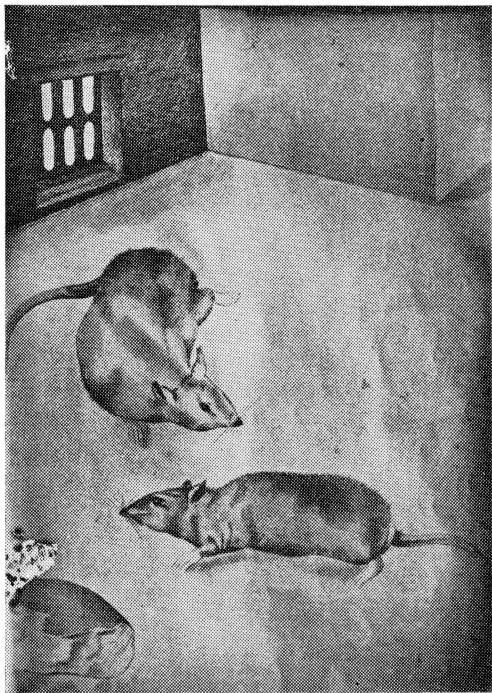
The next innovation in the 1936 Christmas Drive is more thorough attention to the problems of the prisoners themselves as well as material aid to their families. Last year the International Labor Defense initiated a movement for the recognition of the status of political prisoners in America with special privileges for them as such. Considerable progress was made in launching the movement during the year. Influential men and women were reached and their support won for this vital campaign. Skilled attorneys worked for months to draft a model bill for state and national legislatures to make this recognition a reality. A vast amount of research was done to collect information on this question, how it is handled in other countries, what are the conditions in American jails today, etc. The bill is now ready. Efforts are under way to have it introduced at the next session of Congress. Moves have been made to have it introduced in several state legislatures.

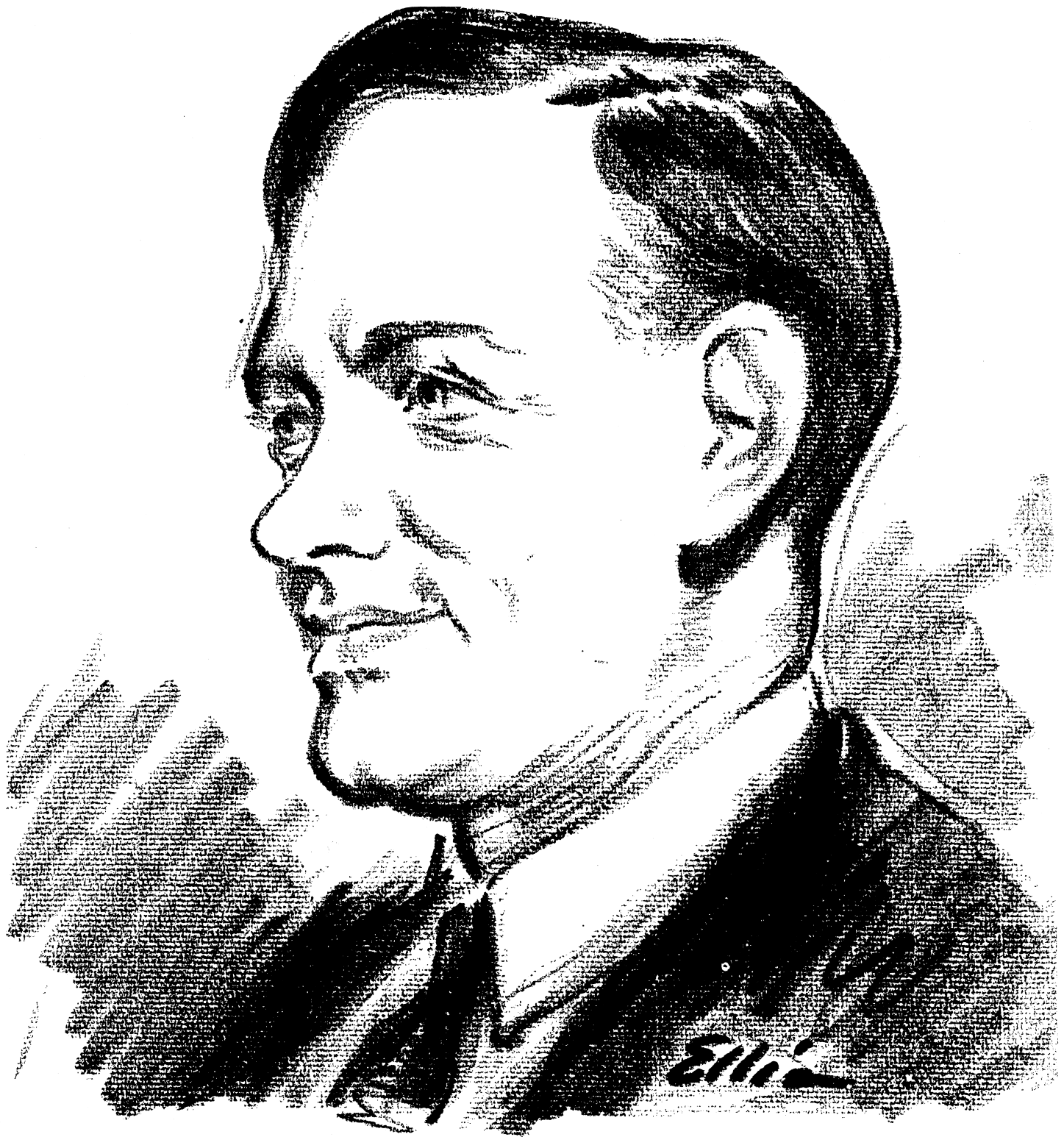
The 1936 Christmas Drive for labor's prisoners and their families will make every effort to win thousands of friends for the movement to win recognition of their status for the men and women who gave their freedom for no other crime than their determination to defend what they believe to be their rights.

So you see that our 1936 Christmas campaign will be the biggest yet in every respect. We are now at work preparing all the necessary campaign materials—they too will be quite extensive this year.

We ask all those who are interested in our work to get in touch with us now. Tell us where you live and how much you are willing and able to do for the prisoners and their families. We'll send you the tools to work with, put you in touch with others in your city who are interested too. Let's all get together to make this drive as successful as those which have preceded it. It's a bigger job this time—that's why our success must be bigger than ever—and our quota go way higher over the top.

Below: Painted by a Spanish political prisoner in 1934. He calls it "CELL MATES."





