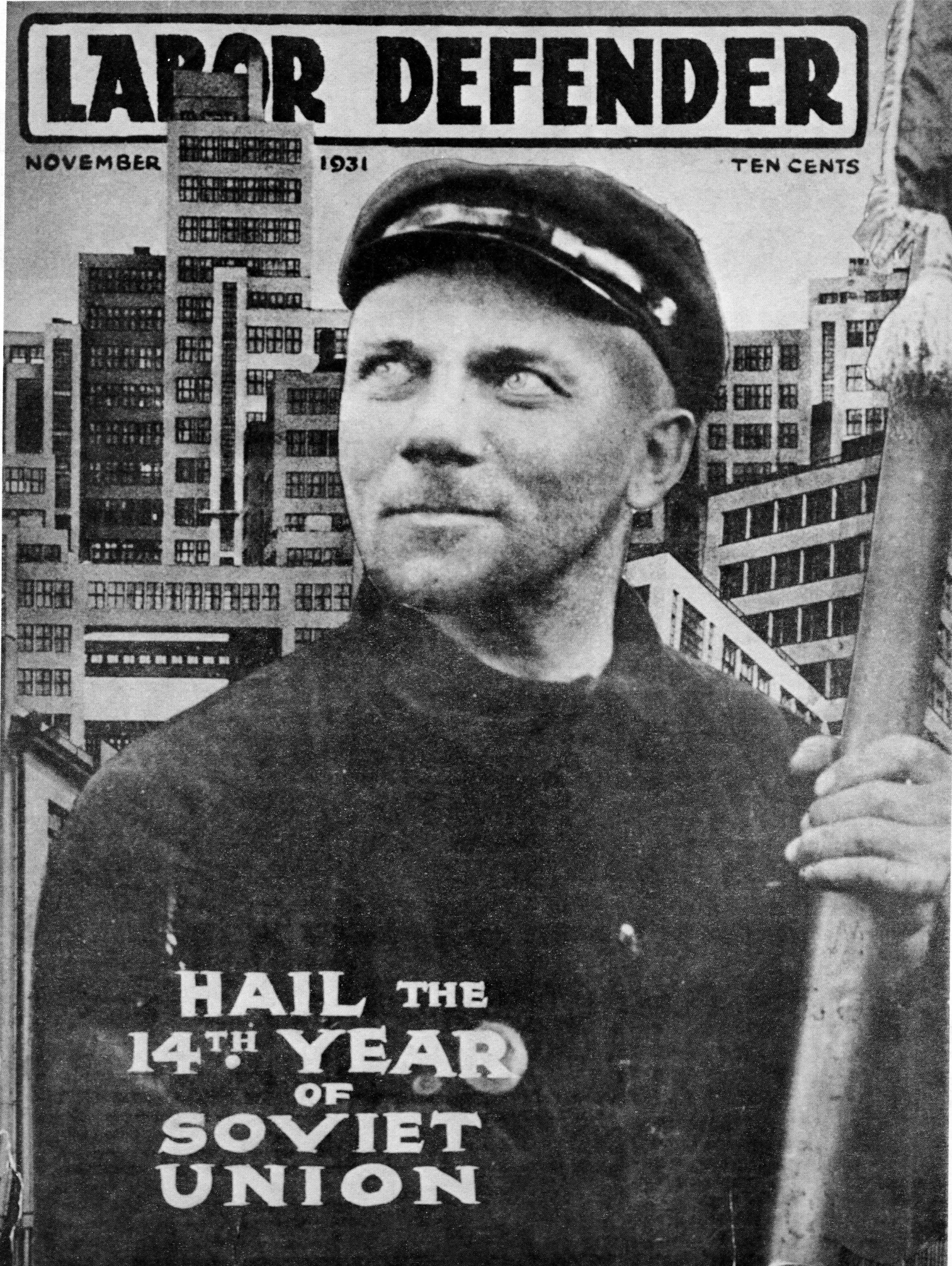


LABOR DEFENDER

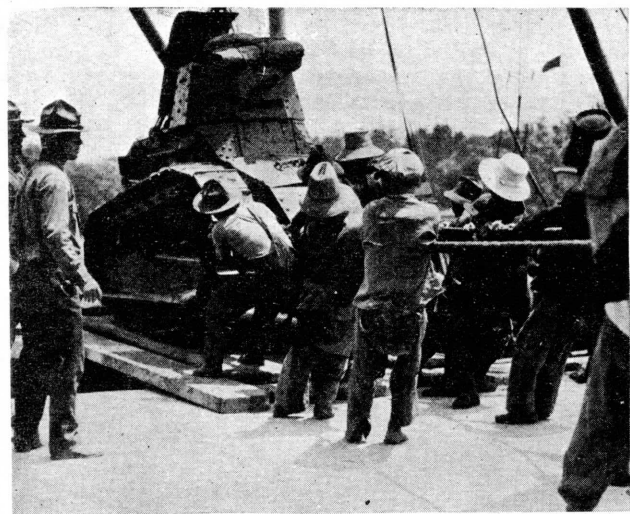
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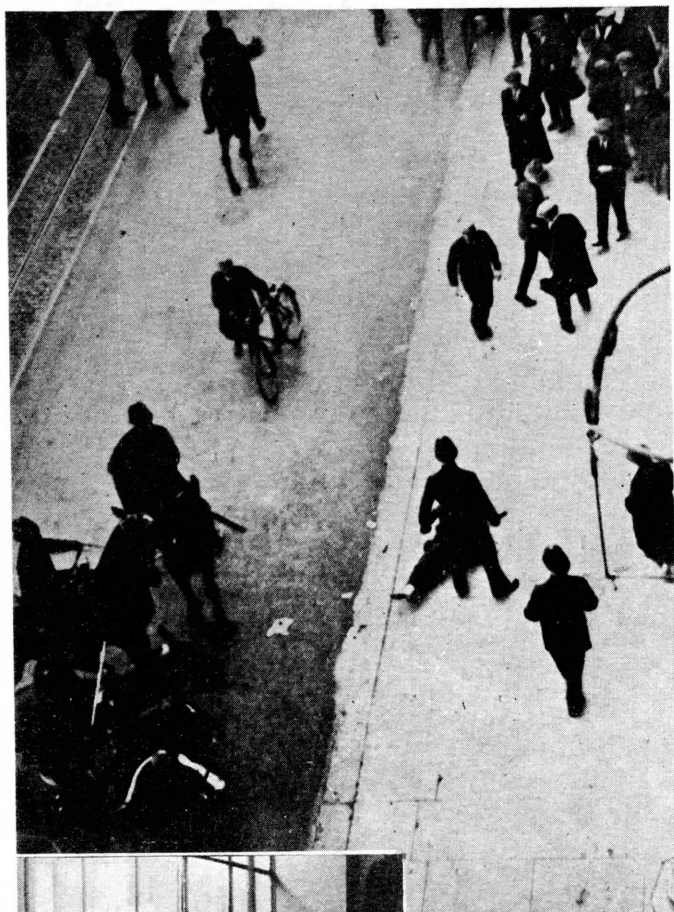
TEN CENTS



HAIL THE
14TH YEAR
OF
SOVIET
UNION



THROUGH A WORKER'S EYES

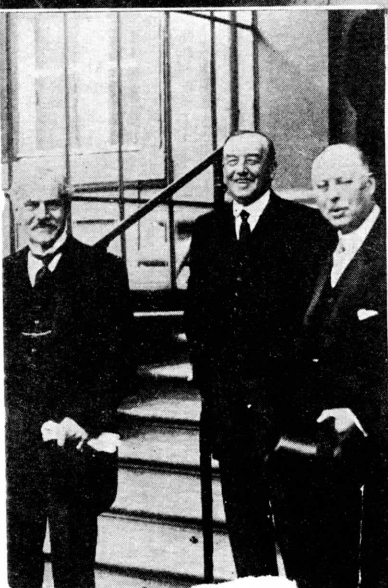


Upper left: U. S. A. imperialist troops in China directing the hauling of a tank onto Chinese soil. Note the coolies who are forced to do this labor

Upper center: Young worker, Irving Keith, of Boston, arrested for defying Massachusetts bosses determined to halt workers right of free speech.

Upper right: Soviet workers in demonstration in Odessa. The child is that of a German worker who came to throw in his lot with the Russian masses.

Center left: In democratic England. Worker knocked unconscious declaring against cut in workers' dole.



Center right: Edith Berkman, organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, arrested in strike at Lawrence. Now held without bail for deportation to fascist Poland. Bill Murdock, well known organizer, was arrested at the same time.

Lower left: Ramsay MacDonald, "Labor" leader whom the masses are calling "traitor and twister" when he tried to speak, today.

Lower right: Mass meeting of Lawrence strikers.



LABOR DEFENDER

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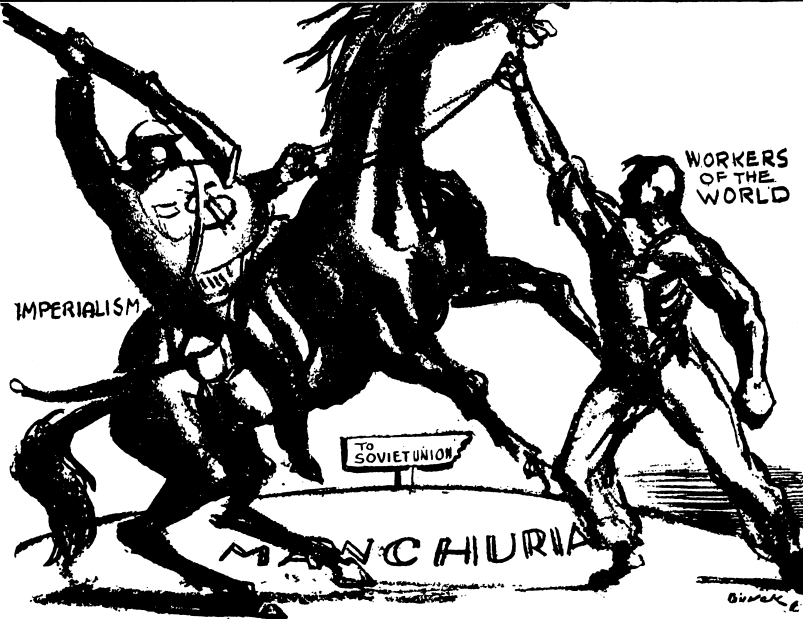
Henri Barbusse
Jacob Burck
Cyril Briggs
Whitaker Chambers
Robert W. Dunn
John Dos Passos

Maxim Gorki
Eugene Gordon
Hugo Gellert
Harry Gannes
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Melvin P. Levy

Robert Minor
Joseph Fass
Paul Peters
Ludwig Renn
Joseph Vogel
Walter Wilson

USSR—1917-1931

By SENDER GARLIN



NOVEMBER, 1917. Russian workers and peasants seize power under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, and make secure their power through the Soviets of Workers and Peasants.

Just what do they take over?

A vast country with inexhaustible natural resources, but with an economy of the most primitive kind, ravaged by four years of imperialist war, with 4,000,000 Russian workers and peasants either slaughtered or maimed.

Then for four years more they fought the white Russian counter-revolutionists and foreign imperialist armies: British, French, German, American. These conflicts resulted in desolated fields, closed-down factories, destroyed productive forces.

Struggle, bitter struggle, self-sacrifice and iron determination to rebuild the country on new foundations—so that it could provide the maximum food, clothing and cultural possibilities for 160,000,000 workers and peasants. (Seven autonomous Republics, 200 different nationalities at various stages of development, 140 different languages.)

1928—*The Introduction of the Five-Year Plan.* The Five-Year Plan, an economic program for the building-up of a socialist economy and culture—a socialist society. Changing the country from a predominantly agricultural state to a highly industrial one—this is the task of the Five-Year Plan, side by side with changing the face of the old land from a huge mass of unorganized, individual farm holdings, archaic and inefficient, to

collective (cooperative) farms and State Farms, equipped with modern tools and modern methods of cultivation: tractors, combines and all mechanical instruments necessary for efficient, up-to-date production of grain, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, flax—all the products of the soil.

But not merely sticks and stones is this Five-Year Plan. For it calls for the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the masses, housing, food and clothing, care of mothers and babes, medicine and hygiene, entertainment, sport, vacations, travel. It calls for an educational system involving free, compulsory general and technical education up to the age of 17; all assistance to self-education of workers and peasants; (*before the Revolution only 28 in 100 could read and write, but now 67 in 100 are literate*); the widest development of technical and professional education for those over 17. For, as the Soviet engineer Ilin writes in *New Russia's Primer*:

"After all man is not just muscles with which to work. He is not a machine. He has a mind that wants to know, eyes that want to see, ears that want to hear, a voice that wants to sing, feet that want to run and jump and dance, hands that want to row and swim and throw and catch. And we must organize life so that not merely certain lucky ones, but all may be able to feel the joy of living."

In 1932, at the triumphant conclusion in four years of the Five-Year Plan, there will be 16,000,000 (in 1928, nine million) children in primary schools and 4,500,000 in secondary schools, with free food and clothing provided by the government.

"Unpaid Chicago Teachers Ask Hoover Credit Pool for Help—There are 12,000 teachers, whose unpaid salaries total more than \$17,000,000."

(N. Y. Times, Oct. 18, 1931.)

In the Soviet Union, where *there is no unemployment* (actually a shortage of 2,000,000 workers), real wages in 1930 were 24 per cent higher than in 1929, and this year are scheduled to be 32 per cent higher than in 1930. The standard of living is 40 per cent higher than the pre-war level, and working hours are 25-30 per cent less.

With wages slashed in every industry, the American working class is now receiving in wages 40 per cent less than at the beginning of the crisis—in 1929.

"One Year in Jail for Stealing Quart of Milk—This was the penalty Judge Shuldt in Police Court yesterday meted out to Benjamin Owens, a Negro. Owens admitted it, police said."

(Washington, D. C. "Herald," Sept. 22, 1931.)

In the U.S.S.R. the number of collective farms increased from 400,000 in 1928 to over 13,000,000 in May, 1931, more than the two-thirds of the farms have thus far been collectivized; and "idiocy of village life" (Marx) is being rapidly transformed into a community of active, healthy, vital human beings.

In capitalist U. S. A., on the other
(Continued on page 225)

THE LABOR DEFENDER—NOVEMBER, 1931. Vol. VII. No. 11. Published monthly by the International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., Room 430, New York City. Editors: J. Louis Engdahl, Sender Garlin, Joseph North. Subscription \$1.00 a year. Entered as second class matter November 5, 1927, at the Post Office, at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. National Officers: J. Louis Engdahl, General Secretary; George Maurer, Assistant Secretary.

Scottsboro --- A Turning Point

By JOSEPH PASS

After Booker Washington came Du Bois. Two men recognized by the white ruling class as leaders of the Negro people in America. Washington, shrewd, playing the game of a meek slave, bowing low to his "superior" white people—setting a good example to the rest — the white masters of his day demanded that type of leadership. This was the period

gro workers being on the barricades when the revolution breaks "in another generation or two," but today, today the Negro worker and farmer must not follow a militant leadership, says Schuyler. The Du Boises and Schuylers are the "respectable" intellectuals and professional Negroes of this age upholding the supremacy of the white masters.

The Scottsboro case definitely broke the stranglehold that the Du Boises and De

has brought forth nothing but praise and a new hope from millions of Negroes. The word "reds" is a new symbol to Negro workers and farmers. Now once more the militant tradition so deeply ingrained in the Negro is finding an outlet.

The instinctive reaction of the Negro masses to working-class ideology is almost always correct if approached properly. It is no wonder that the parents of the Scottsboro boys would not listen to the entreaties of Mr. Pickens and Mr. White of the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," and in the six months since the case has been on, not once did these parents have anything but praise and faith in the I.L.D. policy of militant defense. Working class instinct turned these parents to the workers' defense organization. Working class instinct mistrusted the polished agents of the N.A.A.C.P. who try to win with soft words the support of the parents of innocent boys who were condemned to death in a frame-up trial in which the agents of the N.A.A.C.P. collaborated with the lynching prosecutor refusing even to ask for an acquittal.

