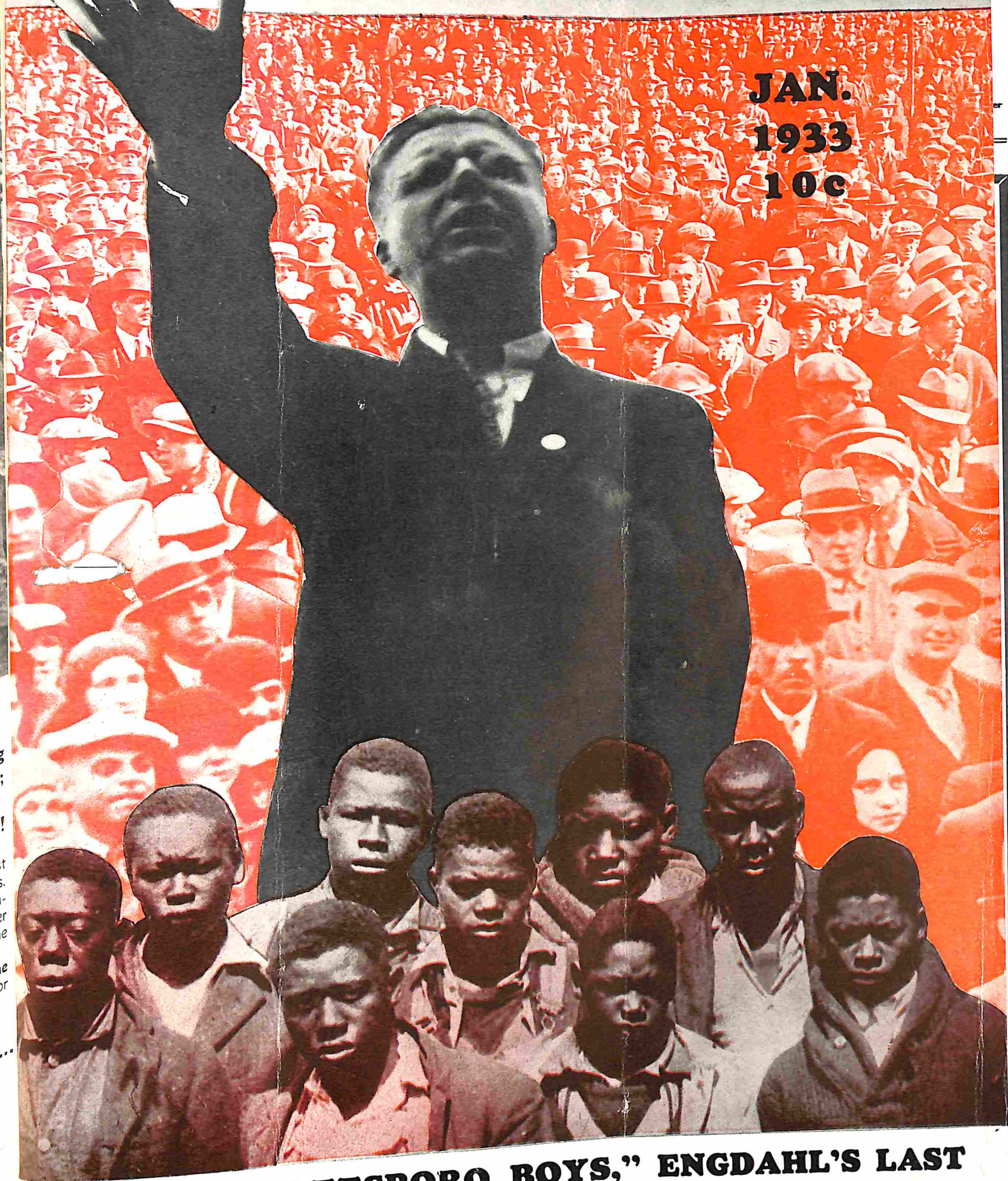


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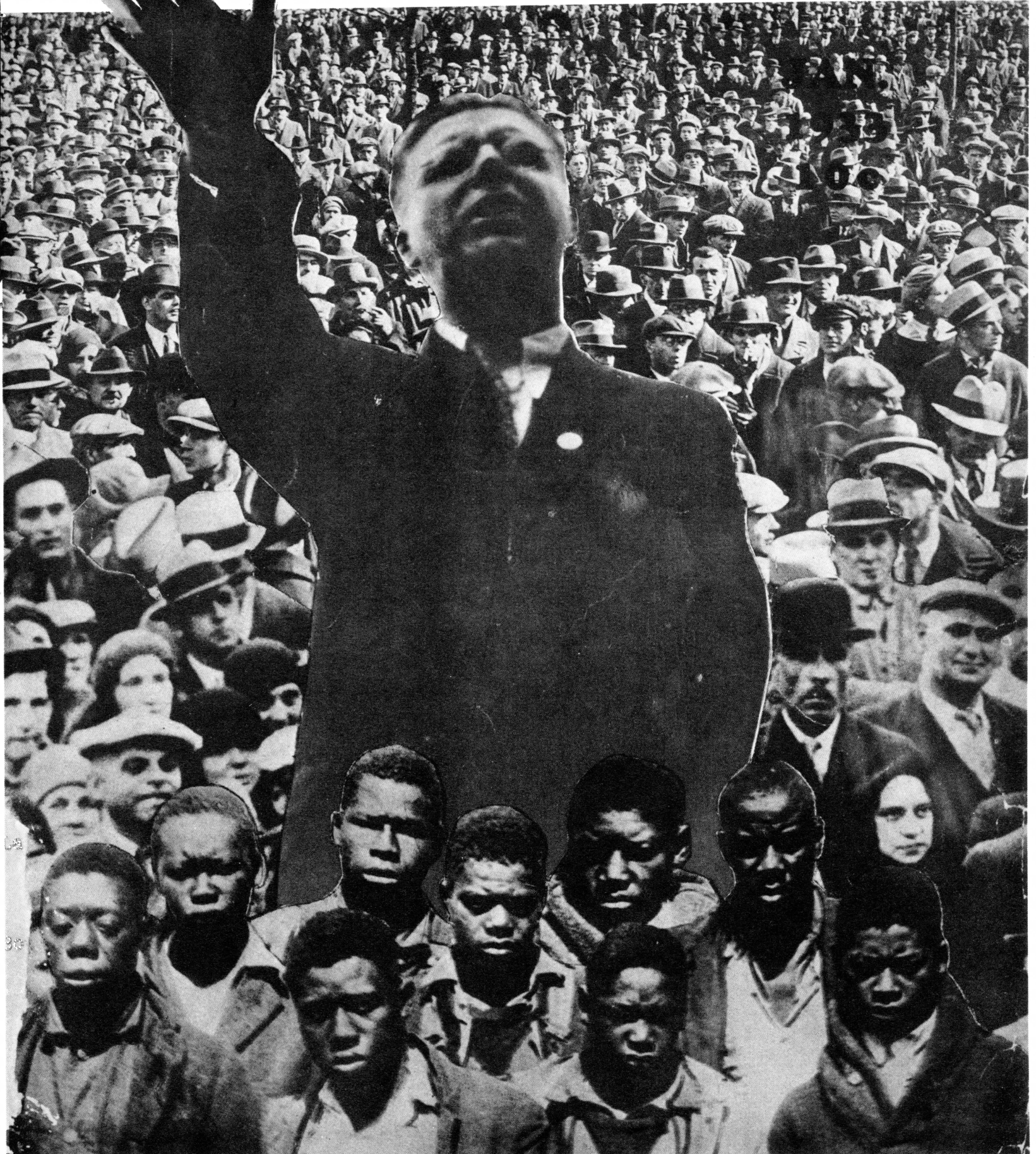
LABOR DEFENDER

JAN.
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'FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS,' ENGDAHL'S LAST WORDS—WE MUST CARRY ON HIS FIGHT!

LABOR DEFENDER



"FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS," ENGDAHL'S LAST WORDS—WE MUST CARRY ON HIS FIGHT!



LABOR DEFENDER

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Comrade J. Louis Engdahl is Dead

His death, by pneumonia, came in Moscow, U.S.S.R., during the World Congress of the International Red Aid on November 21. Worn down by half a year of most intense struggle on behalf of the Scottsboro boys: speaking in the cities and countryside of sixteen European countries, harried from land to land by the police, he arrived in the Soviet Union as a delegate to the World Congress of the I.R.A. There, weakened by his untiring activities against lynch law, he fell prey to illness, and death took him even before his comrades were aware that he was ill.

Comrade Engdahl, National Chairman of the I.L.D., died on the field of battle. His name throughout the world of workers is synonymous today with the struggle against boss-class terror. His loyalty and devotion to the task of organizing the working class and leading them in their struggles has become a byword in the 71 sections of the International Red Aid.

