

LABOR DEFENDER

▼ *A Labor Pictorial* ▼

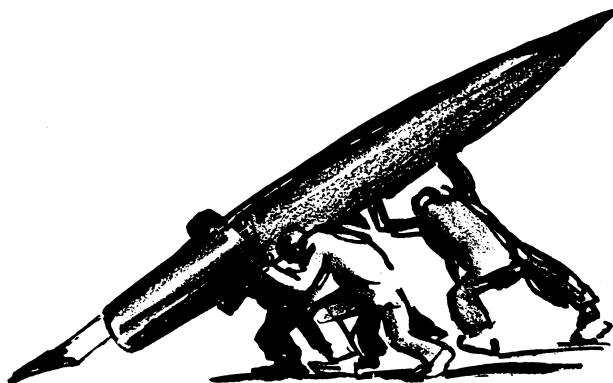


RUSSIA

Eleven Years
of REVOLUTION

10¢

November 1928



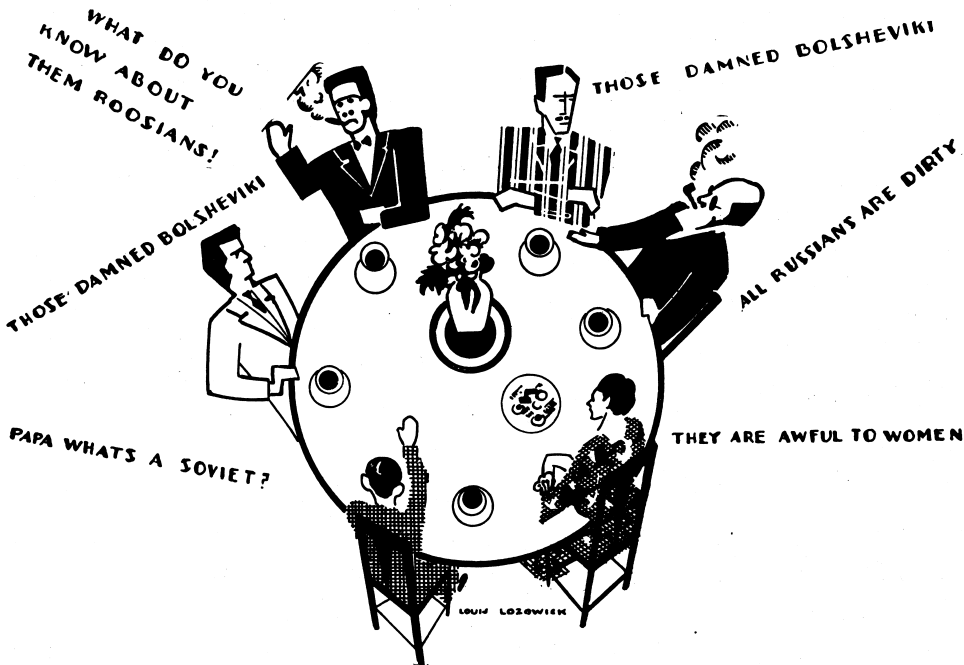
ON THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION WE EXTEND HEARTY GREETINGS TO ALL RUSSIAN TIRELESS COMRADES LEADING THE WORLD-WIDE EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKINGCLASS TO TRIUMPH. GREETINGS TO AMERICAN, BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND ALL OTHER COMRADES.

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GREETINGS

The following individual comrades and friends throught the country, send greetings on the occasion of the 11th Anniversary of Soviet Russia and pledge continued stronger fight for the freedom of all class war prisoners:

Rose Dworkin, Calgary Alta., Canada.
Ben Dworkin, Calgary Alta., Canada.
Sam Lieberman, Calgary Alta., Canada.
M. Shapiro, Calgary Alta., Canada.
J. R. Chaplek, Berkeley, Calif.
J. Burt, Berkeley, Calif.
G. T. Hess, Mountain View, Calif.
Nick Strahina, Oakland, Calif.
P. B. Cowdery, Oakland, Calif.
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S. Cohen, Chicago, Ill.
M. Shucter, Chicago, Ill.
S. Marcus, Chicago, Ill.
Anna Johanson, Chicago, Ill.
F. Carlson, Arlington, Mass.

(Continued on page 254)

Our Contributors

Maxim Gor'kiy is one of the world's greatest living writers. Helena Stassova is international secretary of MOPR (International Red Aid).

Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Call, has fought for the release of Mooney and Billings since 1917.

Arne Swabeck, student of labor conditions, writer, organizer, is delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor from the painters union.

Carl Haessler, is editor of the Federated Press, leading labor news agency.

C. A. Hathaway, former local president of the machinists' union, business agent of machinists District No. 77 of Minneapolis, Minn. and former organizer of the Minneapolis District Workers Communist Party, is a well known figure in the trade union and political movement of the middle-west.

Jessica Smith spent years in Russia and is author of "Woman In Soviet Russia" issued by the Vanguard Press.

Clarina Michaelson organizer for the Paper-box Makers Union is now associated with the National Textile Workers Union.

H. Welter, European organizer for MOPR writes from Moscow.

Amy Stecheter now publicity director for the textile strikers, has translated nove's and short stories of Russia's new writers recently issued in this country.

Esther Lowell now making a study of labor conditions in the South is also staff correspondent for the Federated Press.

B. Pochvalinsky, contributes his story of experiences in China from a book of his on the subject soon to be issued in Russia by MOPR.

G. Raduloff is editor of the Bulgarian Communist weekly "Saznanic."

Nicola Napoli, secretary of the Italian Section of I.L.D., is editor of the Italian weekly "Il Lavoratore."

I. Babel is one of the outstanding new writers of Soviet Russia whose short stories of the Red Army recently translated into German and French, are the literary sensation of Europe.

11th

ANNIVERSARY OF THE
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Fiftieth Anniversary of
UPTON SINCLAIR

Featured in the new enlarged
32 page issue of the November

New Masses

Harry Dana on the

"Russian Cultural Front"

Story of the aviator Chukhnovsky
and the Ice-breaker Krassin

Floyd Dell, Michael Gold and
Bernard Smith on Upton Sinclair
Greetings to Sinclair from Scott
Nearing, Roger Baldwin, John
Haynes Holmes and others.

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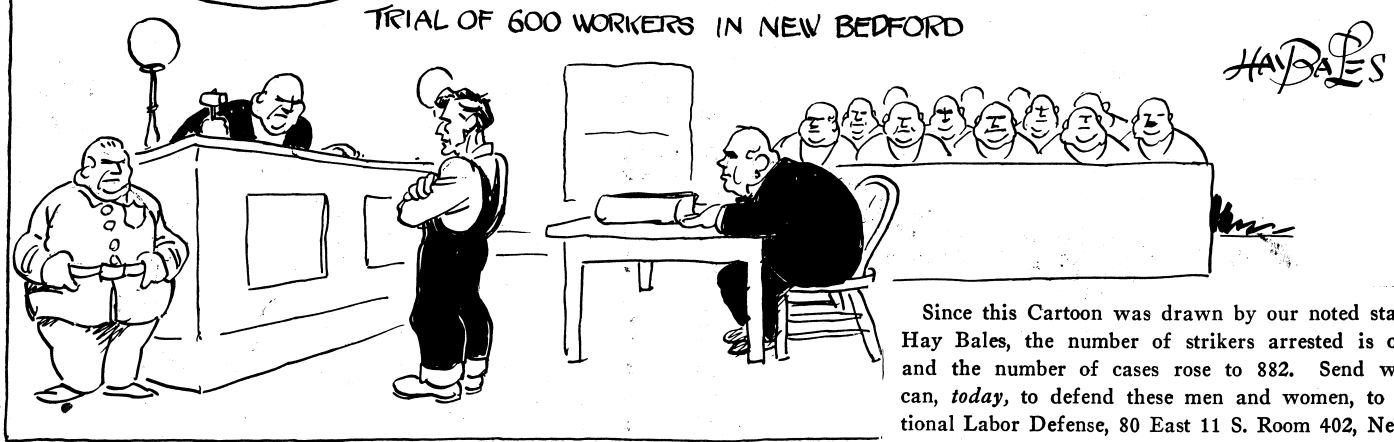
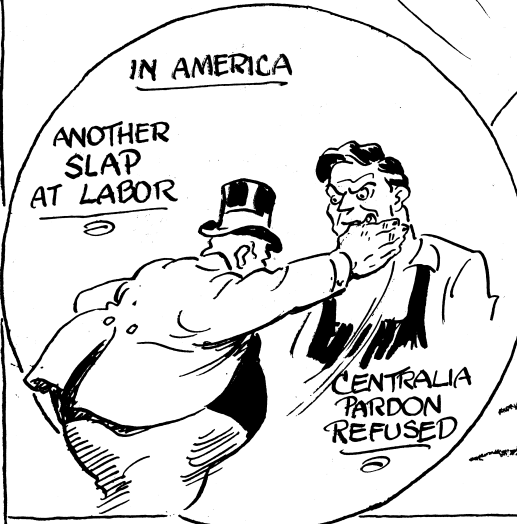
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LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



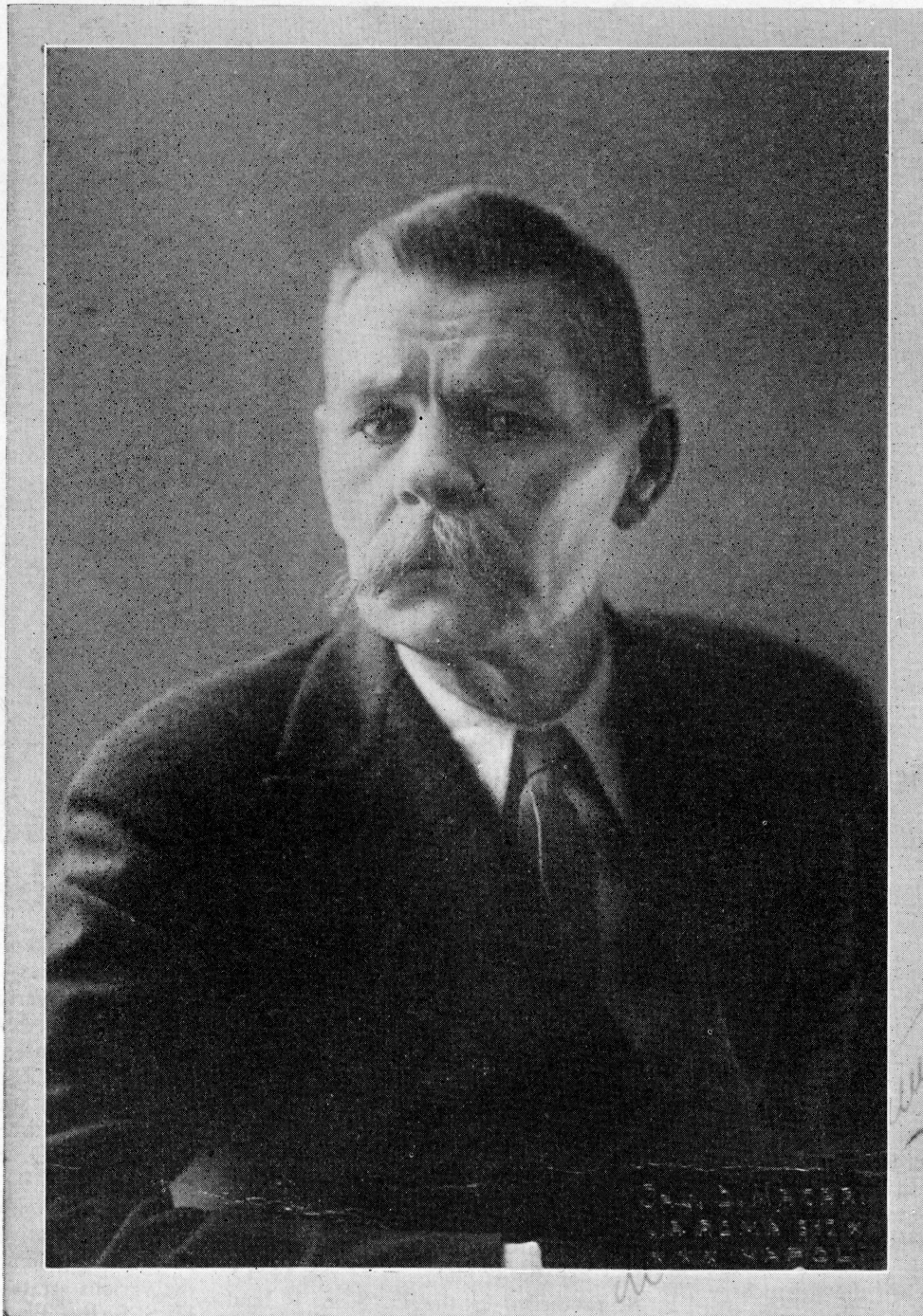
Since this Cartoon was drawn by our noted staff artist Hay Bales, the number of strikers arrested is over 700 and the number of cases rose to 882. Send what you can, *today*, to defend these men and women, to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11 S. Room 402, New York.



IN the past two or three years the writer has with increasing frequency heard remarks from the rank and file workers scattered over the immense territory of the Soviet Union, the general sense of which can be summed up in the following phrase: "We are toiling in vain, rushing around, . . . and accomplishing nothing."

In my judgment, statements of this character are the result of a meagre and limited knowledge of the realities of the situation; the

Photo on opposite page by Press Cliche, is the latest of the famous Red Square on the occasion of the great sports Spartakiad. Lenin's tomb and Kremlin Wall left where our own John Reed and C. E. Ruthenberg lie.



The world famous writer sends this auto-graphed photo of himself to the Labor Defender—his greetings to America from the world's first workers' government.

OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

By Maxim Gorki

Translated by Thaddeus Radwanski

result of an insufficiently broad, and therefore, an incorrect estimation of the whole stream of creative work which has been done and is being done by those very rank and file workers who complain that they are "accomplishing nothing."

Only on rare occasions can these complaints be understood as an expression of weariness; for the most part they express the disproportion between what an active human being wants to do, and the little,

comparatively speaking, he actually accomplishes. Few understand that the "little" accomplished during the short period of six years, appears "little" only in comparison with the colossal tasks which the workers and peasants government has set for itself; but essentially, as the first steps in the direction of the great goal, this "little" represents a solid foundation for the new state—a foundation laid so deep that it is difficult to conceive of any force capable of blasting

it. This stupendous, although still sketchy achievement, ought not to cause an attitude of depression. Such a feeling does exist, however, and seems to be growing.

It is quite evident that its growth is fostered by a whole series of very important causes, which hamper the greater success of creative work. For example, the base hatred of the international bourgeoisie against the nation that refuses to slave for them also contributes to the growth of this debt

(Cont. page 246)



Photo Press Cliche

Helena Stassova, head of MOPR is the woman directly in the center of the picture (second row) at a Russian Congress of the organization.

MOPR IN THE U.S.S.R.

By Helena Stassova

THE year of the foundation of the M. O. P. R. (International Red Aid)—1922—was a year when as Lenin said “the armed bourgeoisie set traps for the defenseless workers, killed them *en masse*, killed their leaders, systematically snatching one after another.

This was the year when the debauchery of the white terror and the revenge of the bourgeoisie, scared wild by the revolutionary storms, fell like a sledge-hammer upon the proletariat and peasantry. The treachery of Scheidemann, Vandervelde, Noske and other traitors of the revolutionary labor movement added to this indirectly, or even directly. The toiling masses of Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Italy, Poland, the workers and peasants of the Baltic states, endured severe trials, yielding their best sons to merciless capitalist justice. The jails were overcrowded. Tens of thousands of families were left without any means of subsistence.

The free proletariat of the Soviet land had to react to all these repressions, trials and executions. It could not leave the martyrs of capitalism abroad without its brotherly aid.

Therefore when the Society of Old Bol-

sheviks who had once experienced all the delights of czarist prisons, *katorga* and exile, raised its voice to call for the founding of M. O. P. R. the toiling masses of U. S. S. R. warmly responded and in a short time developed M. O. P. R. into a mass organization with millions of members, collecting huge sums for the aid of the militants of the revolution.

How has the development of the M. O. P. R. proceeded in the U. S. S. R. and what results has it attained on its sixth anniversary? A month and a half after the appearance in *Pravda* of the first article explaining the aims of the new organizations, the first nucleus was organized on January 22, 1923 in Viatka, which is now called MOPR-City. Now, toward the end of November 1928, the immense territory of the U. S. S. R. is covered by a close net of 50,000 nuclei, scattered over innumerable cities and towns, villages, *kishlaks* and *aouls*. These 50,000 nuclei in six years rallied 3,621,653 members of various nationalities under the banner of M. O. P. R.

What strata of the toiling masses of the U. S. S. R. are drawn into the activities of M. O. P. R.? In the 50,000 nuclei there are more than three and a half million members (3,621,653 on April 1, 1927), composed for the most part (38.8%) of

industrial workers; the next largest group represents other urban elements—functionaries of various Soviet institutions (27.5%); the third large group (17.8%) are the peasants; finally, 5.9% is composed of various strata of working population, the social standing of whom was indefinite at the time of registration or initiation into M. O. P. R. (students, soldiers, etc.)

The above figures give us a clear picture of the comparative development of M. O. P. R.'s agitation and propaganda among the various strata of the population of the U. S. S. R. They point out that the maximum efforts of M. O. P. R. were directed toward drawing into its ranks the proletarian elements of the cities—workers and soviet-functionaries.

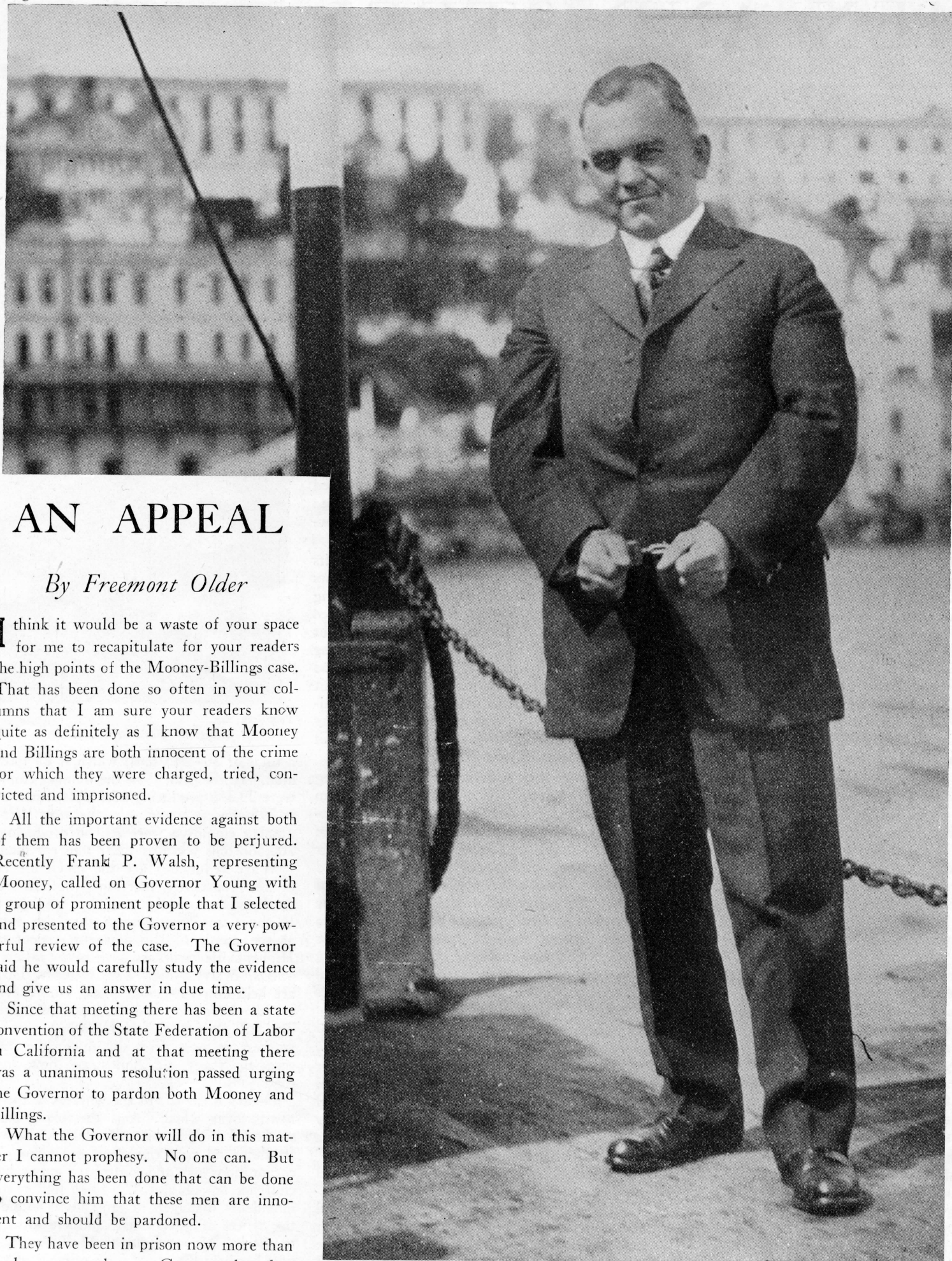
City organizations of M. O. P. R. during these six years succeeded not only in drawing into their nuclei about 2,000,000 members but amassed a rich experience in agitational and organizational work among the masses. The nuclei in the cities are well-organized, they have efficient executive committees and control commissions; the executive functions are properly distributed (secretaries, agit-prop, treasurers, etc.); the large nuclei in big factories are subdivided into department nuclei; they have dozens of dues collectors and literature agents; there are being organized, and made to function, M. O. P. R. corners in the

(Continued on page 255)



Photo Press Cliche

Hel'ena Stassova, head of MOPR is the woman directly in the center of the picture (second row) at a Russian Congress of the organization.



AN APPEAL

By Fremont Older

I think it would be a waste of your space for me to recapitulate for your readers the high points of the Mooney-Billings case. That has been done so often in your columns that I am sure your readers know quite as definitely as I know that Mooney and Billings are both innocent of the crime for which they were charged, tried, convicted and imprisoned.

All the important evidence against both of them has been proven to be perjured. Recently Frank P. Walsh, representing Mooney, called on Governor Young with a group of prominent people that I selected and presented to the Governor a very powerful review of the case. The Governor said he would carefully study the evidence and give us an answer in due time.

Since that meeting there has been a state convention of the State Federation of Labor in California and at that meeting there was a unanimous resolution passed urging the Governor to pardon both Mooney and Billings.

What the Governor will do in this matter I cannot prophesy. No one can. But everything has been done that can be done to convince him that these men are innocent and should be pardoned.

They have been in prison now more than twelve years and every Governor has thus far sidestepped the case for political reasons.

Photo International Newsreel

Tom Mooney, in 1916, "going over" for life, because of his activities for labor.

MEN AND STEEL

By ARNE SWABECK

ST E E L—the most basic material for modern industry has played a role in changing the boundaries of empires. Made by human brawn and brain, by workers toiling endless hours before intense heat from roaring furnaces, constantly speeded by the growth of machine, driven on to turn out profits for others, leading a life of privation to be cast on the scrap heap at an early age when their vitality is burned out:—those are the steel makers.

The steel industry shows in a most glaring form the class distinctions of modern society, between those who own and those who toil. An industry upon which the imprints of history are those of the class struggle.

With Pittsburgh as the center but stretching throughout the country is a chain of giant steel mills with their towering massive hulks of blast furnaces, their huge cranes, their maze of pipe lines and railroad tracks, their rows of smoke stacks. Heavy clouds of smoke and gaseous fumes always hang over the mills, pierced only by the sparkling flames from the bessemer converter. From a distance one hears the heavy thud of machinery working inside when red-hot ingots or slabs, from 40 to fifty tons in weight, strike the water cooled rolling mills producing a sound like a thunder bolt, mixed with the deafening noise of the steam hammers and shrieking saws biting into cold steel. Men move about within working with heavy crowbars or tongs, feeding the hellish fires, bending, tugging and swaying in their heavy toil.