Warren K. Billings

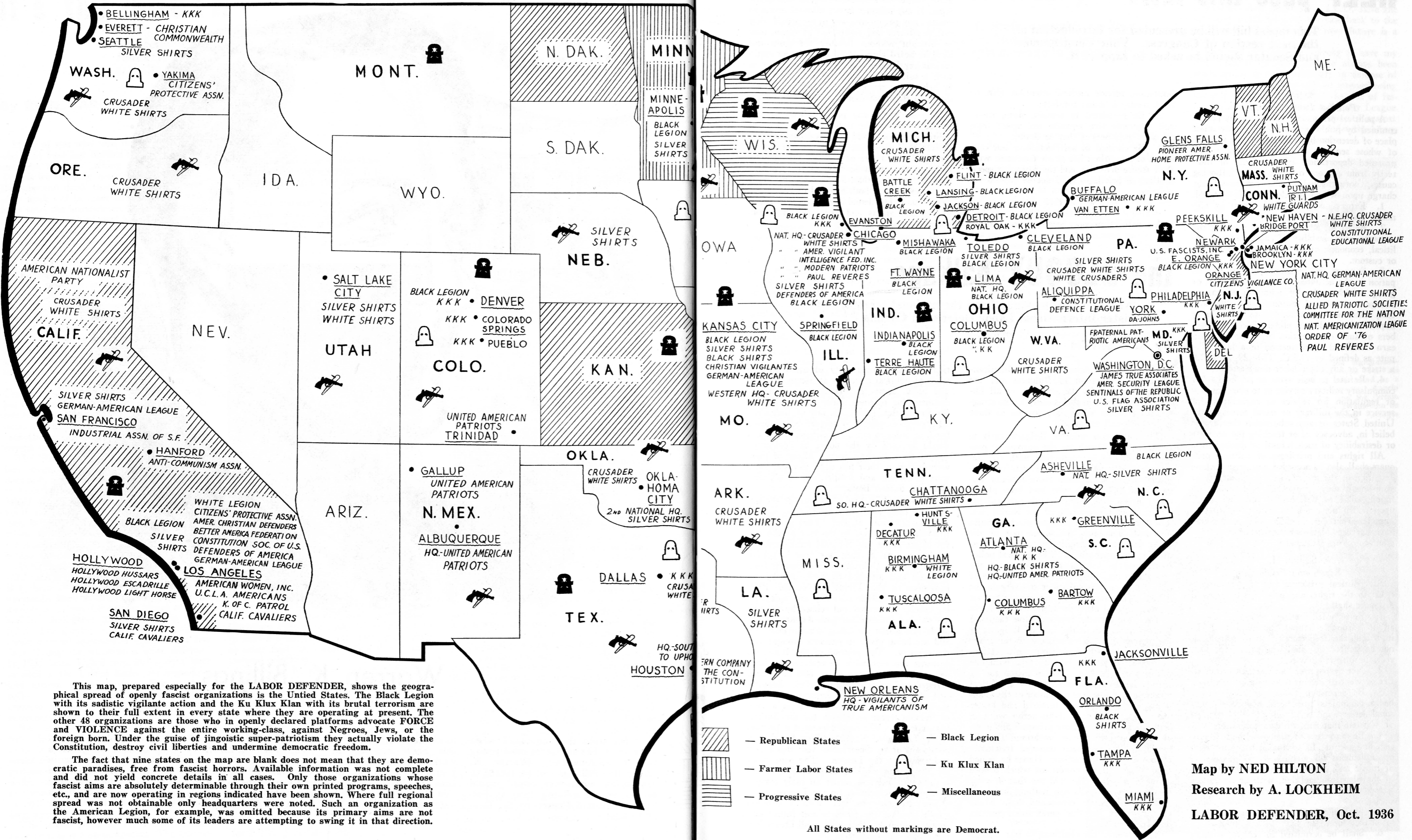
At the age of 22 when life begins for most young Americans, Warren K. Billings was sentenced to what they hoped would be a living death in Folsom Prison, by the Cali-

fornia authorities. But to this brave son of the working class—for many years a worker at the time of his arrest,—to this loyal young trade unionist — he gave his

freedom because he refused to sell out his friend and leader Tom Mooney —to this veteran political prisoner at the age of 42, prison has become a university. And when we

win his freedom, he will step outside its gates, a tried and true leader in the cause of liberty and justice. Stone walls and steel bars cannot break such men as these.

FASCIST ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY



This map, prepared especially for the LABOR DEFENDER, shows the geographical spread of openly fascist organizations in the United States. The Black Legion with its sadistic vigilante action and the Ku Klux Klan with its brutal terrorism are shown to their full extent in every state where they are operating at present. The other 48 organizations are those who in openly declared platforms advocate FORCE and VIOLENCE against the entire working-class, against Negroes, Jews, or the foreign born. Under the guise of jingoistic super-patriotism they actually violate the Constitution, destroy civil liberties and undermine democratic freedom.

The fact that nine states on the map are blank does not mean that they are democratic paradises, free from fascist horrors. Available information was not complete and did not yield concrete details in all cases. Only those organizations whose fascist aims are absolutely determinable through their own printed programs, speeches, etc., and are now operating in regions indicated have been shown. Where full regional spread was not obtainable only headquarters were noted. Such an organization as the American Legion, for example, was omitted because its primary aims are not fascist, however much some of its leaders are attempting to swing it in that direction.

Map by NED HILTON
 Research by A. LOCKHEIM
 LABOR DEFENDER, Oct. 1936

All States without markings are Democrat.

HELP pass this law!

This model bill will be presented for introduction at the next session of Congress. Your Congressman and Senator should be asked to support it.

Section I.

Political Prisoners Defined

A political prisoner is defined as any person confined by public authority in jail or other place of detention by reason of, or the severity of whose sentence or punishment or whose proposed deportation arises directly or indirectly from any one or more of the following causes, notwithstanding the nature of the charge upon which the detention is justified.

1. Expression of political, social or economic opinions.
2. Belief in, advocacy of, or teaching the necessity or desirability of change in any political, economic or social system, institutions or custom.
3. Support of, membership in or participation in the activities of any organization or group which seeks by whatever means to change any political, economic or social system, institution or custom or to maintain or improve the conditions under which the members of such organization or group labor to earn livelihood; participation in a labor dispute as defined by U.S.C. Title 29, Sec. 113, a strike or any other labor disagreement.
4. Refusal to bear arms or perform other compulsory military service or to obey any law or regulation for service or registration for service in the military or naval forces of the United States or any subdivision thereof; or belief in, advocacy of or teaching the necessity or desirability of such refusal or disobedience.

All rights and privileges of political prisoners shall also be accorded any person whose detention or the severity of whose sentence or punishment may be ascribed to his race, religion, color or nationality, and the charge upon which the detention is justified shall be immaterial in determining whether the prisoner has been detained because of race, religion, color or nationality.

Section II.

Rights and Privileges

All political prisoners and all persons entitled to the rights and privileges of political prisoners shall:

1. Be accorded the right to receive visitors at all reasonable hours. The number of visitors and the frequency of their visits shall not be limited nor shall the privacy of such visits be interfered with.
2. Not be required to wear any prison attire or wear or submit to indicia of detention.
3. Be permitted to receive any and all books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, personal letters and any and all other printed or written material without limitation.
4. Be permitted to receive without limitation and use at all reasonable hours material or implements for writing, drawing, painting or music and shall be permitted to send out of the place of detention, without limitation, letters or other writings, drawings or paintings.
5. Shall not be required to perform hard or unaccustomed labor.
6. Shall be permitted to receive, without

limitation, private medical attention, gifts of food, money or other comforts.

7. Be permitted to remain, sleep, work, and otherwise live separate and apart from all other prisoners if they so desire.

8. Be entitled to such comforts and condition of non-prison life as are consistent with their secure detention and the foregoing specifications of privileges shall not be deemed restrictive.

Section III.

Enforcement

Any political prisoner or any person entitled

to the rights and privileges of a political prisoner shall be entitled by injunction or mandatory order to secure said rights and privileges. If any prisoner is not allowed access to counsel any person may sue in his behalf. Any suit to enforce said rights and privileges may be brought without liability for costs and shall be heard ahead of all cases except applications for habeas corpus. If complainant in such a suit shall prevail the defendant shall be liable for a reasonable attorney's fee in addition to the usual costs.