When in April, 1931, the judicial farce was perpetrated in Scottsboro, Ala., which ended in the sentence to execute nine innocent Negro boys, the I.L.D. with Comrade Engdahl as secretary, immediately began to arouse the working masses throughout America and the world to indignation and mass action as the only means of defeating the legal lynching of these intended victims of American capitalism. He recognized the Scottsboro case not as an isolated event but as part and parcel of the policy of capitalist terror against the Negro masses, which through lynching, jim crowism, etc., split them off from the whole working class.

After mobilizing broad American masses through the I.L.D., Engdahl organized a tour for Ada Wright, the mother of two of the Scottsboro defendants, throughout Europe. This tour was marked by demonstrations of international solidarity the more impressive because of the ever-present evidences of international capitalist class solidarity.

Upon the expressed desires of American imperialism, the Socialist police chiefs of German cities prevented Scottsboro meetings; the Belgian and Czecho-Slovakian governments deported Engdahl and Mrs. Wright; the British government refused

them visas. These actions, born of the class solidarity of imperialism the world over, could not quench the expressions of international solidarity of the workers. The question of the enslaved Negroes of America gained recognition as a phase of the struggle of the oppressed of the world. The ever-growing demonstrations of the European workers combined with the increasing mass protests of the American workers became the compelling force which secured the victims a new trial.