By day these monsters appear somber, prison like, yet enchanting in their might. By night the bessemers cast their glare upon the sky in a brilliant display of searing flame.

Carried to the mills of the country, iron ore comes mostly from the great open pits of the Mesaba Range, from whence it is loaded into large flat ore boats at Duluth. It is dumped into the maws of the blast furnace to be made into pig iron. Strenuous and exhaustive is the work at the mighty blast furnaces. The stoves heating the blast require cleaning after each process of the hardened cinders in the combustion chamber on top. Covered with extra clothing and wooden sandals, armed with pick and shovel, the men enter. The heat is intense. Three to ten minutes work between spells is the limit. It is made more dangerous by breathing the dust-saturated air.

By the modern process, molten iron from the blast furnaces is run into huge ladles, of 20 to 30 tons capacity, and taken directly to the open hearth furnace or bessemer converter to be made into steel. The bessemer converter is formed like a huge vessel with a hot blast blowing through from tweiers in the bottom; blowing out all impurities, sending its spark-

ling fireworks high into the air. Near this seething hell, the steel blower works attending to the blast and shoveling in manganese, dolomite and coke dust. Again the molten stream is run into the ladle to be poured into ingot moulds. Here the steel pourer does his stuff while his body glistens from the flare or boiling fluid.

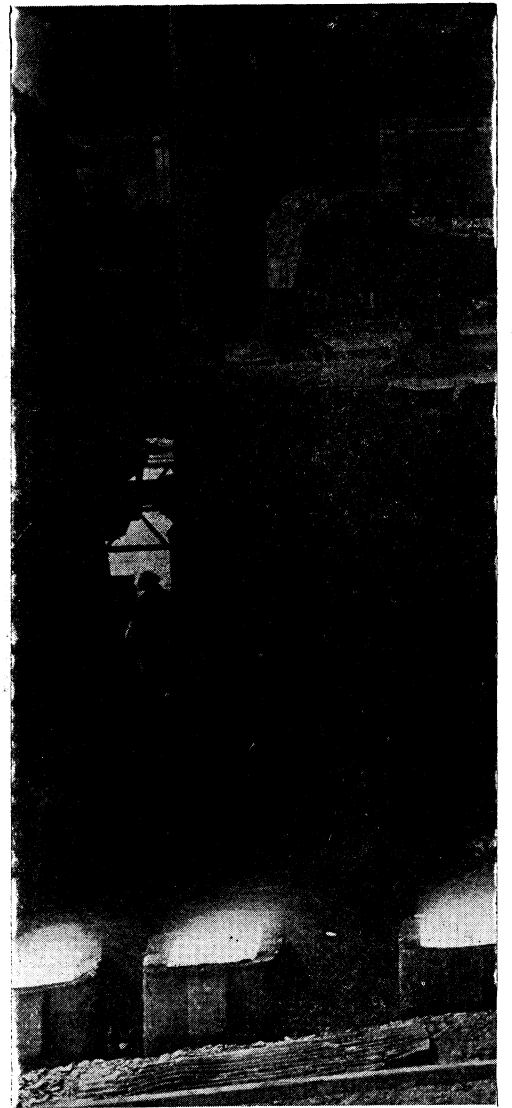
Inside the open hearth furnace the molten steel is bubbling and seething, its impurities forming a black crust on top to get finally burned out by the intense heat. The helpers at the open hearth make what they call "back walls" by shoveling dolomite across the blazing furnace. Only a few moments are possible facing this intense heat. Extra canvas covering on limbs, and eye goggles are necessary, the heat reaching as high as 180 degrees. "Get near enough not to get your face burned off," is the slogan. Yet minor burns and small fires in the clothing are almost inevitable.

While red hot, as soon as stripped of its moulds, the ingot is placed by electric cranes on conveyors moving it through the rolling mills to get drawn down to the gauge required by the market. The more it gets drawn out the faster it moves, turning into a lightning speed to reach its shape before it gets cooled off. Rollers, helpers, tongsmen and hock-out boys work here under the strain of the speed-up, manipulating the hot steel, manoeuvring in between heavy death-dealing machinery in an atmosphere filled with a terrific noise.

A misstep may mean instant death. A tong slipping when red hot ingots are taken from the seething pit may be fatal. Men sometimes fall into the cobbling bozes between the train of rolls or get limbs torn from their body. But each big mill has its hospital and accidents are hushed up, else the supply of slaves might give out or the "public" become disturbed. While modern production has in many respects replaced tongs and crowbars with cranes and repeaters, yet the increasing speed-up, more machinery and failure to build guards or shields around nevertheless makes work more dangerous.

But life is cheap in the steel mills. Accident or death does not matter much. Many of the workers are mere "hunkies" without relatives here to claim insurance. Also steel towns are full of stores trading in artificial limbs and corporation officials are ever ready to show that accidents are the fault of the workers and sandwich in a "safety talk." When workers drop from sheer exhaustion medicine is on hand in the office.

Development of machinery, technique and speed-up has immensely increased the output per man in the steel mills. For example, the blast furnaces of the country in the year 1850 employed a total of 20,298 workers producing



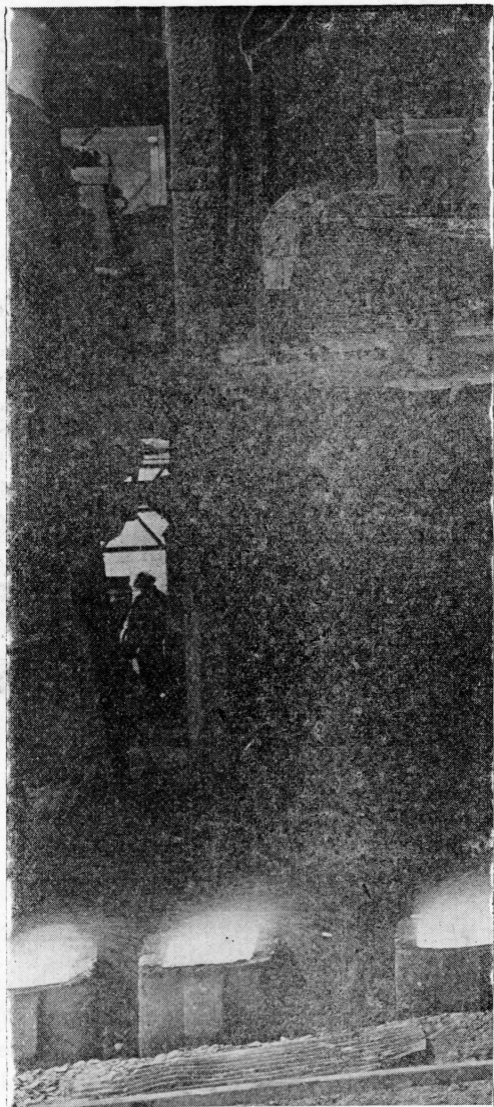
Phot Iron Age.

View of Bessemer Department

a total of 504,245 tons, which is 25 tons per man. In the year 1914 the number employed were 29,356 producing 23,332,244 tons which is 795 tons per man. In the year 1925 the number employed were 29,188 producing 36,700,566 tons which is 1,257 tons per man.

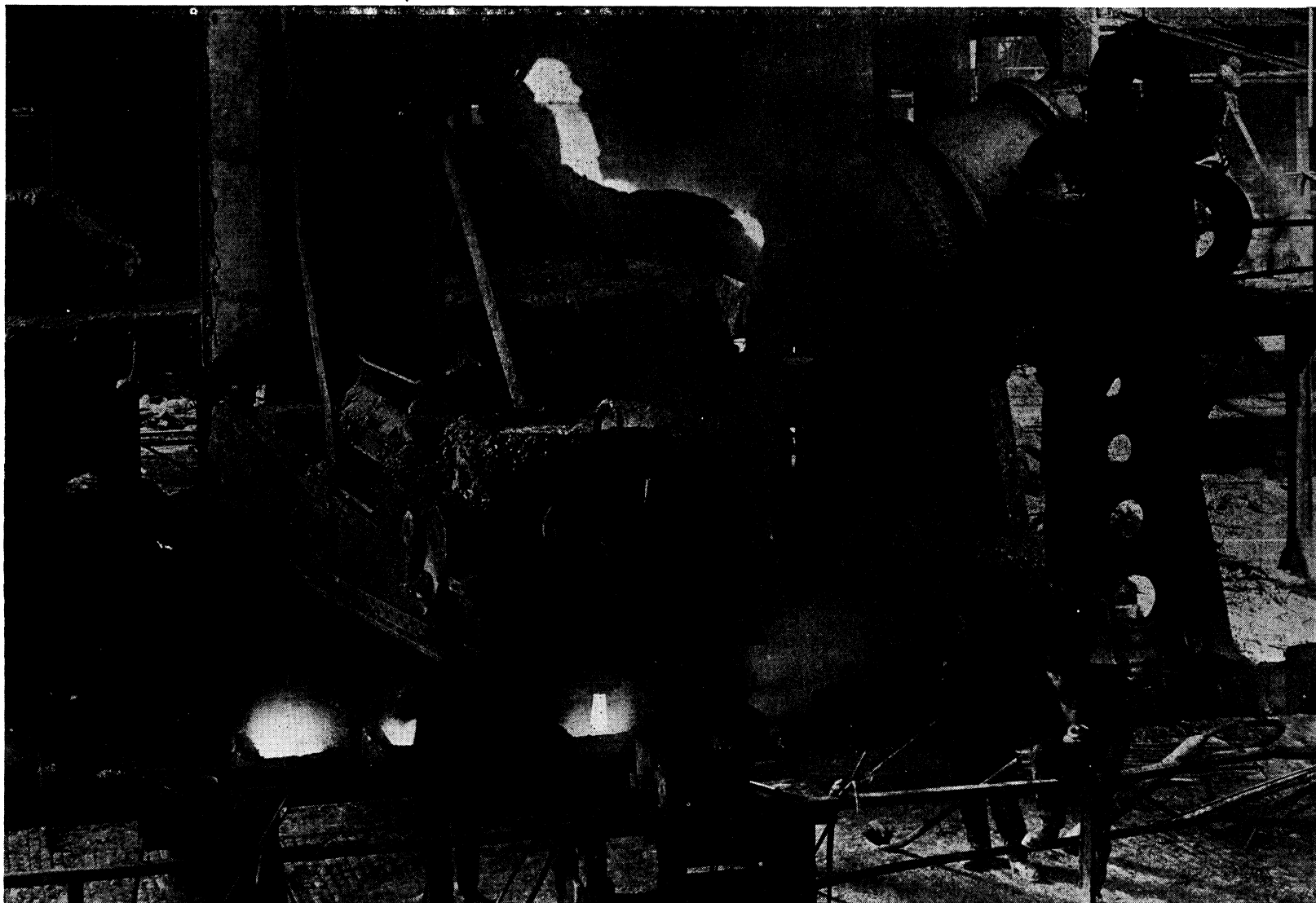
Wage reductions are the inevitable result of the constantly increasing output. Steel workers are mostly paid by tonnage rate. Without any organization they are entirely at the mercy of the powerful corporations. Highly skilled workers, such as the rollers and others, draw a high pay, common laborers are held down to about \$4.00 a day. While the ten hour day, and even the twelve hour day, still obtains, the machines have put many workers on part time and under the intense speed-up many old hands are now losing their jobs.

Dreary is the life of the workers in the steel towns, over which hangs the heavy pall of smoke. Living in miserable dumps, the words freedom and civil rights are unknown. The corporations own and control the towns, banks, churches, schools and all. Their former superintendents, managers or gang bosses hold down the offices of government and are loyal only to them. Mayor Lyle of McKeesport, Pa., who has held his office for a number of years, boasts a record of never allowing a labor



Phot Iron Age.

View of Bessemer Department



At right a Bessemer converter. Here as in all steps of making steel, the life of the worker is sacrificed for ever greater profits.

organization to get a foothold in the city. The workers live in terror of the effective corporation blacklist and their spies swarming the mills and the streets. The private coal and iron police, the town constables and the state cossacks all take their orders from the kings of steel.

Four steel workers, among them Pete Muse- lin and Milan Resetar, are now struggling before the Pennsylvania supreme court for their right to belong to the Workers (Com- munist) Party. They were convicted by the lower court for holding such membership after being arrested in a raid upon their homes in the steel town of Woodlawn, Pa., con- trolled by the Jones & Laughlin corporation.

These mighty corporations own vast coal fields and metal mines, endless railroad tracks and rolling stocks, steamship lines and ship building yards. The mill products go into a dozen basic industries and the corporations are closely tied into the country's financial resources in a directing capacity. Their direc- tion over the workers is on a militarized basis with the general staff; with lieutenants and non-commissioned officers from managers and superintendents down to the gang bosses.

They know how to keep the workers divid- ed; first by creating antagonism between the various nationalities and to foreigners in gen-

eral, as well as to the Negro race, which is heavily discriminated against; secondly by a cunning system of corporation stocks, insur- ance benefits and pensions available for high- er paid workers. Those become the "loyal" ones opposing conflicts for better conditions for the large mass of semi-skilled and un- skilled workers.

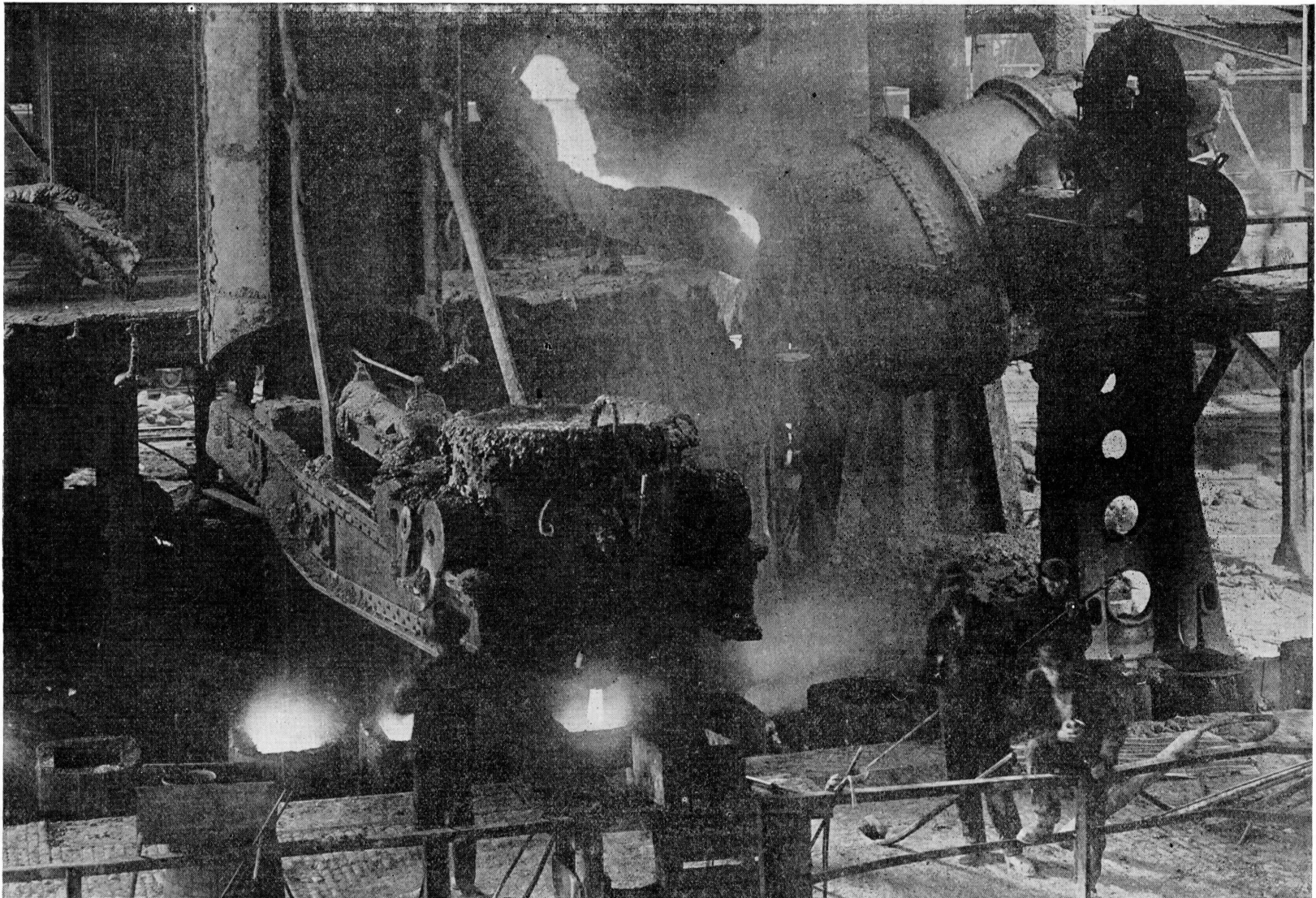
Clustering both banks of the Monongahela River lie the steel towns. Among them is Homestead carrying the tradition of one of the greatest historic labor battles. On July 1, 1892, the strike was declared. On July 6 two covered barges filled with 300 Pinkertons who had embarked at Ashtabula, Ohio, at- tempted to land just below the Homestead mill. The workers pleaded with them; the answer was a volley from the Pinkerton Win- chesters. Taking their dead and wounded with them the workers barricaded themselves in the mill and answered the fire. The battle lasted from daybreak to 6 P. M. when the few Pinkertons still alive hoisted the white flag. Many of them, to escape death from the workers, had jumped in the river and drowned.

One Negro worker, Sam Burgett led a raid on the home of the river captain and captured his metal cannon. Dragging it over the bridge across the river he also opened fire on the

barges loading the cannon with scraps. It exploded, killing one of the workers. Sam Burgett was subsequently exiled from Home- stead for three years.

The Carnegie steel corporation had the workers indicted. One of them, Silvester Critchlow, was brought to trial as a test case. He was defended by attorney Erwin from St. Paul, who declared in the court: "Yes, these workers had a right to shoot, and to shoot to kill even on the very precipice of hell, for they were defending themselves against an army of invaders." Indictments were meanwhile secured against the corporations for the murder of the workers and thus the case against the workers was quickly dropped.

The great steel strike of 1919, led by Wil- liam Z. Foster, embracing over 300,000 work- ers, shook the whole country and made the steel kings tremble. The violence, the spy- ing, blacklisting terror and murder by police, private and governmental, under the direc- tion of the corporations during that strike are almost unequalled even in America. But the splendid fighting spirit shown by the steel workers in their many battles of the past is the harbinger of rebirth of this great tradition in future struggles. To organize these work- ers for the future struggles is the task of the left wing.



At right a Bessemer converter. Here as in all steps of making steel, the life of the worker is sacrificed for ever greater profits.



Photo P. & A.

Tony Lombardo, henchman of Al Capone, and Tony Ferrea, two racketeers murdered in broad daylight on a crowded street in Chicago.

ROCKEFELLER, RACKETEER

By Carl Haessler

CHICAGO did not invent the racketeer or his occupation. He is the budding big business man of his day who has not quite arrived. When the feudal robber had held up enough medieval traders and robbed enough peasants to build his castle he became a baron. Before he was a racketeer. He preyed on other business men or on the public until he became respectable, and then he kept on preying, world without end.

In modern times when profiteering has succeeded holy orders as the highroad to a material if not spiritual heaven the unsanctified forms of robbery are permissible only if the aspiring capitalist escapes being caught. The worst of all crimes is to rob a fellow robber. Hence the hatred and the contempt mixed with fear that we see expressed by business men and their mouthpieces for the modern racketeer.

The *Chicago Tribune*, organ of midwest business, says of a murder-arson-bombing picnic: "This situation seems to be only a part of the astounding picture of criminal violence in this community. The executive secretary of the Employers association asserts that Chicago is earning a dark reputation in the business world because of racketeering and other forms of extortion."

The forms of extortion practised by the Continental National Bank, the Insull public utilities, the meat and bread trusts are not in the executive secretary's view as he surveys the astounding picture. He is gazing only at the minor extortionists, those

who assess petty delicatessen purveyors in return for keeping rival merchants of potato salad and marinated herring out of the neighborhood or who urgently solicit an honorarium from public garages in return for slicing tires and breaking windshields of competing auto outfits. Sometimes there is an unfortunate chemical action followed by a detonation when the beneficiaries prefer not to be pampered by the removal of competitors—at least not at the price set. Sometimes there is merely the physical action of baked clay energetically propelled in the direction of plate glass. And once in a while nothing happens except the atomization of an atrocious perfume or the broadcasting of an indelible dye. Now and then a life is lost, with or without malice prepense.

Compared with the annual toll of life and property and liberty taken by the bankers and recognized industrial princes of the land through their gunmen, sneaks, uniformed police and military, frame-up judges and other highbinders, the present day racketeer is mighty small French fry. It is his future that they fear.

Respectable, venerated, envied and adulterated old Rockefeller began in the same way. His racketeerings among the Pennsylvania and Ohio oil fields have been memorably recorded by the earlier Ida Tarbell. Burnings of oil wells, murders of rivals, suicides

of looted victims were all in the day's work of the old John D. organization. Col. Stewart, chairman of Standard Oil, and one of the racketeers of Teapot Dome and the mysterious Continental Trading gang, now on trial in federal court, is a not unworthy successor.

The established and entrenched generation of freebooters sees its privileges challenged by the bolder spirits of the new age. They use their customary gunmen, police and spies against the challengers without success. So they enlist the weight of social disapproval by covering with odium the newly coined term racketeer.

But as Scott Nearing has written for *The Federated Press*:

"We shake hands with brokers, bondholders and brigadier generals. Why should we draw the line at bandits? They run the risks incident to their calling. They make handsome returns on comparatively small expenditures of time and small outlays of capital. That is from a commercial standpoint they are highly successful."

The millionaire magnates of today had better watch their step. Under the capitalist dispensation they will have to split with their more vigorous and younger rivals and ultimately give way to them, intermarrying and mingling blood as well as fortunes, just as all decadent aristocracies have done.

Until capitalism has been swept the racketeer is the symbol and spearhead of its recruits.

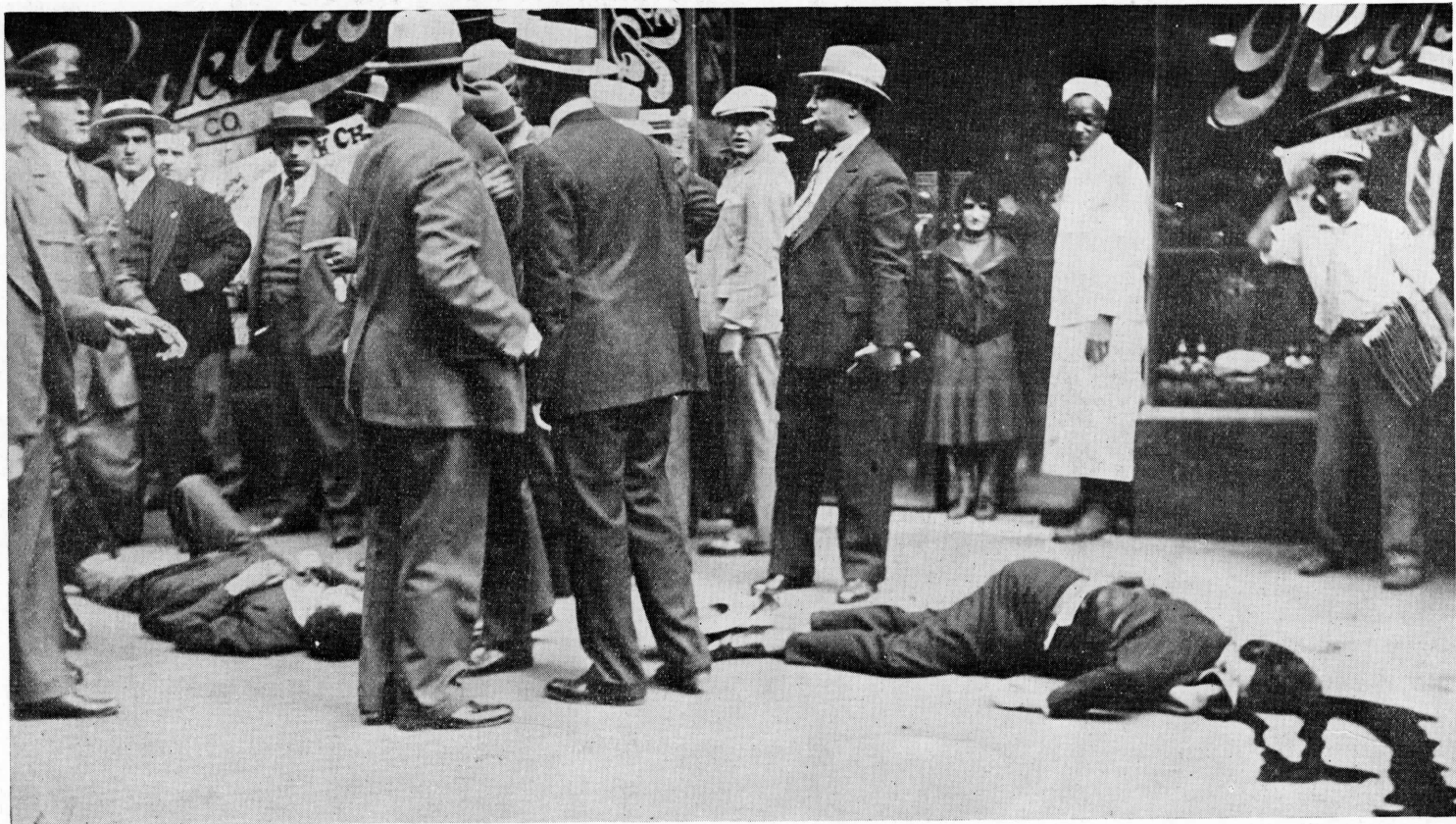


Photo P. & A.