And while the Negro reformers were leading the struggle against Amos and Andy and conducting poetry contests in their magazines, and only referring to the impending doom of the innocent martyrs of Scottsboro to defend the white ruling class hangman, the Negro masses were beginning to struggle for their rights. In the heart of the black belt, share-croppers were organizing and Ralph Gray lays down his life in defense of his fellow workers. In Chicago, Negro and white workers fight the landlords when evictions take place. Three workers die on the streets of that city. In Kentucky, white and Negro miners are in prison charged with first degree murder for resisting the coal operators in their deadly onslaught on living standards. White workers are commencing to realize that unity with the Negro masses against the ruling class is their only hope. And at this stage, when for the first time in the history of this country the prejudice fostered by the ruling class against Negroes is becoming anathema to white workers, Du Bois comes forth with his theses against militant mass action. *This is the present role of Negro reformers—to support the hangmen.*



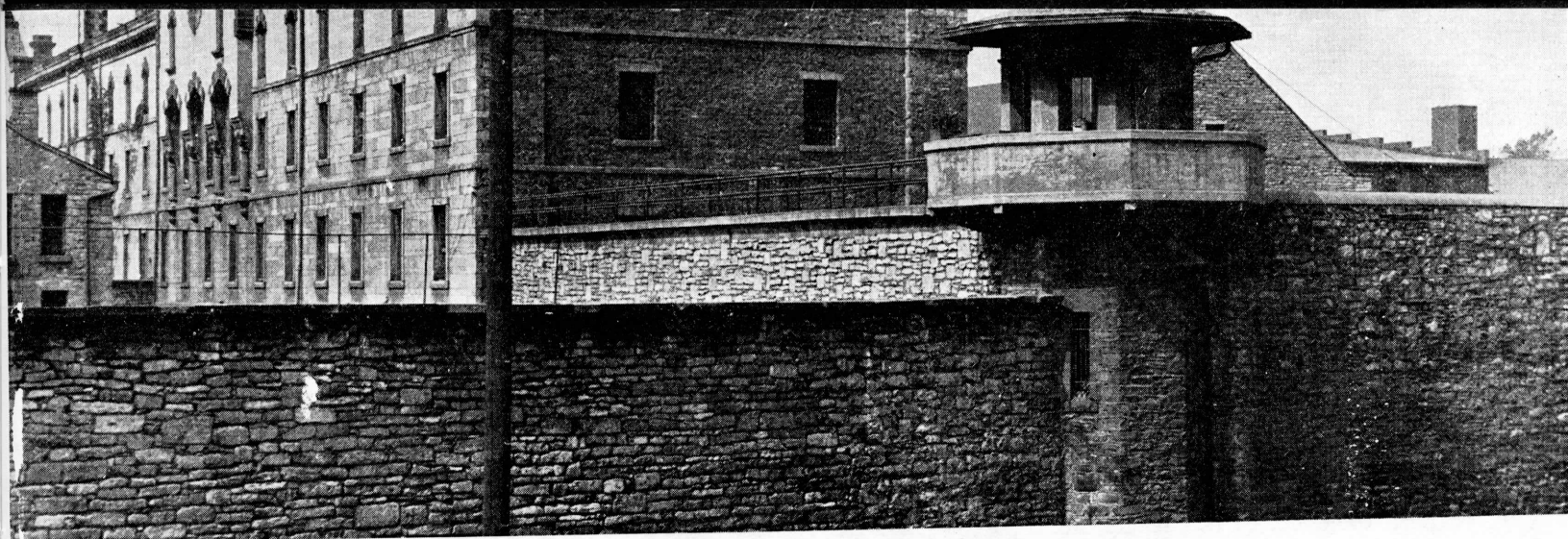
Negro Worker and Child—At Scottsboro Demonstration in Chicago

after the Civil War. And then came Du Bois, sophisticated, intellectual, playing a more daring game, actually announcing himself as an "evolutionary socialist." (Negro wage-slaves are stirring, the present period demands "socialist" phrases of a sort, and a lulling of the masses into an opium sleep.) Schuyler, another Negro leader of the Du Bois type, talks of Ne-

Priests had upon Negro workers. Not that the Negro masses paid any great attention to these "leaders"—they always mistrusted them—but now a conscious, intelligent opposition to their demagoguery is developing. The leadership that the International Labor Defense, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the Communist Party gave to the Scottsboro case



Negro Worker and Child—At Scottsboro Demonstration in Chicago



Gray Stones of Heavy Walls—Save Mooney Despite This Mountain of Rock

“To My Comrades—”

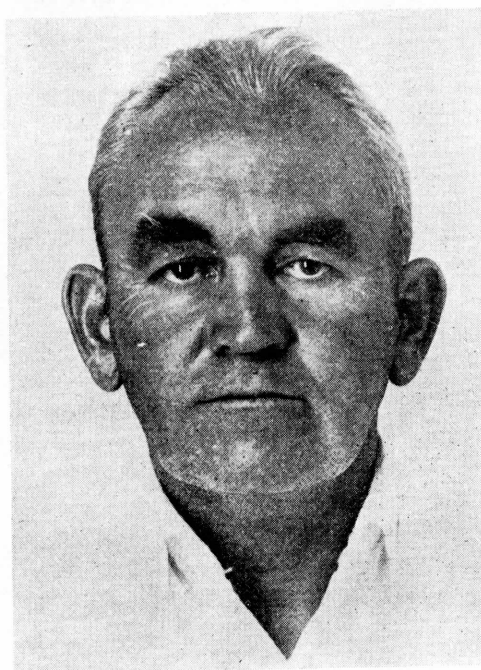
California State Prison,
San Quentin, Calif.
September 26th, 1931.

Editor of “TRUD,”
Central Organ of
Soviet Trade Unions,
Moscow, U. S. S.R.

Dear Comrades and Fellow Unionists:

From the tomb of the living dead where I have been buried alive for the past fifteen years because of my militancy, devotion and fidelity to the working class, I greet the workers of the Soviet Union with outstretched eager hands of genuine workingclass fellowship and solidarity.

As world capitalism sinks ever deeper



Tom Mooney—After 15 years behind bars. His spirit unbroken, he calls for mass struggle.

and deeper into the quagmire of its own despair, corruption and brutal exploitation of the toilers, you, the conquerors of Czarist tyranny, the builders of a better civilization, by your unbelievable sacrifices and unrelenting struggles, have made possible the tremendous successes in socialist construction in the Soviet Union and are a sublime inspiration to the workers everywhere. You raise the hopes of the world proletariat ever higher and higher.

We are miles apart, but space means nothing—the struggle is world wide. I am with you in spirit and with all my heart. I am with you in all your struggles. I rejoice in the success of your social revolution. I am with you unreservedly, and without equivocation.

With fraternal, revolutionary greetings, I am

TOM MOONEY.
31921.



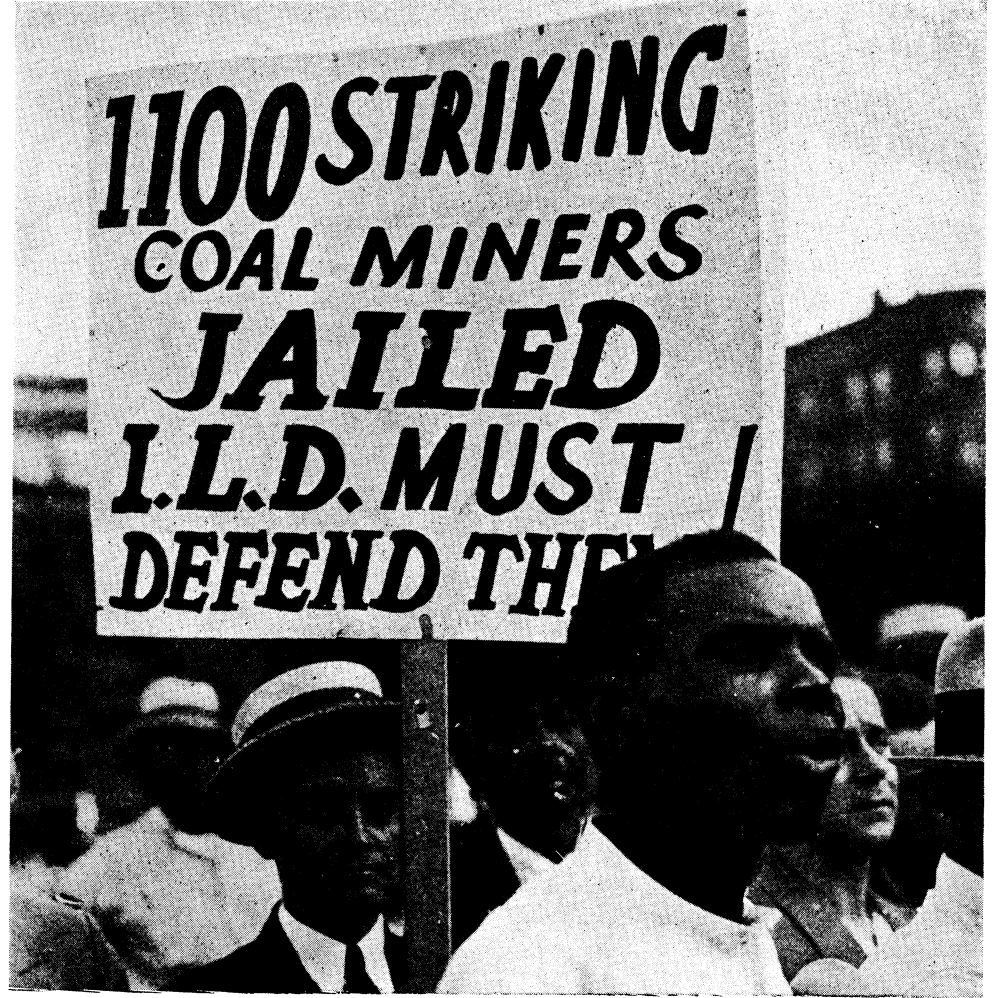
Soviet Workers of All Races—In an Int'l Red Aid demonstration in Moscow for Mooney and all class-war prisoners' release.

Harlan— and the Negro

By EUGENE GORDON

UNDER the policy of race separatism sponsored by the United States government and adhered to by chauvinistic whites, Negroes have come to look upon any situation involving whites as no Negro's business. "It is the white man's fight," they say; "let him settle it." This attitude has characterized the Negro not only with respect to the political and social life of the whites, but also with respect to economic upheavals. The reason is obvious, of course: shut out for generations from participation in American life except as a labelled and conspicuous minority, the Negro has developed race consciousness instead of class consciousness; has grown to hate *the* white man because he is white, instead of hating *some* white men because some are enemies of the class to which most Negroes nominally belong.

We are less concerned, however, about the reason for this attitude than we are about the results that emanate from it wherever it operates. For this narrow and bigoted policy on the part of a great number of Negroes has blinded them to suffering within their own ranks. A considerable number of Negro newspapers, for instance, have had little or nothing to say regarding thousands of black miners of Pennsylvania and Kentucky; even in the case of those Kentuckians who have been charged with murder and who now face death in the electric chair. As a matter of pigheaded and doltish policy, a large section of the colored press has refrained from commenting on the strikes in the coal fields. This policy is dictated by a disdainful aloofness to all situations in which no Negroes are thought to be involved. The papers to which I refer do not know that Negroes as well as whites are suffering from lack of food and clothing. The historical policy of this section of the press is to let "white folks" settle their affairs, and pursuing this policy, the editors or publishers have been led into the stupid blunder of neglecting the welfare of the very people they allegedly are



Negro and White Workers Demonstrate—In Harlem, N. Y. for the Imprisoned Miners.

most interested in, the black working class.

Wherever there are Negro miners their suffering has, as a matter of course, been more acute than that of the whites. The first reason is that they are segregated in the company patches, being compelled to live in the least desirable spots of these miserable stockades. The second is that they are discriminated against in the company stores: they are invariably forced to wait aside while one white after another enters and is served. This especial species of discrimination is intended to impress upon white and black miners the degraded status of the Negro toilers. So although they are accepted into the revolutionary unions by their white comrades on the common basis of workers, their treatment by the mine and the civil authorities is designed to create doubt in the minds of the whites whether these Negroes are not, after all, inferior to the whites. Thus although they work together, the white and the black toilers in the mines are perpetually conscious of that unseen and subtle force which interpenetrates their very lives, striving to disintegrate their fraternal relationship. Especially do the mine operators and the civil authorities connive to keep white and black workers separated in their social contacts. The black

miner suffers therefore more acutely than his white fellow worker, for, whereas the whites suffer the usual disabilities incidental to striking, the blacks, in addition, suffer because they are black. It is out of such a welter of oppression, persecution, and inhumanity that the situation arose which precipitated charges or murder against five Negro miners in Harlan county, Kentucky. It is a case of capitalist war against workers; it is a case, moreover, of a capitalist war against *black* workers. They are despised and degraded because they are members of the working class; they are further oppressed and debased because they are members of the black working class.

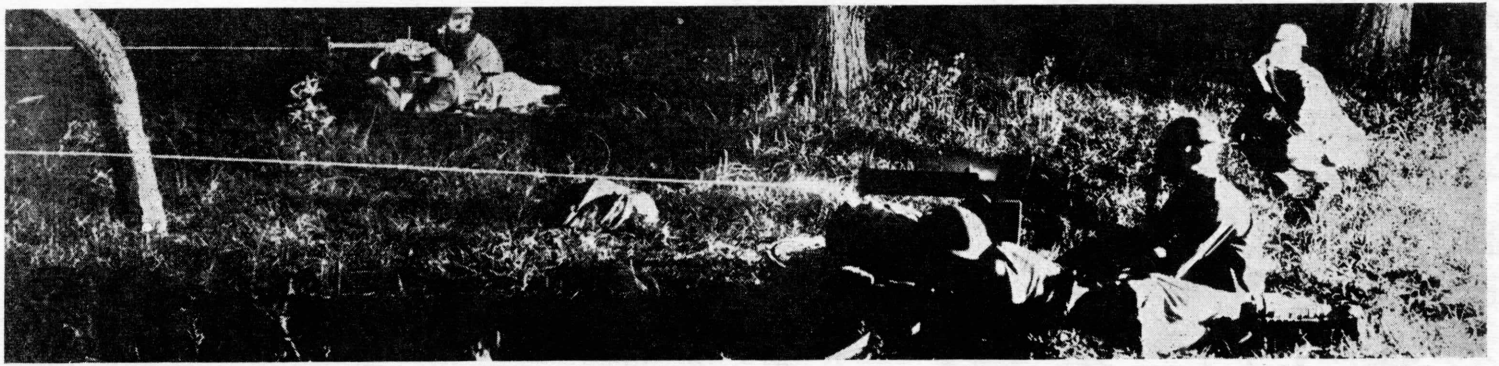
At Harlan today there are 34 white and black miners awaiting electrocution on framed-up charges. The International Labor Defense has disclosed that a number of stool pigeons, planted among the miners by the coal operators, will be used as the chief witnesses against these starving men when they are brought into court. The workers' defense at Harlan points out a fact and suggests a program that the Negro press and the Negro middle-class in general ought to heed. The fact that it emphasizes is that the planting of stool pigeons by the police is an old de-

(Continued on page 221)

**1100 STRIKING
COAL MINERS
JAILED
I.L.D. MUST
DEFEND THEM**



Negro and White Workers Demonstrate—In Harlem, N. Y. for the Imprisoned Miners.



State Militia Machine Gunners Firing on Convicts in Prison Rebellion.

1 IN EVERY 100 ROTS IN JAIL

By FRANK SPECTOR

"It is clear at present that the more punishment in prison the more discontent, the more discontent the more irritation, the more irritation the more plotting, the more plotting the more violation of rules and the greater need for more severe punishment. The whole procedure is in the nature of a vicious circle for which there seems to be no remedy." (see Wichkersham Report on Law Enforcement.)

SO speaks the "Wickersham Law Enforcement Commission." And do they speak thus voluntarily? Of course not! The boss-class is forced into the open by the bloody prison riots that occupy, almost daily, the front pages of the reptile press. Not a week passes without some blood-curdling prison outbreak.

Only last year the country was shaken by the Columbus, Ohio State Prison holocaust, in which over 300 convicts were burned down to ashes, locked in their steel cells while their jailers dangled the keys in their very eyes, filled with agony of humans burning alive—A MONUMENT TO THE COLOSSAL STUPID CRUELTY OF THE WHOLE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM.

The boss-press explained away the appalling catastrophe with the usual white-wash—unloading the entire blame for the failure to open up the steel-cells, scorched to white heat by the raging fire, upon the little flunkies—the guards. The whole gist of this catastrophe is in that—over 300 convicts were executed in the most fiendish way, rather than face the possibility—a very remote one—of escape of a few.

In San Quentin, the largest pen in the world, where Mooney and McNamara and the Imperial Valley prisoners are rotting their lives away, they use "refined," typically California, methods of "rehabilita-

tion." The failure to make the daily "task" in the horrible jute mill—a breeder of tuberculosis—is punished with 72 hours, and more, in the "hole."

Before shoving the con into the dark dungeon the bull spills a half a bucket of fresh lime on the floor. For 72 torturous hours the con cannot sleep a wink. The suffocating odor of fresh lime plugs up his bronchial tubes, his nose, throat, makes his eyes bulge and tear. He never leaves the hole the same man—half wasted away physically, mentally a bitter enemy to the entire human race.

The "Wickersham Commission" — a perfect tool that it is, for the masters—(they suppressed the report on the Mooney-Billings frame-up) is forced to acknowledge some of such facts to pacify

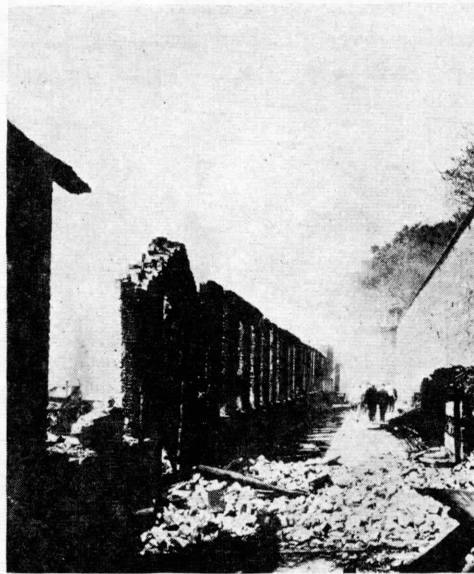
the breeding of this "vicious circle" and which it will never be able and is never willing to break.