In Moscow, Comrade Engdahl continued to attend the sessions of the World Congress despite his illness—and finally, when he had no further strength to rise from his sick-bed, pneumonia took his life.

Comrade Engdahl was born November 11, 1884, in Minneapolis, Minn. After attending the University of Minnesota in 1903-1904, he joined the Socialist Party in 1907. He occupied the position of city editor of the Minneapolis Daily News. Later he became editor of the Chicago Daily Socialist, and its successor, the Chicago Daily World.

Engdahl became a member of the National Executive Committee of the Workers Party and had ever since been in leading committees of the Communist movement. After the merger of the Workers Party and the Communist Party, Comrade Engdahl became a member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party and for years was a member of its Political Bureau. Since 1928, Comrade Engdahl occupied the post of National Secretary of the I.L.D. At the last national conference of the I.L.D. he was made the National Chairman of our organization. At the same time Comrade Engdahl was a member of the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party.

In his death the working-class loses an outstanding leader: courageous, deathlessly loyal. As a monument to his name the members of the I.L.D. must carry on the work he began; to fight on to a victorious finish of the Scottsboro case; continue the struggle for equal rights of the Negro masses in the U. S. A. We must not halt in this struggle against capitalist terror; in the fight for which Comrade Engdahl gave all his strength and his life.

LETTERS FROM THE BLACK BELT

Atlanta, Ga.,
Nov. 8, 1932.

Dear Comrade Patterson:

I recive your telegraph I didn't sleep at all I was two happy to sleep last night I am just so happy tell I don't want to do and listen at what I am telling you. Please help me to get strate out so I can go some place to help raise money for the boys. Listen, if you will just rite me in the next letter when can I be sent. My troubles are so much liter this morning liter then they has ben for 19 ore 20 monts but I do thank god and I do thank the worl and I never will give the ILLD thank I want to give them. My hart are too weak and my nerves are gone but eny way I thank the I L D with my hole sol and body. I cant stop giving you the prase for what you have done for my boy Lord I do thank you with menny and menny thank from my hart and may god give the I L D more stranth and more power to fite more stronger to free them. My child are not well but thank the good master she are better and I will leave my home any time you say so to help rase money to fite for the boys. Ples let me here from you at tonce for I am happy as I can be. I wanted to rite last night but when I got the telegraph last night I couldn't get 3c from no body so this morning I went and borrad three cent so I could ancer it I didn't sleep any last night and I don't want to sleep to night for I just want to be as I am. I am just tickel to deth over the new trial as I rote you all redy. I do hope you will remember me in a fue days, I will get ancer from you. Children give you their love. You know you all ways have my love so I will hafter stop off here for I cant tell you how happy I feel this morning over a new tril for the boys.

From Josephine Powell.

The Fight Must Develop

Atlanta, Ga.,
Nov. 7, '32.

My dear Comrade Patterson:

Just a few line to let you no that I reseed the telegraph to night was to glad to here that the boys got a new trial. Corse it was no more than I expected I had seen it all ready in the Atlanta World the Negro paper here. I am more than glad to night and as you say the fight must develop. Thats rite and I am willing to continue the fight. I have ben selling the post cards all day to mail to the Supreme court. I have mail over 6 hundred from here since last Thursday. Well I wont rite much more. I rote you last week and sent you some of Olen drawings. Did you get it tell me if you did and tell me all the news.

I am all ways glad to here from you I had a nice letter from Olen the other day. He ask me to send him a box but I did not have a bit of money to fix it with. I don't have nothing much. Well I wont rite any more to night I am



Arrested at Washington Demonstration Before U. S. Supreme Court.

tired. I worked pretty hard to day. You rite me now. From Comrade Mrs. Montgomery at Atlanta, Ga.

All With the Conception of Been Free

Dear Sir Mr. Patterson:

Just a few lines to let you hear from me I am well and getting along alright. All with the conception of been free. But I do hope when these few lines have been delivered to you it will find you and the whole ILLD doing just fine. Well Mr. Patterson I know you have heard of the boys great success and to say I am happy sure as silk because that will help me out a lots and know that you all are still busy in getting me and Roy out on bail and to I really will be glad when the day comes when Roy and I can go in the street where I can excise my worried bones. For I sure aint getting any in here.

Now Mr. Patterson I know that you all are going to get us all a way from this prison. As quick as possiable and I sure wish you would get some of the members to get me a pair of cheap slippers. I am not choosy about them whatsoever altho if they could happen to be gotten I wish they would be slippers size seven. I have seen in the news papers a few times of some slippers that call a friendly five now that a cheap slipper and looks to be a good slipper altho I have never owned a pair of them but if only the members get me a pair of them I will gladly accept them and will appreciate it. Oh! my and so as I am coming to a conclusion I will ask that you give my best regards to the whole ILLD.

I remain yours as ever,
Eugene Williams.