Tony Lombardo, henchman of Al Capone, and Tony Ferrea, two racketeers murdered in broad daylight on a crowded street in Chicago.

THIS issue of the *Labor Defender* will reach its readers shortly before the elections to be held on Tuesday November 6th. Which political party can we advise our readers to support? It would be the height of folly for members or friends of International Labor Defense to support a political party which, after taking office, would use its power to persecute, terrorize and imprison the workers whom it is our aim and intention to defend. And certainly we cannot remain neutral.

But which political party can we support in this election—the Republican, Democrat, Socialist or Communist?

To answer that question, it is not necessary here to examine their respective platforms. These the reader may study at his leisure and compare their promises with their deeds. For our purpose it is only necessary to examine the role which these parties have played in the struggle of the working class and their attitude to the mass campaigns waged by the I.L.D. in defense of the victims of these struggles. On that basis let us consider their record.

Look at the history of the past few months. In the coal fields of Colorado miners were shot down by the state militia. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois miners were killed and beaten by the state police and by coal company gangsters carrying on their murderous work with the approval of the state and city administrations. Injunctions were issued, workers were thrown into jail, families were evicted from their homes, miners halls were closed and meetings were raided and broken up. These are Republican controlled States.

But did the Democratic minorities in these states oppose these measures? Has the "liberal" democrat, Gov. Smith, declared against these oppression acts? Certainly not! In New York State the attacks against the needle trades and fur workers were carried on with equal brutality. The hired gangsters enjoyed the same protection. The same injunctions were issued against the workers. Thousands of workers were beaten and thrown into jail.

But the brutal treatment of the miners and needle trades workers does not exhaust the acts of brutality against the workers. In Massachusetts almost 800 New Bedford and Fall River textile workers are to be brought to trial in November for no other reason than that they fought against a wage cut and the introduction of the speed-up system in the textile factories. During this strike workers were beaten and bayoneted, meetings were broken up and strike leaders jailed.

In Detroit one worker, Tony Barra, was killed and another, Angelo Sentricchia, now



Photo Workers Library Publishers.



Wm. Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidates for president and vice-president.

THE I.L.D. AND ELECTIONS

By C. A. Hathaway

lies in the hospital seriously wounded as a result of an attack by fascisti, apparently with the protection of the police.

Working class election meetings have been broken up in all parts of the country and speakers and candidates have been arrested. In Wilmington, Delaware Wm. Z. Foster, the presidential candidate of the Workers (Communist) was arrested together with the Party's candidate for governor and several other workers. In Norwood and Wheeling, West Virginia, Scott Nearing, Communist candidate for governor of New Jersey and two workers were arrested and the meeting broken up. In Phoenix, Arizona, the Communist election meetings were broken up and efforts made to kidnap the Communist Vice-presidential candidate Benjamin Gitlow. In Houston, Texas, Gitlow's meetings were likewise dispersed. In Los Angles four members of the Young Workers (Communist) League have been arrested and one held in prison charged with "criminal syndicalism."

In the Southern states capitalist "Justice" is handed out most vigorously to the Negro workers and poor farmers. Lynching, Jim Crowism, segregation and peonage are the daily lot of the Negro masses. They are refused the right to vote or organize. All of the Communist meetings broken up in the South were due to the vigorous advocacy of full social economic and political equality and the right of the Negroes to self determination even to the point of setting up a separate Negro state. Such proposals aroused the white factory and landowners to a frenzy and lead to the most vigorous attacks against both the Communists and the Negroes. Threats were made that if such meetings were continued the speakers would be lynched.

In all of these struggles whether they involved Negroes, trade unionists, socialists, communists or members of the I.W.W., the International Labor Defense has always been and always will be on the side of the workers. We will endeavor to provide legal defense and continue aid to prisoners and their families. But above all, as in the past, our principle reliance will be placed on mass struggles and mass protests as a means of securing the release and preventing the conviction of working class prisoners.

Our past campaigns have already established us as the defender of all workers, black or white. Our present campaigns to secure the release of Mooney and Billings and to prevent the conviction of hundreds of miners and textile workers will be pushed with the utmost vigor.

In all of our past campaigns we have received the support of only one political Party—the Workers (Communist) Party. Other so-called workers' parties, the Socialist and Socialist Labor Parties have not participated with us either directly or indirectly in the struggle to secure the most elementary rights for the workers. The bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. have gone out of their way to attack us and in these attacks they have often been aided by the Socialist Party, as for example in the New York needle trades struggles. The Communist press and the Party on the other hand, has never hesitated to give their fullest support to every campaign.

For these reasons we say:

Vote and work for the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party!

Strengthen the International Labor Defense.

Protect the white and Negro workers in all their struggles.



Photo Workers Library Publishers.

Wm. Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidates for president and vice-president.

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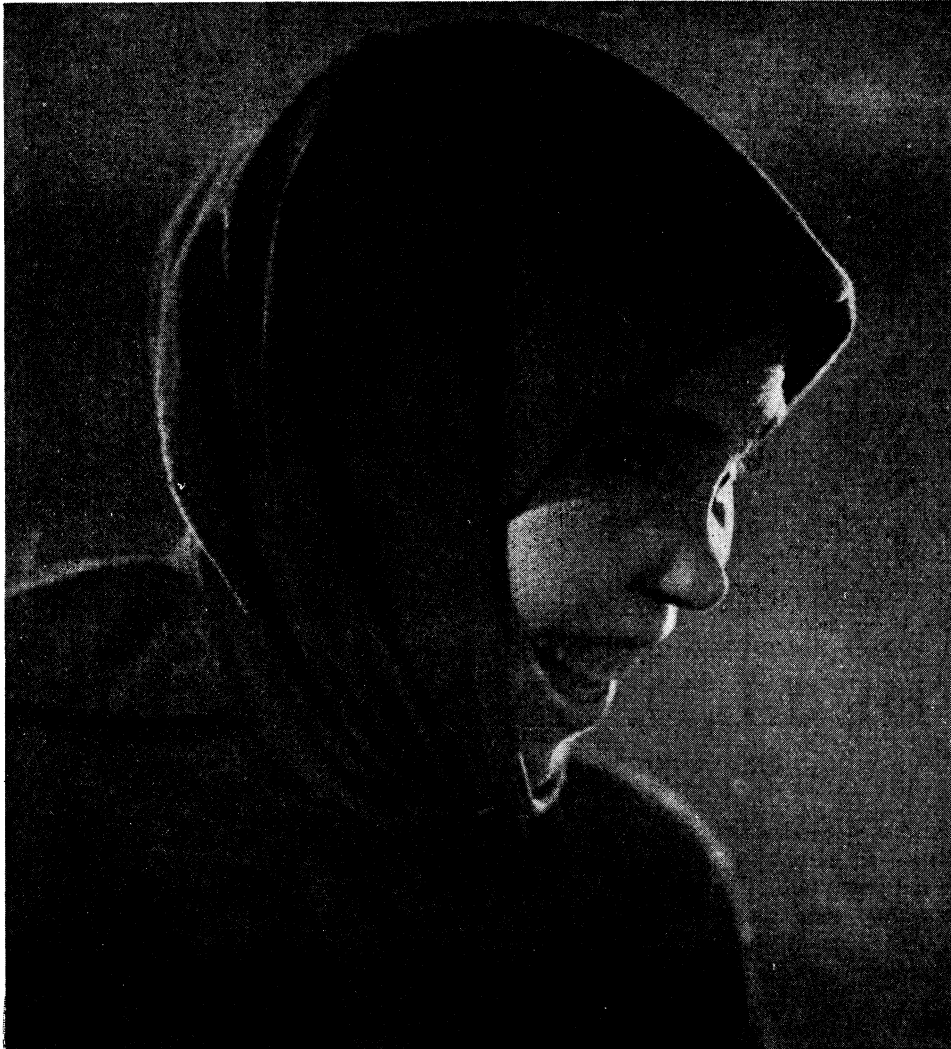


Photo Louis Lozowick.

WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By *Jessica Smith*

IN Soviet Russia women are doing things they want to do, and doing them with zest and conviction. The lives of most women, even the greatest of them, have always been determined by their men—fathers, lovers, husbands, or bosses. Plenty of women have longed for freedom, and fought for freedom. But babies—or sometimes lack of babies—and the need to cling to men for economic and emotional security, have kept them from it. But in the Soviet Union, if women want education they can have it, if they want training in some special trade or profession, they can have it, if they want jobs, they can have them, if they want babies they can have them, and still go on doing other things they want to do.

It is of course in the schools that the basis is being laid for the realization of the complete sex equality which was proclaimed and embodied in decrees and laws the moment the workers' government came into existence. It is here that the old attitude of men toward women and of women toward themselves is being changed. The whole purpose of the new education is to teach every individual regardless of sex to understand his or her environment and change it when necessary. Boys and girls are taught equally to look after those little drudging stultifying jobs that have always belonged to women alone. The same opportunities for physical development, in so far as they are com-

patible with actual physiological differences, are provided for girls as for boys. The Pioneer and Communist Youth organizations do everything they can to see that girls are as active as boys in student self-government, and in the social work which is considered as important a part of education as the work in the class room.

Women have always been terribly handicapped by the lack of a definite skilled trade or profession. Education in Russia is meant not merely to make people more cultured but more capable, and must fit them for some special work. To this end there are factory schools where part of the time is spent working at the job, part of the time in studying: "Schools of Peasant Youth", where regular schooling is supplemented by practical agricultural work; "technicums" where boys and girls are educated for more highly skilled occupations; "Rabfacs", where boys and girls from mills and mines and fields who have missed out on their earlier education can make up for it and prepare for the universities, where they go to acquire a definite speciality as well as higher learning. Working and peasant women are entering all of these in ever increasing number.

The young woman citizen of the Soviet Republic cannot become a fullfledged worker until she is 18. When she enters industry she is protected as a worker by a labor code drawn up to maintain the proper balance between the needs of the individual worker and the workers government. She is assured an eight hour day—which has already been reduced to seven in

some industries, and to six in the more dangerous and wearing trades and types of work. She receives equal pay for equal work. Accident, sickness and unemployment are provided for by the most thorough system of social insurance that has been developed. Innumerable safeguards protect the workers' lives. Practically every trade and every branch of every trade is open to women if they are physically fit. But while they are protected from discrimination because of their sex, every precaution is being taken to prevent their work interfering with the function of motherhood. Time off is permitted during the menstruation period in certain types of work. The lifting of heavy loads is strictly regulated. While women cannot be dismissed because of pregnancy up to seven months, they cannot be given night or heavy work at that time. The eight week maternity vacation with full pay—the extra stipend for the baby's equipment, the shorter hours and extra wages for the nursing mother—all these things have been written of so much that it is hardly necessary to repeat them. The extension system of day nurseries and kindergartens in the cities, and the growing number in the villages provide better care for the babies than they get at home, and free women for other work. The most powerful trade union organization in the world makes sure that all these things are actually enforced, and is charged with a very special responsibility of looking after women interests and getting them to take active part in the rich fields of cultural work that have been opened up to the workers.

For those women who reached maturity under the old regime, there are endless opportunities to make up for lost time through the various agencies for adult education. The Genotdel (the Women's Section of the Communist Party) carries on an immense educational work through its system of "Women's delegates" where thousands of women are instructed in how to make use of their rights, and are given a practical apprenticeship in government and social institutions as training for bigger jobs. Countless efforts are being made to develop types of community organization which will free women from housework—communal dining-rooms and kitchens, communal laundries, communal cleaning arrangements.

Revolutionary change has affected and in some cases transformed almost everything in women's lives in Russia. Aside from those economic changes which they share with the men, their greatest gain is perhaps their release from the degradation of the old marriage code, which made divorce almost impossible, and required a woman to follow her husband wherever he went. Now marriage and divorce are equally simple. The State steps in only to insure against any exploitation for one individual by another in the family economic arrangements, and to see that the children are properly cared for and trained.

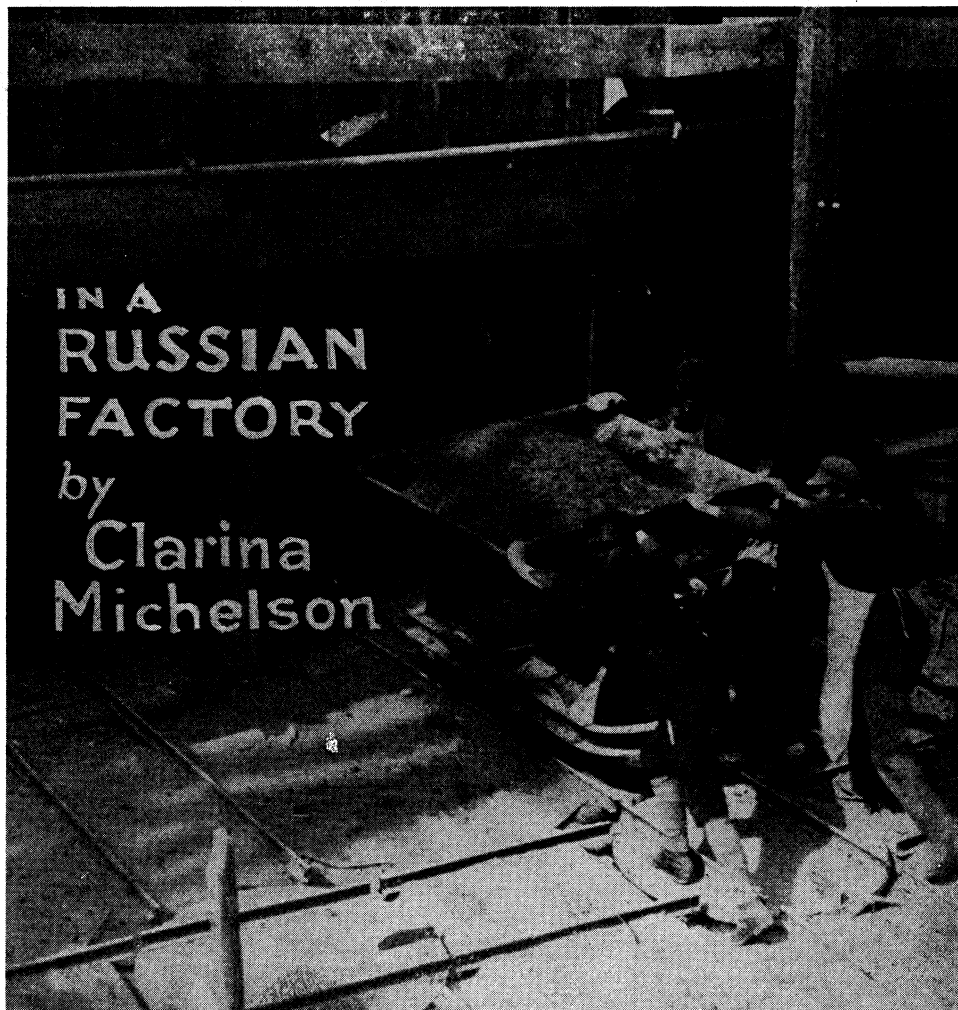
It cannot, of course, be claimed that in ten years the problems of sex and marriage that have been vexing humanity throughout all time have been solved. But men and women have a better chance in Russia to-day than they ever had anywhere to test their relationship on the basis of its real meaning regardless of any economic or social compulsion. And the women there are no longer concerned merely with finding and keeping a husband. They no longer have to be just sweethearts and drudges and mothers of men, but they may choose some other function in the world, and be sure of the necessary training to do whatever job they want to do effectively.



Photo Louis Lozowick.

WOMEN IN SOVIET RUSSIA





IN A
RUSSIAN
FACTORY
by
Clarina
Michelson

Photo Labor Defender.

New Buildings are growing up rapidly in Moscow and other Russian Cities.

THE brick buildings of the "Red Triangle" India-Rubber factory stretch along several Leningrad blocks. There are 17,600 workers. Near the entrance the director, a former worker in the plant, has his office. He greeted us and told us we might see the factory, whose main output is medical supplies, but he said: "You really ought to see the secretary of the factory committee. I'll get him to take you around, and he can tell you of the work they are doing." One of the workers sitting in the office went out and returned with a tall, well-built young fellow who introduced himself as the secretary. "Our committee of forty," he said, "is elected each year. Workers in every department of the factory choose one representative to each ten workers. These delegates elect the Committee. Although most of the Committee members continue working in the factory, we meet every two weeks, and we have ten members who give full time to this. There are 17,600 workers here, and among them, nearly 2,000 "activists," that is workers actively engaged on committees or other union work. There are 2,400 Communists and 2,300 members of the League of Communist Youth. This committee which is elected to keep in daily touch with all the workers' needs and desires, and to safeguard their interests in any disputes which arise with the administration, is subdivided into several committees."

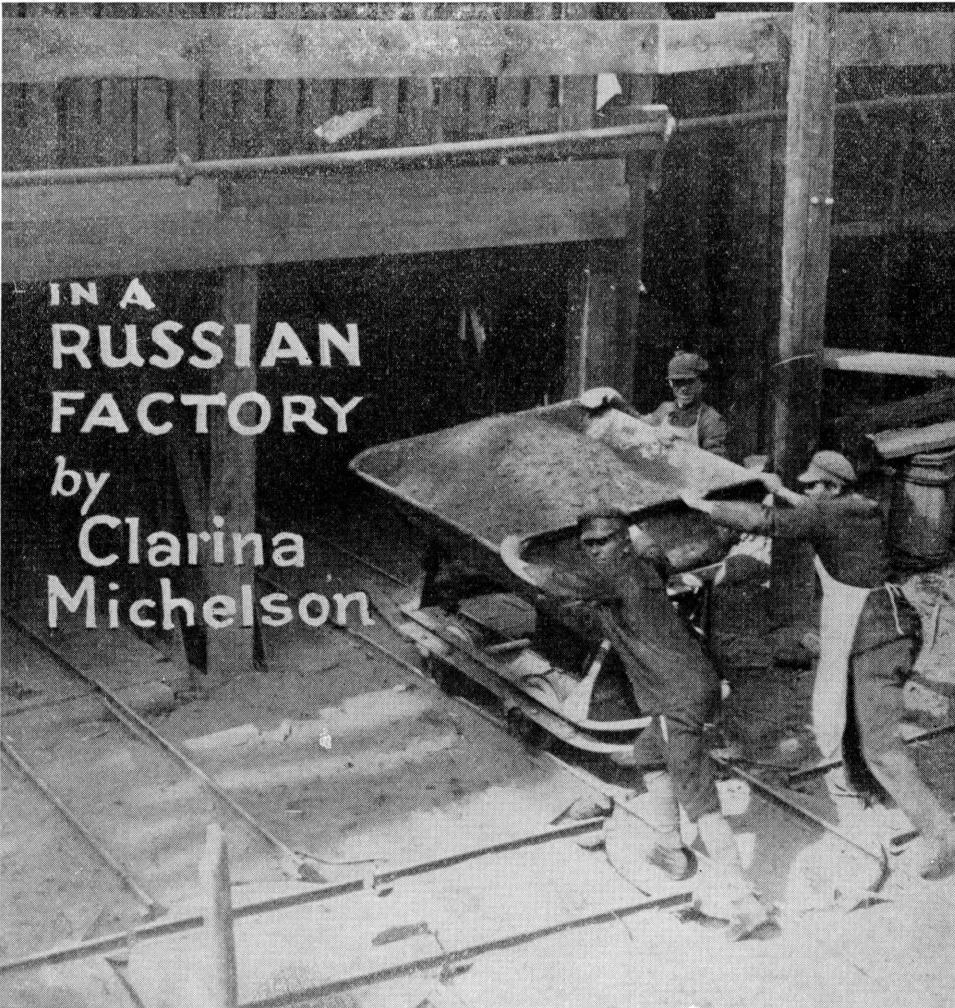
He said that there were 9,000 women workers in the factory and that the chairman of the "Protection of Labor" Committee was a woman. He took us into a large room where there were several desks, and a typist pounding away at a machine, and introduced us to a medium-sized blue-eyed, light-haired woman of about 30. "Our job," she said, "is to see that the workers' health is protected. We make sure that the ventilation and light is good." (I thought of the paper box factories in New York cellars.) "We do everything possible to prevent accidents by using every physical safeguard and by an extensive use of posters." (The estimated number of average yearly industrial accidents in the U. S. is 21,232). "Every three months the workers get a medical examination. We give those who need milk a quart a day." (How many babies are there in prosperous America who don't get enough milk?) "And if they are working in a department which seems to affect their health we see that they are sent to do other work. So none of our workers will have to do work all the time that might be injurious to their health, a worker will stay in a 'bad' department one week. Then he is sent for a week to do some light work—outdoor work, or some such thing—then inside to a good department." (Of course, American bosses are pretty thoughtful, too. I worked in a Chicago garment factory when the boss gave

us lemonade in summer—but our wages were about as hard to find as the lemon in the pitcher). "Then, too, although we are still on an 8-hour day, over 12,000 of our workers work less than 7 hours, and in some departments 6 and occasionally as little as 3 hours." (In America 6% of blast-furnace workers in the iron and steel industry in 1926 worked 84 hours a week and over) "If any of the workers get really run down but are not sick so they have to stop work, they go to one of the night sanitarium. They come to the factory every day, but sleep there for 6 or 8 weeks, get the proper treatment, instruction in diet and hygiene, a good rest and plenty of the best food." (Social workers in Boston are still wondering if one-legged men "deserve" crutches) "In summer the workers get two weeks vacation with full pay and free railway fare to one of our rest houses in the mountains or by the sea. As a matter of fact, nearly 80% of our workers get a months vacation, and naturally, if a worker needs a longer vacation, he gets it."

As we were talking, a vigorous, red-cheeked young man came in and asked us to visit his office. He was chairman of the "Wage Conflict" Committee. "Three of us work full time," he said, "we have to do with wages. For instance, if a worker is sent from one department to another, we see that his wages are not reduced. Where piece work is introduced, we are on the job to make sure the workers' interests are protected. We quite often go to the mat with the administration—in fact last year we had 1,200 disputes. These are generally settled amicably but if we can't agree, we call in an outside arbiter, generally a representative from some other trade union. We also collect the monthly dues—2% of the month's wages—this is some job from over 17,000 workers, but every 10 workers elects one of their number to help us. We keep busy all right."