One and one-quarter million is the population in American prisons, jails and reformatories—one out of each 100 men, women and children in U.S.A. behind walls and locks. This appalling number reflects the utter failure of capitalism as a social system—a breeder of crime and degeneracy. Higher and higher mounts the percentage of toilers, from shops and mills, mines and fields, who, unable to withstand starvation of their families, resort to futile, suicidal methods of individually obtaining food by the commission of petty "crimes," for which they quickly land in the pen for life.

Let not the educated chimpanzees that make up the "Wickersham Commission" spill tears over the "vicious circle"—they only now discovered. Capitalism cannot solve this problem—and that is, capitalism will not part with its precious profit, that it wrings from the suffering and tears of the toiling masses who fill the bosses' prisons to suffocation.

Today the Soviet Union towers all over the capitalist lands with its humane and fruitful methods of solving the crime problem—a problem inherited from the system that crashed to earth in 1917.

The basis of the solution of this still lingering social problem in U.S.S.R. is treatment of criminals as sick people are treated in hospitals, with the view of making them well. There, terms "reformation," "rehabilitation" have assumed flesh and blood. In capitalist prisons reign the RULE OF MACHINE GUNS, the nerve-racking monotony of food and stupefying daily routine that drives the cons insane and causes an ever growing number of prison suicides.



After 300 Were Burned to Death—Columbus, O., Prison.

the "public" with false promises to alter the conditions. It insists upon leaving this "problem" in the hands of their masters—the boss-class solely responsible for

The Bended Knee--Or Clenched Fist?

By JOSEPH NORTH

MOONEY - HARLAN - SCOTTSBORO

TOM MOONEY would have been strangled on a California gallows in 1917 had not an event 15,000 miles away upset the program of the California open-shop magnates.

On April 25, 1917, cablegrams flashed to all ends of the earth describing a demonstration in Petrograd (now Leningrad) before the American embassy. "Free Tom Mooney" thousands of workers in the march demanded. The march of the Petrograd masses inspired the *New York Globe* of that day to declare regretfully, "Remarkable is it that no inconsiderable number of Americans will learn of Thomas J. Mooney because radicals in far-off Petrograd attempted a demonstration in front of the American embassy of protest against his execution. . . ."

True. But not remarkable. The case was dragged into light. And today, on the 14th anniversary of Soviet power, it is important to note that the Russian workers by their demonstration set into motion the mass movement of protest that forced the hand of the "great humanitarian" President Wilson to intervene. Today on another page in this issue of the *Defender* Mooney greets the millions of Russian workers and peasants—through whom life was spared him.

The gallows were cheated — United Railways corporation of San Francisco—the utilities and power millionaires were

not all powerful in the face of the united demand of the world proletariat.

Now, why is it that mass protest has not rescued Mooney from his living death in San Quentin? Because the recognized effectiveness of mass protest set the ruling-class heads into a huddle and the following resulted: Immediately "friends" of Mooney began to crawl forward. They advised the labor leader to kow-tow. "We'll appeal to the Governor. We'll talk to this big-wig and that. Just you keep quiet. We'll do the rest."

And Mooney remained behind bars. Every time that Mooney was about to okay a movement of mass protest, these "friends"—liberals, Socialists, and fascists of the A. F. of L.—would trek to San Quentin and whisper to Mooney, "Not yet, Tom. Another few weeks and we'll have you out. Lay low on the mass protest—it'll get the big boys sore."

Fremont Older, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain; Ed Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, all urged Mooney to belly-crawl his way to freedom.

And Mooney remained behind bars. Another decade. Another 15 years. . . . But on August 20 of this year he wrote from California State Prison at San Quentin, "The time for action has come. Too long have we been deceived with slick promises—away with them. From the cell

where I have been buried alive for 15 long years I appeal to every working-class organization with a spark of militancy or revolutionary purpose — I appeal for united action."

United action! Mass protest of millions of rank and file workers. The rallying cry for years of the International Labor Defense. Away with slick promises. An end to the fawning and cringing before the moguls of capitalist power. As well appeal to the executioner to apply a gentler touch to the switch that will burn your life out!

And on this point the I.L.D. has drawn very definite conclusions which it sets here before the working-class: in each major case before the eyes of the American masses today — Mooney — Harlan — Scottsboro—two forces immediately enter the arena. One, those honestly representing the working class, and realizing that not by collaboration with the forces of the ruling-class can you wrest the freedom of class-war prisoners. The second, the groups that foment belief in "democratic institutions" in the "integrity and impartial justice" of the courts and are interested in submerging the class nature of these cases. Among the latter are included hosts of "friends of the working class" whose reason for existence proves to be the dampening of militancy of the working-class and rapidly sinking lower-middle class. This second group includes the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, the liberals of the Fremont Older, Nation stripe—the Judases of the Negro masses, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Pickenses, Du Boises, Whites, etc.

Like scavengers they hurry to the scene of every working-class struggle. They hasten to consciously mislead and pervert the issue—their goal is to crack the dam of struggle against the rising flood of capitalist oppression as evidenced in the frightful growth of lynchings, police and governmental terrorism, mass deportations, official strike-breaking, and preparations for imperialist war.

Their role as betrayers becomes more conscious—more open and more dangerous—as the graph of unemployment and



Learning How to Murder Workers—N. Y. Police Studying Use of the Machine-Gun.

wage-cuts rises to new peaks. Today, with 11,000,000 jobless, and a barrage of wage-cuts raining misery and starvation upon the masses, they are *shock-trooping* in the onslaught of the ruling-class.

* * * *

Is it proof you ask? Very well, let us consider, in addition to the Mooney case, Scottsboro and Harlan. In the



A Picket Gets Class Justice—In the Lawrence Strike. Clubbed in the Mouth.

Scottsboro as in the Mooney case, we find a flock of vultures upon the Southern scene. This time it is the N.A.A.C.P. advancing itself as “defenders” of the nine innocent Negro boys. Walter White and Pickens, mouthpieces of this group, bemoan the mass protest set into motion by the I.L.D. and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights. “Mass protest will lynch these boys” they croak. “Not the Southern ruling class but the marching workers demanding freedom for the boys, will lynch them.” And even today, you find the N.A.A.C.P. still using every trick and maneuver, advising the same betrayal tactics that kept Mooney behind stone walls these 15 years.

The N.A.A.C.P., whose unofficial organ, the *Pittsburgh Courier*, at first car-

ried a screaming headline terming the Scottsboro boys “rapists” cannot reply to the fact that their chosen lawyer in the Scottsboro case, Steve Roddy, has the following qualifications: membership in the Ku Klux Klan and a chronic “alcoholism.” Further, Mr. Roderick Beddow, their heralded attorney from Birmingham in this case, is now defending Dent Williams, the rich white man who was ushered by authorities into the cell where he cold-bloodedly shot the innocent Negro, Willie Peterson, framed on charges of having killed the two white society girls of Birmingham.

* * * *

Let us climb for a moment the gentle hills of Harlan, Kentucky, where Al Capone’s lieutenant directs his gang of gunmen in sweeping raids over the countryside. Here more than 34 miners, white and Negro, are scheduled to die in the electric-chair—as per program of the Operators’ Association. Here we find on the scene another set of these “friends of the working-class” — the General Defense Committee of the decayed I.W.W.

Here the “wobblies,” snarling in their press hatred for the real defenders of the miners, the I.L.D., flatly refused the I.L.D. proposals for a united front miners defense committee in Kentucky. But the I.W.W. chose to link hands with their bigger brothers in treachery, the United Mine Workers, whose attorney in this case, J. M. Robson, has been an open member of the K.K.K. the past years.

The I.W.W. urged kowtowing and “legalism”—appealing to such knights of justice as Judge D. C. Jones, of Harlan, the owner of mine-stocks himself, who declared heroically from the bench that

striking miners should feel the “cold chill of bayonets.”

The I.L.D. advocated in this case the slogan of “right of self-defense.” The I.W.W. and the U.M.W. urged soft-pedaling this fundamental demand—in a state where Chicago gunmen ride riot over the countryside, their Lewis guns trained upon miners and their families. No, “friends of the working-class,” you cannot mine justice in the courts of the ruling-class, the courts controlled by the hosts that fill their vaults with the money coined from workers’ starvation.

All down the line you uncover the same story: the ruling-class shoves to the fore these betrayers—watch-dogs of capitalist control. The *New York Times* unfolds its arms and columns to them. The Scripps-Howard papers follow suit in their liberal, big-hearted way.

The I.L.D. says to the working-class, these defendants behind the bars—“Only the mass protest of the working-class can render effective any defense that an attorney raises in courts.”

It is not the bended knee the bosses fear—it is only the clenched fist.

* * * *

What does the I.L.D. propose to the working class in its fight to free Mooney, the Harlan miners, and the Scottsboro Negro boys—in the fight for amnesty? The following: mobilization of far greater masses, hundreds of thousands and millions of American workers, backed by the international proletariat, to raise their protest and force the bosses to open the prison gates. How is this to be achieved? In the following manner: thousands of workers, “activists”—ready to give time
(Continued on page 221)



“Mass Defense”—The Workers’ Banners say at New York Demonstration.



Young Workers Trained at Citizens Military Training Camps to Fire Machine-Guns.

BOYS WHO FACE 20 YEARS

By SAM STRONG

(Secretary Youth Department I.L.D.)

AND so two youngsters, each less than 20 years of age—face 20 YEARS PRISON.

Why? Because they believe workers should not be blown to shreds in order to insure John Pierpont Morgan's vaults of gold.

Although the State of Colorado has had an Anarchy-Sedition Act since 1919, the authorities had pigeonholed it for a decade. But now that the WAR PREPARATIONS of the bosses make the front page this vicious law, passed during the Palmer Red Raids of 1919, is hauled out for use against the working class.

Shantzek and Greenberg, two young workers, both under 20 years of age, went to visit Lopez a third young worker. Lopez was being trained in the art of shooting workers for bosses' profits. Now when a young worker is being trained to kill workers, he must not be visited. Especially when somewhere near the camp, called Fort Logan, Colorado, some leaflets had been distributed, explaining the war plans of the bosses.

Lopez was brought by officers to Shantzek and Greenberg and asked, "Are these the guys who gave out the leaflets?" Lopez pointed out Greenberg as the "guy." Well this was enough for one of the officers to grab Greenberg by the neck and to jab a gun into Shantzek's ribs. But that's not all, with a few guns and lots of friends around these officers can be very brave.

So they beat Greenberg's face black and blue. Then the two boys were thrown into the guardhouse, and held incommunicado in solitary confinement for two days.

Then came the fat commanders of the American Legion (with or without beer, we can't say) and grilled the boys for an hour. Now these boys, "terrible criminals," were finger printed and photographed. Then they were taken before all the

Now no leaflets had been distributed at Fort Logan. But can officers of the U. S. Army bother about such details of fact when they are dealing with workers? Of course not. They stop at nothing, no less details of fact.

Afterward the boys were taken to Denver County Jail and held seven more days incommunicado. No one was allowed to see them, they weren't given anything to eat at the first mealtime, but after an hour of protest they were given some food. These "vicious criminals" were kept in solitary confinement until through more loud protest the authorities were forced to admit some of the boy friends. They were held incommunicado for nine days and then charged with anarchy-sedition which carries a twenty year sentence or \$10,000 fine or both. Then they were released on \$2,000 bond each. Now they are awaiting trial.

Why is this Anarchy-Sedition Law being put to use in the year 1931 when \$707,425,000 is spent for war, and the most elaborate plans for involving the country's industry in the new war are being formulated. It is significant that 1,845,686 men, mostly young, are being trained in the regular army, Citizens Military Training Camps, and the like and that these two young workers were arrested for supposedly having exposed these war preparations to the boys in uniform.

The International Labor Defense will have the task of defending these workers and supporting their families.

RESETAR, WOODLAWN CASE PRISONER, DIES IN BLAWNOX PRISON

Milan Resetar, one of the three Communists sentenced in the Woodlawn case on charges of treason for possessing Workers' Party literature, died Sunday morning in Blawnox Workhouse. Resetar has been suffering from tuberculosis for months and the International Labor Defense has made many attempts to have him removed to a hospital and given a chance of life. The steadfast refusal of the warden and trial judge to permit this caused the I.L.D. and T.U.U.L. unions to send a telegram of protest to Governor Pinchot. Pinchot failed to interfere, and thus sentenced Resetar to death.

Memorial meetings were arranged in Pittsburgh and Ambridge.

Workers! Halt this program of death to class war prisoners!

companies and the men were asked to step forward if they had seen these boys giving out leaflets. Several men stepped forward.



Two of China's Starving Millions

By HARRY GANNES

MANCHURIA is a war front. It may soon be a world war front with the Soviet Union the object of attack by all the imperialist powers, especially Japan, Britain and the United States. War in Manchuria, the rich northeastern territory of China, is related to the drop of the British pound. It is connected with the sharpening crisis of world capitalism. Nor can it be viewed apart from the approaching 14th Anniversary of the workers' republic, entering the decisive year of the Five-Year Plan.

Japanese imperialism chose the time carefully to send its armed forces against the Chinese in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. For years Manchuria has been a point where the sharpest rivalries of the imperialist expressed themselves. Manchuria is rich in iron, coal and other minerals. Japanese imperialism covets this rich market. The United States and Britain have an insatiable craving for this rich colony with its railroads bordering the Soviet Union. Perhaps no American imperialist has crudely expressed the desire of Wall Street for

Via Manchuria Toward U. S. S. R.

penetration of Manchuria, and through Manchuria, as Major General Henry T. Allen who said:

"With Manila as a distributing center (in Wall Street hands) Asiatic Russia must receive due consideration. From Kamchatka to the Ural Mountains there are great mineral and agricultural possibilities which may be the storehouse in the coming years for American enterprise."

So far, Britain and Japan have a common front in the drive to carve up Manchuria. British troops in Hongkong go into action against Chinese demonstrators at the very moment Japanese bombing planes blast refugee trains. Wall Street puts in its bid, trying to jockey Japan and Britain aside. All are fearful of the revolutionary Chinese workers and peasants who, having learned the lesson of the Soviet Union, make it difficult for the imperialists to realize their ambitions.

Japanese troops march toward Harbin, closer to Soviet territory. Japanese battleships steam to strategic Chinese ports. And the American capitalist press peddles stories about Soviet troops massing at Manchuli, on the Soviet side of the Manchurian border. While Japanese troops ride riot over Manchuria, murdering at will, strengthening their bonds in Chinese territory, the American capitalist press conjures up excuses for war against the Soviet Union.

In short, if the Soviet Union should

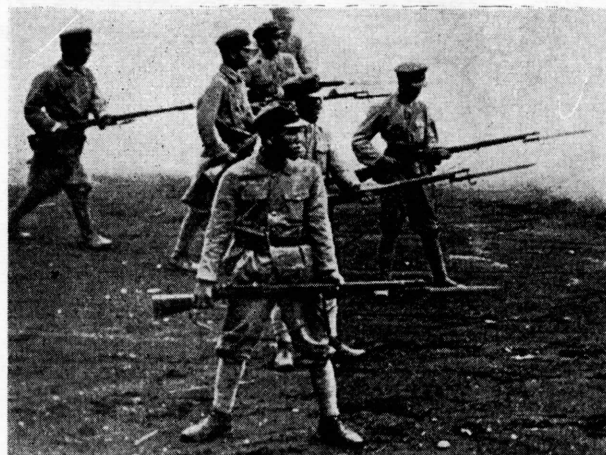


The Butcher, Chiang Kai Shek, Urging War.

stop Japanese imperialist troops on Soviet territory this would be a "most serious situation," a signal for war, for a division of colonies, for a rush against the Soviet Union, for a drive against the hated Five Year Plan.

Internally, world capitalism feels the pressure of the crisis. In parts, it is an apoplexy of gold and overproduction; in others it is overproduction, and anemia of the credit system. Blood letting of the workers is the capitalist witch doctor remedy. There looms up only one way out for the capitalists—war! Wage cuts are sweeping on in all capitalist lands, but they will not solve the crisis. In a mad effort to stave off the greater crisis the next road the bosses will travel is war. Even now Japanese shell fire and bombing planes light up the path which leads to the Soviet Union.

To smash this war, which no longer is just being plotted and prepared, every worker must take a hand. The rallying cry must be: "Down with the war of the imperialist robbers! Defend the U.S.S.R.!"



Left—
*Chinese
Troops
Clothed by
US Money.*



Right —
*Japanese
Soldiers —
In front of
M u k d e n
bank.*

"Sure - We Have Forced Labor!"

By HYMAN BARUFKIN

The charge of "forced labor" in the Soviet lumber camps has been repudiated by a number of American and English experts who reported that they have worked and lived in those camps. The latest report comes from a



Shock Troop Workers — They Get Soviet Banner for Excellent Work in the Ukraine.

committee of the British Timber Trades Federation that visited the Soviet Union last July. They say in part:

"In the Archangel area we inspected more than fifteen lumber mills, as well as fully fifty of the eighty ships loading in the port. The people everywhere looked clean, happy and well nourished, and the stories of convicts under armed guards proved myths . . . without any reservation we declare there is no scrap of evidence indicating forced labor."