The denial by any public official or employee of any of the rights and privileges of political prisoners and other persons entitled thereto shall constitute a misdemeanor and be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.00 and not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days and not more than 6 months, or both fine and imprisonment as aforesaid. The denial during any day of any of the said rights and privileges shall constitute a separate offense.

the BLOODY balkans

An important message from the national secretary of our sister International Labor Defense in Canada.

By A. E. SMITH

The return to America of the American-Canadian Delegation to Bulgaria and the Balkan States, calls the attention of all liberty loving people in this country to the struggle for freedom which is going on in these European small nations.

The delegation went to Bulgaria early in the month of March for the purpose of promoting activity in connection with the defense of the members of the Executive Committee of the Macedonia Revolutionary Organization, (United) who had been placed under arrest and charged with political offenses under the Defense of the Realm Act. The trials were to have taken place in Sofia in April, but upon the appearance of the above delegation a lengthy postponement was made by the authorities. The political police endeavored to prevent the entrance of the Delegation into Bulgaria, but the pressure of liberal opinion was sufficient to overrule the police. The trials of the prisoners were not conducted until after the Delegation had left.

There are between two and three thousand political prisoners in the jails of Bulgaria at the present time. This was one of the prime matters dealt with during our visit. I had the opportunity of a lengthy talk with one young man who had been in prison for 11 years. He had been convicted of a political offense because he was a member of the Communist Party. He was tortured and beaten many times. Because of his active work in prison, teaching his fellow prisoners and stimulating their courage to withstand the vile conditions, he had been removed frequently from one prison to another. Hence he gained a knowledge of the conditions which prevail in many prisons. He told me that in some of the jails the cells are nothing but mud holes, infested with vermin and rats. Many of the victims of this persecution contract TB and die.

Mr. Haskell, the chairman of our Delegation,

had the opportunity of attending the trials of political prisoners at Slevin, Plovdiv and Sofia. Some 58 persons were under indictment for offenses under the Defense of the Realm Act, (the C. S. law of Bulgaria). They were examined by torture before being tried, in order to extract "confessions", which would be used by the police as "evidence" against them in the Courts. Many of them were beaten on their feet until feet and limbs were discolored and swollen out of all semblance to human limbs.

The accused in these trials were in the majority of cases young men and young women of about 23 years of age. They manifested firmness and courage in the face of the terror of the police and the cold indifference of the court. All of them are now in prison.

The area of Dobrudja was separated from Bulgaria and attached to Roumania by the provisions of the Treaty of Neuille, 1920. Here the Bulgarian minority are today being cruelly persecuted and robbed by the policy of the Roumanian government. Their lands and goods are being taken from them and are being given to peasants brought into the country. The protests of the Bulgarian peasants are met with fiercest terror, beatings and even death. Over 800 have been arrested and mistreated and jailed. Suppression of all cultural and language features of their lives has been ordered. It is a land of flaming terror and death for the Bulgarian minority. We have presented a petition to the League of Nations calling for the appointment of an Observer to visit this region and report to the League. The support of all liberal and working class opinion should be given in order to secure an early compliance with this petition by the League.

We are face to face with a problem which involves the freedom and future destiny of mankind. We appeal to all liberty loving people for support.

elect HERNDON to albany

Herndon is Candidate for N. Y. State Assembly on the Harlem All Peoples Party ticket. But he took time out from his campaigning to write this message to readers of the LABOR DEFENDER.

By ANGELO HERNDON

Sometimes I wonder what went on in the minds of those nine old men in Washington when my case was brought before them for the second time in less than two years. They have agreed to hear our appeal against the infamous decision, but the only one that could be expected from the State Supreme Court of Georgia.

I remember the first time they heard the case of Angelo Herndon. I don't know whether they knew I was there in the court room or not. The clerk of the Supreme Court, he was very elegant in a cut away coat with tails on, looked surprised when he was informed of my presence and desire to go into the court room and hear myself tried. I'll always remember how he raised his eyebrows, and though I was standing right there in front of him, said, "Herndon? Why he is in jail."

This time the issue at stake in the case of Angelo Herndon is more clear cut. Judge Dorsey in Atlanta said the insurrection law under which I was condemned was unconstitutional. The State appealed. The State Supreme Court said Dorsey was wrong—that means according to them, that vicious law is constitutional. Now the International Labor Defense is appealing to the highest court on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional—and that is what the learned justices will have to rule on this time.

And because the issue is so clear cut, and because today the battle between reaction and progress, democracy and fascism is so sharp, the Herndon case is more important than it has ever been before. The Liberty League is out to "defend the constitution" by plunging this country into blackest reaction. Most of the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court seem to indicate that they have ideas not very different from the Liberty League as to how the Constitution must be defended.

The case of Angelo Herndon has become a proving ground for these opposing forces.

All over the country broader sections of the population are beginning to realize what is at stake, to realize that unless they actively defend their rights, they will soon find that these rights have become ancient history written on a scrap of paper.

Proof of this awakening is the licking my friend Governor Talmadge got in Georgia.

Those who doubted that the Herndon case was no more than a fight to save one young person from certain death on the Georgia chain-gang, must certainly understand today that what is involved is the defense of their own rights.

That is why I call on every friend of liberty and justice, progress and freedom, to take an active part in my defense. A protest from YOU and YOUR ORGANIZATION to the United States Supreme Court demanding

that they declare this Georgia insurrection law unconstitutional is one way. Signing your name to the 2,000,000 signature petition list is another. And helping the I.L.D. raise the necessary funds to carry the case back to the Supreme Court in the very near future is a third.