"Besides these two committees," the secretary told us, "there is a cultural Committee that arranges classes, debates, drama and music clubs, all sorts of physical culture groups, plans excursions to other factories and museums, arranges picnics in summer and skiing parties in winter. It sees that the workers get the theatre tickets they want, and the books and magazines they want; in fact, it has all the responsibility for the cultural life of the workers of his factory. Our weekly paper is gotten out by them, also." He showed us the latest copy—a 4 page, 5 column sheet. There was a photograph of some women of the factory at work, and a picture of some model machinery in a textile factory. There was also a photograph of some babies, the doctor and one of the nurses at the nursery conducted by the factory. "The mothers here are pretty well taken care of" our friend said, "They have to stop work 2 months before and 2 months after child birth, with full pay, of course, and they get extra money to buy things for the baby. Then when the baby is 2 months old he

(Continued on page 246)



IN A
RUSSIAN
FACTORY
by
Clarina
Michelson

Photo Labor Defender.

New Buildings are growing up rapidly in Moscow and other Russian Cities.



Photo Louis Lozowick

Soviet Economic Construction

By *H. Welter*

Translated by *Sol Auerbach*

BOTH periods of the Russian revolution stand on the horizon of our times like two mighty epics, untouched by the croaking of the slowly decaying Russian bourgeoisie abroad and untouched by the drivel of the international counter-revolution. It is hard to tell which of the two periods in the life of the Russian workers and peasants is most admirable—whether that epoch of heroic far-reaching revolutionary struggle of 1917-21, or the last period of 1921-28 of economic construction accomplished with super-human strength and patience.

I was in the Soviet Union in 1921. The Russian workers and peasants were just returning to their ploughs and their work benches from the revolutionary front. The ice-breaker *Krassin* lay in the harbor of Leningrad. Burnt out and without coal it lay there like a dead giant. The railway stations of that time were more like engine cemeteries than communication centers; the shop windows were boarded up and stared like empty-sockets out upon the streets; the blast furnaces in the shipyard foundries were extinguished; the transmission houses of the large factories were paralyzed when counter-revolutionary bands shot up and shattered their glass roofs, allowing the rust

to enter and slowly freeze the machines. In the same year I saw the oil fields of Baku. They could hardly be recognized and the whole field looked more like a battle ground than the site of a petroleum industry.

The gross production of the industry of the U.S.S.R. at that time amounted in millions pre-war rubles:

	1913	1920	1920 in % of 1913
Extraction and Working of Ores,			
Rock, Aluminum, etc.....	154	22	14
Min. and smelt. industry.....	1004	167	17
Metal Industry	628	143	23
Woodworking Industry	171	20	12
Chemical Industry	338	70	21
Food and Means of Enjnym.....	1506	185	12
Manuf. of Animal Prod's.....	135	133	99
Cotton Industry	1090	72	7
Wool Industry	195	87	45
Silk Industry	49	1	2
Flax and Hemp Industry.....	115	40	34
Other Textiles	45	15	33
Paper Industry	152	37	24
Power and Water Works.....	39	27	71
Total.....	5621	1019	18.1%

These figures are worthy of study. They carry the evident marks of the result of seven years of war and civil war and only in relation to them can one really judge the road traveled by the Russian workers and peasants and their unexampled constructive work during the last seven years.

It was no different in agriculture. The number of cattle in the U. S. S. R. in the year 1920 as compared with 1916 fell by:

Horned Cattle	75%
Horses	77%
Sheep	59%

In just the same way did the cultivation of industrial cultures fall, as for example cotton 15% and the cultivation of sugar beet 29%.

That was in 1921 but then began that extraordinary construction, which today stifles increasingly the cry of "tomorrow's collapse" and gradually forces the notice and recognition of the whole world. Let us give only a few figures:

In 1921-22, 185,000 tons of iron-ore were produced; in 1926-27, 5,238,000 tons. Coal production rose from 5,682,000 tons in 1924-25 to 11,213,000 in 1925-26 and during the same period naphta production rose from 973,000 tons to 1,266,000 tons.

(Continued on page 256)



Photo New Bedford Evening Standard

Strike leaders facing years of imprisonment. Left to right: Eli Keller, Wm. Murdoch Eulalia Mendes and Fred Beal.

Seven Hundred Strikers On Trial

By Amy Schechter

THE first week in November the largest mass trial of workers in the history of the United States opens in New Bedford. Over 700 textile workers will be tried before the Superior Court on appealed sentences imposed during the bitterly fought six-months' New Bedford strike just ended and the Fall River strike broken after a brief heroic struggle against overwhelming terror by the same millowner-government-police-labor bureaucrat combination.

Except for fifty, all the defendants are members of the left wing New Bedford and Fall River organizations affiliated with the recently formed National Textile Workers Union, which the millowners recognized as a dangerous enemy and are doing everything in their power to shatter. The numbers jailed in the New Bedford and Fall River strikes, the viciousness of the sentences imposed, the excessive bail, the torture of strikers held for bail, are a sure measure of the millowners fear of the militant spirit and strength of unorganized masses of workers when organized and lead by the left wing.

During the strike the millowners saw men and women who had slaved in their mills year after year, suffering silently, leaderless, forced to take cut after cut,—10%, again 10%, then 22½% within a short period in New Bedford,—suddenly awake, battling for their rights in organized fashion, singing songs of the class struggle

as they fought... singing as they went to jail. They saw the basis laid for permanent organization along industrial lines in the mills, a powerful barrier to further exploitation, and knew that the strike must be crushed and the left wing union driven out of town if their dictatorship over the mills of New Bedford was to continue unchallenged.

When three months of starvation policy had failed to break the solid strike front, and not over two hundred of the twenty-eight thousand New Bedford strikers were back in the mills, the Cotton Manufacturers Association demanded swift and effective police action to break the strike.

The campaign of terror began. Mass picketing was outlawed by Judge Milliken life appointee of the Governor of Massachusetts. Hundreds of extra police were brought in from Boston, Dartmouth, Taunton, other towns. Two National Guard Companies were held ready for service... Deputy sheriffs appointed to read the Riot Act to peaceful picket lines. Clubbing, blackjacking, mass arrests... Protesting crowds of strikers massing around the jail, answering the songs the prisoners inside were singing, driven back by the bared bayonets of National Guards. Picket cap-

tains beaten up in jail, flung against steel cell walls, tortured.

The farce of trying the arrested strikers followed...Massachusetts trying prisoners of the class war. Prisoners brought in still bleeding from police attacks, were charged with assaulting four officers, seven officers. Charges of loitering, disturbing the peace, disorderly conduct, rioting, inciting to riot, interfering with an officer...a dozen different names for the one crime... picketing the mills to keep out the scabs.

Scores of cases were rushed through on the same day, police as witnesses, muddled testimony, clumsy lies... all accepted as gos-



Photo Workers International Relief

Albert Weisbord, strike leader, speaking.

RUSH FUNDS TO DEFEND THESE WORKERS

pel truth by the judge... always the maximum sentence...

The hot grey August sky weighing down through the glass courtroom roof. Spectators benches crowded with prisoners overflowing from the dock. Some brought in handcuffed...Fathers and sons, together in the dock, mothers and daughters. Strong, vital men and women, Portuguese with vivid dark faces, Poles, peasant stock, not yet marked by the mills, by generations in the mills like the Lancashire millworkers scattered among the prisoners, stunted, consumption ridden. Old Judge Milliken, bloodless New England aristocrat's face tense with hatred for the strong warm defiant life in the dock, droning out savage sentences in his querulous old man's voice.

Still the strike front held. Pickets out on bail returned straight from jail to the lines. Many were brought in and sentenced again and again, some twelve, some fourteen times.

New strikebreaker tactics were sought. The manufacturers turned to Batty, Binns and Riviere, United Textile Workers Union officials for aid, so that some sort of fake settlement might be rushed with their membership, less than 10% of the strikers, the strike officially declared an outlaw strike and still stronger measures taken to crush it.

The millowners proposed a compromise settlement on the basis of a 5% instead of a 10% cut. Batty and Binns strongly advocated its acceptance by their locals.

The New Bedford Textile Workers Union denounced the compromise on a cut in wages already at starvation level—\$17 weekly average—as a direct strike sellout. Thousands of workers rallied to anti-sellout demonstrations throughout the city. The U. T. W. vote taken on Monday October 1, was overwhelmingly against the compromise.

Press and pulpit denounced the N.B.T.W.U. influence as responsible for the vote

and called on the strikers to follow their "duly authorized leaders." A revote was arranged for the following Saturday. A week of terrific pressure from all sides followed for the strikers. The U.T.W. officials announced that shortly all relief would be cut off. Storekeepers put up notices that the following week credit to strikers would be stopped. Landlords took steps for evictions. Press and pulpit joined the campaign.

Hundreds of police were massed at the polling places when the revote was taken, October 6. Left wing sympathizers among the U.T.W. members, pointed out by the officials, were kept from the polls. Some of Batty's members boycotted the vote in disgust. By a small majority of the two thousand voting, the sellout went through.

That was Saturday. Monday the mills opened, and an atrocious concentrated terror campaign was launched to drive the strikers back through the gates. "Go to work or go to jail" was the decree issued by Chief of Police McCleod to strikers. "Get out of town or go to jail" was the decree for organizers. Every attempt at picketing mercilessly smashed. N.B.T.W.U. members were picked up on the streets, in their homes, without warrants, charged with being "idle and disorderly" since April 15, the date the strike began. Central and South end headquarters were raided. The relief store was raided, and strikers waiting for bread jailed. Cars were stopped and searched... All the organizers were jailed. Jack Rubinstein, organizer, horribly beaten up in his cell... for "kicking a policeman in the Passaic strike..." the police told him between blows. The local International Labor Defense representative was jailed, to prevent prisoners from getting bail. Mill superintendents visited strikers homes in person, giving them till Wednesday to return or be permanently blacklisted.

The skilled English and French-Canadian workers of the U.T.W., the thousands of unorganized workers, were flowing back to work. The N.B.T.W.U. released its members "from outside strike obligations."

The strike is broken, but the fight has just begun. The workers, returning to the mills, find the 10% notices still posted in many of them, larger cuts, as high as 20% in some; 50% to 100% speed-up in mill after mill. More looms for weavers, more sides for spinners, machines geared up to increase the speed.

The millworkers newly conscious of



Photo New Bedford Evening Standard

Frank Augusto, 62 years old New Bedford textile worker, beaten to unconsciousness by a police sergeant, nose broken, later taken from the hospital and sentenced to 4 months in prison.

their power, will not tolerate these conditions for long. Manufacturers know it, and are determined to keep them leaderless. Every step of the New Bedford Textile Workers Union to entrench itself inside the mills will be violently opposed by the millowners, and their agents, the United Textile Workers officials. The coming trial of the 700, will be utilized to the full to break the union by putting the union organizers and most militant strikers out of the way. Individual sentences run to three years.

The trial is tremendously significant for all militant workers. Seven hundred workers on trial in the state which carried through the murder of the workers Sacco and Vanzetti for the same crime, for battling for the rights of the workingclass. Seven hundred class war fighters, passive, unorganized till a few months ago, newly awakened to consciousness through the struggle—on trial before a Massachusetts court. A desperate effort of the millowners to crush down the wave of revolt against daily intensified exploitation spreading through milltowns throughout the United States; through the striking milltowns of the north of France, where textile workers are marching from town to town with red banners; through Poland, with 100,000 millworkers out today; through India, through the world.



Photo Workers International Relief

Police block street with trucks to prevent strike parade.

THEODORE DREISER
JAY LOVESTONE
CLARENCE DARROW

I caution the world, and particularly Russia at this time, to remember that in the face of the immense complexities which confront humanity love alone is not enough. For life is dynamic—an organic as well as an emotional or spiritual thing—and its problems are as often practical as emotional or spiritual. In that light economics—or better yet an understanding of the same—and of chemistry, physics, sociology and biology, are far more important than moral or religious speculations or admonitions. For if man is to escape misery and death life must operate smoothly. And only knowledge plus tenderness (never tenderness alone) will effect this smoothness. In all of his novels Tolstoy clearly presented the miseries attendant upon a misinformed and organically groping world. In his theories he appears to sense but a portion of the cure. I caution the Russians of this day to look more sharply to their economists, physicists, chemists and biologists than to their moralists and religionists for guidance and aid.

Theodore Dreiser.

Workers rule in Soviet Russia. They have taken one-sixth of the globe, war-wracked and desolate, and in the face of armed invasion, blockade, famine and capitalist hatred, they have built on these ruins a new world in eleven short years. This hatred of Soviet Russia by the capitalist world, today, on the eleventh anniversary is manifesting itself in fresh preparations for Imperialist war against the Soviet Union.

Industry has reached heights never achieved before in Russia. The workers themselves guide and control every wheel and cog in the industrial machine building a socialist society. They are establishing the seven hour day. They are protecting the health and the lives of every man, woman and child. They are providing schools for all. They are wiping out illiteracy. They are increasing the opportunities for the development of every single individual.

The Communist Party of Soviet Russia has guided these achievements. It has solved every difficulty of the workers every day of these glorious eleven years. The genius of Lenin, its leader, has given to the workers of Russia the road that has made possible the Russia of today—and the Communist state of tomorrow toward which it is travelling so rapidly.

Eighty years ago Karl Marx, first said in the Communist Manifesto "Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." The workers of Soviet Russia have one-sixth of the world already won. The greetings to Soviet Russia on the eleventh anniversary from the workers of the world is the comradely assurance that they will do all in their power to defend the Soviet Union from Imperialist attack and will not rest until the task is completed.

Jay Lovestone,

Secretary Workers Communist Party



Photo Sam Hammersmark

A photograph of a group of delegates to the Second Congress of the Communist International published for the first time in this country. At left (with cigarettes on balcony) Karl Radek and N. Bucharin; Foreground, center, Lenin, and directly behind him is Maxim Gorky. At his side in center, G. Zinoviev, Manuel Gomez, R. Roy and Krupskaya.

AMERICA SPEAKS ON SOVIET RUSSIA

To give you a few words about Soviet Russia, I would say that I know little about it, except what I can gather in the current papers and learn from the few people whom I have met who have been there since the war. I know how hard it is to form any worth while opinions on such information. My ideas about Russia are more hopes than opinions. I have always been sympathetic with the Russian Revolution. For the last thirty years I had hoped there would be one. What will come out of it no one knows. They seem to keep their ideals of working out a greater equality for mankind than has ever been in the past. No doubt the task is a difficult, if not an impossible one, but I am watching it with the keenest sympathy and considerable hope.

Existing institutions are always against revolu-

tionists. They were against the revolution in France; they were against revolution in America against Great Britain. This applied not only to the people of Europe but to the well to do in the United States. The smug and comfortable do not want to be disturbed and revolutions are born of discontent and conditions that have been suffered too long. The "experiment" of Russia, to borrow a word from Mr. Hoover's vocabulary, is the only great hopeful movement that I know of in the world today.

Clarence Darrow.

Speaking in behalf of the National Miners Union of America, I am proud to testify as to the high esteem that the only workers' government in the world, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is held by them. The mine workers of America have

always been foremost in the demand for the recognition of that great government as convention after convention have recorded. All over the entire world with the exception of Soviet Russia, there is a crisis in the mining and other basic industries. Our new union has been built to meet such a crisis and to secure for the workers the things enjoyed by the workers of Soviet Russia, such as: the six hour day, free house rent, vacations with pay, workers' rule in the industry, a one hundred per cent organization in the industries, etc. The rule of the class collaborators—the Lewises, Greens, Wolls—must come to an end, and the dictatorship of Mellon, Schwab, Rockefeller and Wall Street must be displaced by a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

On this, the eleventh anniversary of the Union of

Socialist Soviet Republics, the militant mine workers of America hold out the hand of workers solidarity to all the workers of the world and pledge continued support to that great government of Workers and Farmers emancipation.

John J. Watt

President National Miners Union.

When the Czar and the Grand Dukes were overthrown in Russia, there was some justification in the refusal of other governments to recognize the "revolution." One cannot extend "credit" until there is some accumulated "capital" as security. But eleven years after the revolutionary government has established itself, the situation is vastly different. A government that could stay for a decade and control the lives of nearly 200 million people, cert-



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WM. Z. FOSTER
WILLIAM PICKENS
JOHN J. WATT

ainly has become a *fact* and ought to be recognized in practice if not in theory and formality. The failure of formal recognition under such circumstances becomes almost an act of hostility.

We have at least friendship and normal relations to gain by recognizing Russia. What is there to gain by refusing recognition?

Russian delegates at Geneva stood alone among the great nations in proposing complete and actual disarmament.

We used to object to recognizing Russia because of their "propaganda," but that has proven to be a ghost. They are certainly entitled to have whatever sort of government they will accept or tolerate. Recognition does not mean detailed and unqualified endorsement. Recognition means recognition.

William Pickens.

Nat. Ass'n for the Advancement of Colored Peoples.

The 11th anniversary of the October revolution marks another great step forward in the progress of the Soviet Union in the teeth of a thousand difficulties. The past year has registered decided victories on every front for the Russian workers. There has been a substantial increase in industrial production; the wage standards of the workers steadily rise; the seven-hour day is being systematically introduced; the inner-Party life has been strengthened and unified; the political machinations of the great imperialist powers against the Soviet Union have been checked or defeated. It has been a year of real progress.

In the capitalist countries, in Great Britain, Germany, United States, etc., the social democratic and reformist leaders generally have more than ever capitulated to capitalism. They are at one with their respective classes in preparing for the next war—marked by their endorsement of the Kellogg pact and acceptance of the various other phase of the imperialists' war plans. They have completely surrendered to the rationalization of industry, speed-up program of the employers, with all its consequences of increased unemployment, company unionization of the trade unions, and sharpening of the war danger. In the various countries this industrial surrender goes under different names, such as Mondism in England, industrial democracy in Germany, and the new wage policy in the United States. All this betrays the workers into the hands of their class enemies, the capitalists.

The workers of the world must choose between the method of the Russian revolution, which is the shattering of capitalism and the building of a workers' society; and the method of the reformists, which is a hopeless attempt to patch up capitalism. There can be no doubt of what the workers' eventual decision will be. The Russian Revolution, now registering its 11th year of growth and development, is the beginning of the world proletarian revolution.

William Z. Foster.

Secretary, Trade Union Educational League.
(Other statements on Russia pages 242, 248, 249)

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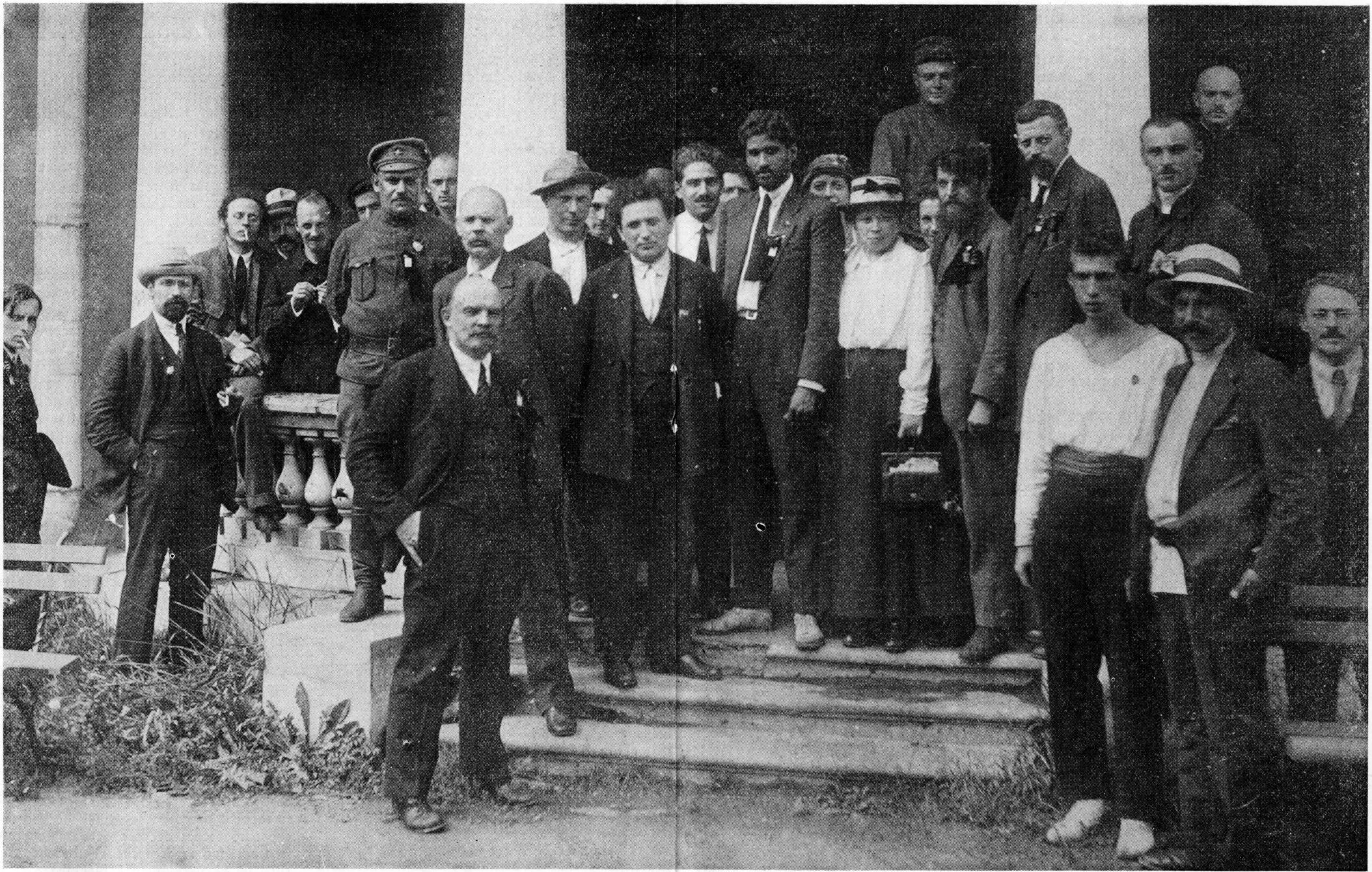


Photo Sam Hammersmark

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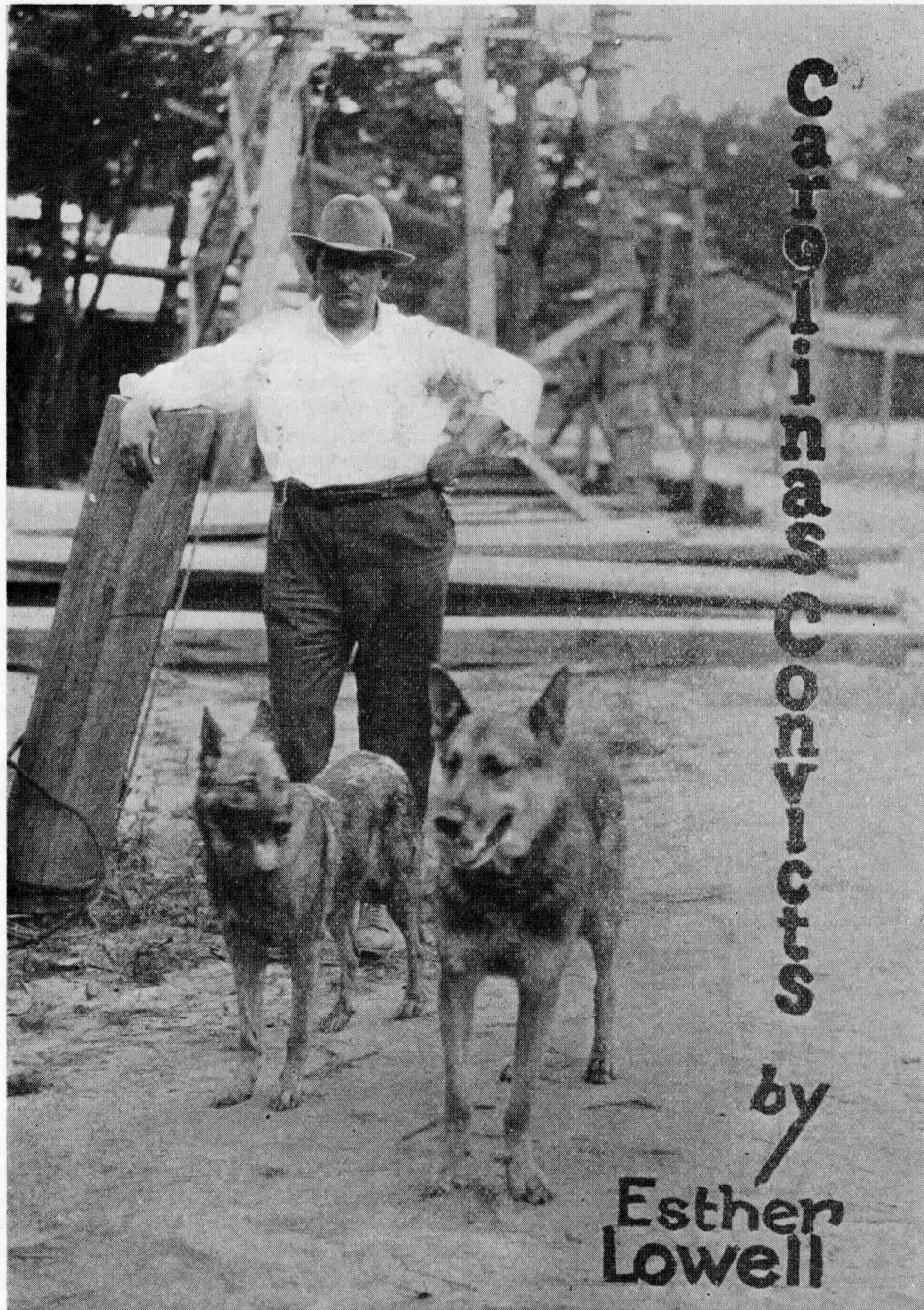


Photo Esther Lowell

Capt. F. G. Baker, convict boss at Coal Glen, N. C. with his police dogs used to chase escaping convicts. He prides himself on having given "a thousand lashings and never drawing a drop of blood once."