* * *

That forced labor, and even slavery, exists today is a fact. But where? In the U.S.A.; in the French colonies; in the British colonial holdings—you find forced labor. You find slavery. If you doubt, here are the facts.

The Foreign Policy Association, a bourgeois group studying foreign events, published a pamphlet in 1930 called *Forced Labor*. In a report dealing with the French colonies they say:

"In 1926 the French government enacted legislation establishing labor armies in Madagascar and French West Africa as part of the system of military conscription in these colonies. . . ."

About the same problem the Interna-

tional Labor Organization, which is a part of the Imperialist League of Nations, say in a report that:

"The workers are sometimes moved to the work places under armed guard; there is evidence that they are at times roped or chained together to minimize the possibilities of escape; escaping workers run the risk of being shot down. . . ."

How many are killed by the conditions under which they work and shot down by the guards is revealed by M. Robert Poulaine, an editor of the most reactionary French newspaper *The Temps* who, after a visit to Arica said that "in order to make 140 kilometers (about 87 miles) of railroads in four years the French government has wasted 17,000 human lives. Seventeen thousand corpses strew the Congo-Ocean roadbed."

The British practice of forced labor in India is described at length in a book entitled *The New World of Labor* which was written by Sherwood Eddy, for many years a figure in the Y.M.C.A. His description is confirmed by the British government itself through a Royal Commission which was appointed in 1929 and reported its findings of conditions in India to the House of Commons in July, 1931. They say in part:

"The wages of skilled craftsmen, such as carpenters, ranged from \$12 to \$15 monthly. Unskilled workers were paid from \$4 to \$6 monthly. In the cigarette-making business small children from 6 to 10 years old work for 4 cents a day, sometimes as much as twelve to fourteen hours daily, with little or no rest period in a seven-day week." (All emphasis is mine, H. B.)

The result of that slavery, Eddy points out, is that of every thousand babies born in England in 1929, 83 died before they were a year old, while one city in India, in Bombay, 828 such babies died. This, according to Eddy, applies to most of India.

The chain gangs in the South of the U.S.A. are in every respect similar to the slave gangs that built the French African railroad. And convict labor is used to the extent of producing about a hundred million dollars worth of goods every year in the state prisons of the country.

In most prisons the convicts get no pay at all for their work. And punishment

for not making what is assigned as a day's work reaches such brutalities as women being handcuffed and hung up on a peg in the wall for fourteen hours a day—as is done in the state prison of Tennessee. There are cases on record where prisoners were beaten and burned to death in the process of punishment for that offense.

"Virtual slavery still exists to a limited extent in the United States in the form of the practice of 'binding out' or 'indenturing' dependent or neglected children, according to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor," says *The World* of December 24, 1930.

Thus convict labor, forced labor, child and adult slavery, is rampant in capitalist countries and their imperialist colonies. While in the Soviet Union, according to Walter Duranty, "neither New York nor Brooklyn—still less any European capital—could produce more cheerful and healthy children" than he saw in Moscow.



Shock Troop Thugs—They Get Pay From Bosses to Shoot Strikers. In Lawrence, Mass. Strike.



In America: Negro workers shot protesting evictions. 2 killed in Cleveland last week. John Rayford and Edward Jackson.

“Does Russia Love the Negro?”

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

IN an article reeking with white chauvinism, full of distortion of facts, and superstitious dogma punctuated by undisguised falsehoods, John La Farge asks and answers the above question in a recent issue of *The Chronicle*, the official organ of the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States.

This tool of American imperialism glibly informs us that Russia is a godless country under which “there can be no guarantee whatsoever of any kind of fairness to the Negro or to any one else.”

Against this lofty argument we place the surrender by this “godless government” of all extraterritorial rights in China and all claims of the debts owed by China to the Soviet Government. On the other hand, we call attention not only to the Christian governments’ retention of these “rights” but as well of the foreign quarters in Chinese cities (Shanghai, Canton, etc.) where parks still carry their posted signs “No dogs or Chinese allowed” and in which no Chinese other than servants are permitted to live. We point to the American ships of war in Chinese waters actively participating in the struggle of the butcher Chiang Kai Shek against the liberation movement of the Chinese masses.

We point to Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia, sovereign states exercising their freedom, in so far as is possible considering their domination by the finance-capitalist cliques of Christian France, only because godless Russia granted them the right of self-determination. We point to the fact that the more than fifty different nationalities, the Jews, Armenians, White Russians, Ukrainians, Turkars, Balshlous, Moravians, etc. have been granted autonomy within the Soviet Union under the basic law regarding nationalities which grants:

1. The equality of sovereignty of the peoples of Russia.

The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination, including separation and the organization of an independent state.

3. Abolition of all national and national-religious privileges and limitations.

4. Free development of national minorities and orthographic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia.

Where do such laws as these exist within the Christian world?

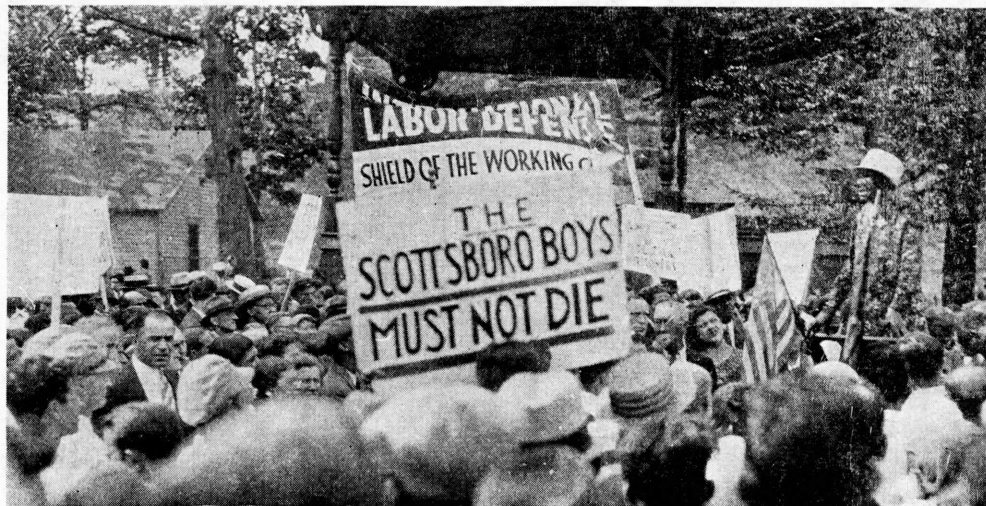
No one denies the carrying out of these fundamental laws. Certainly this is not a negligible “kind of fairness.” Jewish pogroms ended in Soviet Russia with the driving out of the Kolchaks, Denikens, and Petluras, the hirelings of Christian England, France and America. But Jewish pogroms take place in Poland, Roumania and other Catholic states of Eastern Europe.

In the face of more than 5,000 lynchings and burnings at the stake, of Scottsboro and Camp Hill, Alabama, of the jim crowed “Negro Gold Star Mothers,” of constant segregation and discrimination here in America, this man brazenly tells us: “The only security that the colored group can have against discrimination is that based on a conscience enlightened by the Divine commandments and chastened

by the fear of God.”

Russia’s attitude toward the Negro is just “a question of policy.” Well, as Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University said, the policy of godless Russia would be a boon to the Negro masses of Christian America. Johnson is no Communist either. The policy of the workers’ and peasants government of Russia toward the Negro toiling masses is dictated by the community of interests existing between the workers, the need of class solidarity of the workers as opposed to the solidarity of the exploiters against the exploited.

There is little need to labor the fact that the title of the official organ shows us clearly the jim-crow face of the organization it represents — the Catholic Church. In the South the jim-crow churches and mission schools hide the vulgar mockery of their fundamental “fatherhood of god and the brotherhood of man” behind the expediency of maintaining “peaceful race relations,” which peaceful relations have by the way been marked by numerous lynchings and burnings and today are dramatized by Scottsboro and Camp Hill, Alabama. For one who speaks about the changing of “fundamental principles” this should stand further as a crowning example.



Also in America: Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of 2 Scottsboro boys at N. Y. mass meeting

USSR—1931



1. In the Soviet Union there is no unemployment, no eviction of workers from their homes, no starvation.

* * * *

2. Fourteen million peasant families organized in collectives, their production, and their income in 1930 increased more than 50 per cent over 1929—with a still further increase this year.

* * * *

3. The seven-hour day is the general rule, and children under 14 are not allowed to work at all.

* * * *

4. Real wages in 1930 were 24 per cent higher than in 1929, and this year are scheduled to be 32 per cent higher than in 1930.

* * * *

5. All humanly possible care is taken to safeguard the life and health of workers. Fatal accidents have been practically eliminated, and children under 18 are not allowed to work in dangerous industries.

* * * *

6. 13,000,000 million workers are protected by social insurance; getting, besides full medical care free, full wages for sickness, accidents, and women getting four months off with full pay for child birth.

* * * *

7. There are practically no suicides, and no epidemics.

Death rate declined from 28 in pre-revolution period to 17.9 per thousand, and infant death rate declined from 287 to 127 per thousand births. In rural section decline jumped from 350 to 168.

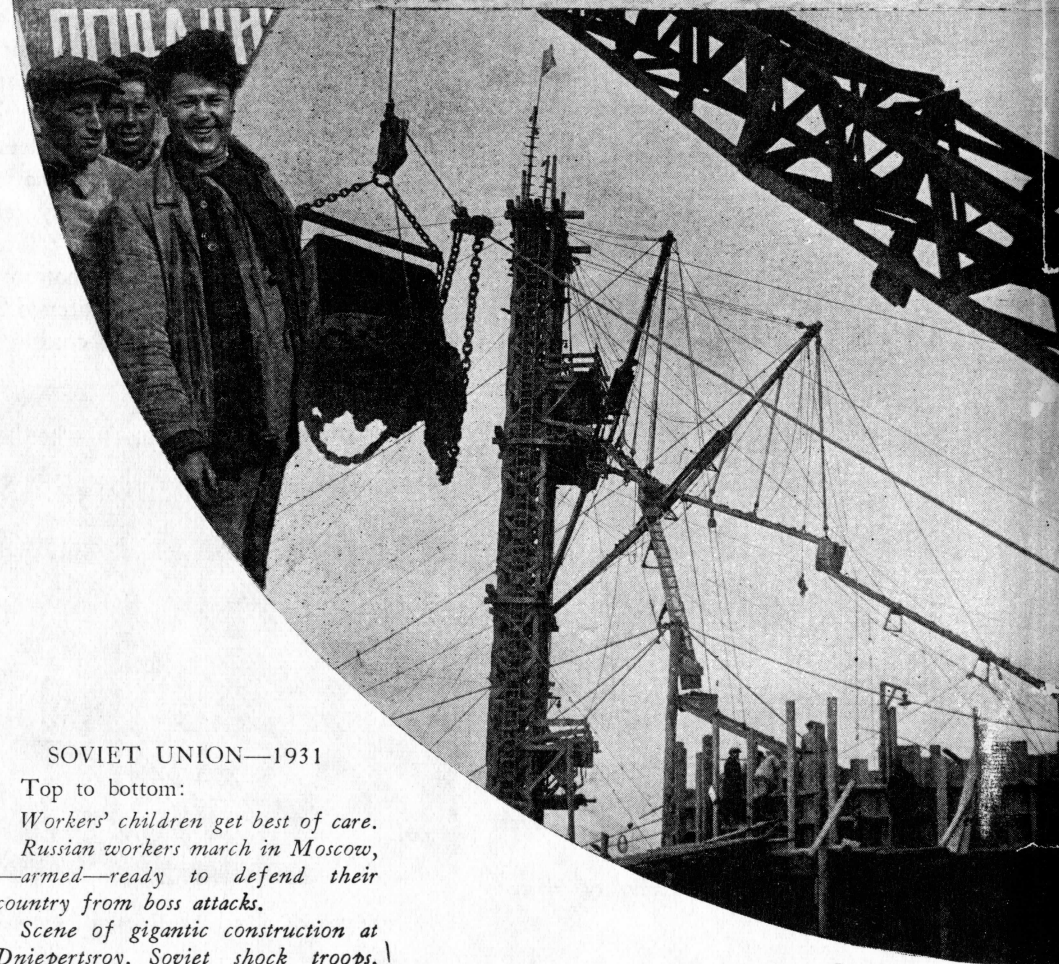
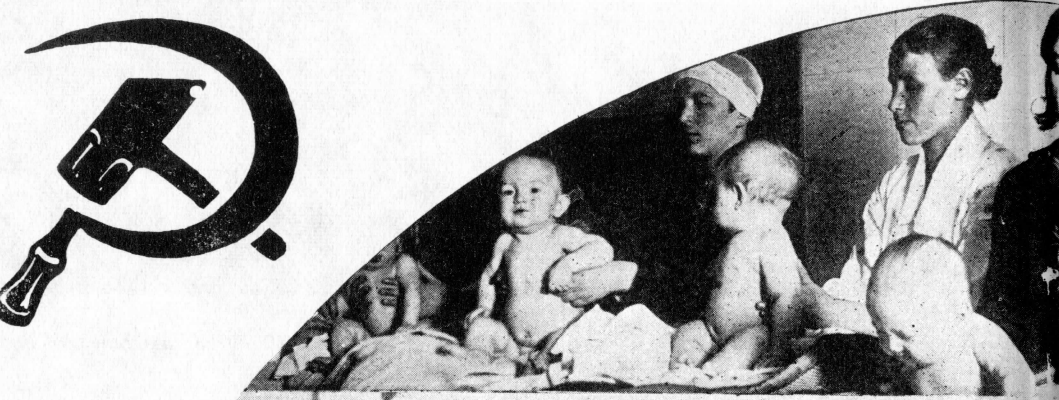
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8. "Of those living, due to all insurance and benefits, the Soviet workers have no worry about the future; their health is constantly improving; and continually less sick or defective children are born; and they are the most 'cheerful and healthy children' in the world."
(Walter Duranty)

* * * *

9. The Czars, to keep the masses of Russia divided, killed 100,000 Jews in one year. And in 1919 Denikin killed—in one month, in one city—5,600 Jews. This was duplicated by all counter-revolutionary leaders—with the aid of American and all other capitalists.

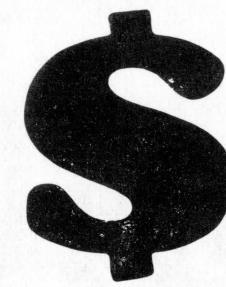
Today, under Soviet principles and guidance, massacres have been entirely eradicated, and over 30 nationalities, comprising 182 ethnic groups using 149 languages, are united in a Socialist brotherhood, striving for the common good.



SOVIET UNION—1931

Top to bottom:
Workers' children get best of care.
Russian workers march in Moscow, —armed—ready to defend their country from boss attacks.
Scene of gigantic construction at Dniepertsroy. Soviet shock troops.

U.S.A.—1931



1. In the U.S.A. 11 million workers are unemployed, their families evicted, and starving.

* * * *

2. Farmers' production increased greatly, but their income last year dropped two and a half billion dollars, and many had to shoulder guns (England, Ark.) and get food for their starving families.

* * * *

3. Fifty and sixty hours is the working week in many plants and about two and a half million children are at work.

* * * *

4. Total wages paid in manufacturing industry were 40% lower in June, 1930 than in June, 1929. Wage cuts have since increased in number.

* * * *

5. In 1930 accidents killed 25 to 35 thousand workers; about a hundred thousand are permanently disabled, more than 25,000 of them are crippled for life; and non-fatal injuries number about 3,250,000 a year.

* * * *

6. No social insurance, no medical care, no pay for sickness, only about a third of the wages for accidents—and only for a limited time—with families left starving, no provision for child birth.

* * * *

7. Epidemics killed 250,000 between 1920 and 1929, and suicides are constantly increasing.

Death rate for same period declined only from 14.1 to 11.9 per thousand, and death rate of infants (under one year of age) declined only from 94 to 69 per thousand births.