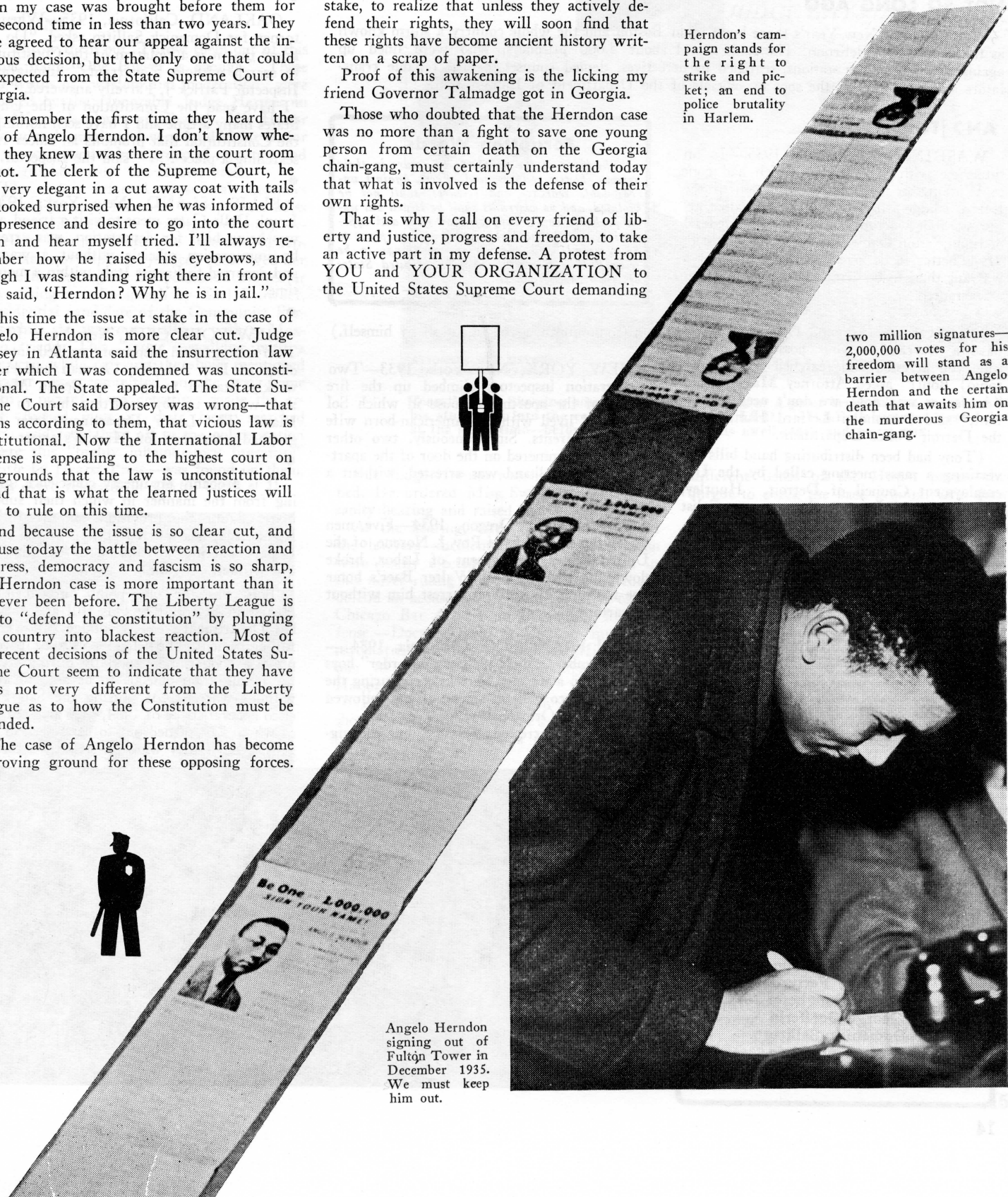
You will not only be helping to save my life. That is the least. I have always been ready to lay it down willingly in defense of what I believe in. You will be strengthening the side of democracy against the side of fascism. You will be showing the Liberty League how the constitution must be defended against those who wish to trample it under the heavy boots of American storm troopers.

Herndon's campaign stands for the right to strike and picket; an end to police brutality in Harlem.

two million signatures—2,000,000 votes for his freedom will stand as a barrier between Angelo Herndon and the certain death that awaits him on the murderous Georgia chain-gang.



Angelo Herndon signing out of Fultón Tower in December 1935. We must keep him out.



LAND of the FREE

If you are one of the people who believe that all government officials are really the defenders of law, order and the constitution they are supposed to be, you'd better read this page every month. It is prepared by ABNER GREEN of the American Committee for the PROTECTION of the FOREIGN BORN and it will carry all the news that fits the need of that persecuted section of our population.



CHICAGO, Illinois, 1934—Immigration officials picked up Fred Werrmann on the streets of Chicago, arrested him without a warrant, soon after he had led an unemployed demonstration for relief.

PLENTYWOOD, Montana, 1935—They arrested Alfred Miller, editor of The Producers News, and two weeks later Washington obliged with a telegraphic warrant for his arrest, making everything "legal".

(Miller was doing too good a job at organizing the farmers of Montana and helping them raise demands for relief. It was important that he be shut up in a hurry.)

OAKLAND, California, 1935—When attorney for Domenick Sallitto asked, "Do you know that it is a violation of the Constitution to search without a warrant?" Immigration Inspector Patrick J. Farrelly answered, "No." "I have read the Constitution of the United States many a time and I have seen nothing in the Constitution that prohibits an officer from searching a place . . ." said the Inspector.

ELLIS ISLAND, New York, 1935—Frank Della Gatta went to visit a friend, who was being held for deportation, was arrested by immigration officials without a warrant and deported to Fascist Italy within a month's time.

NEW YORK CITY, New York, 1935—Two immigration inspectors walked into the office of Der Arbeiter, German anti-Fascist weekly, started to speak to Benno Martini and wound up by escorting him to Ellis Island. The Labor Department later telegraphed a warrant for Martini's arrest.

It is probably an uneasy conscience, growing from the manner in which their subordinates flaunt the provisions of the Bill of Rights, that has spurred officials of the Labor Department into attempting to "legalize" arrest without warrant.

This was the one point on which the Hearstian Starnes-Reynolds Bill and the Labor Department's Kerr-Coolidge Bill were in full agreement. The belief seems to be it would prove a good thing, especially during strikes, for immigration officials to be able to arrest without warrant. As, during the San Francisco general strike of 1934, they arrested 374, of whom 272 turned out to be American citizens, even if they were on strike.

NOT SO LONG AGO

— The day after New Year's there burst upon Boston and the whole country a storm known as the deportations delirium. The raids netted about 4,000 prisoners, who were lined up against walls of police stations, searched by detectives, denied counsel, denied reliable translators and sentenced on the spot by officials of the Department of Immigration.

AND TODAY

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1935.—In an interview with a delegation which had gone to Washington to protest a provision of the Kerr-Coolidge Bill which would legalize arrest without warrant, Commissioner General of Immigration Daniel W. MacCormack said, "It is better to be arrested legally without a warrant than to be arrested illegally without a warrant."

DETROIT, Michigan, 1933—"Did you have a warrant in your possession at the time you arrested and searched Tony (Antonio) Boni?" asked Attorney Max Barshal. "As far as we know, we don't need a warrant," said Patrolman Leffard Huntley, of the Detroit Police Department.

(Tony had been distributing hand bills advertising a mass meeting called by the Unemployment Council of Detroit. Huntley, according to his own words, was a specialist



Alfred Miller. The Department of Labor is determined to deport him to Nazi Germany. American labor is determined that he enjoy the right of asylum in this country. Send your protest to Miss Frances Perkins today.

Forgotten Words

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath and affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." The Constitution of the United States of America, Article IV.

on Communism, a red squad all by himself.)

NEW YORK, New York, 1933—Two immigration inspectors climbed up the fire escape of the apartment house in which Sol Goldband lived with his American-born wife and her parents. Simultaneously, two other inspectors hammered on the door of the apartment and Goldband was arrested, without a warrant.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 1934—Five men under the leadership of Roy J. Norene, of the United States Department of Labor, broke down the back door of Walter Baer's home one morning in April, to arrest him without a warrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, California, 1934 — In September, a mob of "law and order" boys smashed up a strikers' soup kitchen during the San Francisco general strike. Cops followed and arrested Otto Richter.

(The cops arrested everyone, but the vigilantes.)

CASES TO WATCH

Emil Gardos
Walter Baer
James Branch
Alfred Miller
Fred Werrmann
Vincent Ferrero
Joseph Ganghofer
George Geofferin
Domenick Sallitto
Isaac Finklestein
and twenty-two others.