AS Alabama is being hailed for withdrawing its last convict-miner from the coal pits, North Carolina has sent 82 Negro prisoners to one of its two mines. Organized labor's protesting letter, sent by the Piedmont organizing council, was not given the courtesy of a reply by state authorities.

Although Democratic Gov. Angus McLean declares that North Carolina does not lease its convicts, word-technicalities do not hide the actual fact. The State leases its convicts' labor, providing its own housing, clothing, food and disciplinary supervision. The private contractor, however, supplies work-foremen who have practical charge of the convict-workers in place of the low-type guard usually sent by prison authorities.

Free labor has been scarce for Carolina's two coal mines. Pay has been half or a

third the Jacksonville scale and conditions uninviting. Accidents have been too disastrous. So tenant farmers starved off the surrounding countryside go to the cities instead of the mines, swelling the surplus of unemployed in the State. In late summer 1925 a terrible explosion killed 53 workers in the very pit where the convict-miners have been sent to take one shift. The 38 widows and 79 orphans left without support had no workman's compensation law to aid them, for North Carolina still lacks this legislation.

Prisoners are paid nothing for their labor, unless they make enough over their task at the mine to earn the small bonus offered. The State is paid for their work on the tonnage basis, states prison superintendent George Ross Pou. North Carolina prison-labor is supposed to be "devoted primarily to State use." Most of the 1906

prisoners (only 72 women) work on the two farms, in 16 road camps and quarries, in the concrete culvert shop, small print shop, garment, mattress and chair-caning shops, and laundry.

Surplus products of the garment and mattress shop, run by white women and a few men prisoners, are sold outside by a private agency. The laundry does work for the executive management and for the Confederate Veterans Home. Net operating profit shown by the prison for all work of the convicts was \$67,898 in 1927.

Several "mutinous outbreaks" have occurred during the year at Caledonia prison farm. Young white convicts led the demands for shorter hours, less work and more recreation. (Prisoners are worked 10 hours or more). The prison paper sarcastically captions its reprinted story—blaming the inmates—"Maybe They Want Valets and Evening Clothes." So-called incorrigibles and rebellious prisoners are sent to Stokesdale quarry.

Whipping was announced as discarded for state prisoners several years ago. The law permits prison trustees to use the lash 24 hours after notified of disobedience, if the whipping is done in front of the penitentiary doctor or chaplain. State use of the dungeon is also said to be abandoned. County convict camps have not generally followed suit. In several, scandalous abuses—even killing of convicts—have brought county gang captains to court, usually without conviction. Capt. Rhem at Lenoir was merely reprimanded and fined \$1 last month for cruel treatment of prisoners.

ON RUSSIA

Readers of the Vanguard Press *Russian Series* are astounded at the versatility of the Soviet regime. The economic and political life of the Soviet Union has been revolutionized, of course. So have the schools. So has the health service. So have the trade unions. So has the status of women, and the provisions for child care. So has village life. So have journalism, art, the drama. No phase of life has escaped the revolutionary sweep.

This is the mark of a true social revolution. It is thoroughgoing and inclusive. No part of the social fabric escapes. A social revolution is a re-birth. It makes the social structure over from foundation to flag-staff.

Judged from this point of view, the Russian end of the Proletarian Revolution is proving to be the most complete social revolution in history. As the Proletarian Revolution spreads it means a world remade in every nook and corner.

Scott Nearing.

Moscow Grows Like California City
Tales of civic expansion recalling Los Angeles and Detroit are borne to America by J. Andronov, president of Khamovniki borough of Moscow visiting New York.

Moscow province is spending \$155,000,000 this year, a quarter going for education, a small part for administration and the rest toward industries and improvements. New construction for transportation, water supply and sewer systems and for parks has cost \$20,000,000 this year.



AS the consular representative of the Soviet Union in Canton it is clear that I could only be a detached observer of the atrocities which were committed against the working class. In consequence not all the facts and episodes of this wave of atrocities are known to me. But that which I have seen with my own eyes is alone sufficient to form a reliable picture of the terror.

Our consulate was not in the town proper, but in one of its suburbs, Tung-Shang. My duties required that I should drive into the town almost daily, and on these journeys I almost invariably met columns of soldiers escorting groups of workers to execution. These tragic processions became such a feature of life in Canton that towards the end they attracted almost no attention from the passers-by. All these little processions made their way to the West Square on the outskirts of the town, not far from Tung-Shang. On one occasion when I was returning in my car from a journey into the town I came up with one such procession which was just entering the West Square. I caused my chauffeur to halt and then left the car and joined the little group of passers-by who gathered to watch the proceedings. What I saw then I can see now just as clearly. To judge by the clothing of the victims they were three workers and two intellectuals, probably students. With hands bound behind their backs and with their eyes on the

ground they strode slowly towards the place of execution. From time to time the accompanying soldiers drove the butts of their rifles into the backs of the prisoners causing them to stumble forward. The prisoners were led to the edge of the square where the ground was slightly raised and forced down on to their knees. Five soldiers placed themselves behind the kneeling men and without waiting for further instructions, and seemingly without any order they fired point blank into the unfortunate men before them. Two bodies fell without a sound and lay still. Two others fell and writhed on the ground. The fifth victim screamed and attempted to rise. Three further shots and the two writhing bodies were still. The fifth rolled over on to his back and arms and head made convulsive movements. An officer fired a shot at him from a Mauser pistol at point blank range. Still there was life in the unfortunate man and his eyes rolled piteously. The officer wasted no more ammunition, but collected his men and left the square. Five corpses remained still on the ground. Or rather four corpses and a silent body, the eyelids of which alone moved. I looked at the little crowd which had gathered. Many of them stood with sunken heads

I N C H I N A

By Boris Pochvalinsky

Illustrated from a Painting by Jacob Burck

and with despairing eyes. Some spoke excitedly and gesticulated animatedly. A group of inhuman beasts laughed aloud at the death throes of the fifth victim. I could stand it no longer and stumbled to my automobile.

I asked my Chinese chauffeur what would be done with the bodies and he answered that the relatives were probably there amongst the crowd waiting for an opportunity to take the bodies away and bury them.

Since that day I attempted to avoid entering this square, though I continued to meet with such little processions of comrades on their way to death. Sometimes there were five or six, sometimes even ten victims, seldom more, but never less than three.

The Canton newspapers did not even trouble to report these continual executions. Only when a particularly large group of victims were slaughtered did the British papers in Canton praise the determined methods used by the worthy general Li-Ti-Sing in dealing with the reds.

Miners In Motion Pictures

A new seven reel film story of the great miners strike and the formation of the National Miners Union, is being toured thruout the country, called "The Miners Strike." It is a gripping, vivid picture of action and of the lives of the miners today. Bookings can be arranged thru the National Miners Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



ON RUSSIA

By P. J. JENSEN

President, Machinist Lodge 492 Chicago, Ill.

From my personal observation in Russia, as secretary of the American Rank and File Trade Union Delegation which visited the Soviet Union last year on the occasion of its Tenth Anniversary, I am firmly of the opinion that the First Workers Republic is here to stay. This conclusion is not only my own but that of approximately 150 English speaking delegates, including trade unions from Great Britain, Ireland and America. Having had the opportunity of travelling several thousand miles throughout Russia, visiting the largest industrial centers in the country and talking with the Russian people themselves, I am convinced that their government is being built on a firm and permanent foundation. Our A. F. of L. labor leaders and the kept press, by their prejudiced opinions and deliberately falsified reports, may try to convince the American workers to the contrary. Such, however, is not indicated by first-hand observation. The interest the Russian workers take in their labor unions is remarkable and is something that cannot be found in America. The loyalty, devotion and determination displayed by them can be understood only when we realize that their labor unions play an important part in their government.

With the imperialist powers of the world arrayed against them, the Russian workers realize that they must have the support of the working class of the different countries in protecting and maintaining their workers' government. It is the duty, not only of the workers of the nearby European countries, but also of the American workers, to help protect our Russian brothers as the occasion may arise, particularly in the event of war being declared upon the First Workers Republic. In protecting them we are protecting not only the First Workers Republic, but our own interests as workers, as well. The Russian workers know the danger they are confronted with and have tried in their limited way to get the truth to their brothers in other countries and thereby bring about a more friendly feeling towards their government.

Those of us who have had the opportunity of visiting Russia and seeing the workers in their great labor unions, at work in the industries, at play and in the Red Army can fully appreciate the importance of defending them against all outside attacks. The Russian workers must be permitted to work out their problems in their own way. The Red Army is their greatest weapon of defense. This is a workers' army, composed of trade unionists and workers from farm an factory. It is at the beck and call of the workers of any country when they are in a life and death struggle with their exploiters, the capitalists. This was demonstrated by the subscription of the members of the Red Army to the British miners' and general strike as well as the recent miners' strike in Sweden. In both instances they voluntarily assessed themselves huge sums without any direct solicitation from their struggling comrades in England and Sweden. Better than any other group of workers, the Russian workers know the value of international solidarity of labor. With a similar spirit of solidarity displayed towards them by the workers of Europe and America they will make a grand success of their government.

Long Live The First Workers Republic!



Photo "Saznanic"

FIVE YEARS OF TERROR IN BULGARIA-An Exhibition *By G. Raduloff*

ON the day of the fifth anniversary of the Fascist coup d'Etat in Bulgaria, June 9, 1923-June 9, 1928, in Cologne, Germany there took place the exhibition "Five Years of White Terror in Bulgaria." It took the form of pictures, photos, clippings from the press of every country in the world, diagrams, statistics, etc., and exhibited the bestialities and atrocities of the White Terror in Bulgaria for the last five years. There was also exhibited the struggle of the Bulgarian masses and of the international proletariat against this regime.

The curious fact of the matter is that in the same German city, there took place an international press exhibition and while every country in the world was represented in this show, there were significantly absent Bulgaria and Italy.

The exhibition "Five Years of White Terror in Bulgaria" was divided in several departments.

First, *the department of the press*: There was exhibited a tableau in black mourning with photographs of the *forty-four Bulgarian journalists killed or "disappeared"*, victims of the White Terror and the "death list" of the *forty-six Bulgarian papers and magazines* suppressed by the fascist government.

Second, *the department of the "disappeared"*: There were exhibited pictures and photos of the many "disappeared" victims of the White Terror but the most striking were clippings of papers with the mourning announcements of the "disappearance" of someone by the parents or relatives of the victim, a *powerful popular protest*, with which one can cover the walls of many spacious rooms.

Third, *the department of entombed alive*: There were pictures and photos of many political prisoners still entombed alive in the prisons of Fascist Bulgaria. Pictures also showed the methods of torture to which are subjected the Bulgarian political prisoners. There are still 1,000 prisoners in the prisons of Bulgaria.

Fourth, *the department of the executioners*: There were the pictures and photos of King Boris,

the members of the cabinet and the generals of the cabinet of Tsankoff, Liaptcheff and others. There was a special tableau on which were exhibited fac-similes of the forgeries of Druzhelovsky in connection with the explosion in the Cathedral in Sophia on the 15th of April, 1925. And there was a political cartoon representing Tsankoff walking knee-deep in the blood of the Bulgarian workers and peasants.

Fifth, *the department of statistics*: Several statistical diagrams showed the growth of the Peasant League in Bulgaria, the growth of the Communist Party and their votes during the years 1921, '22, '23 and also the decreasing influence and votes of the bourgeois parties. Thus in 1923 the Peasant League had received 775,115 votes, the Communist Party 220,000 votes, with all the bourgeois parties together having received 235,395 votes.

There were also statistical figures of the victims of the White Terror. The diagram shows that in Bulgaria with a population of five millions there were killed 27,000 persons which is 5.4% for a thousand population, while in China this is 0.33% for the thousand.

There were many other departments. This exhibition is a powerful weapon for agitation against the White Terror. The exhibition is now in Berlin and will be in all the important cities in Germany then it will go in almost every country in the World.

National Conference of Polish Section of I.L.D.

A national conference of the Polish Section of the I.L.D. was held on September 30th in Detroit. The Polish Section is becoming one of the liveliest sections of the I.L.D. It was decided to remove the headquarters of the Polish Section from Chicago to Detroit, and immediately to commence a campaign to maintain and build a strong organization. From the reports received from Stanley Nowakowski, former secretary, the conference was very successful.

Detroit Faces A Fascist Challenge

THE truth has not yet been said about fascismo.

The echo of the cries of anguish and distress of Gastone Sozzi and Carlo Riva has been heard throughout the world. We have seen these valiant fighters perish, disappear into the abysmal profundity of the fascisti terror.

And now, as though long years of fascist regime did not suffice to terrorize the Italian working class after forty six years, for the first time, fascismo has revived in Italy, the scene of the gallows. The 18th of October, a worker, Michele Della Maggiora, has been executed in Lucca.

Mussolini has tried to give a legal semblance to the infamous feats of his henchmen. The growing discontent of the masses the recent revolt in Tuscany, Appulia, Emilia and "Tre Venezie" has compelled the fascist government to increase its reactionary measures.

Yet barbarous methods of fascismo are not practiced in Italy alone. Fascist Italy is but a school of "squadristo". What is taught in this school is generally practiced in foreign countries by the Mussolini emissaries. Recently, the aggressiveness and brutality of the fascisti have greatly increased.

Just a few days before the execution of Della Maggiore in Italy, we have seen the fascist "squadristo" in action in this country. Detroit, Mich., on Columbus Day, was the scene of a fascist murder. A parade of Italian societies and organizations was taking place to celebrate the discovery of America. But this year, at the request of the local Italian consulate the Detroit authorities, disregarding the protests made by several workers organizations, permitted the fascisti to participate in the demonstration with their flag. The fascist group was in front of the parade and when the flag bearer unfurled the fascist "gagliardetto" defyingly, several workers surrounded the fascisti trying to destroy the "gagliardetto." The fascist bearer, Giovanni Silvestri fired against the workers. Antonio Barra and Angelo Lentricchia were severely wounded. Barra died the next day. Lentricchia is still living in the hospital hoping to recuperate from his wound.

Silvestri has admitted the murder but he is out on a \$200 bail. Flagrantly distorting the facts, the fascisti claim that Sylvestri succeeded taking the gun away from one antifascist and then fired in self-defense. Of course, the police are rather willing to believe this version and more inclined to press charges against the two antifascisti, Lino Boccalon and R. Ruffini, who were arrested together with Silvestri, but who have nothing to do with the murder or with the gun.

It is easy to see that a new frame-up is under way against the antifascisti. We can see the open alliance between the fascisti

By Nicola Napoli

and police, the fascisti and the Detroit authorities. This is what we have come to now. The Italian consulates in the United States have become nothing less than fascist agencies whose purpose is to carry out Mussolini's instructions in order to press the fascist iron heel against the Italian workers who live here. Agents of the consulates go around threatening the workers. Fascist parades are allowed. To murder an antifascist in America is not considered a grave crime. The open protection given to the fascisti by the American courts was amply evidenced in the Greco and Carillo frame-up. These two workers succeeded in freeing themselves from the American judicial clutches because of the prompt intervention of the working class of this country.

In New London, another antifascist, V. Gaudenzi has been held in jail charged with having incited a riot during the fascist parade on Columbus Day in that city. Workers of textile mills of London came out on strike to protest against Gaudenzi's arrest.

These are but a few facts which indicate the gravity of the fascist danger. The Detroit murder shows the real nature of fascismo. It shows that fascismo will use guns as it also did once in Elizabeth, N. J.; that fascismo will use bombs as was at-

tempted some time ago in Harlem, N. Y. in order to prevent the Italian workers to express their antifascist views.

But what we must understand is that the fascist challenge is not directed only against the Italian workers of this country. Fascisti are a menace to our trade unions, to our communities. The menace is all the more significant because of the benevolent protection given the fascisti by the American government.

It is our duty to protest against the Detroit murder, to vindicate the memory of Antonio Barra.

We must also join our voices with the voices of protest of the workers of other countries against the execution of Michele Della Maggiore.

We must request a stop to the activities of the fascist consulates in this country. Request the abolition of the death penalty in Italy; abolition of the cell segregation. Request a more humane treatment for the political prisoners in Fascist Italy.

Thousands of antifascisti are in danger.

It is our duty to defend them, through powerful defense movements and also through a nation wide agitation. The International Labor Defense has taken the lead in such a movement in America. To join the I. L. D. is the first step in accomplishing our impellent task to make impossible for the fascisti to continue their crimes in America.



A member of the Young Workers' League, Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor, Communist Organizer, and A. A. Buehler, Labor Defender Agent in Kansas City. These three live spirits have been among the leading ones in the fight of the I. L. D. for those arrested before the Armour & Co. plant and for the repeal of the vicious criminal syndicalist laws in use to hamstring all activities of labor. They know the importance of the Labor Defender in this work as is evident by the photo.



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OUR ACHIEVEMENTS

(Continued from page 227)

pression; the general conditions of life and work of an active Soviet worker, all the trash and rubbish, all the dust, unavoidable at the destruction of the things of the past, familiar and beloved to many, the muddiness of the social soil created through ages by the petty-bourgeoisie of the world that was.

This enormous mass of age-old dust, hanging over life like a gray cloud, prevents many of the builders of the new state from seeing clearly their own virile and heroic work. Moreover, there are quite a number of people whom I may call "professional spectators"; they apprehend life exclusively with their eyes, it represents for them merely a spectacle and not a creative process. Among this class of humanity I reckon those "genre-writers" who write more or less lovingly and zealously of the invincibility of the old standards, and how man is sucked down into their muddy depths. For them the trivial dust of life appears cosmic, and they are unable to pierce through its veil and see the new man or the work that he is accomplishing. There are also those people who are eager to enjoy the feast days of life without sharing in the hard drudgery of its week days. Such people, among whom there are quite a number of the petty-bourgeoisie temporarily masquerading as "Communists," such people, eagerly pointing out the untidiness and disorder of the stormy torrent of life, obscure the clear working day with the trash of their critical maunderings, with their alarmist clamor and panicky whisperings. All this thickens the clouds of the petty dust of life blinding the builders of the New.

Here must also be added the deafening din of self-criticism. It is understood that self-criticism is necessary, but not to the point of hysteria, not the penitential dirges of the intelligentsia of the seventies of the last century. Sometimes it seems that this "self-criticism" is indulged in not for the sake of the successful carrying through of the work, not because of a feeling of the immensity of the work to be done, but out of doubt in regard to the essential rightness of the work itself,—for the sake of milord the emigré and the other enemies of the Soviet Union.

The tone of this "self-criticism" oftentimes completely converges with the criticism of our worst enemies. While practising self-criticism, it is necessary, in my opinion, to keep in mind that all the youth of the Soviet Union listens to it, and not only listens but sedulously imitates the sharpness of its tone; adopting the tone of their older comrades, they carry it into their own ranks, censuring one another with inadmissible harshness; and, by arousing a sense of injury, add to the bulk of petty squabbles, thickening the dusty cloud of trivialities.

I again repeat in order to avoid misunderstanding: practical self-criticism is unavoidable, but it must be borne in mind that it is extremely difficult to unite critic and creator in one person, harmoniously, the acting and the counteracting force. The brains of Vladimir Lenin alone were capable of harmoniously uniting both these forces in the direction of the desired goal. From him should be learned the art of violating the laws of physics, as well as other laws of old in general.

Its achievements are incontestable; the first and foremost of them is the will-inflaming at-

mosphere of daring, sometimes of almost mad daring which embodies itself in the life of the Soviet land, rapidly changing its face and the character of its peoples.

Every active co-worker in the colossal creative

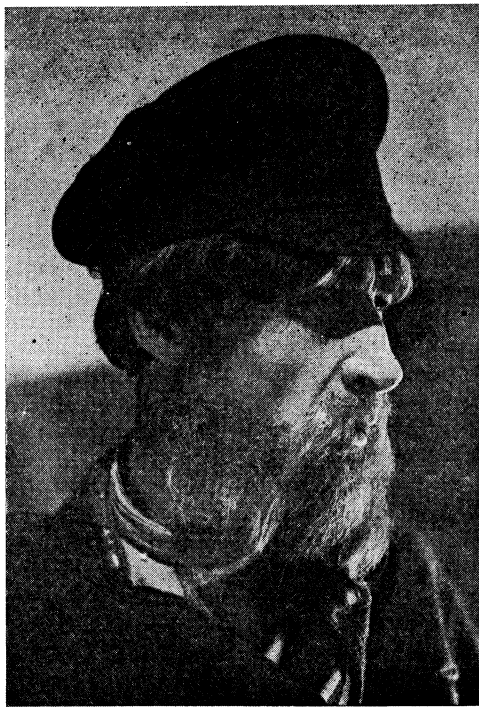


Photo Press Cliche.

Russian Factory

(Continued from page 236)

is put in our nursery where the mother can go from work to nurse him every 4 hours." The rest of the newspaper contained serious stuff and a good local jokes. It looked like a good paper.

"I want you to meet the chairman of our Increasing Productivity Committee," we were then told, as we went into another large room. A small, wiry young man shook hands and said, "Our aim is to better the finished product and to increase efficiency. Many of our workers are inventive. If one of them works out some new device that will increase the output or facilitate the work, he takes it up with our Committee. If it looks good to us, we ask the administration for money to try it out. Last year 47,000 roubles was saved by suggestions of workers. And of course," he added, "with increased production the conditions of the workers are bettered." (I thought of American efficiency and the five million unemployed) "You see," he said, "with us it is different than it is with you. Here we own the factories, and when production increases, we have higher wages and shorter hours, we can build more workers' homes, we can have better schools and hospitals. You see, here, it all belongs to us."

process of Revolution and cultural development is entirely buried in his everyday work and his horizon is confined to the limits of the work in which he immediately participates. In relation to the total amount of work being carried on in the Soviet Union, the individual worker finds himself in the position of the bricklayer does not altogether understand the timeliness, the progress and the significance of the laborers, carpenters, joiners and other groups of workers who shoulder to shoulder with him are working at the same class task. Out of the articles scattered through the columns of the daily press it is not physically possible, there is no time, to form an altogether clear idea of the course of the work, and of the total accomplished in the past months of the year in all spheres of toil and creative activity. It is absolutely necessary for these active workers to know the minutest detail of everything that has been done, that is being done, and that has to be done in the future, in order that he may have before him a vivid picture of his struggle, his work, and of what he has achieved. It is necessary that he feel himself one of those living forces which are building the new state and that this state cannot be built without the strongest, most comradely union of all individual forces into a single stream of collective creative energy. It is necessary for him to see that the "holy vessel" of this energy is borne not by "devils" but by himself and his comrades.