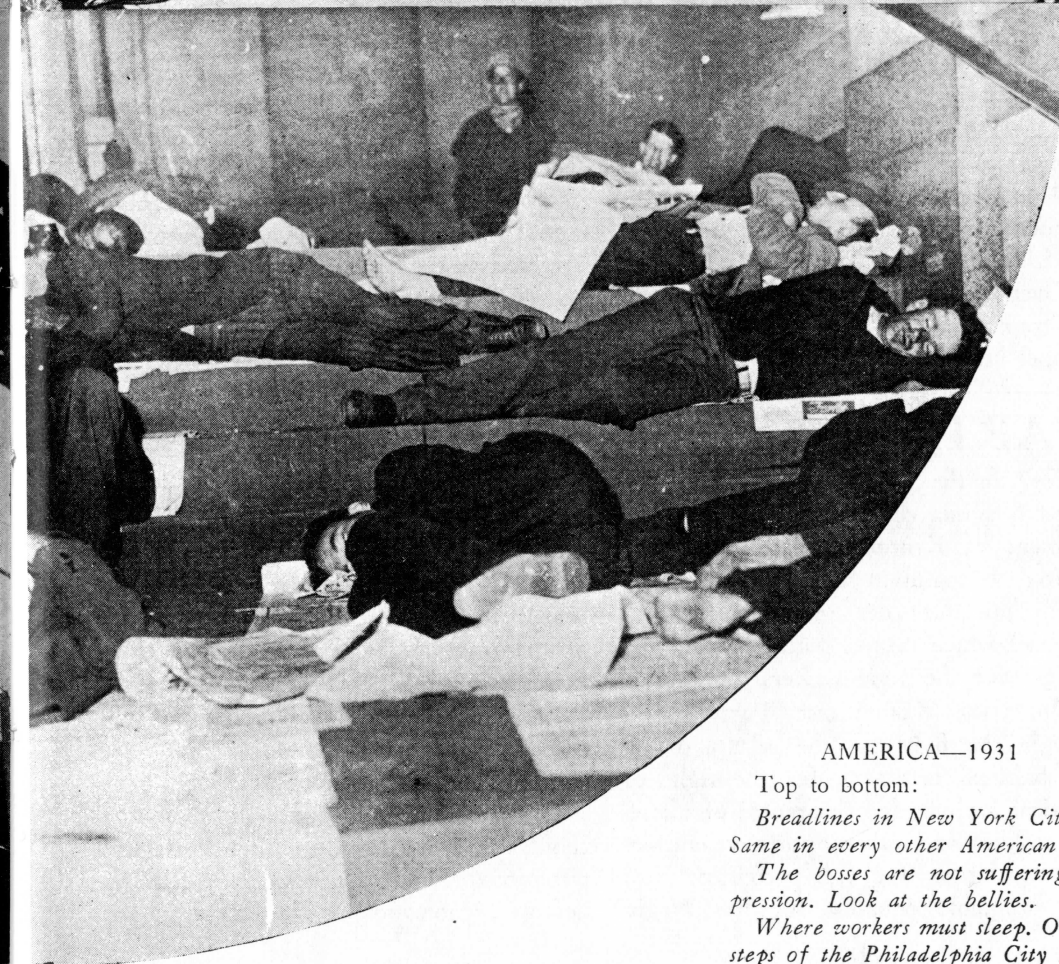
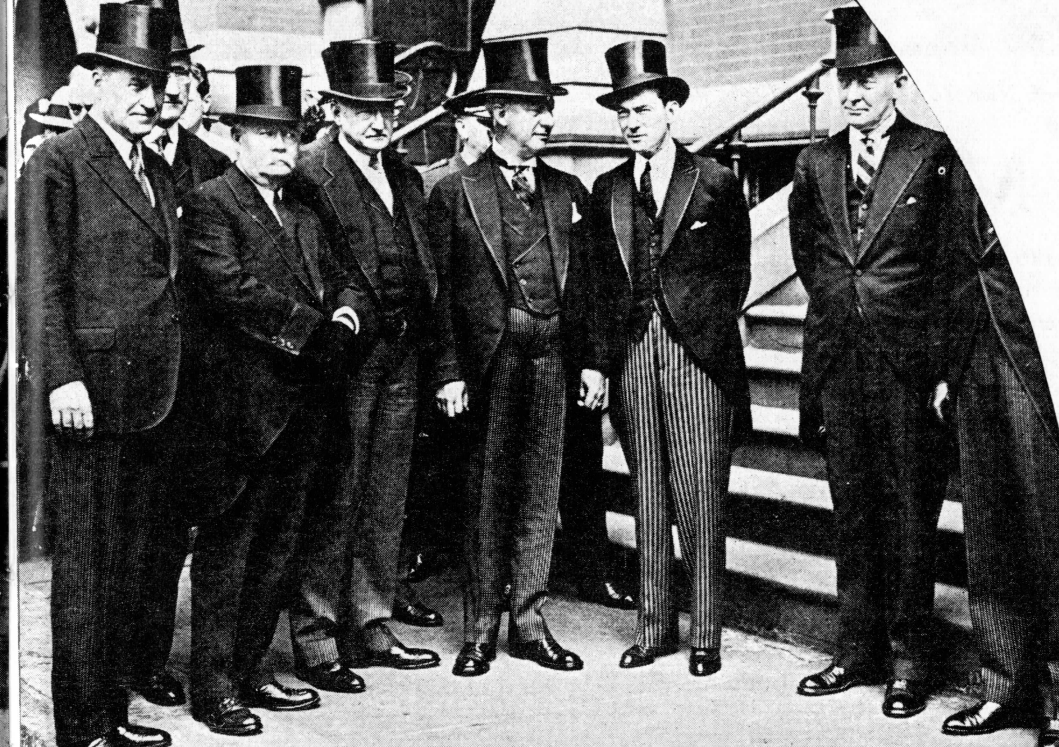
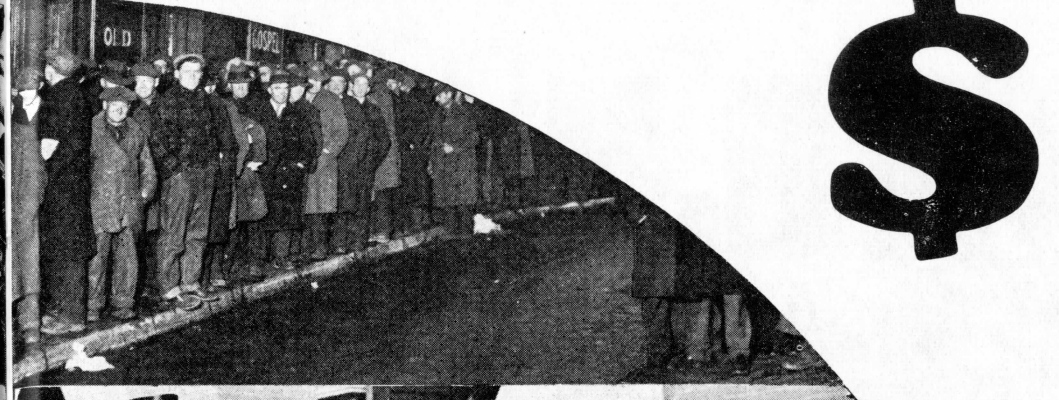
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8. There are about 50 per cent more sick today than in 1927; about 65 thousand more in insane asylums than in 1922; and of the 45 million children, about 19 million are sick—2¼ million of them are totally deaf, blind, tuberculosis, epileptic, and feeble minded.

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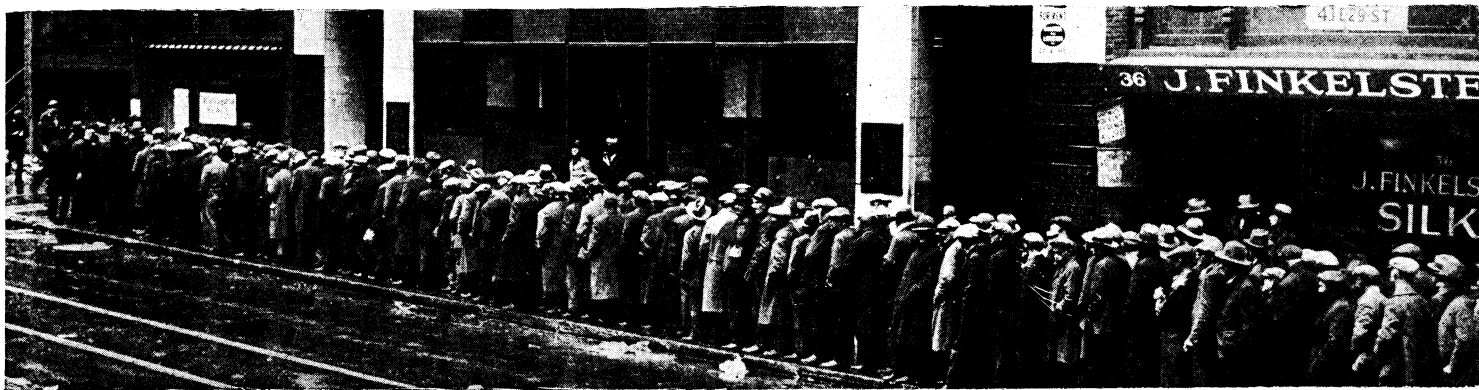
9. In addition to all the above, workers are victims of race division and discrimination. By fostering division between native and foreign-born workers, to cow and intimidate the latter, the master class will have deported by the end of the year "well over 20,000" workers.

And over 700 Negro workers have been lynched since the war by local, state, and the Federal government in capitalism's effort to keep white and black workers divided, for its equal exploitation of both.



AMERICA—1931

Top to bottom:
Breadlines in New York City — Same in every other American city.
The bosses are not suffering depression. Look at the bellies.
Where workers must sleep. On the steps of the Philadelphia City Hall.



Part of 11,000,000 Unemployed—A New York Breadline. Their Representatives Will March on Washington.

We Hungry March on Washington

By A. W. MILLS

THE third winter of the economic crisis is here. The horrors of suffering and starvation stand like a living monument to the collapsible capitalist system.

What will the workers do this winter? This is the major problem confronting every working class home, effected by unemployment and wage cuts. What the bosses will do is *definite*.

Twelve million unemployed, millions of part time workers with their wages cut to the bone, can not and will not starve quietly. What does the bosses government propose? Crumbs of charity, new rackets to enrich the humanitarian fakers of the Red Cross, and other organizations, and the "relief to be distributed by the "generous people," and loving police force. This winter program of the bosses and their government can not and will not fill the shrinking stomachs of the American unemployed workers.

In this starvation conspiracy of the

bosses and their government, they have the blessing and full cooperation of their loyal agents the burocrats of the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party and the Musteites. At the last A. F. of L. Convention in Vancouver the officials of the A. F. of L. went on record *against* Unemployment Insurance, endorsing the fake relief measures of the bosses and their government.

The struggles in Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and New Kensington, the local Hunger Marches in all the sections of the country prove clearly that the workers of this country are learning more and more that only *thru struggle, will the workers compel the bosses to grant Unemployment Insurance and immediate relief*. The National Hunger March will unify all the struggles, dramatize the existing misery, and demand from Congress immediate winter relief for every worker 150 dollars and fifty dollars for each dependent and the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Over 1200 marchers from all parts of the country will reach Washington on December 6th as representatives of the starv-

ing millions to demand relief for the unemployed and against wage cuts. Around the Hunger March the struggle for local relief must be developed and above all the organization of the unemployed workers, the Unemployed Councils must be built. In this hunger march the employed and unemployed workers will fight together.

The International Labor Defense has an important task in this Hunger March to Washington. While participating in the general preparations, mobilizing the workers in developing struggles for Unemployment Insurance and immediate winter relief, the I.L.D. has the specific task of arousing the working class against the increased terror, and attack of the bosses, and develop real mass activity to smash the bosses' terror against the unemployed workers. In the Hunger March as well as in its preparations, and in the columns moving from Boston, Buffalo; Chicago and St. Louis the I.L.D. shall be brought forward as the organization of the workers which is fighting against the bosses terror, for the release of the jailed workers for the right to organize, strike, etc.

VOTE FOR THE PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS

IN this year's fall elections (November 3, 1931), many important issues are raised in which the International Labor Defense is deeply interested.

These elections (mostly municipal, county and state) are being held in the midst of sharpening attacks on the workers, new wage cuts, against which labor mobilizes in strike struggles, hunger marches and mighty demonstrations.

City police shoot down Negro workers struggling against evictions in Chicago and Cleveland; county sheriffs mobilize their thugs and gunmen sworn in as "de-

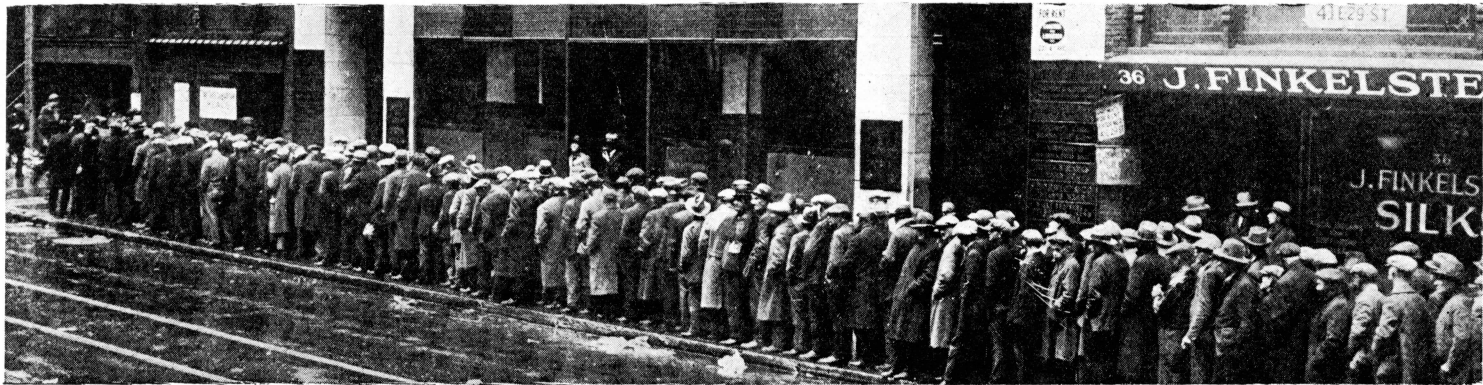
puties" in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia coal fields; the state government of Kentucky utilizes the state militia to maintain Rockefeller-Mellon? Insull "law and order" in Harlan and Bell counties which means death, prisons and hunger for the mine strikers.

Only the Communist Party raises sharply the fight for the release of all the political prisoners, for the right of political asylum, for the repeal of all sedition laws and other oppressive anti-labor legislation, for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro

masses, for aggressive struggle for the rights of press, speech, and to organize.

Being deeply interested as a militant working class organization all the above issues, the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense calls upon all members and sympathizers to actively join in support of the United Front Election Campaign of the Communist Party.

Participation in the election campaign should be utilized fully to build the International Labor Defense into a mass defense organization of the working class.



Part of 11,000,000 Unemployed—A New York Breadline. Their Representatives Will March on Washington.

IN THE NAME OF 7,500,000—

Moscow, U.S.S.R.
October 1, 1931.

In the name of seven and a half million members, the Central Committee of MOPR (I.L.D.) of the Soviet Union sends hearty proletarian greetings to the American I.L.D. as well as to the whole revolutionary proletariat of the United States, upon the fourteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.



I.L.D. Group in San Francisco Demonstration

The shock forces of MOPR in the Soviet Union achieved enormous successes in the work of organizing the masses around the slogans of international solidarity and strengthening aid to the victims of capitalism's white terror and fascism.

A wonderful example of the internationalism of the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. was again proved in the campaign for the defense of the captives at Scottsboro, Tom Mooney and all political prisoners. Millions of toilers in the land of the Soviets were drawn to meetings of protest.

Collective farms were created in the name of the nine Negro Scottsboro youths. In reporting our achievements MOPR members of the Soviet Union gladly follow the struggle of the revolutionary proletariat of the U.S.A. against imperialism, for the defense of the Soviet Union, and amnesty for all political prisoners. Members of MOPR in the Soviet Union call you further to consolidate international solidarity of the toilers of all countries, peoples, and races.

Secretary, Central Committee, I.R.A.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THERE are no working class prisoners in the Soviet Union. But there are 7,500,000 members of the Mopr, the U.S.S.R. Section of the International Labor Defense, organized in 72,180 groups, with a social composition as follows: workers, 31.1 per cent; peasants, 21 per cent; employes, 21 per cent; Red Army, 5.8 per cent; pupils, 11.9 per cent, and all others, 4.8 per cent.

The question is immediately raised as to what are the tasks of this powerful organization of nearly seven and a half million members in the Soviet Union, when there are no working class prisoners in the territory of the First Workers' Republic.

The Mopr helped carry through a whole series of international campaigns within the Soviet Union in 1930 including International Red Day of Struggle against Imperialist War, August First; International Youth Day; protests against the terror in the West Ukraine, against the conviction of the Communist youth in Lemberg, Poland; against the September First events in Budapest, Hungary, against the sharpening of the Fascist terror in Roumania, against the 39 death sentences in Indo-China.

The Mopr participated in the struggles of the Russian masses. It participated in the elections to the Soviets; in

the Spring and Fall sowing campaigns, and in the grain gathering; in the realization of the appeal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of September 3rd help to realize the internal Five-Year Plan in Four" Loan.

The various Mopr organizations have adopted patronage over 303 prisons in 23 different capitalist countries, keeping in close touch with the workers confined in these prisons, special greeting letters having been sent to them as part of the November Seventh Celebrations. Thus the Mopr seeks to strengthen the bond of solidarity that unites the worker masses of the Soviet Union with the plundered toilers in the capitalist and colonial countries. The Russian workers in the Mopr provide relief for the victims of the fascist police, court and prison terror in the countries of capitalism. It has built the first International Children's Home and is preparing the construction of homes for sick political emigrants from capitalist countries and for the veterans of the proletarian world revolution.

For this year the Russian Mopr set before itself the task of enlisting in its ranks not less than half of all the workers in the great factories and workshops, the Soviet state farms, the foreign workers, and the workers newly entering production.

(Continued in next issue)



Workers Children In Soviet Union—They Fear No Scottsboro Case.