Honoring those who gave their lives for freedom and justice, members and officers of the N. Y. State I.L.D. at the unveiling of tombstones for Steve Katovis, Alfred Levy and Gonzalo Gonzales—murdered by N. Y. police bullets.



'I still think she's crazy' or the RED MENACE ROUTED

A farce in two acts, officially named "trials" in Chicago, acted by puppets controlled by that "certain newspaper publisher."

By JAN WITTENBER, *Illinois State Secretary, I.L.D.*

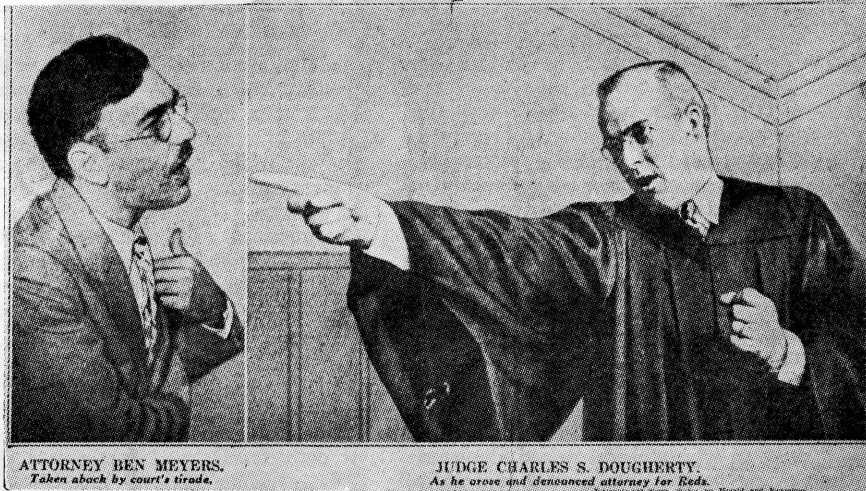
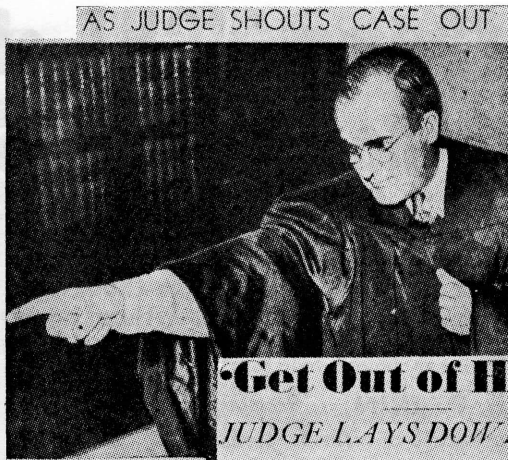
ACT ONE

"Throw them out. Throw them out of this court room. One lawyer is enough." These fair words of "wisdom and moderation" were shouted by the Honorable Judge Hermes in the Woman's Court of Chicago. His Honor got quite dramatic and very loud about it, for he was surrounded by a group of reporters and photographers from the Hearst press.

The orders referred to several attorneys who had come to his court to represent Miss Elinor Swimmer at a hearing previously ordered by Hermes because he (the alleged representative of impartial justice) considered her insane for having on her possession a circular advertising a radio speech by Earl Browder, presidential candidate of the Communist Party, while she was out walking with a Mexican friend. This "crime"—walking with a Mexican while carrying the above mentioned circular—was committed on the way home from a picnic! Two detectives made the arrest, flashed guns in their faces, searched them, and took them off to the police station where this "highly inflammatory literature"—title by Hearst Press—was found on them. They were released on \$25.00 bonds.



The N. Y. State I.L.D. welcomes one of labor's prisoners back to freedom. Murray Melvin carried out of jail by Samuel Dlugin, N. Y. I.L.D. organizational secretary and friends.



Hearst's best. Showing how a few simple strokes of a paint brush take a judge out of his study and into the courtroom to fight the I.L.D. — P.S. Both pictures were taken at the same time—before the trial. Read this swell story and learn why.

But Judge Hermes was not so easily satisfied. He ordered Miss Swimmer held for a sanity hearing and raised the bail to \$5,000.

At the hearing, after the explosion about the lawyers—incidentally one of those who were bodily ejected from the court-room in this novel ruling that only one lawyer could defend an accused, was a representative of the Chicago Bar Association Committee for Defense,—Doctor David S. Rotman, municipal psychiatrist testified. He declared Miss Swimmer to be of "superior intelligence." His Honor saw red.

"I don't see how you can say that," he shouted, "I still think she's crazy. She's a menace to society being a part of the third international."

After this performance Judge Hermes denied a motion to reduce the bail and set the case for Judge Daugherty's court.

The I.L.D. immediately secured a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Hardy who after hearing the argument, stated, according to the *Chicago Tribune*, "I can't understand why Judge Hermes set such a high bond on a disorderly conduct charge. It certainly is excessive." The bond was reduced to \$200.

ACT TWO

Scene: Judge Daugherty's court. Scenery: Hearst reporters and photographers.

Before he came to court, Daugherty obligingly posed for the Hearst press, showing them how he would look when he fought the I.L.D. Then the pictures appeared in two

different issues of the Hearst paper—they forgot to check the back ground. One shows the heroic judge backed by the books in his chambers. The other, obviously taken at the same time, shows him with a court room ceiling carefully painted on.

I.L.D. Attorney Meyers asked for a change of venue.

Judge Daugherty struck the promised heroic pose.

"I don't wonder you want a change of venue," he shouted. "I have announced in unmistakable terms what I think of your organization and what it represents, and I have said so at innumerable American Legion meetings. You think I couldn't give you a fair trial? Well, you're right. I couldn't give anyone a fair trial who lives under the stars and stripes and tears down that flag."

"But, your Honor—" I.L.D. Attorney Meyers attempted to interrupt the carefully prepared speech.

"Shut up, you. I'm talking to you." His face got redder as his voice grew louder. "You listen to me. I say that any lawyer who took an oath to uphold the constitution and yet represents these groups must have his fingers crossed. Change of venue granted. Get out of here."

P.S.—American, Mexican and all kinds of organizations are protesting against these outrages to Chief Justice Sonstebly at the City Hall in Chicago. All friends of freedom are urged to do likewise.

a forgotten RIGHT of forgotten men—the right of ASYLUM

The New York Times didn't consider this news. In fact no American paper carried the story. But every section of progressive thought in Europe was there—and now the men without a country have a powerful army of supporters to defend them.

By PAUL PERRIN, Secretary, International Bureau for the Right of Asylum, deputy from Paris to the French parliament.

The great success of our International Conference for the Right of Asylum can be attributed largely to the number and the quality of the delegates who participated. There were 226 delegates and 650 especially invited individuals. They represented 16 international organizations, 14 Socialist parties, 5 Communist parties, 4 Democratic parties, 9 trade union bodies, 49 defense and relief organizations, 36 cultural and philosophical societies.

But the character of the conference was such that none of these groupings emerged as separate sections; it was a bright flame of complete solidarity that pervaded the hall, a feeling of fraternity bred by a determination to fight against the vicious results of fascism and reaction which characterized the entire proceedings, the ardor of common and united efforts, a spirit of unity for this sacred cause which animated each of the participants.