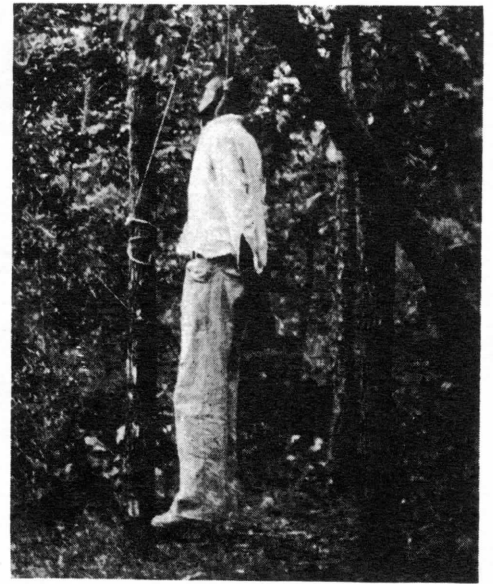
These voices from the South tell you beyond any words the tremendous joy evidenced by the Scottsboro mothers and boys upon the Supreme Court decision wrested by mass pressure. They tell you of starvation, of a sterling fight against most bitter odds: hunger, squalid poverty, terrorism—all for the freedom of their sons. The readers of the LABOR DEFENDER dare not allow these valiant working-class mothers to be beaten down by hunger and impoverishment. Their undaunted spirit can be gauged from the letters on this page. Help them in their fight: Support the Prisoners' Winter Aid Campaign of the I. L. D. Mail funds to Prisoners' Winter Aid Campaign, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

I Even Ask the White Ladies for Work

Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Nov. 15, 1932.

Dear Comrade Patterson:

Received your kind and welcome letter and all so the check. I found all well except my little boy has been sick a week tomorrow. I ain't had no doctor with him so I don't no what the matter with him but it act like pneumonia fever. I was glad the boys got a new trial that shows the workers that the ILLD is they only chance for freedom. I am awfull sorry that you all hafte give me one penny for I feel that you all has done enough for me and that is snatch my boy from the chair of death like you all did. But I can't find no work. I had walk three weeks at the time and I can't get no job. I got in such a shape week before last I didn't have nothing. I had to get out from house to house and at meat markets and beg food. So when you sent the four dollars I hadn't paid my rent man in five weeks so I give him all of it but 50 cents. Some one has told him I has meetings at my house and he began to get hard on me and I owe \$14.70 at a store, I been trading for 3 months nearly and he can't let me have no more. So I just does the best I can. I know how the ILLD get money an if there was anywhere I could get anything I would do so.



Comrade Williams that stude at my house he died Saturday night with pneumonia fever. My girl ain't been to school in five weeks. She ain't got no shoes. Me and all my kids is naked and bair footed. I get out and even ask the white ladies for work for clothes and shoes and I can't get none. So I'll close.

From Comrade Mamie Williams.

Concrete Never Stays Warm

Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.,

Mr. William L. Patterson:

Dear Friend:

Sence the Supreme Court have granted we boys a new trial I think it is my rite to express my thank an appreciation to the whole ILLD for their care of me and the wonderful and faithful struggle for my rites. I am so happy over it untill I don't hardle know exactly how to thank them for their kindness love of us poor ones. But I do appreciate it to the very highest respect.

I know that my dear mother is joyser over it as many hard things she have had thrawn in her face about my trouble. Oh! well they aint the only ones are happy over it. I my self feels like I have been born again. For the worrying and heartbraken I have had thinking of my poor innocent life.

And Mr. Patterson, sence you all are going to have us transfered I will ask you to have some one to send me a pair of cheap slippers dark tan and size seven english toed.

Now Mr. Patterson, I don't want you to thank I am choicery because I cant be for the circumstances I am under. But really my feat is small and keen and boney. And a broad toed shoe dont fit my feat. What so ever and color I just like dark tan because my mother always like tan for me. And of course I would ask my mother for shoes, but she are disable to buy them and you all are the only one I can ask for support, and I will gladly accept them and appreciate them to the highest because I am in need for them and it is getting real cool here and concrete never stays warm in the winter part of year.

So I remain yours as ever,

Olen Montgomery.

The I.L.D. Is the Best in the World

Chattanooga, Tenn.,

Dear Comrade:

I received your letter and the ten dollars too. I was sure glad to get it because I was in a bad condition just then. You don't know how glad I was, and so glad that you'll done win in the Supreme Court and I know that we are going to win it in Alabama too. The ILLD is the best in the world. I am going to fight harder than ever I am not going to ever stop. They isn't strong here but I am doing the best here, sell books and papers and talking to them.

From Mrs. Jamie Patterson

"THE WORKERS DID NOT ABANDON ME"

By HENRY POST

VICTORY!

An outstanding victory was gained by the I. L. D. in the Orloff-Opeck case. Mass pressure which followed on the heels of the news of the case was exerted on the coal-bosses' courts of West Virginia. The Pittsburgh district of the I. L. D.—aided by the national office—set into motion sufficient mass resentment against the operators' plans to execute the two militant coal miners—that the court was unable to go through with the railroading plans. The case against Opeck was completely dropped after the first degree murder charges fizzled in Orloff's case. He was tried first, and found guilty of "involuntary manslaughter" which carries a penalty of six months to two years. He had faced death.