The Camera Eye Speaks—

EVIDENCE of the effectiveness of the illustrated talks by Sender Garlin, co-editor of the *LABOR DEFENDER*, now on a tour of the United States, is contained in numerous letters from various cities received by the International Labor Defense. Garlin is speaking on "The Soviet 5-Year Plan and the Hoover Plan." He illustrates his talk with latest pictures of factories, collective farms, Soviet institutions and personalities and contrasts these with pictures of the "Hoover Plan" — breadlines, lynchings, class-war prisoners, mass terror—and how the workers are fighting back!

Here are a few quotations from some of the letters received by the I.L.D.

BALTIMORE Md.—"We turned people away from the Europa Theatre where the meeting was held. It was a real achievement for the Baltimore I. L. D." (From Louis Berger, Baltimore Sec., I.L.D.)

* * * *

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — "One of the best possible ways for bringing the defense issues before the workers, and for popularizing the *LABOR DEFENDER*." (J. Pintzuk, Philadelphia.)

* * * *

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"A large number of Negro workers attended the meeting in this jim-crow city. Very successful." (S. Pearlman, Washington, D. C.)

* * * *

BOSTON, Mass.—"A vivid contrast between decaying capitalism and the growing power of the workers." (Eugene Gordon, outstanding Negro writer.)

SCENES FROM THE "HOOVER PLAN"—(1) Young worker in prison cell before jailors turned him over to lynchers; (2) New Orleans car striker just before he died—shot by the bosses' police; (3) Nicola Sacco, after he was murdered in the electric chair; (4) Textile police assaulting striker; (5) Harlan, Ky. coal operators inspecting machine gun operated by Chicago gangster. These pictures were shown at Garlin meetings.

WORCESTER, Mass. — "The hall was filled to capacity. The workers showed their enthusiasm by turning in 140 three-month subs to the *LABOR DEFENDER*." (Joe Lucas, Worcester.)

* * * *

LAWRENCE, Mass.—"Garlin showed his pictures of the 'Hoover Plan' at two meetings of textile workers who were taking a strike vote against the wage cut. It's fighting stuff!" (Samuel Bramhall, old-timer in Lawrence struggles.)

* * * *

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Just what we need at the waterfront in every port in the United States to help stir up the 200,000 marine workers now 'on the beach.'" (John Johannessen, N. Y. Organizer of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.)

* * * *

Garlin will speak in scores of cities and towns of the United States. He will cover mining, farming and logging towns and bring there the flaming story of proletarian construction in the U.S.S.R. — contrasting it at the same time with the capitalist terror in the U. S. Beginning October 25 he speaks at seven meetings in the Pittsburgh-East Ohio region; two meetings in Cleveland; five meetings in the Detroit district (Flint, Pontiac, Detroit, Grand Rapids, etc.) Ten cities, including the Southern Illinois mine fields, will be covered, beginning Nov. 14. Seven meetings have already been arranged in Minnesota, beginning Nov. 26, including several meetings in the copper range.

From Minnesota Garlin goes to North Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, returning thru the southern states.

LOS ANGELES WINS!

The winner of the sub drive who will go to the Soviet Union is Sam Gerber, of Los Angeles.

His score of 259 yearly subs led the entire field. Second came Abe Kashoff, of Philadelphia, with 153½ subs. Virginia Dix, a proletarian woman of Syracuse, N. Y. with 96 subs was third. The Lithuanian Working Woman's Alliance, of Brooklyn was fourth with a total of 79½ subs.

Gerber has asked permission to go to the Soviet Union for the May First celebration, instead of the November 7th, which was granted him.

He wrote: "I have sold most of the subs to workers in the Cleaners and Dyers Union of the A. F. of L. local. My reputation with the big boys of the A. F. of L. is ruined, but any way the workers are reading the *LABOR DEFENDER* and that is what we are after."

The sub drive was partially successful. Seventy per cent of the quota in bundle orders was achieved—a 7,000 increase. More than 2,000 subs were gained of the quota of 5,000.

The next sub drive will begin the coming month. The prize for the winner will also be a trip to the Soviet Union.

The *LABOR DEFENDER* is forging ahead. It now has a steady circulation of 33,000. Forty thousand were printed of the present issue. This marks a gain in circulation of more than 35% within the past six months. But we cannot yet speak of a "mass organ." When the 50,000 mark is reached then the *LABOR DEFENDER* can pride itself to a small degree in its growth toward a mass circulation.

Forward to 50,000 circulation by February!



SCENES FROM SOVIET 5-YEAR PLAN—(1) Typical Red Army man; (2) Peasant woman liberated by the Bolshevik Revolution; (3) Russian youth; (4) A workers' theatre in the village; (5) Calling to the workers of the world to defend the Soviet Union. These and many more scenes that all workers, native or foreign-born, Negro or white, want to see, are shown by Garlin, who has just returned from the U.S.S.R.

Harlan—and the Negro

(Continued from page 208)

vice, having been used over a long period in frame-up labor cases. It was used in the Mooney, Imperial Valley, Centralia, and all other important labor cases. Therefore no one acquainted with police methods is surprised to find it used here. The program suggested is that mass protests be organized all over the country to back the legal defense for these miners. It is significant that mass protest is the only process that frightens the ruling class into freeing imprisoned and persecuted workers. The ruling class is afraid of mass protest, because it knows that behind such protest lies mass potentiality of a sort that has changed the course of history in more than one country.

Ignoring the pitiable plight of the miners as a whole, the Superior Colored Person naturally overlooks the Negro miners. I wish to broadcast the news that there are thousands of our race on strike in the regions named. I desire it known that wherever the miners have struck for more than starvation wages, decent housing, and conditions of living above those of beasts, the Negroes have struck with them. I desire to make it known that the black miners who await death in the electric chair feel a closer comradeship with their white fellow workers than they can possibly feel for the sleek-bellied members of the Colored Upper Crust; for their white fellow workers have stuck by them as a simple matter of course. The anti-Negro propaganda of the boss class has not turned the white toilers from the blacks, because they realize what in time

certain other people will realize too late: that conflicts of this kind are class wars, not race wars. I wish to impress it upon High Society folks especially that while they are getting their names and the names of their latest models in cars into the society columns, thousands of their race are being forced to death by starvation, by exposure to the weather, and by the electric chair. I hope also that that section of the colored press which has benignly ignored the existence of these strikes will at least have compassion on naked and hungry black children and on innocent men charged with murder.

The Negro press could do a great deal if it would. It could (1) organize mass protests supporting those of the I.L.D. throughout the country among its readers; (2) inaugurate a cooperative scheme of raising money all over the country, a given newspaper in each section being assigned a quota; (3) interest the Negro ministry in the condemned men and the facts of their cases, as well as in the strikers and their cause; (4) give a lump sum to the Kentucky Defense Fund, c-o International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Then there are such celebrated Negro columnists and publicists as George S. Schuyler, Theophilous Lewis, Kelly Miller, Floyd Calvin, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Gordon Hancock (naming only a few at random); perhaps if they knew that thousands of miners are fighting starvation and that with the approach of winter their condition becomes inevitably worse—perhaps if these gentlemen knew about all this wretchedness and misery they might help in some way in their excellent columns. Really, somebody ought to tell them about it. Of course, I know it is none of their business, but, unless my

memory has gone back on me, neither was the breaking out of war in Europe in 1914 their business. Yet look what happened!

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Labor Defender* is not in agreement with Eugene Gordon, when he writes that the oversight in the Negro papers concerning the Harlan and other strike struggles is due, to "disdainful aloofness (on the part of the editors) to all situations in which no Negroes are thought to be involved." The reason for the rich Negro editors' "neglect of the welfare of the very people they allegedly are most interested in—the working class" is due chiefly to a class bias. It is the same reason why the *New York Times* editors are not interested in advancing the cause of strikers. Because both Negro and white capitalists are on the side of the ruling class.

Bended Knee Or Clenched Fist

(Continued from page 211)

and energy to the struggle, will be drawn into the campaign by means of conferences, house to house activities, demonstrations, marches, delegations to state and national capitals. Further, the widespread use of the amnesty demand, into the millions. Greater activity among the Negro masses now subjected to an unprecedented reign of terror—two killed in the Cleveland eviction fight, three in Chicago, the Willie Peterson case in Birmingham, etc.); the upbuilding of the I.L.D., the workers defense organization,

The winter of 1931 will be the outstanding winter of struggle. Already deportations swell into the thousands in an effort to terrorize the militant foreign-born. Weekly the total grows of Negroes murdered by the police, aiming to halt the militancy of the black masses. The bosses are growing fearsome of the union of all sections of the working-class. Afraid of the united front from below. And it is precisely in this time that the working-class must win the freedom of their class-war martyrs—Mooney—the Harlan miners—the Scottsboro Negro boys: must wage a mighty mass-millioned demand to hold back the bosses' terror.



Voices From Prison

The families of prisoners who write to you on this page will starve and freeze this winter unless YOU come to their aid. Read these letters then rush funds to the Prisoners Relief Fund, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

HARLAN

Winchester, Ky.

International Labor Defense:

Dear Comrade:

We received that money this morning and we sure war in kneed as we were out of tobacco and a few other little things. We sure was glad to hear you was out of jail. Johnson also. So this is all the news from the boys in jail.

CHESTER POORE,
Box 158,
Winchester, Ky.

Winchester, Ky.
October 8, 1931.

Dear Comrade Maurer:

We the prisoners of Clark Co. Jail, Winchester, Ky. we received the money order this morning and sure was glad to get it as it had been some time since we had heard from you all so we are in good health at present time.

We received a telegram from all the other day and was glad to hear what was in it.

Yours truly,
CHESTER POORE
Box 158.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Miss Jessie Wakefield,

I have just received your letter, glad to hear from you well Mr. Reynolds was here yesterday to see me and I told him what to do, so I guess that he will do that and he can let you all know just what I want him to do. You wanted to no how us boys and our families was getting along as for us men we are getting along very well. But us married that are in jail, our families sure need help. They are 4 men in here that has got families and one single man here and have got one man in here and his family hasn't had any help from any one since he has been in jail and I think you all ought to help his family for it is getting cold now and the little ones needs clothes and shoes and if you can help it any it sure will be appreciated and send it by mail.

But we all need all the help that we can get. For our families will need clothes and shoes and something to eat so all the married that is in here now F. M. Bratcher Everts,, Ky. and Floyd Murphy, Draper, Ky. J. M.

Reynolds, Clover Fork, Ky. W. M. Burnell, Red Bud, Ky. Otto Mills in jail here with us all so I will stop. Hope to hear from you real soon.

WM .BURNETT,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.



About to "Ride the Thunderbolt" — How Capitalism Murders Workers Legally on the Electric Chair at Sing Sing.

SCOTTSBORO

(From the mother of Olen Montgomery, one of the Scottsboro boys.)

I. L. D.

My dear friends:

I received your letter yesterday. It found me O. K. We had a good meeting last night. Comrade Mary Jackson from Chattanooga is here for a few days. G. W. Chamlee, our lawyer will be here tonight. We will have another meeting tonight at Mrs. Jackson's. She's the Robison's boy's aunt. She is a fine woman. Well, I won't write much more. I am selling Labor Defenders every day. I has sold 146 since I been back to Atlanta. I will sell all I can. I will sell the book to feed myself. I ain't got to have no clothes now. If I do I will let it be known. That's all.

From MRS. VIOLA MONTGOMERY

From the Scottsboro Boys

Montgomery, Ala.
Kilby Prison.

Dear I. L. D.:

I received your letter and dollar today. I was glad to get it. I want you all to please write to the N.A.A.C.P. and tell them leave my case alone. For I don't want them. I want you all to take my case for me.

From CHARLIE WEEMS.

My Dear I. L. D.:

I got your letter and dollar. What you send me. I thank you. Say, have you wrote to me auntie in Atlanta? Please write to her for me. Please don't let Mr. White of the N.A.A.C.P. take my case. We don't want him to have it. So I will say good-bye.

From WILLIE ROBINSON.

Montgomery, Ala.,
Kilby Prison,

Dear Sir:

Just a few lines to let you hear from me.

I am not feeling so well but when these few lines reach your kind hand I hope you all O. K.

If it is any way you can fix it so we can walk around and get some excidin, please I would like mighty well if you could, this little tight place don't agree with me so well.

I be glad if you could answer soon please. I close.

Yours truly,
ANDY WRIGHT.

* * * *

Berlin, Germany.

International Labor Defense,
80 East 11th Street, Room 430,
New York City.

Dear Comrades of the I.L.D.:

Excuse me if I not write before, because I wait to leave Berlin for the Soviet Union.

Today I left Berlin to go to Moscow and I write to you to congratulate me with the good and humanitarianism of the comrades of the I.L.D., on the real support they give me, to save myself from the hand of the Fascism and send me to our Fatherland in Russia. Also I like to state and to give my thanks to the I.L.D. comrades of the German section for the welcoming they give me and the fraternity they show to me everywhere and they give me everything and also money. That they show to me the international solidarity among the working class and I invite all workers of the United States to join and to build the I.L.D.

When I be in Moscow I write again to you to give my information.

With fraternal greetings for the common struggle.

ROCCO D'ALESSANDRO.



About to "Ride the Thunderbolt" — How Capitalism Murders Workers Legally on the Electric Chair at Sing Sing.

WORKERS OF THE U.S.A. HAIL THE USSR

Freiheit Br. No. 49, I.W.O.
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday
152 Maujer St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Ukrainian Workers
Educational Society**
101 Grand St. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Greets the Labor Defender

Greetings from the

Esthonian Workers Club
2336 - 3rd Ave. New York City

Members of the
Esthonian Workers Club
greet the Labor Defender

J. Virkus	J. Bergman
J. Feldman	R. Kodeman
W. Passeff	W. Kulberg
E. Oun	George Koster
A. Allemow	P. Wedrick
J. Sepp	A. Wichterstein
T. Woogel	George Sutt
M. Peegel	

Greetings from

All the Members of
Carptners Local Union 2090
247 E. 84th St. New York City

Greetings from the

**Steve Katovis Branch
of the I. L. D.**
Meets every second Friday at
257 E. 10th St. New York City

I.W.O. Branch No. 112
108 E. 14th St. New York City
Greets the Labor Defender

We Greet the U. S. S. R.

Rubenstein	H. Harju
Kalver	I. Backlund
Durst	A. Lindquist
Snelweis	Suoma Rae
Max Kitzes	N. Hakman
B. Turner	Emil Sihlman
H. Raunio	John Lahti
Chas. Erickson	Ed. Turner
Richard Pesola	S. & E. Wirkula
Otto Ostman	Annie Lindholm
Aino Toivanen	Axel Lindholm
A. Luotonen	Henry Halpainen

WORKERS of the U.S.S.R.

Greetings from the

New York District, I. L. D.

Hail the Success of the 5 Year Plan

**Workers of New York District
Learn from our Russian Comrades
Help us to make our 3 Month Plan
Successful**

The high spots of the plan:
To double the dues paying membership.
10,000 Labor Defender monthly sales.
100 affiliated organizations.

For a successful Mooney-Harlan-Scotts-
boro-Paterson Conference to elect dele-
gates to Washington D. C., December 7th.

District Office Headquarters
799 Broadway Room 410

Revolutionary Greetings to the
LABOR DEFENDER

M. MAZEIKA
185 Jersey Ave. Cliffside, N. J.

*Revolutionary Greetings
From*

**BROOKLYN
FINNISH SOCIETY**
764 - 40th STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday

Revolutionary Greetings from

KAY TEE A. C.
L. Haltti, Sec'y

Greetings from the

**Lithuanian I.L.D. Branch
of Elizabeth, N. J.**

Greetings from the

**Gene Debs Branch
of the I.L.D.**
New York City

**Ukrainian Branch No. 300
of Cliffside, N. J.**

*Sends Revolutionary Greetings
to the Labor Defender*

Greetings from

MOHEGAN COLONY
Peekskill, N. Y.