We must strengthen him, awaken his pride, add to his confidence in himself, show him the full significance of his so-called petty everyday work, show him that in this our land there is no more "petty" activity, that everything that is done is done for the sake of the universal emancipation of mankind from everything that held them back—internal as well as external—from becoming free creators of their own fate and their own history.

Our present reality is painful, contradictory, confused—all this is true. But the whole reality must be rendered heroic, and our reality already deserves it in full.

How is reality being rendered heroic? Exclusively by the exploits of toil, only by the work purifying life of its ignominies, only by fighting evil, fighting against slavery and for freedom. On this principle, on the exploits of toil are built all those wonderful Herculean legends and tales about the heroes of all nations and all ages. Even the "saints" (so far as their "lives" passed into the sphere of folk-lore)—even among the "saints" the people honors with its love not those who deserted the world and life for the sake of their private "salvation" but only those who fought the evils of life in the world, in the midst of mankind.

Reality can be changed only by the revolutionary force of labor, and the more intelligent labor is the more revolutionary it is. That which is being done in the Soviet Union surpasses the fantastic exploits of all fabulous heroes. The work of plain people from the bench and the plow, of people who live under painful conditions, is truly heroic, but the heroes themselves do not realize it. They see themselves in a bad light and therefore they estimate each other low.

In our activity there has been born and is growing a real hero, and he must know that. He will know that when we put a looking glass before him. Such a looking glass will show to the active worker of the revolution and of culture all his achievements in all fields of science, technique, the arts and customs.

All photos from Louis Lozowick in this issue brought by him recently from Soviet Russia, are taken from the New Sovkino motion picture production "The General Line."



Photo Press Cliche.

THE LETTER ^{by} I. Babel

a story of the red cavalry

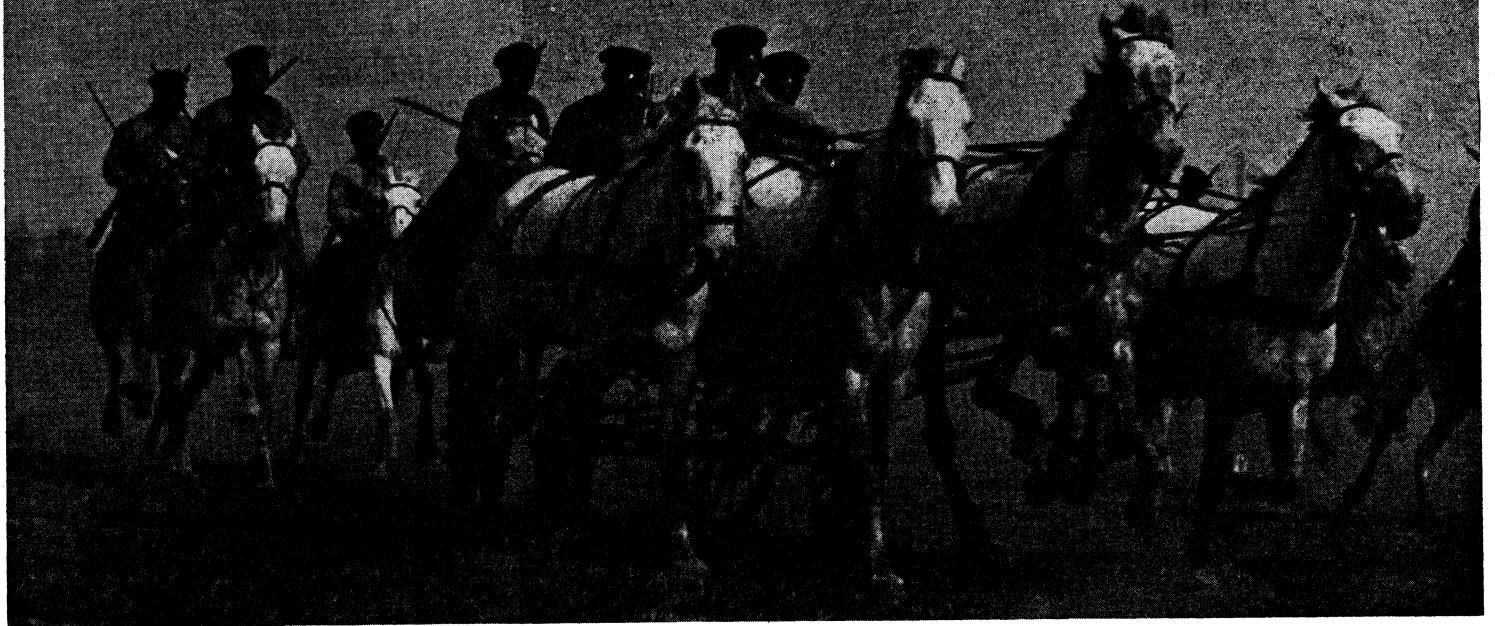


Photo Press Cliche.

HERE is a letter home dictated to me by a boy in our division, Kurdiukov by name. It is worth saving from oblivion. I have copied it out without in any way touching it up, and I give it word for word, just as it is.

* * *

Dear Mama Yevkodia Federovna. In the first lines of my letter I hasten to assure you that, God be thanked, I am alive and well, and I hope to hear the same from you. And also, most humbly I greet you, bowing to earth, and also. . . (here follows a list of relatives, god-parents, kinsmen, etc. Let us omit this and go on to the next paragraph).

Dear Mama Yevkodia Federovna Kurdiukova. I hasten to write to you that I am in Comrade Budenny's Red Cavalry, and there's also your kinsman here, Nikon Vasilyitch, who is a Red Hero now. He took me along with him in the Politdept Division, and we go around the lines handing out literature and newspapers—the Moscow *Izvestia*, *CEC*, the Moscow *Pravda*, and our own hard-boiled paper, the *Red Cavalryman*, which every front line fighter wants to read, and then he'll go out and hack down the rotten aristocrats like a hero, and it's a great life here with Nikon Vasilyitch.

Dear Mama Yevkodia Federovna. Do try hard and send everything you can. I beg you to slaughter the spotted pig and make me a parcel and send it to the Politdept of Comrade Budenny, recipient Vasily Kurdiukov. Every night I lie down to sleep and I haven't had anything to eat and

Translated by
Amy Schechter

there's no cover on me at all, when it's terribly cold, too. Write me a letter about Styepa, is he alive or isn't he, I beg of you, see to him, and write me about him—does he rear up when they try to harness him still, or has he stopped it, and also, because of that scab on his forelegs, did they shoe him or didn't they? I beg of you, dear Mama Yevkodia Federovna, do please wash his forelegs with the soap I left back of the ikon, and if papa has used up all the soap buy some in Krasnodar, and God will not forsake you. I can also write you that the country round here is poor as could be, the mujiks hide in the woods with their horses from our Red Eagles, there is hardly any wheat to be seen and it's terribly small, we laugh at it. They sow rye here and old oats. The hops here grow on stricks so they come up very regular; they make moonshine out of them.

In the second part of my letter I hasten to write to you about papa, how he killed brother Fedor Timofeyitch Kurdiukov a year's time ago. Our Red brigade under Comrade Pavlichenko was advancing on the city of Rostov when there was treachery in our ranks. And at that time papa was with Denikin, commander of a company. Some men who saw him told us he wore medals all over him just like in the old days under the old regime. And by reason of this treachery we were all taken prisoner and brother Fedor Timofeyitch

knocked right into papa. And papa began to slash at Fedya saying, God damn your hide, son of a bitch, and other things, and he kept on slashing him till it grew dark for brother Fedya Timofeyitch and he died. I wrote you a letter then how your Fedya lies without a cross. But papa caught me with the letter and said: Your mother's child, are you, her spawn, the thrull, my life is ruined and I'll do for this God damned family of mine, and other things as well. He made me suffer as our saviour Jesus Christ suffered. Only as quick as I could I broke away from papa and didn't stop till I landed in our own division, Comrade Pavlichenko's. And our brigade got orders to go to the city of Voronezh to get reinforcements, and also horses and knapsacks and revolvers and everything that was coming to us. About Voronezh I can write you, dear Mama Yevkodia Federovna, that it's a great place, bigger than Krasnodar it must be, the people in it are very nice and the river's fine for bathing. They gave us bread, two pounds, meat, half pound, and enough sugar so as when we'd get up we'd have sweet tea to drink, and the same way at supper, too. And we forgot about hunger. And after dinner I'd go to brother Semyen Timofeyitch for pancakes and goose and after that I'd lie down and take it easy.

And around this time, seeing he was such a dare devil fighter, the whole regiment wanted Semyen Timofeyitch for commander, and an order for that came from Comrade Budenny, and he got two horses and

THE LETTER ^{by} I. Babel

a story of the red cavalry



Photo Press Cliche.

The letter

knocked right into papa. And papa began



Photo Labor Defender.

Official Soviet photo of the storming of the Winter Palace. November, 1917.

a fine uniform and a wagon for his equipment and the Order of the Red Flag. And they all knew I was his brother. So now when any of the neighbors starts to insult you, Semyen Timofeyitch can knock hell out of them. Then we began to chase General Denikin, we cut down his men by the thousands and drove them into the Black Sea, only papa wasn't anywhere to be seen, and Semyen Timofeyitch kept searching for him all through the lines because he was very lonesome for brother Fedya. But, dear Mama, you know papa and his stubborn character and this is what he did—shamelessly he dyed his beard from red to black and went into the town of Maikop in civilian clothes, so that none of the people there would know he was the same one who was bailiff in those parts under the old regime. But the truth comes out—your kinsman Nikon Vasilyitch saw him by chance in some villager's hut and he wrote a letter to Semyen Timofeyitch. We jumped on our horses and galloped two hundred versts with them, I and brother Syenka and some fellows from the Cossack settlement who volunteered to go along.

And what did we see in the town of Maikop? We saw that the rear doesn't give a damn about the front and there's treachery everywhere. And in the town of Maikop Semyen Timofeyitch had a good scrap, they wouldn't let papa go but put him in the jail under lock and key, saying—Comrade Trotsky sent an order that prisoners were not to be killed, we'll try him ourselves, don't get so angry, we'll see that he gets his all

right. But Semyen Timofeyitch took what was his by right, and let them know that he was commander of a regiment and had all the orders of the Red Flag from Comrade Budenny and threatened to kill the whole gang of them if they didn't stop fighting over papa, and he chased away the Cossack lads from the settlement who were hanging around too. So Semyen Timofeyitch got papa to himself. And he drew up all the fighting men in the courtyard in regular battle order. And then Syenka dashed water over papa Timofey Rodionitch, on his beard, and down his beard ran the dye. And Syenka asked Timofey Rodionitch:

"Is it good, papa, being in my hands?"

"No," said papa, "evil."

"And Fedya, when you butchered him, was it good for him in your hands?"

"No," said papa, "for Fedya it was evil."

"And did you think, papa, that for you too an evil day was coming?"

"No," said papa, "I did not think that an evil day was coming."

Then Syenka turned about to the others and said:

"And I believe that if I fell into your hands there would be no mercy for me. And now, father, we will put an end to you...."

And Timofey Rodionitch fell to cursing Syenka shamelessly, cursing him as the son of his mother, and cursing him by the Virgin Mary, and he struck Syenka in the face and Semyen Timofeyitch sent me out of the courtyard, so I

can't write to you, dear Mama Yevdokia Fedorovna about it, how they put an end to papa, because they sent me out of the courtyard.

After that we were stationed in the city of Novorossisk. The thing there is to tell about this city is that beyond it there isn't any dry land any more at all, but only water, the Black Sea, and we stayed there right up till May when we advanced on the Polish front and now we are thrashing the aristocrats right and left...

I remain your loving son Vasily Timofeyitch Kurdiukov. Mama dear, do see after Styepa and God will not forsake you.

* * *

Here is Kurdiukov's letter without a single word altered. When I had finished it he took the written sheets and stowed them away in his bosom next to the bare skin.

"Kurdiukov," I asked the boy, "was your father bad?"

"My father was a hound," he answered gruffly.

"And your mother's better?"

"Oh, mother's all right. If you'd like... Here's our family..."

He held out a worn photograph to me. On it was pictured Timofey Rodionitch, a broad-shouldered bailiff in a uniform cap, beard carefully combed, stolid face with prominent cheekbones, glaring before him with lack-lustre brutish eyes. Seated next to him in a bamboo armchair glimmered a diminutive peasant woman in a loose blouse, with a fair timid withered face. And behind them against the pitiful village photographer background with its doves and flowers, towered two young lads—huge, blunt-featured, broad-faced, straggled-eyed, rigid as at military drill—the two brothers Kurdiukov, Fedor and Semyen.

It is scarcely open to doubt that history will regard the Russian Revolution as the most important event of the early twentieth century, transcending in far-reaching effects on the future of mankind the Great War itself.

It might be asserted as a matter of reason and common-sense that when a great people commits itself to a vast experiment in the direction of making government and social control a function of general welfare, other peoples would await the results with interest and sympathy. If a chemist or a biologist were engaged in an experiment on which he had staked his life, we should not expect to find other scientists, admittedly seeking the same discovery, working against him by interrupting his supplies, and seeking to break into his laboratory to destroy his apparatus. Yet this is what the nations have done in the case of Russia. The United States has participated in this policy of sabotage with less excuse and with more persistence than any other. Our attempt at active interference has been replaced by a policy of stubborn indifference, which flares up, on occasion, into hostility. The most important question in our foreign affairs today is the abnormal situation in regard to Russia.

Robert Morse Lovett.
Editor "New Republic"

I have seen a bit of Russia; just a two months' glimpse of this tremendous land. But what I saw convinced me of certain things: that Russia is in earnest; that Russia is the victim of a determined propaganda of lies. And that whether the present Russian Government succeeds or not, the thing that it is trying to do must and will be done sometime if the world continues to progress.

W. E. B. Du Bois.
Editor of "The Crisis"



Photo Labor Defender.

Official Soviet photo of the storming of the Winter Palace. November, 1917.



Lenin—Photo International Publishers.

W. E. B. Dubois
Robt. M. Lovett
Michael Gold
George S. Counts
E. B. Chaffee

SPEAK ON RUSSIA

Lenin said in the first dark days of the Revolution: "Every hour that we live is a triumph for Communism.. Now it is possible to say, "Every decade."

Soviet Russia is the hope of the world. It is the world's teacher today. If the capitalist nations carry out their war plans against Soviet Russia, they will discover millions of men and women within their own borders who are ready to fight and die for the first Workers' Republic.

Soviet Russia has infinitely more friends in its 11th year than it had during its first year. Let those who hate Soviet Russia so bitterly, the imperialist bankers, and businessmen, Babbitts, Ku Kluxer and Fascists remember this before they mobilize their tanks and aeroplanes.

They may attack Soviet Russia, but they can never destroy it, anymore that the Inquisition was able to destroy the development of rationalism. It lives, it will go on living, it is the Future.

Michael Gold
 Editor "New Masses".

There is going on in Soviet Russia today one of the most significant educational experiments of history. Since the October Revolution the educational program has been reorganized from top to bottom and has been given a new purpose. For two reasons it is of peculiar interest to students of education elsewhere in the world. In the first place, it is organized about a more definite objective than any other great educational system with which I am familiar. It is pointed squarely towards the development of a radically new social order. In the second place, the conception of education which this program represents is wider in scope than that which may be found in any other country. The educational system in Russia comprises not only schools, but also the press, the library, the theatre, art galleries, museums, young people's clubs, the army, and numerous additional institutions of adult education. These two characteristics of the system make it in many respects the most interesting in the world today.

George S. Counts.
 Columbia University

I am glad to have this opportunity of joining in your celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Republic. This is a fitting occasion, it seems to me, to renew once again the demand that the United States give recognition to the Russian government. I am of the opinion that this recognition should have been granted years ago. It is now much belated and for this reason should be given with all speed. That this country should have been unfriendly to the Russian people during their life- and death struggle to win and consolidate their freedom from the old Czaristic tyranny, should bring shame and sorrow to every true American heart. It is one of the glories of this country that in the past, in fidelity to her own origin and spirit, she was the friend of revolutions. I pray that America may recover the attitude of her earlier and more idealistic days, and the one best evidence of this would be the recognition today of the Soviet Republic.

John Haynes Holmes.

As a convinced and unrepentant pacifist, Russia's disarmament proposals have appealed strongly to me. They are thorough-going, so thoroughgoing that those opposing them have been compelled to resort to one argument, namely—that they must be insincere.

If by insincere they mean that Russia did not really expect the powers to accept her offer, well and good; but if it is implied that Russia would not abide by her own offer if the others accepted, then the charge is a lie and reflects little credit on those who make it.

I respect Russia for her efforts toward world peace, and a new kind of treatment toward weaker people.

Edmund B. Chaffee.

WE GREET

the 11th Anniversary of the victorious
 Revolution of the Russian Workers
 Polish Branch of I.L.D. in Hegewisch, Ill.
 (Affiliated to Chicago City Central)

Chicago

CHICAGO MASS MEETING
 To Commemorate
The Victims of Haymarket Affair
 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1928, 8 P.M.
 WICKER PARK HALL
 2040 W. North Ave.
Speakers in English and German
 arranged by
 Pioneer Aid & Support Ass'n and assisted
 by United Workers Singing Federation,
 the International Labor Defense and other
 Progressive Groups.
Chicago Workers Invited

We Greet
 THE LABOR DEFENDER
 Upon the occasion of the 11th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution
 Street Nucleus No. 32,
 Workers (Communist) Party,
 Chicago Ill.

Compliments From
 KARL MARX
Scandinavian Workers Club
 2733 Hirsch Boulevard
 Chicago, Ill.

*Branch No. 35, Chicago, Ill. of the
 Russian National Aid Society of
 America greets the 11th Anniversary
 of the Russian October Revolution.*

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Lenin—Photo International Publishers.

Chicago Jewish Section of I.L.D.

Affiliated with CHICAGO CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE

SACCO-VANZETTI BR. I.L.D.
Of Chicago Greetings 11th Anniversary of
Russian Revolution and congratulates
LABOR DEFENDER
on this occasion.

Greetings from
MOTHERS LEAGUE
NORTHWEST SIDE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Greetings from
WORKMEN CIRCLE BR. No. 519
to **International Labor Defense**
on this occasion.

Greetings from
WORKMEN CIRCLE BR. No. 516
to **International Labor Defense** on the
glorious 11th year of the workers
revolution.

Greetings from
JEWISH WORKERS CLUB
of Chicago.
Meets at 2736 W. Division St.

JOE HILL BRANCH, I.L.D.

Greetings the I.L.D. on this joyous occasion
of the victorious Russian Revolution
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE UNITED WORKINGWOMEN
and **HOUSEWIVES COUNCIL** of
CHICAGO

Greetings the 11th Anniversary of the
Russian Revolution.

BR. No. 669 of WORKMEN COUNCIL
sends its greetings to the 11th Annivers-
ary of Russian Revolution.
CHICAGO, ILL.

BRANCH No. 96
INDEPENDENT WORKMEN CIRCLE
Greetings you on this occasion and pledges
to fight with you to free all
Class-war prisoners.

BRANCH No. 100
INDEPENDENT WORKMEN CIRCLE
OF CHICAGO
Greetings the Russian Revolution.

GREETINGS FROM CLASS WAR PRISONERS FRIENDS

Young I. L. D. of Chicago to all children of Class-war prisoners
in the United States.

CHICAGO GREETINGS
to the **LABOR DEFENDER** on the
occasion of the 11th Anniversary
of the Russian Revolution
From the **Greek Branch, I.L.D.**

Chicago German Branch of I.L.D.
Meets the first Monday of each
month at 453 North Avenue
Greetings the 11th Anniversary of the
Russian Revolution

Tom Mooney Br. of Chicago I.L.D.
Invites all workers living on the West
Side to join with us and help free all
Class-war prisoners.
Communicate with
WALTER SUKUT, Secretary
1329 W. Adams St. Chicago

GREETINGS FROM
Polish Branch I.L.D., North Side,
Chicago, Ill to November issue of
LABOR DEFENDER
M. KUSNIERZ, Sec'y

Greetings to 11th Anniversary of
the Soviet Russia
from
S. S. I. L. D. BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Local
International Labor Defense
Greetings Its Official Organ
"Labor Defender" on This Great Occa-
sion—The 11th Anniversary of the
Russian Revolution

The Russian Branch of I. L. D. in
Chicago greets the 11th Anniversary
of the Russian, October Revolution.

Greetings from
Czecho-Slovak I. L. D. Branch
of Cicero and Berwyn, Ill.
to the 11th Anniversary of the
Russian Revolution

New England District Defense Conference Held

A special conference of the I.L.D. New England District where Robert Zelms is organizer, was held on Sunday, September the 23rd, to concern itself especially with the defense of the 700 arrested strikers from New Bedford and Fall River. 104 delegates were present from 67 organizations. The report of the activities of the District Executive Committee, which concerned itself largely with the defense of the New Bedford and Fall River textile workers, was given by Robert Zelms. In the past nine months a dozen new organizations affiliated with the I.L.D. and a number of branches organized, over 500 new members joining. The Sacco-Vanzetti meetings were particularly successful in this district. The circulation of the *Labor Defender*, particularly as the result of the textile strike has risen. Where 300 to 500 copies have been sold on the average, 1500 copies were already ordered for the October number. The big task of the New England district yet consists of the defense of the 700 textile strikers whose cases came up on appeal in November, before the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Martin Abern, Assistant Executive Secretary of the I.L.D. gave a report at length, on behalf of the National Office, on the defense work that the I.L.D. is carrying on all over the country. All reports were unanimously adopted. The conference was highly successful. A District Executive Committee of 45 members was elected. Jessica C. L. Henderson, Chairman, Gust. Hudquist, vice-chairman and Robert Zelms, district secretary-organizer.

Campaign Against Kansas Criminal Syndicalism Law

In the territory of the State of Kansas where members of the Workers (Communist) Party and I.L.D. are under indictment for violation of the Criminal Syndicalism Law of Kansas, the I.L.D. is conducting a campaign against the Criminal Syndicalism Law. A number of conferences of miners and other labor groups have been called in Missouri and Kansas and have endorsed the resolutions against the Criminal Syndicalism Law. Additional conferences have been planned at Kansas City, Topeka, Pittsburgh, Kansas and Wichita. Resolutions are being circulated in the trade unions, fraternal organizations, etc. A leaflet has been issued on the cases and the Criminal Syndicalism Law by the I.L.D. A conference of trade unions, fraternal and other organizations was held Sunday, October 14th, at Kansas City, Kansas. Mass meetings are being held throughout the territory. Hugo Oehler, District Organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party and E. B. Eastwood, secretary of the Kansas City I.L.D. are active particularly in this campaign.

State-wide Conference for Centralia Prisoners

A state-wide conference of trade unions, fraternal organizations, liberal bodies, Centralia Liberation Committee, International Labor Defense, American Civil Liberties Union, Church organizations, etc., has been called for Armistice Day, November 11th on behalf of the campaign for the release of the Centralia I.W.W. prisoners. The parole board recently turned down the request of large bodies of labor and fraternal and other organizations for the release of these men, now in prison for eight years. As a result it is necessary to increase the agitation and organization for the Centralia prisoners. Resolutions have been sent out to organizations throughout the state of Washington. The state conference will be held in Seattle.

BUILDING THE I.L.D.