Early in September a Russian Priest, clothed in a long brown frock, slowly entered the jail in Morgantown, W. Va. In a soft voice he asked the warden's permission to see one of his countrymen, Joseph Orloff, confined to this place since July 25th. Graciously enough the warden showed him into Orloff's cell and quietly departed. "Blessed be ye poor: for yours is the kingdom of God." Such were the words of the soft spoken priest. He continued: "My son, thou hast sinned. Confess this to me. Confess that thou hast murdered this man, that thy sins may be forgiven thee." Joseph Orloff, miner, father of two small children, gave no answer to this priest sent to extort a confession by Eugene Long, attorney of the United Mine Workers of America. Sighing deeply the priest departed.

Orloff thought once more of the past few years, of his entire life, a life of toil as far back as he could remember. His mind turned to his family, a wife and two children, one less than six months old, one five years old. Then he thought of

the immediate circumstances which had placed his friend Sam Opeck and himself in this jail.

Both are miners, and members of the U.M.W.A. local at Everettsville, W. Va. Orloff, aged 36, has worked in this part of the country since 1924, Opeck, 41 years old, has been a miner in America since 1907. Early in July both entered whole-heartedly into the strike of their union against starvation wages and a working day which sometimes lasts 18 hours. On July 25th these two men were attacked by three mine guards busy protecting the rich mine owners and the scabs of the New England Fuel and Transportation Co. One of these guards, Randolph Jackson, was a Negro.—In the ensuing disturbance Jackson was knifed and died soon after. Orloff and Opeck were jailed immediately and on the following day Orloff's family was evicted from the miserable company shack which was its only home.

On September 8th Orloff and Opeck were indicted on a charge of first degree murder. This, despite the fact that, according to the daughter of a miner, an eye-witness, the fight was started by the guards, not by the miners. Meanwhile, Long, attorney for the U.M.W.A. had seen the men and had advised them to plead guilty. The trial was set for two days after the indictment. The International Labor Defense rushed down its

Pittsburg lawyer, Alexander H. Schulmann, who succeeded in having the trial postponed first until October 13th, then until November 21st, thus preventing the proposed railroading of these workers to the chair. The prosecuting attorney, Schuman by name, henchman of the coal operators, has been the recipient of many mass protests. In a statement in the "Dominion News" he dares to say that these protests are so strikingly similar to recent ones referring to other cases that he doubts their validity. He continues by saying that they do not express the sentiments of the miners. Without the support of the U.M.W.A. he could hardly have made such a statement.

Orloff, sitting in his cell, thinks of all this. Perhaps too he sees the similarity between this frame-up and that of many another worker. . . . on the one hand an influential and wealthy coal company, supported by the law, backed up by the leaders of the U.M.W.A., and making use of the racial hatred which it, along with capitalist America as a whole, has purposely engendered; on the other hand two workers, oppressed as are all national minorities, as are all workers, and the more so since these men seem to understand the true meaning of working class militancy in that they put into action the words mouthed by the U.M.W.A.

CANTON COMMUNE TO SOVIET CHINA

By Dooning

December 13, 1927. Artillery fire, confusion, bedlam, and when the smoke has cleared, a government has fallen. Canton, the largest city in South China, belongs to the workers. Not for long, to be sure, but even if only three days are to elapse before the over-powering forces of the reaction are to conquer, still the workers have shown their power. The short-lived Canton Soviet government was no match for the Kuomintang armies of Li Fu-lin and Chang Fa-kwai, a subordinate of Wang Chine-wei, the more so since these armies advanced under the protecting fire of British warships which, lying snugly in the harbor, bombarded the Soviet forces and the city throughout the campaign. Thus through the combined efforts of the Chinese militarists and

the British imperialists the Commune was drowned in a sea of blood. After the surrender the maddened white army, surprised by the resistance which they had had to meet, mercilessly butchered some 3,000 of the civil population hesitating not a minute to include women and children.

The Canton Commune was quickly smothered yet it signifies a turning point in the history of the Chinese revolutionary movement to which it opened the period of strife towards a workers' government; in the struggle of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples it served as the first surge towards a Soviet government.

Since that time, December 1927, the movement towards Soviet rule in China has been steadily progressing despite unprecedented white terror which in 1927 alone led to the execution of no less than 300,000 workers and peasants, the wounding of some 40,000, and the imprisonment of about 50,000. Four years later, on November 7, 1931, a Soviet Congress convened in the province of Kiangsi to consolidate the gains of the workers' struggles and to set up a Provisional Central Soviet government. Now, five years after the experience of the Canton Commune, the Chinese Soviet Republic, covering a territory as large as all France, is inhabited by 100,000,000 enthusiastic people. It has jurisdiction over six provincial Soviet governments, ten regional soviets and more than 100 district soviets.

From the moment of the erection of the new government an eight hour day was instituted and at the same time numerous other measures were adopted to ease the impossible living conditions of the toiling masses. The Soviet government has dealt successfully with the agrarian question by confiscating the lands of the great land-owners and distributing it among the peasants. It has mobilized all its reserves to prevent imperialist war and has set all political prisoners at liberty.