Greetings from the

German Branch of the ILD
New York City

**Finnish Working Women's
Club**
764 - 40th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greetings from

Hofer	A. Jantti
Honesh	August Kana
Joos	Julia Makivirta
J. Fink	Helmi Nylander
Will Severin	Frank Salmi
Paul Hahnel	H. Toivanen
Carl Jansen	Chas. Holtti
Philip Rabenau	S. Hiskanen
Svenya	A. Hakala
Toni Hansen	Fanny Pietila
M. Pedersen	A. S.
Adam Markins	John Pietala
A. Stoms	Havid Haino
John Wolter	H. H.
Erna Stams	J. Siira
T. Wleikowisch	Eino Heinonen
A. Hendrickson	W. Mukkala
U. Johnson	A. Bostrem
Ed. Seine	Vaino Jakkola
J. Wahala	Kalle Ahti
Edw. Sutinen	Helmi Soder
Jenny Malm	Alex Hytanen
Karin Maki	Mika Alas
Theo Maki	Edward Iimquist
A. Rash	Niilo Olsen
E. Makivirta	Carl Lampen
E. Heinonen	

H. Botwinick	H. Gibershin
L. Schiff	Zaslavsky
Selig	Bettie Kindick
Warren	Phil Kaufman
Jennie Judin	Ray Perlmutter
Jennie Gluck	Celia Zaktzer

M. Lifshitz	C. Surin
Paul Veitz	J. Gillelson
Sarah Meekler	Mollie Bergman
Celia Weinger	

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR
DEFENSE, NATIONAL OFFICE

BALANCE SHEET—SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash on Hand	\$ 60.00
Cash in Bank — Labor Defender Account	125.41
Cash in Bank of U. S. (at liquidation)	502.06
Total Cash	\$ 687.47
Accounts Receivable (approximately 70 per cent due for Labor Defenders)	\$15,551.24
Loans Receivable	421.48
Deposits	235.00
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$16,895.19
FIXED ASSETS	
Office Equipment	\$ 3,110.79
Less Reserve for Depreciation	907.27
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	\$ 2,203.52
TOTAL ASSETS	\$19,098.71
DEFICIT	
January 1, 1931 Balance	\$37,662.39
Less Adjustments	3,784.83
Deficit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 1931	1,788.66
TOTAL DEFICIT	\$35,666.22
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFICIT	\$54,764.93

LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	\$ 8,887.07
Notes Payable	8,735.80
Loans Payable	14,821.24
Wages Payable	5,529.60
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$37,973.71
BAIL FUND PAYABLE	\$15,317.10
DEFERRED LIABILITIES	
Unearned subscriptions to the Labor Defender	\$ 1,474.12
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$54,764.93

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

DEFENSE AND PRISONERS' AID				
	Gross Income	Expenditures	Fund Bal.	Fund Def.
Prisoners' & De- pendents' Aid	\$ 2,884.82	\$ 3,793.08	(1) \$	908.26
Scottsboro Case	8,274.01	7,318.62	955.39	
Deportation Cases	1,560.99	1,166.53	394.46	
Miners' Defense	981.43	2,572.68	(2)	1,592.25
Caribbean & Foreign Prisoners	6,085.45	6,450.13		364.68
Southern Cases (Atlanta, etc.)	32.00	1,017.35		985.35
Amnesty & Miscella- neous Cases	2,307.23	2,162.14	145.09	
TOTAL	\$22,125.93	\$24,480.53	\$1,494.94	\$3,849.54
NET DEFICIT IN DEFENSE & AID FUNDS				
				\$2,354.60

(1) Explanation: Prisoners' and Dependents' Aid

1. Scottsboro Prisoners' Aid	\$ 922.92
2. Penn.-Ohio-Ky. Prisoners' Aid	384.00
3. Harlan Miners Prisoners' Aid	609.43
4. Other Prisoners' Relief	646.73
5. Prisoners Dependents' Relief	1,230.00

Total Prisoners' & Dependents' Aid

(2) Explanation: Miners' (Penn.-Ohio-Ky.) Defense and Aid
INCOME

1. Miners' Strike—Penn.-Ohio-Ky. Campaign	
Districts	\$360.92
Organizations	80.00
Individuals	360.48
	\$801.40
2. Harlan Fund Income	31.50
3. National Committee for Political Prisoners	148.53
	\$981.43

EXPENDITURES

1. Penn-Ohio Miners' Defense *	
Legal	\$947.18
Transportation	161.50
Telegrams	30.79
Administration	305.00
Camp. Exp. (Postage, Station, Misc.)	130.05
	1 574.52
	\$1,574.52
2. Harlan Miners' Defense Expenses *	
Legal	506.40
Transportation	167.79
Telegrams, Telephone	133.08
Postage, Stationery Supplies	19.47
Adm. Exp. & Publ.	171.42
	998.16
	2,572.68
DEFICIT	
	\$1,591.25

*Notation: Prisoners' and Dependents' Aid paid is included under the
General account of Prisoners' and Dependents' Aid.

ORGANIZATIONAL

	Income	Expenditures
INCOME		
Membership—Dues	\$ 5,967.67	
—Initiations	1,004.00	
Literature	1,903.34	\$ 1,137.55
Calendars	485.65	
Affiliation Fees	1,109.51	
Miscellaneous Income	627.49	
Language Sections	63.20	428.70
General Contributions	5,908.59	
TOTAL	\$17,069.45	\$ 1,566.25

EXPENDITURES

Office Wages	6,724.10
Rent, Telephone, etc.	1,739.15
Stationery & Supplies	1,100.94
Postage	947.64
Telegrams	200.06
Auditing	270.00
Publicity & Agitation	2,275.21
Organizers' Wages	1,887.50
Organizers' Fares	537.06
Film	216.10
Interest & Bank Charges	490.94
TOTAL	\$17,069.45
NET ORGANIZATIONAL DEFICIT	885.50

LABOR DEFENDER

Labor Defender	\$ 3,736.16
Circulation	14,681.02
Advertisements & Greetings	1,024.49
Donations	57.29
Cost of Printing & Mailing	17,256.20
Commission on Subscriptions	291.32
Reserve for Bad Debts	500.00
TOTAL	\$19,498.96
NET INCOME LABOR DEFENDER	\$18,047.52
NET INCOME LABOR DEFENDER	\$1,451.44

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from Previous Page)

SUMMARY

Deficit in Defense & Aid Funds	\$ 2,354.60	
Organizational Deficit	885.50	
		\$3,240.10
Surplus Labor Defender		1,451.44
		\$1,788.66
Total Income for All Departments	61,694.34	
Total Expenditures All Departments	63,483.00	
NET DEFICIT FOR THE 9 MONTHS		\$1,788.66

CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that the above statement has been prepared from the books, records and accounts of the International Labor Defense, National Office at 80 East 11th Street, New York City, and in our opinion reflects the true financial condition of this organization on September 30, 1931.

Very truly yours,
CENTRAL AUDIT BUREAU,
 By **GEORGE PRIMOFF,**
Certified Public Accountant.

USSR—1917-1931

(Continued from page 205)

hand, ruin and destitution are the lot of millions of farmers as a result of the agrarian crisis. Each week thousands of farmers and their families are driven from their farms—which are sold for delinquent taxes, mortgage foreclosures, bankruptcies and similar proceedings — and tighter and tighter becomes the noose in the hands of the banks and railroads.

“Interstate Commerce Commission Grants Rate Rise to Railroads Amounting to \$100,000,000.”
 (A. P., Oct. 21, 1931.)

Says the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture: “The number of bankruptcies con-

cluded in the courts in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, was five and one-half times the pre-war figures.” At the same time the number of enslaved tenant farmers keeps mounting.

In the USSR collectivization and the constantly rising living standard for millions of peasants. In the U. S. A., bankruptcy, mass hunger and misery! (*Soviet's Progress Marked in 1930; Sharp Improvement in Output, Finance, Food Conditions.*—N. Y. Times.)

Wage-cuts, speed-up and terror rage throughout the U. S. and the capitalist world. Attempting to crush the growing resistance of the workers, the bosses jail militant workers, fingerprint and deport the foreign-born and lynch Negroes (3,256 lynched since 1885).

In the U.S.S.R. the peoples of the au-

tonomous republics have achieved for themselves undreamed economic, social and cultural opportunities.

The capitalists of the entire world, enraged by this gigantic Soviet progress, plot new imperialist wars to throttle the workers' and peasants' republic. Only the growing revolutionary action of the masses everywhere (British, Chilean naval mutinies), and the determination of the Russian workers and peasants to defend with their lives the gains of the Bolshevik Revolution postpone the day of imperialist intervention of the U.S.S.R.

The war drums are throbbing in Manchuria today!

The Russian workers and peasants are building a proletarian land. Defend the U.S.S.R.—first workers' and peasants' republic!

A Group of Ukrainian Workers Greet the Labor Defender

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| T. Kuzenko | T. Cop |
| F. Cap | J. Soroka |
| J. Hrynychuk | A. Bakaletz |
| H. Zuk | P. Shalok |
| H. Wengbyn | |

Members of the John Reed Branch of Bklyn. Greet the Labor Defender

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| J. S. Petlizky | Sheida |
| A. Gerasimchuk | A. Sesnowski |
| N. Himetuk | J. Cherniak |
| M. Begun | W. Cherniak |
| Anton Golubko | S. Prustawshuk |
| Michall Mianowski | J. Wojtkowski |
| K. Karpowich | A. Pukalo |
| P. Struck | F. Marchuk |
| D. Sakowski | P. Mrionishin |
| Samuel Valper | S. Neger |
| O. Zior | A. Shapiro |

The Russian John Reed Branch of South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sends Revolutionary Greetings to THE LABOR DEFENDER

Greetings from the Slovak Workers Society Branch No. 2 25th Street Gutenberg, N. J.

Otto Korvin Br. of the ILD Bronx Hungarian Workers Club and Spartakus Sport Club

send their greetings to the Workers of Soviet Russia.
 785 Westchester Avenue

Revolutionary Greetings From

Nick Spanoudakis Br. I.L.D. Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays at

301 E. 29th St. New York City

Greetings from

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| B. Baltrenos | L. Butkus |
| J. Mickim | Anna Remkus |
| A. Mascuskercos | A. Wallace |
| S. Sasna | B. Beniulis |
| V. Retkevicius | O. Garsva |
| Francis A. Randall | M. Remkus |
| A. Plavaiter | M. Waycic |
| K. Jankoutes | |

Greetings from

ELLA MAY BRANCH

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Douger | Tekelbaum |
| Tashman | Brizenoff |
| Adelman | M. Sinay |
| E. Brizenoff | S. Rashal |
| August | A. Presberg |
| Peyser | J. Kenig |
| M. Cohen | L. Carl |
| H. Dworetzky | Becker |
| Zimmerman | David Zeldin |
| S. Teich | Ben Gordon |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| D. Gilbert | Marian Yelic |
| J. Plausky | Jack Cokov |
| M. Jacobowitz | Delta Abrazia |
| S. Boshkowitz | Bi J |
| Z. Petlizky | Alexander Cvitanovich |
| A. Tepacurvyk | Yosip Sutlovich |
| K. Karpovich | T. Pekich |
| N. Himutuk | T. Draskar |
| Paul Struck | I. Slokov |
| Martin Begun | R. Roko |
| D. Sakowski | Svorinich Kazimir |
| Sam'l Valper | Felix Bonja |
| Irving Zron | J. Bajus |
| Anton Golubno | Strogocich |
| W. Sheida | D. Lurie |
| A. Comowski | M. Cohen |
| J. Chernik | S. Siegel |
| W. Chernik | G. Mattu |
| S. Prustowshuk | Barnett Melamed |
| Michael Mianowski | Nathan Nichols |
| E. Barret | P. Dropkin |
| A. Pukalo | M. Moss |
| T. Marchuk | Ed. Pinchurva |
| J. Svorinich | Lena Pinchurva |
| M. Sutlovich | Harry Mass |
| Bob Kenotvich | Eva Setzer |
| Mike Barich | Albert Katz |
| Fadija Bojic | |

The Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation

Greet the Labor Defender in the name of its membership

Revolutionary Greetings from

Boro Park Workers Club

Greetings from the

Greek Branch of New Jersey

Rigas Diannelakis	A. Cavagnaro
Spiros Kapotis	Steve Albin
Spiros Manthos	Pete Marmarelos
Kostas Peter	Zelig Slibadkin
G. Ananian	J. Stambol
Nick Vasos	Fred Nacholson
Petros Pavlacos	Evangelos Metas
Christ Queter	Tony Papachristos
Mike Mavreas	Gust Rudy
Drivas	

Mapleton Workers Club

1684 - 66th Street, Brooklyn

H. Weiner	S. Braumstein
M. Karsner	E. Solomon
R. Backman	M. Licht
F. Dickler	R. Licht
J. Edelman	P. Rosenblum
S. Rosenberg	C. Falk
M. Gecht	J. Goeesman
A. Rosenblatt	R. Rosenbaum

Sylvia Sulonen	Oscar Suovanen
T. A. Supola	H. Wilson
Dagmar Sulonen	E. & E. Johanson
Eleanor Wirkkula	F. Warpula
Victor Malin	Pearl Milstein
Alex Pyykkala	Sonia Garber
Anton Puro	Sally Bickel
Wm. Salomaa	Wm. Schifter
W. Eklund	Sam Engelson
Helmi Laini	Ray Pilsky
M. Kruth	Harry Rubin
A. Kruth	Harry Dosik
K. Davidson	M. & T. Chudnov
O. Virojela	Irving Jurman

Dr. S. J. Holoppa

807 - 44th Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wm. Lisananti

Butcher

4407 - 8th Avenue N. Y. C.

W. Kyronen

Baker

4411 - 8th Avenue N. Y. C.

N. Chauvin

Druggist

3906 New Utrecht Ave. N. Y. C.

Sunset Barber Shop

4017 - 7th Ave. N. Y. C.

Jack Krauss	T. Korval
Jack Toon	T. Kulitzki
Max Mill	T. Korlick
Frank Kramer	T. Harmatuk
Jos Eduk	E. Lazowsky
Dina Pugatch	A. Frynasty
S. & J. Sperber	K. Smolley
L. Borysko	

Compliments of

Ukrainian Educational Soc.

Compliments

H. R.

Nick Pollo	Charlie Applebaum
Sobrin	Julius Lessinger
Elson	I. Brezensky
L. Wiener	Lurie
John Cook	Rubin
Karr	Gorin
Diana Kossova	M. Yaroshovsky
S. Goldwasser	C. Strongwater
H. Citron	Nod
Morris Sofran	Humphreys
F. Schlossberg	Sisseline
S. Goldman	Levine
C. Shpiner	Falch
C. Shipner	Itkovitz
I. Siegel	Paul
A. Kolb	Cowan
N. Rosen	Fechter
Philip Tuchman	Saffron
Louis Pocht	S. Halpern

Young Defenders No. 1

T. Geschlecht	A. Sympathizer
Murray Zachim	Sidney Sosna
Jack Merchant	Miriam Feldstein
Dave Margolis	M. Goren
Pete Beckerman	Sophie Yagadofsky
Minna Herzoff	T. Joseph
Sol Riegensbreif	P. Asbel

CONCERT

Eighth Anniversary Celebration
of

Council of Working Class Women

at IRVING PLAZA

15th Street & Irving Pl.

Friday, Nov. 20, 1931, 8 P. M.

Greetings from the

UNITED BINDERY

161 GRAND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Kaleva Restaurant

808 - 41st St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

A. HOLMES

Hardware & Tools

4102 - 8th Avenue

Tel. Sunset 6-2786

Workers Library Publishers
and

Workers Bookshop

50 East 13th St. New York

Greet the State Publishers
of the U. S. S. R.

Greetings from

LERMAN BROTHERS

stationers

29 E. 14th St. New York City

Tel. Algonquin 3356-8843

Workers, Join the W.I.R.

Build the only Working Class
Relief Organization.

799 Broadway New York

WORKERS SCHOOL
35 E. 12th St. New York

T.U.U.C. of Greater N.Y.
calls on all workers to join the
Revolutionary Unions

Greetings from

ROBERT DUNN

Greetings

CARL BRODSKY

Greetings

From

EDWARD ROYCE

Greetings to the I.L.D.

From

MECHANICS PRESS

M. Tannenbaum 119 Norfolk St.
Orchard 4-8893 New York

Greetings

From

CAROL WEISS KING

Greetings

From

ISAAC SHORR

Greetings from

JOSEPH BRODSKY

Greetings to the

LABOR DEFENDER

Young Defenders No. 1

Russian Branch ILD Passaic, N.J.

Polish Branch ILD, Passaic, N.J.

Ukrainian Branch ILD, Passaic, NJ

Revolutionary Greetings to

the Labor Defender

from the

Yorkville Hungarian
Branch I.L.D.

Greetings from

BRANCH No. 134

I. W. O.

The

Scandinavian Workers Club
of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greets the

Workers of the Soviet Union

John Larson	Rudolph Nystrom
George Nystrom	Olof Wiik
Hans Erickson	A. Johnson
J. Gudmundsen	E. Anderson

Greetings from

CENTER PRESS

35 EAST 12th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Greetings

From

JACQUES BUITENKANT

Greetings

from the

Checko-Slovak Br. No. 9

Jugo Slav Branch I.L.D.

M. Sutlovich	John Marich
J. Sutlovich	M. Bilan
John Svilich	P. Dundov
L. D. Lorres	Rade Sutlovich
N. Cvitanovich	J. Gemosich
J. Sultovich	A. Fabianck
M. Brojkovich	J. Solak
Milinko Detocarusso	J. Panuk
L. V. Sutlov	F. Fabianck
Y. Sutlovich	

Greetings from the

ALFRED LEVY BRANCH

Meyer Libove	M. Fristein
Sarah Glick	K. Bojarsky
Jesse Glick	M. Maister
Mildred Landis	F. Friedman
C. Gershkovitz	A. Moshlak
T. Kramer	

GREETINGS FROM THE I.L.D., CLEVELAND DISTRICT

Revolutionary greetings to the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the 14th anniversary of their victorious revolution.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS!

DISTRICT COMMITTEE

1426 W. 3rd Street, Room 311, Cleveland, Ohio

BRANCHES

Collinwood Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 15335 Waterloo Road
Euclid Branch
Downtown Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at I.L.D. Headquarters
East Side Hungarian Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 11123 Buckeye Road

55th St. Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 2355 East 55th Street
Finnish Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 1303 West 58th Street
Greek Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at I.L.D. Headquarters
West Side Hungarian Branch

Lithuanian Branch
Lithuanian Branch No. 2
Lettish Branch
Polish Branch No. 1
Red Fronters Branch
Russian Branch
South Slav Branch (55)
Slovak Branch

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

American Lithuanian Working Benefit Society
Bulgarian Workers Club, meets every 2nd Sunday in the month.
Freiheit Singing Society
International Workers Order No. 24

Lithuanian Workers Benefit Society
Russian Beneficial Society
Swedish Workers Club
Slovak Workers' Society No. 68
Meets every second Wednesday in month at Bohemian National Home, 49th St., Broadway.