Chicago



Three comrades who have contributed so greatly to the achievement of the I. L. D.: At left, Robt. Zelms, New England Organizer, now defending the textile strikers. Center, John Kasper, super-Labor Defender Agent of Pittsburgh, Pa. and at right, Joseph Giganti, I. L. D. Organizer of Chicago, whose direction is one of the bright spots of this year's activity. It accounts also for the prominence of the Chicago local in this issue, with the invaluable aid of Ruth Auer, Chicago Labor Defender Agent.

WITH the fall period, an impetus is already being given to the organization work and campaigns of the I.L.D. A number of new branches were organized during the past month. In addition to the South Slav branches recently organized in Minnesota and Washington, two additional South Slav branches have been organized in Duluth, Minn., and Lockeford, Calif. Other branches organized are Boston, Mass., affiliated branch, Esthonian Cultural Club, 8 members; Worcester, Mass., English branch 7 members; Philadelphia, Pa., Sacco and Vanzetti Italian Branch, 65 members; Ukrainian Labor Defense, 28 members; German branch 18 members; Waukegan, Ill., English branch 15 members; Chicago, Ill., Joe Hill (Jewish) 72 members.

Numerous Activities Carried On By Local Organizations

Local Philadelphia, reports John Lyman, secretary, will have a special organization drive immediately after the elections.

Local Chicago, reports Jos. Giganti, secretary, has registered a decided improvement in the activities of the local. The Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meeting success especially aided. Special efforts are being made to increase the *Labor Defender* sales. Mooney-Billings resolutions are being adopted in Chicago organizations. The annual bazaar will be held December 14-15 and 16 at Wicker Park Hall. Local Chicago is also increasing its activities in the campaign for the release of the Ziegler miners, Henry Corbishley, Steve Meanovich, Ignatz Simich and Eddie Moleski.

The comrades in Grand Rapids, Mich., expect to stage a Sacco-Vanzetti play in the near future.

Local Detroit has just issued the first number of its local bulletin, and is conducting a campaign for the Prisoners' Pledge Fund, as well as continuing a *Labor Defender* Drive.

Comrade Carl Hacker of Cleveland reports a free speech campaign being carried on in Martins Ferry, Ohio and elsewhere for the right of the Workers (Communist) Party to hold meetings. A leaflet has also been issued entitled "The Fight For Free Speech."

From the South among the vast mass of Negro workers, we now get reports of increasing sales of the *Labor Defender*. Houston, Texas, I.L.D. local, comrade Lawrence, secretary, handles 100 copies.

Annual Christmas Campaign Begins

The annual Christmas campaign on behalf of the labor prisoners is now under way. Full reports of this are given in other columns of the *Labor Defender* and in special reports to the secretaries. Meanwhile, locals are requested to send in every available lists of workers and liberal organizations and individual names to whom the Christmas campaign circular can be sent. The Christmas drive makes it possible to send to each labor prisoner \$25.00 on Christmas and \$50.00 to the dependents of the prisoner; at the same time, funds are raised to conduct the various campaigns and legal defense work of the I.L.D. throughout the country.

Locals of the I.L.D. should now prepare their winter programs fully, and make arrangements for bazaars, entertainments, mass meetings, campaigns to push the sale of the *Labor Defender*, participation in the Christmas drive and so forth.

PILSEN LODGE No. 84

International Association of Machinists meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. Hovlicer Tyrs Hall, 2916 So. Lawndale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Greeting from

BRANCH 194, W. S. & D. B. F. of Chicago to I. L. D. and pledges its support in all its struggles.

Greetings from

Russian Branch of the American Ass'n for the Advancement of Atheism
1628 W. Division St. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SLOVAK WORKERS

BRANCH No. 65

greet the II anniversary of the Russian Revolution.—Chicago, Ill.

LETTISH WORKER CLUB

greet the 11th Anniversary of Russian Revolution

Meets every 2nd Sunday of Month at Harmony Hall, Kostner and Thomas Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Greeting from

THE MILAN GLUMAC CLUB OF CHICAGO

To the 11th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE BAZAAR

ON DECEMBER 14, 15, 16, 1928

(Friday Evening, Saturday & Sunday Afternoon & Evening)
AT WICKER PARK HALL

2040 W. North Ave., (Near Robey & Milwaukee)

Proceeds will go for the Defense of arrested Coal Miners, Textile Workers and hundreds of cases arising out of the struggles of the American Workers.

MAGNIFICENT—DAZZLING—ENTERTAINMENTS

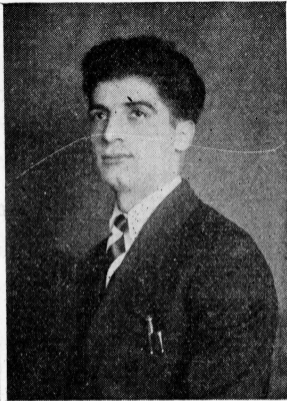
PRIZES — DANCING

MERCHANDISE! From Pins up. Thousands of articles, Furniture, etc. Clothing of all kinds & sizes. Groceries and Dairy Products. Everything to be sold 50% below actual value.

*EVERY FRIEND OF LABOR DEFENSE CAN HELP. HOW?
CALL BAZAAR HEADQUARTERS—Seeley 3562-23 S. Lincoln St.*

AUSPICES

LOCAL CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE



Three comrades who have contributed so greatly to the achievement of the I. L. D.: At left, Robt. Zelms, New England Organizer, now defending the textile strikers. Center, John Kasper, super-Labor Defender Agent of Pittsburgh, Pa. and at right, Joseph Giganti, I. L. D. Organizer of Chicago, whose direction is one of the bright spots of this year's activity. It accounts also for the prominence of the Chicago local in this issue, with the invaluable aid of Ruth Auer, Chicago Labor Defender Agent.

Contributors to the Pledge Fund

THE pledge Fund contributors throughout the country are helping to send money each month to the prisoners and their families.

The following have pledged themselves to help the International Labor Defense to regularly send \$5 to class-war prisoners and \$20 to dependants.

INDIVIDUALS

Estelle Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.
Mrs. A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio.
Joseph Wilson, Long Beach, Wash.
The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif.
Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.
Alex Drajnack, Gary, Ind.
A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.
Anne Hammer, Rosindale, Mass.
Mike Paparelli, New York City.
I. E. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.
Joe Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
Otto Olson, Kalispell, Mont.
A. Badourina, Raymond, Wash.

I. L. D. BRANCHES

Local Newberry.

Local Chicago: Hungarian branch; Northwest Jewish

20935	W. E. Elbe, Sec'y I. L. D., Sedro Wooley, Wash.	10.00
20936	J. Lyman, Philadelphia, Pa., I. L. D.	11.00
20937	H. W. Edgerton, Washington, D. C.	10.00
20938	Mrs. Mary Mickel, Emlenton, Pa.	3.00
20939	Alex Drasnik, Jr., Gary, Ind.	2.00
20940	Louis Barnett, Newark, N. J.	15.00
20941	W. Malinsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.40
20942	Joint Miners Defense & Relief Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa.	200.00
20943	S. S. Melius, Polish Branch, Passaic, N. J.	5.60
20944	P. Bozurich, S. Slavic Section, Chicago, Ill.	100.00
20945	Anna Hammer, Rosindale, Mass.	1.00
20946	Siegel Family, Ontario, California	1.00
20947	P. Stolozynsky, New York, N. Y.	2.50
20948	Claus Nicoll, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
20949	G. R. Hetrick, Elwood, Ind.	1.00
20950	Workingmens Sick Ben. and Ed. Fed. 11 Chicago, Ill.	1.00
20951	Sonia Kaspin, Sec'y, Womens Con. and Ed. League, Los Angeles, Cal.	5.00
20952	Sam Maloff, Spokane, Washington	1.00
20953	George Rupert, Elko, Washington	5.00
20954	I. A. Blasitch, Kellogg, Iowa	1.00
20955	Italian Branch, No. 310 Long Branch, N.J.	5.00
20956	Joint Miners Relief and Defense Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa.	200.00
20957	Charlotte Todes, I.L.D. Seattle, Wash.	5.00
20958	Polish Branch, I.L.D., Passaic, N. J.	5.00
20959	Anti-Fascist Branch, Wilmington, Del.	2.50
20960	A. Roller, Plato, Cich	1.00
20961	Mrs. K. Krotofil, Norwalk, Ohio	10.00
20962	C. A. Tobey, Oakland, Calif	15.00
20963	John Kousan, New York, N. Y.	2.00
20964	Womens Branch, I.L.D., Detroit, Mich	5.00
20965	Lithuanian Branch N. 46, Detroit, Mich	5.00
20966	Anna Levin, Newark, N. J.	1.00
20967	Anna Busalak, Oakland, California	1.00
20968	David Applestein, Santa Cruz, Calif. I.L.D.	2.95
20969	Elma Ehrlich Levinger, Columbus, Ohio	2.00

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR AUGUST 1928

20970	M. Klien, Newark, N. J.	\$15.00
20971	Joint Miners Relief & Def Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa.	200.00
20972	Hannah Scherer, Monroe, N. Y.	1.50
20973	Celia Eliashova, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
20974	I. Rubenstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
20975	Paterson N. J. Branch, Paterson, N. J.	25.00
20976	A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich	50.00
20977	Jt. Miners Relief & Def. Com., Pittsburgh, Pa.	50.00
20978	Jt. Miners Relief & Def. Comm., Pittsburgh, Pa.	200.00
20979	Mrs. L. F. Hager, Dayton, Ohio	5.00
20980	C. J. Anderson, Portland, Ore	1.00
20981	Ladies Aux. Workmen's ircle, St. Louis Mo	.25.00
20982	C. K. Breadys, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
20983	P. Bozurich, Chicago, Ill	50.00
20984	Robert Zelms, Boston, Mass.	575.00
20985	Rose Baron New York City	25.00
20986	Miners Relief & Defense omm, Pittsburgh, Pa.	400.00
20987	Charlotte Todes, Seattle, Wash	5.00
20988	Helen B. Gilman, New Haven, Conn.	25.00
20989	Sam Schear, Cincinnati, Ohio	5.00
20990	Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	1.00
20991	B. Ripley, leveland, Ohio	4.00
20992	A. Magzis, Oakland, Calif	16.35
20993	Cora Meyers, Milwaukee, Wis	7.00
20994	The Siegel Family Ontario, Calif.	1.00
20995	Joe Giganti, Chicago, Ill.	65.00
20996	Bill Meisiris, Mobile, Ala	5.00
20997	E. Barnes, West Hartford, Conn	5.00
20998	Earnest Hill, Newcastle, Pa	1.00
20999	John Anderson, Kalispell, Mont.	5.00
21000	Newberry Workers lub, Newberry, Mich.	10.00
21001	S. Nowakowski, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
21002	John Huert, Ukiah, Calif.	5.00
21003	Jt. Relief & Defense Drive, Pittsburgh, Pa.	200.00
21004	A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio	5.00
21005	Anna Hammer, Rosindale, Mass.	1.00
21006	Thure Sitzen, Copewich, Mich	5.05
21007	Polish Branch, I. L. D. Passaic, N. J.	5.00
21008	Women's Consumers Educ. League, Los Angeles, Calif	5.00
21009	John Partac, Long Island City, N. Y.	4.00

branch; Lettish branch; South Slavic branch; Northwest Mother's League; Douglas Park Jewish branch; German branch; Freiheit Youth Club.

Local Boston: Lettish branch.

Local Detroit: Tom Mooney branch; Lithuanian branch; No Ladies Prog. Society branch. Scandinavian Br. Women's branch. So. Slav. Br. Russian W. S. Br. Italian Anti-Fascisti Br. Women's Educ. Circle. Polish E. S. Br. Greek Br.

Local New Yor: German Yorkville branch; Richmond German branch; Sacco-Vanzetti branch; Hungarian Yorkville branch.

Local New York (family)
Local Philadelphia; Strawberry Mansion branch. North Western branch; Scandinavian branch; Russian branch; Cornice and Roofer Workers Union.

Local Seattle: English Br.
Local Oakland (prisoner and family); Claude Merritt branch.

Local Paterson.
Local Passaic, N. J.: Polish branch.
Local Los Angeles: Litanian branch 51; Women's Consumers Educational League.
Local Milwaukee, Wisc.

21010	Charlotte Anita Whitney, Oakland, Calif	100.00
21011	Workingmens Ben. & Educ. Soc., Joseph Hernes, Secy., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
21012	C. Alward Tobey, Oakland, Calif.	15.00
21013	Dr. Marie D. Equi, Portland, Ore.	50.00
21014	John Burke, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
21015	Jt. Relief & Defense Drive, Pittsburg, Pa.	200.00

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 1928

21016	Henry Sukut, Sakota, N. Dak.	1.00
21017	Thure Litzen, Copewich, Mich.	.50
21018	Estela Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.	1.00
21019	R. Rosenstein, Sec. I.L.D. Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
21020	Rose Baron, Sec. I. L. D., New York City	15.00
21021	Ernest E. Erickson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
21022	Lavinia L. Dock, Fayetteville, Pa.	8.00
21023	Brodsky, New York City	3.00
21024	Lloyd J. Patterson, Sec. I. L. D., San Jose, Calif.	7.25
21025	G. R. Freeman, Denver, Colo.	2.00
21026	W. E. Elbe, Sec. I. I. D., Sedro Wooley Wash.	4.75
21027	Alex Drosnik Jr., Gary, Ind.	4.00

Pacific Coast

GREETINGS TO YOU
SOVIET RUSSIA

MOONEY BRANCH
San Francisco, Calif.

Greetings from

D U L U T H, M I N N.

S. Bloomberg G. Vuckovic
Arnold Arnis G. Williams
M. V. Hillberg Victor Jarva
Elias Satvala M. Popovich
V. Bicanic Bob Newstrom

For the Centralia Prisoners
And all Class-war Prisoners
JOIN

SEATTLE Wash. LOCAL I.L.D.
619 University Street
CHARLOTTE TODES, Sec'y

Since the first day, for the Release of Mooney, Billings, the Centralia victims and All Imprisoned Leaders of Labor's Fight for Justice.

HAROLD ROLAND JOHNSON
(Hal Brommels)
State of Washington

SOLIDARITY GREETINGS

I. L. D. BRANCH

Astoria, Oregon

The Cooperative Recreation and Educational Society of Portland, Oregon

has purchased a beautiful 12 acre plot of land with one-quarter mile of waterfront, to be known as the Tualatin River International Park, located at Tualatin, Washington County, Oregon.

The purpose of the society shall be to acquire property to be used as parks, summer resorts, workers schools, athletic fields etc., for the benefit and amusement of workers and farmers. Two electric railroads cross property.

Membership certificates \$5.00 each. One vote only, regardless of number of membership certificates held.

Address, John Voldeske, Treasurer, 169½ Front Street, Portland, Ore.

COMMITTEE

F. I. WEBBER, Garden Home, Oregon.

JOHN ZUKAS, 1094 First St., Portland, Oregon

JOHN VOLESKE, 1691 N. Front St., Portland, Oregon



VOICES FROM PRISON

LETTERS FROM JOHN J. CORNELISON, J. B. McNAMARA, JOHN LAMB, IGNATZ SIMICH AND FRANK GODLASKY.

San Quentin, Calif.

Mr. Frank S. Spector,
Los Angeles, Calif.
My dear Mr. Spector:—

Comrades, I wish to forward my appreciation of thanks to your little part of I. L. D. members who visited us labor prisoners here on Monday 26th. I enjoyed the visit I had with Mrs. Lena Hittelman. The other comrades all seemed to feel as I did in this respect. We are all glad to know and feel there are still some of you left on the outside, who can find the time to remember those of us who are unfortunate, or would you say, fortunate enough to be on the inside.

Your part of I. L. D. members was the first that I had ever had a visit with who were from Los Angeles. We all have had many visits from other I. L. D. members from the Bay district. We were also pleased to learn that the I. L. D. State Conference had the large attendance of over one hundred and sixty five delegates.

Comrade Cannon and our dear friend and comrade Mr. Older were over to see some of the comrades, Tuesday the 27th. We all hope that the program that the I. L. D. has allotted for the benefit of us labor prisoners, will also be allotted by many other organizations throughout the country. It is not a matter of getting out that we labor prisoners are looking to, all we are asking of you is, do not follow those who have nothing to offer you, except a slap on the back.

We'll close with all best wishes to all of those who say, "fight 'em".

Fraternally,
JOHN J. CORNELISON

Walla Walla, Wash.

International Labor Defense,
Dear Comrades:—

Just a few lines to let you know that I received your letter of the 23rd, ult., and the \$5.00 relief check enclosed with same. Everything is about the same as usual with me. I have no news to write you this time.

I read the *Daily Worker* each day and note the good work that is carried on through the I. L. D. and the *Daily Worker* in behalf of fellow workers Tom Mooney and Warren Billings and the Centralia Defendants.

More power to the I. L. D. and the *Daily Worker* they are doing their part for the class war prisoners. I will mail this letter with a letter to comrade Harry E. Dragon and he will forward same to you for me.

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
JOHN LAMB

Sioux Falls, S. D.

International Labor Defense
Dear Friends:—

Received your letter with the enclosed \$5.00 check, which I highly appreciated.

Thanking you and the workers for the kind monthly financial assistance, with all good wishes, and many of them.

Yours as ever,
For the One Big Union,
FRANK GODLASKY

San Quentin Prison.

Mr. Frank C. McDonald,
Petaluma, Calif.
Dear Sir:—

This is not my saying, but an opportune time to say it: "Things don't happen; they are brought about." Years ago prominent men in the A. F. of L., worked hard to establish the International Labor Defense. It had many endorsements, but Gompers killed it. Men of vision know that the struggle and sacrifices on the industrial field will always be a part of the system. I don't blame the leaders of all of the outfits that have this poor old globe in a constant turmoil. I do blame the labor leaders who are born of the struggle and trusted by the membership who give them their power, only to follow others who have nothing to offer them.

The Internat'l Labor Defense was "brought about" and the enclosed letter (refers to the I. L. D. Christmas letter) will explain this note. The I. L. D. has been sending me \$5.00 a month for the past three years.

Fraternally,

J. B. McNAMARA

Menard P. O. Ill.

International Labor Defense
Dear Friends and Comrades:—

I wish to thank all the friends and comrades who are still on the job. It cheers one up to still know there are some left on the outside who still have that old militant spirit left. We in prison here in Illinois, are finding out who are helping to keep the labor men in prison.

I wish to state that I am receiving the *Labor Defender* every month. I wish to have the I. L. D. send me some books, if it is not asking too much. They will be highly appreciated. The days are long behind prison bars and anything you could send, would be helpful.

If there is anything you have learned about our case recently, please let us know. I again wish to thank the I. L. D. for the endless work they are doing for the labor-men behind the bars.

Sincerely yours,

IGNATZ SIMICH

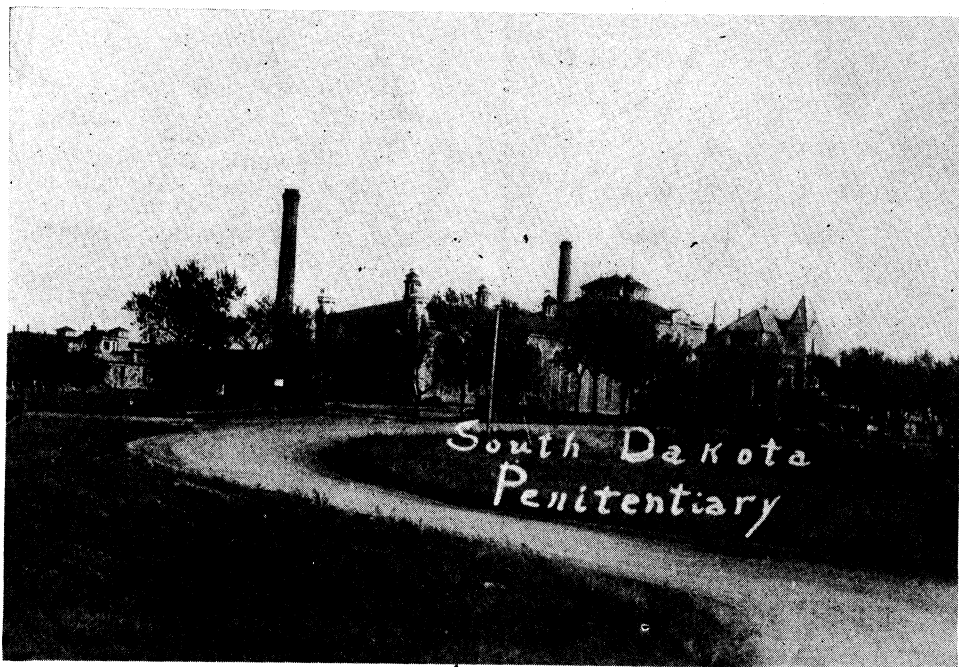


Photo Irene Benton

Where Frank Godlasky, has spent seven years of his life for organizing harvest workers.

Represa, Calif.

International Labor Defense
New York City.

Dear Friends:

I received a copy of the Governor's letter to the State Federation convention and must say that I see nothing in it that holds out any promise of immediate relief for us. He seems to be chiefly concerned about this agitation that is going on and about putting a stop to it. He seems greatly displeased with the number of resolutions and letters asking for our release that have been pouring in upon him.

Please address letters, Box 10699, Represa,

Calif., as a favor to our mail clerk; it makes his work easier.

Sincerely,
WARREN K. BILLINGS.

Irene Benton, of Granada Minnesota, has recently visited Sioux Falls prison, where Frank Godlasky is now spending weary days behind prison bars. She has written a short account of her visit to the 29 years old prisoner, who has already spent seven years here.

The story will be used in the December issue.

Godlasky was a harvest worker, member of the I. W. W. and was framed-up on a murder charge and put away when only 22 years old.

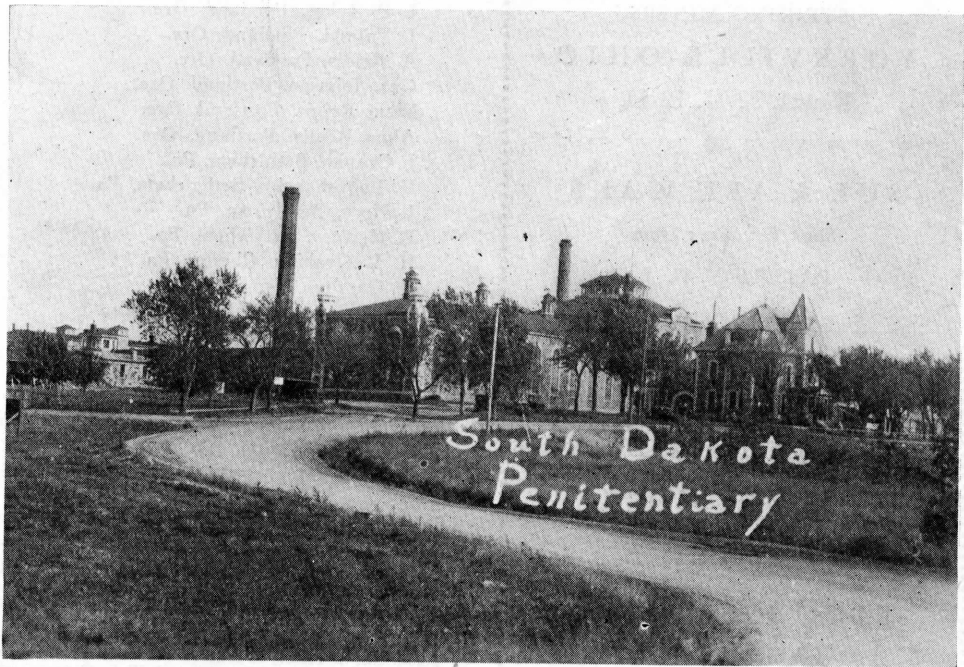


Photo Irene Benton

Where Frank Godlasky, has spent seven years of his life for organizing harvest workers.

Greetings from

RUSSIAN BRANCH

CLEVELAND, OHIO

WEST SIDE ENGLISH BR.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

SENDS GREETINGS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Downtown English Branch

SENDS GREETINGS

With Proletarian Greetings

CONNEAUT-OHIO

I. L. D. BRANCH

Greetings from the

STRIKING MINERS

YORKVILLE-OHIO

Branch 227-I. L. D.