Soviet China spreads far beyond its ever-changing borders. It is fighting the poor peasants' and the workers' battle. In this capacity its influence is felt throughout all China by those lashed into temporary submission by the few wealthy land-owners and by foreign moneyed powers. Active repercussions to the movement have been felt as far north as Manchuria where the Japanese offensive is particularly acute. Soviet China, under the able leadership of the Chinese section of the Communist Party grows

(Continued on page 231)

Coal Miners Behind Bars: Orloff and Opeck



FOR COUNTRY, GOD—AND OIL!

By LOUIS ORTIZ



The embattled Colossi of the world—the United States and Great Britain—wrestling for the world markets—are bringing into action their puppets, the native ruling classes of the Latin America countries. Egged on by the unmitigating crisis, the two giant world powers are at each other's throats for control of the markets in South America: particularly for the control of markets and raw materials, essentially those used for war.

War has broken out between Bolivia and Paraguay: between Colombia and Peru. Thousands of workers, poor peasants and oppressed native Indians have lost their lives already in the "undeclared war" of Bolivia and Paraguay. The butchery of the Colombian and Peruvian peoples is just commencing.

In both cases, the criminal hands of the imperialist powers are evident. That black liquid gold—oil—and strategic territorial spoils lay in the background of the war between Bolivia and Peru. Despite all pacifist and Pan American declarations of both governments, the war has been raging for months. This conflict which superficially seems to be a little war between two small lands, nevertheless is of tremendous importance and is already the focal point from which new wars of gigantic proportions can begin.

It has already created a sharp cleavage in the relationship between entire groups of lands in South America—particularly those near the two warring countries. Argentina, because of its large investments in Paraguay (which are closely linked to the British interests) immediately mobilized its troops near the frontiers adjacent to the war zone. In Uruguay, Peru, Chile, and Brazil this war has become the topic of frenzied political campaigns. The political parties controlled by the rich landowners and industrialists, have been urging war—on one side or the other—according to the wishes of their imperialist patrons. The entire continent is being drenched by a flood of national chauvinism (patriotism) and hatred for the neighboring lands. War seems to be determined upon by the ruling-classes of these lands: and they are gaining fullest support of the socialist and reformist leaders who upon hearing their masters' voice, immediately shout "Defense of the Fatherland."

BLESSING SLAUGHTER IN THE NAME OF PATRIOTISM: The Church's role. Oft-repeated scene in Bolivia and Paraguay: Colombia and Peru, where undeclared war is raging.

American imperialism—to oppose the activities of the League of Nations which is under British hegemony—formed a "Neutrals" committee composed of some of its lackey governments in Latin America—and of a representative of the United States State Department to "peaceably settle" the conflict (in favor of its own interests represented by Bolivia). But Great Britain's imperialism—as shrewd at diplomacy as the Yankee—if not more experienced—responded by forming its own ABC-Peru Committee, composed of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru, to "amicably" settle the conflict. Sanchez Cerro, president of Peru, who came into power with support principally of British imperialism has of late been flirting with Yankee imperialism. He has been carrying out a policy of retrieving favors once given to the British controlled companies—Peruvian Corporation, etc. He has also taken a dubious stand in the ABC-Peru Committee in the Bolivian Paraguayan war. In this situation British imperialism has made use of the demagogic Nationalist Socialist party of Haya de la Torre, the APRA, the allegedly "revolutionary" organization, which brought about the seizure of Leticia, a port given Colombia many years ago and which until then had been a source of dispute between Peru and Bolivia. The seizure of this port by the Aprists was answered by the Colombian government with mobilization for war. Sanchez Cerro, who let loose a flood of pacifistic statements, afterward called for mobilization of his land's forces for war. The discovery of the desired "black gold"—oil—in the disputed area is also very significant. The leader of the APRA, Haya de la Torre, who posed as a fervent revolutionary and anti-imperialist leader, who was imprisoned during the latter part of the recent elections, was liberated and is taking prominent part in the war preparations. In direct contrast to the socialists and other bourgeois parties, the Communist Parties of these lands, small as these parties are numerically, have come into the

streets courageously against the war, calling upon the masses to defeat their own ruling-class and to expel the imperialist robbers and inciters of war. A terror drive was of course immediately the reply by the governments. In Bolivia eight workers and revolutionary intellectuals were court-martialed and shot. Hundreds more have been imprisoned and tortured. Regiments of Paraguayan soldiers who refused to go to the front have been disarmed—their leaders jailed. In Colombia, the reactionary forces of Olaya Herrera have imprisoned more than 500 Communist and revolutionary workers and peasants who fearlessly began the organization of the masses against the war. More than ever before is international solidarity of the working masses needed—particularly in the imperialist lands. Only their solid united front can prevent this whirlpool of war from growing; from sucking in more nations: can halt the war itself. Full support to the colonial oppressed peoples in their struggles against imperialism and their murderous lackey governments!

CANTON COMMUNE

(Continued from page 230)

larger daily. Its existence is felt in white China not only through the encouragement which it lends to the cause of the poor workers and peasants but also through the material assistance which it is already able to give. During the strike of the Shanghai workers against the Japanese imperialist invasion alone, Soviet China provided \$10,000 for the erection of a dining room among other things. In rural districts the Soviet Government has given considerable aid to the peasants starving as a result of floods by providing food and money and by erecting new dams to protect the masses against further floods.