International Workers Order No. 148
Ukrainian Working Women's League meets at 1051 Auburn Ave.
West Side Women's League
Ukrainian Dramatic Club
United U. T. O.

New Haven Sacco Vanzetti Branch

P. Weisser	K. Ring
H. Grossman	H. Wolfson
J. Weisser	L. Kotko
I. Spector	M. Gandelman
F. Weisser	J. Smolyn
J. Meckler	L. Weisser
G. Duell	

Greetings from

William Repka	Steve Huszty
Alex Kaduk	Andrew Nagy
Alex Kochlas	Gabriel Danch
Dezider Nemeth	Elizabeth Kochlacs

Erie, Pa. Local I. L. D.

Greets the 14th Year of the Russian Revolution

Greetings from Frank Siriami

S. P. Halttunen
H. Tykyra
T. L. Gillberg
E. Tenhula
G. H. Jacobson
M. W. J. Backlund
L. Rissanen
E. T. Lappi

A. Mickelson
L. Kuhlman
H. K. Hyvorinen
S. J. W. Ross
E. Koju
H. Rajala
A. M. Palu
T. B. Hakola

O. Landers
S. Wallin
F. Hendrickson
I. Heckel
S. E. Nurmi
S. G. Mantto
Nikulat
T. Burgeson

"Wings" Linko
Uno Rautio
Elsie Wigren
M. Gracky
T. Nurmi's family
T. Wilenius
Ida Muhonen
L. Rankinen

Anna Langley
J. Kuivinen
A. Strandberg
L. Kuivinen
M. Suni
W. Gillberg
A. M. Lindgren
H. Peura

Karl Rajaniemi
Carl Naposky
W. Lampinen
P. H. McNealy
Saarela's Family
Greetings from
Wm. A. Wenzel

Success to the 5 Year Plan
Atlanta Georgia I.L.D. Br.

Horiuchi I.L.D. Br.
Los Angeles, Calif.

John Lamb Branch
Bellingham, Wash.

Revolutionary Greetings from
Brockton, Mass.
A. L. D. L. D. Br. 6

Revolutionary Greetings from
Petaluma Tom Mooney
Branch I.L.D.
Petaluma, Calif.

Greetings from the
Finnish Farmers Club
Trumansburg, N. Y.

**From Michigan Workers to Workers and Collectives of the USSR,
Especially to those of the Amo Works in Moscow and of
the Traktorstroi in Stalingrad**

Greetings! We greet you comrades on the 14th Anniversary of the successful November Revolution with the great achievements of the Five-Year Plan and of successfully building up of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. Every achievement that you make is a great inspiration to the American Workers.

Greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the 14th Anniversary of the November Revolution, particularly to the workers of Zavod Amo, the auto workers of Moscow. We are for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Michigan Council for the
Protection of Foreign Born

**Detroit Workers
Cooperative**

Greets the workers of the Soviet Union on the 14th Anniversary of the November Revolution. We are for the five year plan and the defense of the U.S.S.R.

Women's I.L.D. Branch

*Greetings of Solidarity from
Polish East Side Branch ILD*

Tom Mooney Branch I.L.D.

German Branch I.L.D.
Greetings of Solidarity.

**SOUTH SLAVISH
RUTHENBERG BRANCH**

**Sacco Vanzetti Branch
I. L. D. OF HAMTRAMCK**
635 First National Bank Bldg.

"DESTEPTAREA"

1343 EAST FERRY, AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

Roumanian Weekly. The only Workers' Paper in the U. S. A. in the Roumanian language. We are for the defense of the Soviet Union and the Support of the Five-Year Plan

**Russian Hamtranck Branch
I. L. D.**

**Hungarian West Side
BRANCH I. L. D.**

"WORKERS' CAMP"

**Polish Marchlewsky Branch
I. L. D.**

Ella May Branch I. L. D.

Baginski Branch I. L. D.

**Russian Bill Haywood
BRANCH I. L. D.**

**Ukrainian Hamtranck
BRANCH I. L. D.**

Lithuanian Karolis Pozela

UKRAINIAN BRANCH

**Alexandro Sdolzini Branch
I. L. D.**

**Polish Hamtranck Branch
I. L. D.**

Czecho-Slovak Branch ILD

**Int. Workers' Order Branch
No. 43**

"SAZANAIE"

1343 EAST FERRY AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

A Bulgarian Weekly. The only Workers' Paper in the U. S. A. in the Bulgarian language. We are for the Defense of the Soviet Union, and the Support of the Five Year Plan.

Greetings

Gratiot Market Grocery
1429 Gratiot Ave. Detroit, Mich.
Sam Posner, Prop.
Cherry 5080 Shop No. 1

**Detroit Packing House
Market**

*Meats — Wholesale — Poultry
Clubs Hotels*
1327 Michigan Avenue
Cadillac 7537

Greetings

Dr. M. R. Salutsky
1102 Maccabee Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Greetings

Herman L. Berg
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Revolutionary Greetings from District No. 14 of the International Labor Defense and its branches, to the MOPR of the U.S.S.R. Greetings also to the Krasne Putilovitz workers of Leningrad!

BILL HAYWOOD BRANCH OF ONTARIO
Greets the Mopr
of the "Giant State Farm."

OSCAR ERICHSON BRANCH, LONG BEACH
Greets the Mopr
of the Baku Oil Fields.

LAWRENCE EMERY BRANCH, SAN PEDRO
Greets the Mopr Members
of the Marine Industries of the U.S.S.R.

Mooney-Billings Branch
Sacco-Vanzetti Branch
South Slav Branch
Carl Sklar Branch
Otto Corwin Branch
Ella Reeve Bloor Branch of Santa Barbara
San Diego Branch
Yamiguichi Bay Cities Branch
Armenian Branch
Lithuanian Branch
Horluchi Branch

Herrera-Orosco Branch
Danny Roxas Branch
John Reed Branch
Frederick Douglas Branch
Karl Liebknecht Branch

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL OF
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
THE LENIN BRANCH No. 51, I.W.O.
GREETINGS FROM MARTIN KARSCH
Los Angeles, Calif.

District No. 3 of the International Labor Defense sends Proletarian greetings to the Russian Workers on the 14th anniversary of the victorious proletarian revolution.

KARL MARX BRANCH I. L. D. Philadelphia, Pa.	STRAWBERRY MANSION WORKERS CLUB Philadelphia, Pa.	JOHN REED CLUB Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN REED BRANCH C. Pintzuk Rosenberg Katz Stern Gitman Harry Weisman	CENTRAL BRANCH I. L. D. Baltimore, Md.	FRANK LOPATIN 1741 N. Wilton Street Philadelphia, Pa.
LENIN BRANCH I. L. D. Philadelphia, Pa.	WOMEN'S CULTURAL LEAGUE	Dr. A. R. Melnicoff
SACCO VANZETTI BRANCH I. L. D. Philadelphia, Pa.	THE BALTIMORE SECTION OF THE I.L.D. Louis Berger, Section Organizer 1630 E. Baltimore Street Baltimore, Md.	Alex Chesin
PARKSIDE ELECTRIC SHOE REPAIRING H. Flicker, Prop. 1741 N. Wilton Street Philadelphia, Pa.	FREIHEIT GESANGS FEREIN of Philadelphia Esthonian Workers Club of Philadelphia	Dr. Goldin, 1724 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Stambler, 7th & Girard Ave., Philadelphia. I. Glassman, 4179 Leidy Avenue, Philadelphia Ray Weissman T. Passoff

John Gustafson Ray Videll Peter Naumark Falke Johnson Ernest Carlson H. W. Hernstein Albert Hallsten	Axel Johnson John Lindstrom A. Swan A. Erickson Carl Johnson John Nelson Ralph Young	Oscar Swanson Oscar E. Nelson Carl Carlson Fritz Lindblom Randolph Daner Ed. Johnson Everett Stanaden	Max Klezmer Dick Carlson Oscar Nelson Wm. Jorenson William Simon Wm. Schubert J. Dichener	M. Simon Frank Formanek Mike Galer Joe Sulak Paul Hulka Anna Kawa Jos. Zimmerman	R. Glanzman John Chobida Joe Strnad Flex Hotra Julius Radel
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San Francisco, Calif.

The San Francisco District of the International Labor Defense extends greetings of solidarity to our comrades in the Soviet Union, (particularly to the workers of the Svirstroi, in Leningrad), and congratulates them on their tremendous accomplishments in their third year of the Five Year Plan.

Annafee Branch

Tom Mooney Branch

Horiuchi Branch

South Slav Workers Club

The Progress Builders of America
Roswell, N. Mexico

Adbor 30 S. R. Spolku
Dogtown, Ohio

Greetings from the
Boston District of the I.L.D.
Branches and affiliated organizations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine.
DISTRICT OFFICE
113 Dudley St. Boston, Mass.

Greetings on the 14th Anniversary of the Soviet Union to the ship-building Workers of Zavod Imieni Marti of Leningrad.

Scandinavian Workers Club of Boston
521 Cambridge St. Allston, Mass.

Russian Mutual Aid Society
Branch No. 30 of Chelsea, Mass.

Revolutionary Greetings from the
Minersville, Pa. Branch
International Labor Defense

Beginning with the OCTOBER issue

NEW MASSES

a monthly magazine of Workers Art and Literature is

8 PAGES LARGER

more stories, articles, poems, book reviews, Workers Art — and

Drawings and Cartoons by
16 ARTISTS

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"Bleeding Bowels In Kentucky" by SAM ORNITZ; "Notes on Two Soviet Books" by MICHAEL GOLD; A Short Story: "Our Comrade Munn" by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; "The Fine Art of Lying" by JOSEPH FREEMAN; "One Hundred Percent Adygea" by JOSHUA KUNITZ; "People Without Shoes" by LANGSTON HUGHES, etc.

15 Cents a Copy—\$1.50 a Year (In U.S.)

NEW MASSES
63 West 15th Street New York

Revolutionary Greetings to the Russian Workers, on the 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Suoamalainen Tyovaen Yhdistys
and
Naisjaosts, Seattle, Washington

MORRIS WINCHEWSKY
Branch No. 21, I.W.O.
Minneapolis, Minn.

We Greet the Soviet Union on its
14th Anniversary
C. C. C., I. L. D.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Greetings from the
CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE
of the I. L. D.
Muskegon, Mich.

Greetings from
Lithuanian Br. I.L.D.
Chicago, Ill.

Revolutionary Greetings
New Orleans Br. I.L.D.

Freiheit Arbeiter Club
The Freiheit Mandolin Orch.
of Los Angeles, Calif.

Due to limited space of the November Labor Defender, the greetings were compressed in order to allow greater prominence to the articles on the flood of outstanding issues today. Greetings too late for this edition will appear in December.

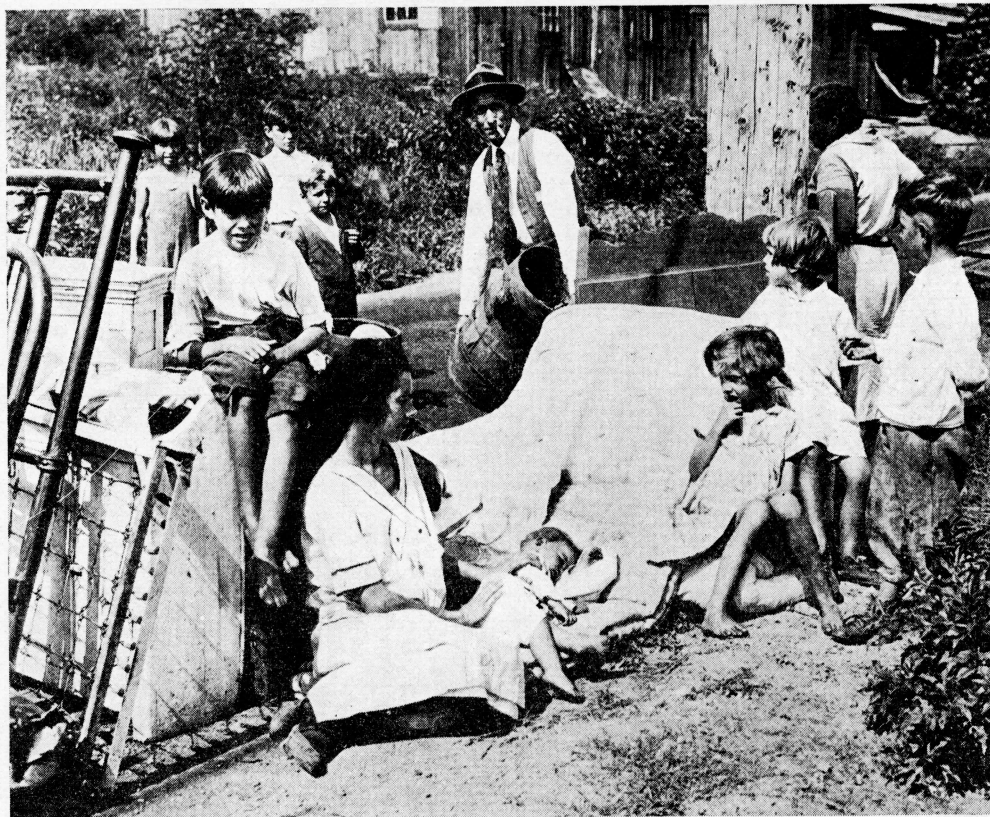
They're Cold—Hungry—Desolate! Icy Winter Is Almost Here

*Families of Class-War Prisoners Are Penniless! They Will
Be Thrown Into the Streets To Die!*

UNLESS YOU HELP PREVENT IT!

CLASS-WAR PRISONERS AND TERMS

Lawrence Allen, 10 yrs.
Eugene Barnett, 25-40
Sam Benato, 10-20
Warren K. Billings, Life
Tom Mooney, Life
Bert Bland, 25-40
O. C. Bland, 25-40
John Cornelison, Life
Pat Devine, 1
L. Emery, 1-14
O. Erickson, 1-14
Thomas Holmes (youth)
Tsuji Horiuchi, 1-14
Eduardo Herrera, 2-28
John Lamb, 25-40
John W. Lynch, 10
J. B. McNamarra, Life
Gus G. Madsen, 10
Claude Meritt, 10
Pete Museline, 5
Branlio Orosco, 2-28
Carl Sklar, 1-14
George B. Pesce, 10
Danny Roxas, 2 28
M. A. Schmidt, Life
Tom Zima, 5
Andy Wright, Death
Roy Patterson, Death
Eugene Williams, Death
Olen Montgomery, Death
Clarence Norris, Death
Charlie Weems, Death
Ozie Powell, Death
Roy Wright, Death
Alex Dorsey, 10
Alex Fubee, 10
Ed Dennis, 10
Charles Hill, 10
Mike Mare, 10
Joe Vansnick, 10
Matt Turki, 10
Mike Spular, 10
Felix Trent, 10
Gene Hauck, 10



CLASS-WAR PRISONERS AND TERMS

Steve Garnock, 10
Mike Koseocc, 10
George Fokar, 10
Ben Murray, 10
Allen Greenlee, 10
Ralph Long, 10
Matt Badnach, 10
Ed Alexander, 10
John Jones, 10
Walter Miller, 10
Angelo Nuch, 10
Fred Berry, 10
Roscoe Long, 10
Willie Bengel, 10
Chas. Shadrick, Death
Wm. Hudson, " "
Pless Thomas " "
Elbert Shadrick " "
Ganzie Banks, " "
Henry Oliver " "
E. Phillips " "
Henry Oliver " "
Andrew Hinch " "
Chester Poore " "
Roscoe Dameron " "
Wm. Burnett " "
Floyd Murphy " "
Jim Reynolds " "
F. M. Bratcher " "
Asa Cusick " "
Otto Mills " "
Edith Berkman, deport.
Theo. Luesse
Bill Murdock, deport.
Leo Thompson, 2 years
Stella Rasefski, 2
Mrs. Rasefski, 2
Willie Peterson, Death
Tony Crillo, 2-4
Andy Negra
Cornet
Tom Epps
Joe Jackson, 10 mos.
Fred Powers, 8 mos.

HOW CAN YOU HALT THIS?

The I. L. D. aims to send \$5 each month to more than 100 class war prisoners. (Not much, true, but enough to buy tobacco, paper, candy for these workers.) These workers behind the bars have families, totalling more than 200 dependents.

The I. L. D. aims to send each family \$20 a month. (Not much, true, but enough to keep Tom Mooney's 70-year old mother from being hungry.)

The names of most of the prisoners—the length of their terms—is on this page. There are several hundreds more facing prison—long terms—throughout the U.S.A. In addition the I.L.D. calls to the attention of the American masses the need to send aid to the class-war prisoners in the Wall Street colonies—Cuba, the Philippines, where militant workers are thrown into prison by the scores.

Cold and hunger face the wives and children of labor's martyrs. **WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?**

Rush Funds to — Prisoners' Relief Fund

Grace Hutchins, *Treasurer*; 80 East 11th Street, New York City