What could be more encouraging, more beautiful than to hear from the same platform such words as those delivered by De Brouckere, president of the Second International:

"We demand the right of the refugees to have visas, passports, papers; we demand these rights for them and we shall take the necessary steps to assure these rights; but we demand more essential rights for them, primarily the elemental right to live by working, and we demand for them the no less elemental right to live for their thoughts, their ideals, their cause, such as any citizen of a free country is supposed to enjoy."

and from Marcel Cachin, delegate of the Communist International:

"We have now learned a magic word in our own country—a word whose potency daily becomes more powerful; that word is unity of action. We hope, that this conference will advance under the same powerful banner, in behalf of the Right of Asylum."

and from Sarrarens, general secretary of the International of Christian Trade Unions:

"What we want, no matter how we differ as to political party, creed of opinion, is to have the legislation proposed for political refugees worded in such a manner that will not only leave no loop-holes but will actually wipe out all the cruel and inexcusable practices that now exist."

We are proud to state that our conference did not disappoint any of the hopes it raised in the hearts of tens of thousands of refugees, those splendid, courageous men and women.

It worked out a juridical statute which will

shield the refugees from the grave dangers of expulsion and extradition to the lands from which they fled. The proposed law guarantees them a minimum of liberty and security without which life would be unbearable, and it gives them the *right to work*. We also started work and preparations for the presentation of a memorial to the League of Nations dealing with the problems of the political refugees from fascism and reaction, demanding that they receive from Geneva all the aid which their tragic condition requires.

We worked out a series of measures for material aid to the refugees and their families; for liberty and security, if it is to be humane, can never be separated from the need of daily bread. And finally, we adopted the great principle that no effective solidarity is possible without unity, and on the basis of this principle we set up an international center to direct the work in behalf of the persecuted of all lands.

We have established an International Bureau for the Right of Asylum and Aid to the Political Refugees. All the organizations involved in our conference are represented on this bureau and provision has been made to include those—we hope they will be numerous—who will become interested in our work.

And now the Bureau created by the conference, all the forces mobilized under its banner, all those who sympathize with its aims, must get to work. At the September session of the League of Nations we will demand action to protect—and we mean effectively protect—the refugees from Germany, Italy, Austria and similar countries, against the grave perils which menace them. We shall above all urge that the League go beyond the program adopted by the Inter-Governmental Conference held on July 2 (which our representatives attended) which guarantees only some flimsy right of asylum to German refugees alone.

Above all, we hope that the movement for the right of asylum, for assistance to the refugees, will take the form of national conferences in every country of the world, and that national bureaus along the lines of the international bureau will be set up all over. We depend on actions before the parliaments of democratic governments to promptly translate into reality the measures worked out by our conference of June 21 and 22.

That date must not remain merely a landmark—a date on which a great international conference was held. It must mark the opening of a new era for political refugees, in which asylum will become an inalienable right

and the refugee and his children will no longer be the victims of unmerited misery, distress and suffering.

THE PROPOSED LAW to aid POLITICAL REFUGEES

The proposed Statute adopted by the International Conference for the right of asylum defines as a political refugee an "immigrant who is forced—for political reasons or because of his activity whether trade union, pacifist, scientific, etc.—to leave the land that has become his home or the land of his birth; and immigrants whose lives and liberty are endangered by return to their native land."

Its various articles forbid deportation or expulsion of refugees from the land in which they seek asylum. Extradition is forbidden except upon presentation of incontrovertible proof from the government demanding extradition not only to the government of the land of asylum but also to a representative body of refugees' organizations, committees of assistance, etc., showing that the extradition is in no way motivated by the political activities or beliefs of the refugee.

It provides that a renewable passport be issued by the land of asylum giving the refugee the right to travel freely to all countries, also the issuance of identification papers for use within the country itself.

It also contains provisions that assure for the refugee all benefits of social insurance, and all other rights and benefits accorded to the citizens of the country of asylum. Refugees are also to be guaranteed complete liberty of thought and opinion and the right to belong to trade unions or any other organizations of their choice. The law also provides for the setting up of an official governmental apparatus to administer the affairs, problems and welfare of political refugees.

And We Thought Hitler Invented "COORDINATION"

It is in the terror-ridden state of California that Col. Henry Sanborn, army reserve intelligence officer, coordinates all armed forces,—federal state, county, municipal and plain hoodlum in three counties, to break the A. F. of L. Fruit and Vegetable Workers Union in Salinas. Recently serving under Hearst, Sanborn now directs the violence of raids, tear-gas, mass arrests, charged wires, machine-guns.

But the terror of police and army and vigilantes have not broken the strike against the growers' refusal to continue to recognize the union. Northern California ILD is busy organizing and administering defense aid.

Hurray for Chicago's Sub Drive Winners

Jan Wittenber, 59 Subs—as many of the books mentioned and complete photo album; John Woroff, 23 Subs—as many of the books mentioned and complete photo album; S. Zasloff, 10 Subs—Redder Than the Rose, by Robert Forsythe; L. Goodman, 5 Subs—Portrait of Angelo Herndon and J. B. Mc Namara; C. Mittleman, 5 Subs—Tom Mooney and Angelo Herndon, Portraits; J. Roth, 4 Subs—Tom Mooney; A. Mennel, 4 Subs—Angelo Herndon; Perlmutter, 4 Subs—Tom Mooney; Weintraub, 3 Subs—Tom Mooney; T. Spiegel, 3½ Subs—J. B. Mc Namara or Tom Mooney; A. Larson, 3 Subs—Tom Mooney.

nazi germany

wants you to forget about ERNST THAELMANN, once a defender of the Scottsboro Boys, today himself a prisoner for over three years.

alabama

wants you to forget about the SCOTTSBORO BOYS, five years its innocent victims.

All friends of liberty and justice must prove **THEY ARE NOT FORGOTTEN**. Demand their **FREE-DOM** from Hitler and Gov. Graves of Alabama.



lincoln steffens

(Continued from Page 6)

But she hasn't even a typewriter to make clear to us and to the workers, the strategic plans she draws.

"Let's help her to a machine. I will if you will. You might induce some of the impartial police, personally, to join us; Chief Cato, for example. I may ask some picked ranchers to come in on it, and your Mr. Secretary Smith could invite the high-brow newspaper men he sees daily. They might have a sense of humor.

"If the fund should exceed the price of one cheap typewriter I'll keep the difference for the purchase of another if the first one should be wrecked in some righteous raid.

"Yours solemnly,

LINCOLN STEFFENS."

Contributions actually amounted to more than the price of a typewriter. And tho none came from "Sunny Jim" Rolph, the late Governor, many did come from unexpectedly conservative quarters. It was his inimitable way of poking sly fun, aside from his brilliant gifts, which kept him many a conservative friend even tho they resisted his conclusions. And it was this which caused so reactionary a newspaper as the San Francisco Chronicle to devote half a page to an account of his funeral, leaving unexpurgated the ultra-radical speeches which were made there.