Yes, the revolutionary movement in China is alive. It moves forward bolstered by the gigantic show of power of workers and peasants throughout the world and led on by the sight of the successful rise of socialism in the Soviet Union. The bearers of the standards of the Canton Commune, remembering its traditions of action, push ever ahead towards fresh victories, towards a saner world.

RED CROSS FLOUR

By LOUIS COLMAN

Director of Publicity Department, I.L.D., and author of novel on working-class life, "Lumber." The Labor Defender will carry similar true stories of working-class life in each issue.

A crowd of unemployed workers gathered before the office of the Red Cross relief administration in the town of Anacortes. They were mill-workers, cannery workers, and their wives. Starvation was written on their faces. Some of the women were crying.

"We've got to do something," the men said. "Our children are starving. Christ, we can't let them die!"

Five years ago the mills of the northwest began to lay off permanently. At the same time they began to cut wages more intensively than ever. By 1932, the population of the town of Anacortes was cut from nine to six thousand. The rest were starved out. Bachelors went on the road—better to starve on the move, they thought. Fathers of families left to look for work in other towns, hoping to send for their wives and children. They never did. Some came back. Others wandered and starved, worried by the thought of their families, tortured by the thought of the starvation at home. Seeing nothing but starvation wherever they went. When they saw a strike in Cosmopolis, a strike in Aberdeen, it was against a cut from dollar a day wages.

In Anacortes, the members of the Chamber of Commerce got worried. They had fired so many men, they had cut wages so low, they began to be afraid the workers would not stand for it. They looked in the faces of the workers and saw starvation. They continued to fire them, to cut their wages, but early in 1932 they began to organize more closely, to form associations. One such association, of the merchants of Anacortes, Bellingham, Hoquiam, Aberdeen, and other lumber towns, had as its special object: to prevent the looting of stores by the starving unemployed.

Among the workers also, leaders appeared, to organize the starving workers against the brutal onslaughts of the mill and cannery owners, who, to protect the profits they had wrung from the sweat and blood of the workers, tried to make the workers pay in hunger for the crisis.

In Anacortes, Hoover's organization for relief to starving bankers, the Finance Reconstruction Corporation, gave \$40,000 to Cartwright, the local banker. The Red Cross gave flour to Neale, the manager of the Puget Sound Power and Light, a branch of the Insull interests, to dole out to the unemployed. He gave it out at the rate of twenty-four pounds for a family or eight for twenty days. The water company shut off the water from the homes of more than half the workers in the town, because they could not pay the rates.

The workers organized an Unemployed Council. They mobilized in mass demonstrations, demanding that the water be turned on again. Fearful of an epidemic of typhus which might spread to their own children, the mill-owners, bankers, and financiers turned it on. But food they would not give. Children died of hunger. Starving babies, skin-clothed skeletons, stopped their painful breathing.

The workers demanded food from the mayor. He said it was unlawful. They organized a militant hunger march to demand food from the county commissioners, the chief of police, the city council. "We will give you nothing," they were told. "The Red Cross will give you flour—an ounce and a half a day for each person."

Around Anacortes are stump-farms. Mill-workers, and farmers who came west to pioneer



these tracts spent years in getting out the huge stumps of Douglas fir—six, ten, fourteen feet across some of them—paying huge prices for the land the lumber companies had denuded, working in the mills to buy food, explosives, clothes, and other necessities while they lived in tiny shacks, and blasted out their farms.

The farmers of Skagit and nearby counties were starving too. After years of labor, their farms are worthless. They still live in shacks and dugouts. They joined with the workers of the town, to demand food. They called with them on the Red Cross administrator, to demand flour.

"You have plenty of flour," they were told, "an ounce and a half per person per day. You won't die."

But their babies were dying. The adults were slowly starving.

"We've got to do something," they said. "We might as well take it from somebody who's got plenty."

The demonstration was orderly. They marched quietly to a Skagg's chain grocery store, a store owned by the same bankers and capitalists who controlled the town, the lumber industry, who told them to starve in silence. They went into the store and took food.

While the clerks and store manager stood by protesting vainly, the workers helped themselves. There wasn't any confusion, nor any upsetting of groceries neatly piled on shelves. Flour, lard heavy staples are stacked on bottom shelves, and these were what the starving workers wanted.

A gaunt woman with a baby on her shoulder took a small sack of flour—a few cans of milk to keep a little longer life in the eyes that stared from pinched, blue cheeks.

Banned from Washington

The Washington police authorities have forbidden news dealers from handling the LABOR DEFENDER. This prohibition came after the November issue reached Washington. Articles exposing the Supreme Court, the facts behind the Logan Circle case in which 3 Negro youths have been sentenced to death in Washington, and the basis of the Scottsboro case, were too much for the Negro hating Capital authorities of the U. S. A. News stands were warned against carrying the official organ of the I. L. D. An injunction is being sworn out against the ruling—and mass protest is being mobilized to force the authorities to allow the DEFENDER to go to the working-class. Read the next issue of the magazine for the results of this fight for the right of free-press.