SUE & ABE WAKS

Send Greetings from

PATERSON, N. J.

Greetings from

R. V. ALEXANDER

PATERSON, N. J.

GREETINGS

JACOB BATARIA

PATERSON, N. J.

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS to the
WORKERS and PEASANTS

of the

U. S. S. R.

from

United Council Working Class Women
Council No. 2, Newark, N. J.

I. L. D. WILMINGTON, DEL.

SEND HEARTIEST GREETINGS

ESTER MARKIZON, Sec'y

Axel Holmstrom, Boston, Mass.
Aug. Olsen, Boston, Mass.
Armenian Branch, Chelsea, Mass.
Nils Holstrom, Newtonville, Mass.
Alex Carlson, Roslindale, Mass.
E. Gruvman, Roslindale, Mass.
Sympathizer, West Roxbury, Mass.
M. Shamician, Salem, Mass.
A. Shamician, Salem, Mass.
A. Novak, Detroit, Mich.
Chas. Ruzich, Detroit, Mich.
A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.
J. Podpora, Detroit, Mich.
P. Procyshyn, Detroit, Mich.
Z. E. Engle, Detroit, Mich.
M. Estrin, Detroit, Mich.
S. Ozdoba, Detroit, Mich.
Carl Williamsen, Duluth, Minn.
Charles McCarthy, Duluth, Minn.
Louis Mamula, Duluth, Minn.
Otto Norling, Duluth, Minn.
John Dercolo, Duluth, Minn.
Robert Kirmo, Wing, N. Dakota.
J. Kostushko, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. Luksha, Cleveland, Ohio.
N. Buiko, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. Medvedsky, Cleveland, Ohio.
N. Grinkovich, Cleveland, Ohio.
M. Rebou, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. Dubitsky, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. Okovin, Cleveland, Ohio.
Helmi Mattson, Astoria, Ore.
F. I. Wesser, Garden Home, Ore.
V. Gosheff, Portland, Ore.
E. Bjorkman, Portland, Ore.
J. P. Zukas, Portland, Ore.
J. Valeski, Portland, Ore.
A. Reinis, Portland, Ore.
Geo. Johnson, Portland, Ore.
Mary Reinis, Portland, Ore.
Alma Reinis, Portland, Ore.
J. Czapko, Bethlehem, Pa.
N. Lopushancky, Bethelhem, Pa.
J. Hery, Bethlehem, Pa.
E. Hercrey, Bethlehem, Pa.
H. L. Graham, Chester, Pa.
B. Garzov, Essington, Pa.
Eli F. Sonsess, McKeesport, Pa.
R. Sasich, Philadelphia, Pa.
M. Peculich, Philadelphia, Pa.
K. Jaffe, Philadelphia, Pa.

*Additional Greetings arriving too late will
appear in the December issue.*

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT,
CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF
CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Labor Defender published monthly at New York,
N. Y. for Oct. 1, 1928.

State of New York, County of New York, SS.
Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and
county aforesaid, personally appeared Walt Carmon, who,
having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says
that he is the Business Manager of the Labor Defender
and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and
belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc.,
of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the
above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912,
embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations,
printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor,
managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St.,
New York. Editor Max Shachtman, 80 East 11th St.,
New York. Managing Editor none. Business Manager
Walt Carmon, 80 East 11th St., New York.

2. That the owner is:
International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New
York; James P. Cannon, Secretary, 80 East 11th St., New
York; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, New York City;
Edward C. Wentworth, Vice-Chairman, Chicago, Ill.

WALT CARMON

(Signature of business manager)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of
October, 1928.

MAX KITZES

(My Commission expires March 30, 1930).

Greetings to the I. L. D.

from

Scandinavian Workers Study Club
Boston, Mass.

Greetings from

THE NEW ALBANIAN
BRANCH OF BOSTON, MASS.

WORCESTER, MASS.

I. L. D.

English Branch

Revolutionary Greetings from the

YOUNG WORKERS
COMMUNIST LEAGUE

Unit of BELDEN-N. DAK.

Communitistic Greetings from the

Belden Nucleus of the Workers
Communist Party of America

Belden, N. Dak.

GREETINGS

DENVER COLO. LOCAL I. L. D.

Schenectady Greetings

of I. L. D.

D. YONUSH, Sec'y

53 So. Washington Ave., Scotia, N. Y.

Milwaukee Finnish Workers' Club

5423 National Avenue

WEST ALLIS, WIS.

I. L. D. BETHLEHEM - PA.

SENDS GREETINGS

IRMA CZAPKO, Sec'y

Heartiest Greetings

ALEXANDER JURICH
AND FAMILY

Wilksburg, Pa.

PENN - LINCOLN
TAILORSHOP

1320 Swissvale Avenue

WILKINSBURG, Pa.

Franklin 1603

PENN.

Thru the organ of the Defender of Miners

THE LABOR DEFENDER

We want to send our heartiest greetings to The National Miners Union, that was born here, despite all enemies of the rank and file of miners.

We trust that the new union thru its militant and correct policies will win over ALL the honest Coal Diggers of this Country.

E. PITTSBURGH WORKERS HALL

LODGING ROOMS

JOE BOHINC

211 Electric Ave. East Pittsburgh, Pa.

On the 11th Anniversary of the greatest event of all times, we Greet the framed-up fighters of our class—*Tom Mooney* and *W. K. Billings*—and pledge to fight for their freedom.

I.L.D. E. Pittsburgh South Slavic Br.

On the 11th Anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution of U.S.S.R. we greet the **LABOR DEFENDER**

and pledge to fight for the freedom of our class war prisoners.

*I.L.D. East Pittsburgh English Branch
Mildred Raynovic, Sec'y*

LOUIS AKMAS

Glenwood, Pa.

HAILS THE

LABOR DEFENDER

KENSINGTON LABOR LYCEUM

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

2914-26 N. 2 St. — Hall for rent

PHILADELPHIA

I. L. D. GREETINGS

To all class war prisoners on the occasion of the 11th Anniversary of the worlds first workers government.

LETTISH BRANCH

KENSINGTON BRANCH

SACCO-VANZETTI ITALIAN BR.

meets First and Third Thursday

1208 Tasker St.

MOPR USSR

(Continued from page 237)

workers' clubs, etc. During the last year among the achievements of M. O. P. R. in the cities must be mentioned also some steps toward drawing into the activities of M. O. P. R. the unorganized strata (household help, home-workers, etc.) Many nuclei succeeded, through their women agitators, to penetrate into the "red corners" and clubs of the housing associations, house-communes, workers' settlements, and find there loyal militants of M. O. P. R. who help to carry on the propaganda of international solidarity among the most backward elements of the population of the cities, to rally them to the protests against the white terror and to the aid of the victims of white terrorism.

Examples of the great susceptibility of the Soviet peasantry toward the appeals of M. O. P. R. could be given by the thousands. The number of rural M. O. P. R. nuclei alone reflects the fact that even the first propaganda report about the activities of the organization always results in the formation of a new M. O. P. R. nucleus. If up till now the M. O. P. R. nuclei of the U. S. S. R. (mostly city nuclei) have been able to give aid to the prisoners of 290 prisons in 26 countries, sending, besides financial aid, thousands of letters to the imprisoned revolutionists and collecting considerable funds for the aid of their families, it can be stated most assuredly that in the next years the amount of this aid will increase considerably and the threads that connect the toiling classes of the U. S. S. R. with the oppressed proletarians of the whole world will grow closer and stronger.

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DETROIT

GREETINGS

To all my friends, Fellow workers and Farmers

ORGANIZE AND FIGHT!

Join the International Labor Defense
Emil Falk

THE FINNISH BRANCH OF THE
DETROIT I. L. D.

Greets the

LABOR DEFENDER

We hail the 11th Anniversary of the
RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The Russian West Side Branch meets every 2nd Saturday of the month, 8 P.M. at 5006—32nd St.

Max Bonsh, Sec'y

An active booster for the Labor Defender
THE RUSSIAN HAMTRAMCK BR.

Meets every 3rd Sunday of the month
10 P.M. at 2934 Yemans Ave.

R. Wenarchuk, Sec'y

GREETINGS

RUTHENBERG SOUTH SLAV

I.L.D. BRANCH

Chas. Ruzich, Sec'y

Detroit, Mich.

LOCAL DETROIT

GREET S

THE CLASS WAR PRISONERS

DEMAND Freedom for Mooney, Billings, Centralia and the heroic Miners
and Textile Workers

SMASH THE FRAME-UP SYSTEM!

"FIGHT ALWAYS!"

JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

DETROIT SECTION

1967 W. Grand River Ave.

Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT

PROLETARIAN AUTUMN REVEL ★

Thanksgiving Eve., 8 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

New Workers Home 1343 E. Perry

Auspices:— Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D.

*Prices awarded to participants wearing
the oldest and shabbiest clothes!*

Tickets: In advance, 35c; at door, 50c

Ukrainian West Side Branch of the I.L.D.

Greets the "11th Anniversary" number
of the

LABOR DEFENDER

*Greetings from the
CZECHO-SLOVAK Br. I.L.D.
Detroit Section*

*Greetings from the
RUSSIAN DELRAY I.L.D. BRANCH
Local Detroit
to the
LABOR DEFENDER*

The Scandinavian Branch of Local Detroit I.L.D. urges all scandinavian workers of Detroit to join the

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

We meet every first Sunday of the month,
7 P.M. at Swedish Hall, 3574 Gratiot Ave.

GREETINGS

SUCCESS TO YOUR WORK
MAURICE SUGAR

*Greetings to the
LABOR DEFENDER
from Mr. & Mrs. I. SMULLINS*

*Through our organ the Labor Defender
we greet the Russian Workers on the
11th Anniversary of the*

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

We pledge ourselves to carry on with
greater activity the work of building
the International Labor Defense.

*Polish Hamtramck Br.
Polish West Side Br.
Polish East Side Br.*

LOCAL DETROIT I. L. D.

Soviet Construction

(Continued from page 237)

In the same way did machine production develop:

	Plows	Sewing Machines		Winowers and Sorters
1923-24	145,764	13,440	23,851	
1924-25	577,079	53,925	58,761	
1925-26	915,082	87,741	97,349	

The growing number of workers engaged in industry demonstrates still better the process of re-construction. These amount to:

1923-24	1,617,500
1924-25	1,893,500
1925-26	2,421,800
1926-27	2,779,200

The cultivation of cotton rose from 64,000 dessyatin in 1922 to 637,000 dessyatin in 1926. The cotton harvest amounted in 1924-25 to 4,017,000 poods and in 1926-27 to 9,460,000 poods. The area devoted to the cultivation of flax rose from 689,000 dessyatin in 1921 to 1,000,000 dessyatin in 1926.

The number of cattle in the country, which were the hardest hit during the war and civil war, amounted to, in millions of head:

	Horses-Oxen	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1923	68.8	64.9	2.9	10.1
1924	75.8	75.9	3.5	17.7
1923	80.1	87.0	4.4	17.3
1926	83.2	92.2	5.0	16.2

As industry and agriculture developed, so did the cooperative buying and selling organizations and they gradually pushed out private capital in these fields. Of especial importance here are the agricultural cooperatives, which the following statistics sum up:

	No. of Co-ops	Membership
Oct. 1, 1924	31,008	2,467,800
Oct. 1, 1925	37,920	5,400,000
Oct. 1, 1926	40,200	7,138,152
Oct. 1, 1927	48,600	9,214,732

All these figures can be broadened and filled out with other branches of the Russian workers' and peasants' economy. But these figures taken from the most important branches of economy suffice to show that the Russian workers and peasants, just as they knew how to defeat the military counter-revolution, know also how to overcome all constructive difficulties, and this without outside help. These figures, and to a greater extent, the economic program for the next five years, also show that despite all enmity the industrialization of the Soviet Union and the construction of socialism goes on.

NOTE:

1. Due to lack of space, a number of notable features are omitted from this issue. "Towards A World October," by Felix Kon, president of the Society of Old Bolsheviks of Soviet Russia; a story of Russia by Albert Rhys Williams; "On Parole" a story by a recent prisoner, David Gordon, and others, will be features of the following issues.
2. A few pages of advertising and greetings, including a full page of greetings from the Los Angeles local and its branches and a quarter page from the Cooks and Waiters union of San Francisco will appear in the December number.

The response to this issue has been most gratifying. The omitted features, ads and greetings, will contribute to the interest and success of following numbers. All will help to make the Labor Defender an even greater medium for the release of labor prisoners.

MICH.

We send fraternal Greetings to

LUCY E. PARSONS

on the 51st Anniversary of the death of the
Haymarket Martyrs

The day will come when your silence will be more powerful than the voices that were throttled that day.

WOMEN'S I.L.D. BR., Local Detroit

Sadie Grekin, Sec'y

35 Massachusetts Ave. Detroit, Mich.

Greetings to the

WORKERS and PEASANTS of the
FIRST SOVIET REPUBLIC

Northren Progressive Ladies Society

Mrs. Rose Levine, Sec'y 938 Hague Ave.
Detroit

*Greetings to the I.L.D. The Workers of
Flint see a growing need for a working
class Defense organization.*

We pledge ourselves to build the Inter-
national Labor Defense in Flint.

*Bulgarian and Russian Branches
Flint, Mich.*

GREETINGS

KALEVA I.L.D. BRANCH
KALEVA, MICH.

2,000 SUBS

FROM DETROIT

BY

JAN. 1ST 1929

ANNUAL

LABOR DEFENDER
SUB CAMPAIGN

Send in YOUR sub and one for
a friend.

The LABOR DEFENDER

Detroit Office: — 1967 W. Grand River

Enclosed \$1.00 for 1 yrs. subscription

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City

State

“I’m All For Co-operation”

That is what Claude Merritt, class war prisoner in San Quentin, writes after reading the 1927 bound copy of the Co-operative Pyramid Builder.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IS A PART OF THE GENERAL LABOR MOVEMENT. IT IS AS ESSENTIAL TO THE WORKERS AS IS THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, AND YET — HOW FEW OF US REALIZE THIS.

Lack of knowledge of the principles governing the Co-operative movement is the chief reason for the disinterested attitude of the American workers. Claude Merritt was no exception. Though a staunch worker in his trade union, he knew nothing of co-operation. But after reading the Pyramid Builder, he became enthused.

Study Co-operation. Follow Current Events In The

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Box 557, Superior, Wisconsin

NEW YORK

Greetings to our Brothers, victims of capitalist justice.

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7 East 15th Street, City.

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Bakers Local No. 164, Bronx, N. Y.

Headquarters: 3468 Third Avenue

Near 167th St. Phone: Jerome 7096

Greetings to the
WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE
U. S. S. R.

Cloakmakers Council No. 1, Bronx, N. Y.
United Council Working Class Women

We tried our best to sell as many LABOR DEFENDERS as possible and Literature about Soviet Russia, but we will do our very best in the future to sell many more.

MODERN BOOK SHOP
350 E. 81st St. New York City

REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS
from

Scandinavian Workers Club New York
to the Workers and Peasants of the
U. S. S. R.

GREETINGS

International Labor Defense
UTICA, N. Y.

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THE WORKINGMENS SICK BENEVOLENT
AND EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION

Which is one of the largest organizations that aids the Workers when they
are in need of aid.

BE PROTECTED! THINK OF YOUR FUTURE

COME TO US.

The National Office is located at

350 EAST 81st STREET

NE WYORK CITY

GREETINGS

By ROSE BARON

(Secretary International Labor Defense, New York Section)

A GAIN the anniversary of the Russian Revolution. And again workers in every country in the world turn with love and wonder to that one country where the workers rule, where Socialism is being built—the Soviet Union.

The anniversary of the day when the workers seized power and established the first workers' and peasants' government in human history is the holiday of all the workers and poor farmers of the world. This is no empty phrase but the realest of realities. Throughout the world, in Europe, Asia, North and South America, all the oppressed and exploited whose minds have emerged from the darkness into which they have been cast by their oppressors are celebrating November 7 as the day which marks the first step towards the liberation of all those who toil and suffer under the lash of capitalist imperialism.

It is they who are actively engaged in the fight against the capitalist masters that can best appreciate the significance of the Russian Revolution. To them the achievements in the Soviet Union constitute a source of power and inspiration in their own struggles.

The enemies of the workers are many; their friends are few. Fewer still are those who actively fight for them, struggling with them, suffering with them, flesh of their flesh and bone of their bone. The International Labor Defense, the American section of the International Red Aid, is one of those great fighters of and for the working class. The arms of the Red Aid extend throughout the world and everywhere they strike blows against capitalism, they tear down the walls of the oppressors' dungeons where workers are chained and tortured, they are extended in protection to all workers against the legalistic armament of the capitalist class.

Here in the land of the mightiest capitalism the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, the

largest section of the I.L.D., leads the fight in the stronghold of American and world capitalism. Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, but their lives and struggles will never die out of the memory of workers. And the voice of the I.L.D. calling the workers to fight for Sacco and Vanzetti, rallying them, organizing them in that heroic struggle, calls to them, rallies and organizes them in other struggles against the "justice" which capitalism has established for the suppression of the militant working class.

And in these struggles it is to the workers of Soviet Russia and to their Revolution of November 7, 1927, that we look to for guidance and inspiration. The eleventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution, holiday of the workers of the world, is a holiday for the International Labor Defense.

Greetings to the workers of the Soviet Union on this day. Greetings to the workers of America who are fighting for their freedom against capitalist oppression and vicious exploitation. But most of all, greetings to the victims of this fight, to those who view this day from behind the bars of capitalist bastilles. To Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings, the Centralia prisoners and all the other victims of the American class war, the eleventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution must mean a pledge from the American workers to work with even greater energy to free them and return them to the ranks of the working class where they belong. And this task can only be achieved through active support of the International Labor Defense which is leading a mass movement to tear these workers out of the clutches of the capitalist oppressors.

The eleventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution is a holiday and a call to work. Celebrate it by building the International Labor Defense.

PROLETARIAN GREETINGS FROM NEW YORK BRANCHES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE U.S.S.R.!

Armenian Branch, meets every second Thursday in the month, at 150 East 28 Street.
Boro Park Branch, English.
Bath Beach Branch, English.
Bronx Cooperative Branch.
Brownsville Branch, English.
Brighton Beach Branch, meets first Friday in the month at 227 Brighton Beach Ave.
Coney Island Branch, meets every first Monday in the month at 2802 Mermaid Ave.
Czecho-Slovak Branch, meets every 4th Tuesday in the month at Czecho-Slovak Hall, 347 East 72nd St.
Down Town Branch, meets every 4th Thursday in the month at 35 East 2nd St.
Esthonian Branch.
Finnish Staten Island Branch.
German Bronx Branch, meets every first Tuesday in the month at 3468 Third Avenue.
German Yorkville Branch, meets in Labor Temple every second Thursday in the month.
German Ridgewood Branch, meets every first Tuesday in the month at Queens County

Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave.
Shop Branch No. 67.
Greek Branch, meets every first Friday in the month at 115 West 23rd St.
Harlem Branch, meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month at 43 East 103rd St.
Hungarian Yorkville Branch, meets every third Wednesday in the month at 350 E. 81st St.
Williamsburg English Branch.
Yonkers English Branch.
Yorkville English Branch, meets every first Tuesday in the month at 347 E. 72nd St.
Astoria English Branch.
Hungarian Bronx Branch, meets at 573 Tremont Avenue.
Italian Harlem Branch.
Italian Di Vagno Branch, meets every Saturday evening at 336 E. 120th St.
Italian West Side Branch, meets every Tuesday at 350 West 39th St.
Italian Bruno Tabaga and Down Town Branch.
Italian Karl Liebknecht Branch.
Italian Brooklyn Branch.

Italian Gastone-Sozzi Branch, Staten Island.
Italian Hoboken Branch.
Japanese Branch.
Jugo Slav Branch, meets every first Friday in the month at 347 E. 72nd St.
Latin-American & Spanish Speaking Branch, meets every Friday at 55 W. 113th St.
Lithuanian Brooklyn Branch, meets every 2nd Wednesday at 46 Ten-Eyck St., Brooklyn.
Lithuanian Bronx Branch.
Morning English Branch.
Polish Branch No. 48.
Polish Branch No. 57.
Polish Branch No. 49.
Roumanian Branch.
Russian Branch, Greenpoint, meets every first Wednesday in the month at 118 Cook St., Brooklyn.
Karpato Russian Branch.
Russian South Brooklyn Branch.
Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, Bronx, meets every first Monday in the month at 1472 Boston Rd.

**DO YOU KNOW THERE ARE
800 WORKERS ON TRIAL AT NEW BEDFORD
and
35 LABOR PRISONERS IN OTHER CITIES**

**Who are already serving sentences because of their devotion and loyalty to
the labor movement.**

THEY HAVE WIVES AND CHILDREN

The following is a list of 35 labor prisoners now confined in penitentiaries and jails throughout the United States for their activities in behalf of labor. The birthday date of the labor prisoner whenever known, is also given. All of these prisoners receive \$5.00 a month regularly from the International Labor Defense, and their

dependants \$20.00 a month. Individuals and organizations are requested to support financially the Prisoners' Pledge Fund of International Labor Defense, which makes certain that they receive some of the necessities of life. Individuals are requested to write letters to the Labor Prisoners.

LABOR PRISONERS

<i>State Prison, Box 520—Walla Walla, Wash.</i>	<i>Brithday</i>	<i>Ohio State Prison, Lock Box 68—London, O.</i>	
Britt Smith, No. 9431	March 2nd	Dominic Venturato, No. 51457	July 7th
	February 21st	<i>Columbus, Ohio—Box 511</i>	
Bert Bland, No. 9411	April 27th	Steve Jacob, No. 59052-2E-94	
O. C. Bland, No. 9409	March 16th	<i>Sing Sing Prison, 354 Hunter St., Ossining, N.Y.</i>	
James McInerney, No. 9410	August 12th	Sam Kurland, No. 8273	
John Lamb, No. 9412	August 25th	<i>Sioux Falls, So. Dak., Box 911</i>	
Loren Roberts, No. 9100	March 14th	Frank Godlasky	September 17th
Ray Becker, No. 9413		<i>N. J. State Prison—Trenton, N. J.</i>	
<i>California State Prison—San Quentin, Calif.</i>		Adolph Wisnewsky, Drawer N.	
John J. Cornelison, No. 37287	January 21st	<i>Moundsville, W. Va.—818 Jefferson Ave.</i>	
Claude Merritt, No. 37336		Alex Chessman, No. 16282	
Geo. B. Pesce, No. 44462	December 9th	<i>Ohio County Jail—Wheeling, W. Va.</i>	
Tom Mooney, No. 31921		Frank Brbot	
J. B. McNamara, No. 25314	February 15th	<i>Eastern Penitentiary—Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	
Gus C. Madsen, No. 44461		Sam Bonita	
M. A. Schmidt, No. 30704		Steve Mendola	
<i>So. Illinois Penitentiary—Menard, Ill.</i>		<i>Leavenworth, Kans. c/o U.S.D.B.</i>	
Steve Meanovich, No. 8166		John Porter	
Henry Corbishley, No. 8166		<i>Allegheny County Work House—Blaw Knox, Pa.</i>	
Ignatz Simich, No. 8167		Mike Matty	
<i>Folsom Prison—Represa, Calif.</i>		Geo. Matty, Sr.	
Warren K. Billings	July 4th	Steven Crioda	
<i>Camp Russell—Tewksbury, Mass.</i>		Frank Sonosky	
John E. Merrick			
<i>Illinois State Reformatory, Box 99—Pontiac, Ill.</i>			
Eddie Maliski, No. 7024			

International Labor Defense
80 East 11th St., Room 402
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Christmas checks to the men in prison, their
wives and children and to defend those who
are coming to trial.

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ADDRESS

CITY

FOR CHRISTMAS

\$25 TO EACH LABOR PRISONER

\$50 EACH TO THEIR WIVES

\$5 EACH TO THEIR CHILDREN