A fine picture shows that magnificent old rebel-poet, Charles Erskine Scott Wood, standing by the flower banked grave, "paying a moving tribute to his courageous editor . . . talking in a low voice to the 10-year old son, Pete; to the wife and mother, Ella Winter; and to the grey-haired friends of the great crusader's fighting days." The article goes on to quote Colonel Wood's speech:

"There is an immortality for him of which we can be certain. So long as we keep him in our memories, he is not dead. So long as we pass that memory on to future generations, he is alive . . . Steffens' habit of changing his mind . . . one such change came after his crusading days, after his fight against the corruption of the cities. He told me at that time: 'I was a muckraker and gloried in it just so long as I forgot that it was not the individual that was responsible but the system'. And from the day he realized this great truth, he refrained from all intolerance and all criticism of individuals. From that day he became . . . the radical, the agitator, socialist, communist. . . Every epithet at their command was heaped upon him. But why was he an agitator, a communist? Because the basis of his character was love and he brought to the service of humanity his great heart and his great mind. . . He was reviled just as were Washington, Jefferson, and all other rebels. Rebels they were, and branded as such by the duly organized governments of their time."

The fact that this, in memory of a "Red", appeared in the Chronicle points to the greatness of Steffens' life work. His clear and fearless mind, leavened by humor, made him, thru his writing, one of the greatest labor defenders in our history.

If every American were as clear thinking as Lincoln Steffens, there would be no need for this magazine. Some future day will see the triumph of human reason. And when that day is finally achieved, not least among the names of those who helped to bring it about will be the name of Lincoln Steffens.

to YOU—from SPAIN

(Continued from Page 4)

in progress to collect funds to aid the families of our fighters.

Unemployed workers have offered their time and their skill and their strength to the government in its program of erecting buildings in the public parks which will provide shelter, bread, schooling, recreation for the sons and daughters of those who gave their lives in defense of liberty.

The noble Spanish people, shedding its blood through the wounds of its thousands of defenders, is organizing its forces, damming up its magnificent flood of energy at the service of justice and civilization. Their enemies are the dark forces of history, the black forces of reaction, the fascists who are sinking ever lower into the bitter deep-rooted hatred of the people who are horrified by their terrible crimes, their robberies, murderers, their arsons without number.

The unknown, unnamed men and women who have taken up arms to serve justice, the little children who offer their blood for the wounded, the millions of people who are showing the greatest self sacrifice and abnegation while they share our gigantic struggles, must be made to feel the warmth that fills the hearts of their brothers in other countries in their behalf. May the voice of courageous support and whole hearted solidarity arise from the most distant corners of our planet, wherever men of heart and courage live and work, wherever men and women suffer misery and oppression—let their voices be raised in behalf of the people who are writing in their own blood, with their bleeding limbs tortured by centuries of cruelty and oppression, the world's most magnificent epic of justice and liberty.

written in BLOOD

(Continued from Page 4)

Anti-fascists of all countries!

"The people of Spain defend their liberties with the encouragement of your generous solidarity. Daily we receive enthusiastic messages from workers, honest men and women of the entire world, of encouragement for the defenders of Democracy in Spain.

"The workers of the Soviet Union have collected millions of rubles to help the victims of Fascism in Spain. In every country the friends of democracy, justice and peace, organize monster demonstrations of solidarity with the Spanish people. From every corner of the world, huge sums are sent for aid to the victims and the families of those who have fallen in defense of the rights of the people of Spain.

"Citizens of the whole world! Friends of the solidarity of man!

"The International Labor Defense of Spain asks you to redouble your efforts on behalf of the heroic fighters of our country. Tighten the ranks, as in October, 1934, in solidarity with a suffering people struggling for freedom!"

the FLAG of our TRIUMPH

(Continued from Page 4)

complete, the fullest right to grasp our rifles firmly and shoot down those who signify our whole past of oppression and tyranny.

I tell you that we must learn to distinguish and to discriminate. We must understand the character—the differences—of this hour. Un-

til now we have spoken against imperialist war, struggled against it, explained it as a war by one people to subjugate another.

But here, today, it is a question of a people which is defending its liberty. This war is a war that is just and noble—a war to which we must dedicate our lives, our thoughts, everything that we have, everything that we are.

(Here La Passionaria described in detail many acts of atrocity and brutality committed by the fascists; how Antonio Sanchez at Yester and the socialist deputy Andres y Manso, at Salamanca, were thrown into bull rings and slaughtered like animals in a bull fight while a roaring audience of blood-thirsty fascists looked on.)

They had better not ask us for mercy. We cannot for one moment lose sight of the nature of our struggle. We are no longer fighting merely against fascism in Spain. We have become the advance guard of the anti-fascist struggle of the entire world. To us has fallen the task of setting an example for the workers of Germany, Italy, Portugal and other fascist lands.



Truck filled with medical supplies for Spain from the people of France.

In carrying out this task, we can count on the solidarity of the democratic sections of the world. There is no doubt that the anti-fascist countries stand solid in their support of the people of Spain. But we must never forget, in spite of this solidarity, that it is we, with our work, with our arms, who will hold back fascism without waiting for aid to come to us from the outside. Let there be no illusions about reinforcements from abroad—for world fascism has its eyes upon us too.

Every one of us must become a fortress, a bulwark, a dam, against whose unassailable sides the forces of our enemies will be smashed, together with the ammunition supplied to them by the fascists who hate us.

Remember always that a people in arms, a people that is in no sense mercenary, a people that is fighting for its own liberty, for our liberty, can never be defeated. If we are beaten, we will arise again, on the very next day as we did after our glorious October. We can make of Spain a land of ruins—but it will never be a land of slaves. We refuse!

At the front, I have been a witness to the sacrifices made by our brothers in arms. I have been with them and seen them die. They know how to die. They know that each individual sacrifice is one step forward towards the building of a new Spain. That's why they were not afraid. Remember this when you realize that the struggle will be hard and long.

You are aware that the soldiers in the fascist lines are forced to fight with the guns of their chiefs pointing at their backs. On our

side we have the conviction that our struggle will result in a new, strong democratic Spain—so firmly built that audacious coups by a group of stupid, degenerate generals will be impossible.

(La Passionaria then presented an eloquent picture of the fight waged by the Russian workers during their civil war.)

There are some who say, I cannot help, I have only a miserable hunting gun for arms. To them I say, remember our heroic Russian brothers. They had even less. They went to the front with bare hands—but with sharp eyes, and as soon as they saw a gap in the ranks, they rushed forward and fought on with the gun dropped by a fallen comrade. That's how they succeeded in ridding their country of those who wished to enslave them to eternal tyranny.

We are advancing. We have a number of small victories behind us. That is good. But now we need big victories. We must realize that it will be necessary to sow the fertile earth of our country with their rotting bones before we reap our harvest.

Comrades militiamen. The greatest recognition and honor that could have been paid to my work in defense of the interests of the working class—that is in the interests of my own class—was giving my name to a battalion that will fight in defense of our conquests. (Interruption: Defend them till we die!) I know that. That is why I am so proud—to know that I am esteemed by those who are ready to give their lives in defense of our democratic republic.

I shall not let you go alone. I shall go with you everywhere and all of us together—with the Largo Caballero Battalion and the October Battalion and all the others and the loyal forces of the army and all the people—I assure you that we will win, and that our slogan: FASCISM SHALL NOT PASS, will be translated into reality.

On the peaks of the Sierras, over the towers of Seville, on the mountains of Asturias, over the mosques of Corboba—our flag of victory shall fly—the flag of our triumph, the flag of a democratic republic—because you, our bravest defenders will plant it there.

enlightened opinion demands

(Continued from Page 7)

- LEWIS E. LAWES, Warden, Sing Sing.
- SINCLAIR LEWIS, Writer, Vermont.
- W. D. MAHON, Intl. Pres. Amalg. Ass. of Street Elec. Ry. and Motor Coach Employees of America.
- HON. VITO MARCANTONIO, (Rep.) N. Y.
- FRANK X. MARTEL, Pres., Detroit and Wayne Co. Fed. of Labor.
- HON. MAURY MAVERICK, (Dem.) Texas.
- THOMAS F. McMAHON, Intl. Pres., United Textile Workers of America.
- E. N. NOCKELS, Sec., Chicago Fed. of Labor.
- SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, (Rep.) N. D.
- HON. CAROLINE O'DAY, (Dem.) N. Y.
- JULIA PETERKIN, Writer, S. C.
- AMOS PINCHOT, Counsellor at Law, N. Y.
- HENRY W. RAISSE, Pub. Sec., Cleveland Fed. of Labor.
- DR. M. SCHLAUCH, Ass. Prof. N. Y. Univ.
- UPTON SINCLAIR, Writer, Calif.
- HON. WILLIAM I. SIROVICH, M.C. (Dem.) N. Y.
- REV. WILLIAM B. SPOFFORD, Church League for Ind. Democracy (Episcopal).
- OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, Editor, The Nation.
- LOUIS WEINSTOCK, Sec.-Treas., Dist. Council 9, Bro. of Painters, Decorators & Paper-hangers of America.
- DR. MARY E. WOOLEY, Pres. Mt. Holyoke College.
- MAX ZARITSKY, Pres. Un. Hatters, Cap. & Millinery Workers Int'l Union.



Truck filled with medical supplies for Spain from the people of France.

VOICES FROM PRISON

We'll Remember

How are you all today. I am fine. I am at home with my family. I am out in the free world once more and with the help you all give me, I have made it so I am at the service of the I.L.D. Anything that I can do that is in my power to do for you without it be too big for me to do. For there is so much work to do. It looks like this whole district has to be built up and there aren't too many who are ready to help pull the load. There are hundreds who want to join the I.L.D. and as soon as I can I will get back on the job. You understand that I have to go easy now for they are still hot on my trail and another thing. Seems like the 21 months I've been away just about got the best of my wife and my kids and my kids have to go to school and she must have a rest. I have a good job now while it lasts and as soon as things get really settled for me I'll be right there on the job for the I.L.D. Mary, the baby is just fine. She like to had a fit over the pretty shoes you sent her. Thank you all for what you did for me and my family, and remember, all you have to do is call on me and I am at your service.

PETE TURNEY

Just released after serving 21 months on an Alabama chain-gang.

You'll find you have won more friends when you are free and go to meet them.

I am back in Folsom. The new Warden, Mr. C. A. Larkin and I drove up in his car and got in here about 10:10 at night. This is the first letter I've written on this old machine since last September and I haven't had a chance yet to clean it so it is still sticky in spots. . . . I've had quite a vacation, though it hasn't been all play by any means. My eleven months in San Francisco has done me lots of good and I certainly had a most enjoyable time all things considered.

I met many wonderful people and found out that we have many more friends than we thought we had. We had many visitors in jail including Earl Browder and I had a fine talk with my very good friend Elaine Black the day before I came back. After getting back here I also found that I had many friends here waiting for me and these last two weeks have been almost a continuous reception. . . .

Am back at my old job as "watch maker" and have had all my privileges and property restored to me—all my books, papers and what not were put in storage and saved for me and

I didn't lose a single one of the valued possessions that I have spent nearly 20 years in gathering.

Please extend my kindest greetings and best regards to all of our mutual friends and express to them my sincere gratitude for their valued continuous support. I also wish to thank you sincerely for that last extra donation and assure you that from now on I shall be able to get along very nicely on the usual amount, the same as the other boys get—my expenses here will not be nearly as great as they were in San Francisco.

Always sincerely yours,

WARREN K. BILLINGS

Where would they be without your help.

In reply to your letter I was very glad to hear from you and very glad to get the check. It means a good deal to me. You ask about the county relief. I am getting \$3.50 per week but have not received any clothing for some time and our supply is getting rather low. We

get a few extra commodities twice each month usually two or three articles at a time such as flour, beans, peas, milk, prunes, canned beef.

The children are all well and looking forward to the beginning of school. Again I wish to thank you for your help which I so much need.

EDITH MULLINS

Wife of Ern. Mullins and mother of his 5 children. He is serving a 99 year sentence in the Moundville Pen.

This will bring tears to your eyes as it did to ours.

We received your ever welcome letter and the check. I have no words to express what we feel about the way you people have stood by us through all this trouble. It will never be forgotten and we will always do all we can to help others. There is so much that I would like to say, but I can't. I suppose you have read of the recent happenings here. I wish—oh, you know what I wish. Some day it will be different.

I don't think we deserve the money order—that is we didn't expect to get it for such a long time. Please don't send it any more, for I feel we are taking it away from those who need it worse. We at least are free to try to make a living. Some day I hope to be able to give instead of taking. You ask how relief is here. Well everybody has been cut off except the sick, aged, etc. Through the fruit season here they all work or are told they have to. H. has been doing various things around the ranch. If it wasn't for dad we wouldn't have found any steady work. I have been working too and it takes all both of us can make to feed us. We picked berries and averaged 50c a day. Again thank you for all you've done and we will keep in touch with you.

The wife of a paroled prisoner. (Name and destination withheld for obvious reasons.)



Close to 20,000 Americans sat in ranks like these during the year 1936—some for days, some for weeks, some for years to come. They need your support.

Don't Take Chances!



SICKNESS . . . Are you prepared to meet a difficult situation in event of sickness or accident? Wages stop; doctor's bills pile up; food, rent and other expenses must still be met.

DEATH . . . Protect your beloved ones in event of your death. Provision for their welfare can be made through low-cost insurance in a chartered non-profit making membership organization.



YOUR CHECK FROM I.W.O.

INSURANCE
\$100
TO
\$2000
Medical Service
In Many Cities



A Typical Policy Age 35

SICK BENEFITS
\$4.00 - \$6.00
\$8.00 - \$10.00
WEEKLY
includes tuberculosis
benefit \$20 a week
for 30 weeks

PROTECT THE WHOLE FAMILY AT MINIMUM COST
In a Chartered Non-Profit Fraternal Organization—The

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

105,000 MEMBERS

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

2000 BRANCHES

"I W O ON THE AIR" Station WCFL, Chicago, Thurs., Oct. 8, 15, 22 and 29 at 8:30 P. M. Station WIP, Philadelphia, Thurs., Oct. 1, 8, 15 and 22 at 9:30 P. M. Station WJBK, Detroit, Friday, Oct. 2, 9, 16 and 23 at 9 P. M. Station WMCA, New York, Thurs., Oct. 1, 8, 15, 22 at 9:45 P. M. Station KQ V, Pittsburgh, Thurs., Oct. 1, 8, 15 and 22 at 9:15 P. M. Station WHK, Cleveland, Fri., Oct. 2, 9, 16 and 23 at 10:30 P. M.

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Name
Address
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Age

Membership is open to all under the age of 45, regardless of nationality, color, religious or political belief.

"GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH"

Said PATRICK HENRY, one of AMERICA'S greatest patriots.

NOVEMBER

is the month that is filled with glorious examples of

AMERICANS

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for liberty and

JUSTICE

CROATIAN CLUB
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