AGAINST THE BABY STARVERS IN ENGLAND: THE MARCH ON LONDON, In America the Same Baby-Starvers Feared the Hunger March on Washington.

A bacon-square, a few small packages of beans, disappeared into the pockets of a lumber-worker's jacket. "I've got four kids at home," he said. "Christ, you can't let them die." There was something almost like apology in his voice. You knew that he, his wife, and those four kids had missed more than one meal.

No one took anything except those facing actual starvation, and they took only a few essentials. In court the store claimed a loss of groceries worth \$150. In private, the manager admitted it was only \$15.

Cops came, but dared touch no one. The owner of a grocery store about a block away from Skagg's rushed up. "Get a machine-gun!" he shouted. "It's a riot! It's revolution!" Early in the year, too, the coast-guard station in Anacortes equipped an automobile with a machine-gun—"For an emergency."

Next day a delegation from the Anacortes Jesse Wakefield branch of the International Labor Defense called on this grocer, made him sign an apology to the workers for this action and send it to the newspapers.

Next day, too, the merchants, bankers, and mill-owners of the town met together. "Whom shall we arrest?" was the subject of discussion. They decided on a line of action. They would arrest the leaders of the workers, whether or not they had taken part in the demonstration. They picked on five workers. Four of them had not taken a penny's worth of food out of the store.

Several days later they made the arrests. They arrested Ivor Moe, 24 years old, married, father of one child; candidate for state senator on the Communist ticket, an active organizer of unemployed and part-time workers.

Stanley Anderson, 40 years old, painter by trade, father of two girls and a boy, active in the Unemployed Council, candidate for the state legislature on the Communist ticket.

William Wollertz, 28 years old, a mill worker, an organizer of the Unemployed Council.

Ray Trafton, 38 years old, father of four children, carpenter by trade, Communist candidate for County Commissioner.

A. L. Marshall, Section organizer of the Communist Party.

They announced that they proposed to arrest forty more men and fifteen women—the defense witnesses. They set the trials for the following day at Mount Vernon, county seat, 18 miles away.

The I.L.D. got busy. Cars went out to Sedro Wooley, to other towns throughout the county,

to mobilize the workers, to mobilize the hundreds of members of the United Farmers League. Next day the workers streamed into the town. A procession a mile long of cars and trucks loaded with workers stopped before the court-house, hundreds crowded into the court-room, where the five workers prepared to defend themselves against the framed charges.

The workers demanded postponement of their trial. They were charged with grand larceny and rioting. The prosecutor, who recently admitted a shortage of \$2,700 in a fund for widows and orphans entrusted to him, demanded they be held in \$1,000 bail. He was supported by a lawyer representing the business interests of Anacortes.

The workers and farmers crowded the court-room. The five were released on their own recognizance.

In the days preceding the trial, dozens of meetings of workers and farmers, led by the I.L.D., were held in Skagit and neighboring counties. A defense fund was collected. Delegations forced contribution to this fund from the manager of another Skagg's store in Anacortes. Thousands of signatures, of individuals and of instructed representatives of mass meetings and workers' organizations, were attached to the demands for dismissal of the charges which poured in on Judge Joiner, who was to try the case.

The workers announced they would conduct their own defense, refusing a court-appointed lawyer. "We need no lawyer to plead 'not guilty' to charges of which we are innocent," they said.

The day the trial opened, two mills still operating on part time were struck in protest against the frame-ups. The mill-workers crowded into the court-room along with the hundreds of unemployed workers and farmers who filled it to overflowing, overflowed the corridors, and massed in hundreds on the steps of the courthouse.

The trial lasted three days. Stool-pigeons,

business-men, and a woman of ill-repute were put on the stand by the state. The defendants, charged with causing the raid on the store were not permitted to bring in evidence which proved that conditions, not they, caused it. "Testimony on the starvation conditions in Anacortes have nothing to do with the case," Judge Joiner ruled.

Before the trial, Lyle Marchand, manager of the store, made a statement that not more than \$15 worth of food was taken. After a session with the prosecutor, he testified it was \$150 worth. Two state's witnesses were brought to perjure themselves, saying that Moe had struck Paul Luvera. But on the stand, Luvera himself denied it. Howard Sacket, a local business man, lied so obviously on the witness stand that his testimony was enough to make the jury free Marshall.

"It does not matter whether the defendants took part in the raid, or took a penny's worth of groceries," the judge's charge to the jury said in effect. "It does not matter whether they were in any way responsible for the raid. You must find them guilty even if they were merely spectators."

The jury, instructed to return verdicts of guilty whether the workers were guilty or not, recommended leniency, expecting that sentence would be suspended. But Judge Joiner and the Chamber of Commerce played their trick on the jury successfully, would not let go their prey.

Judge Joiner imposed sentences ranging from six to eighteen months and \$100 fine on Wollerts, to one to two years and \$200 fine on Iver Moe.

Contrary, however, to their intention, the workers have rallied in greater numbers to the I.L.D. and the Unemployed Councils in Skagit County as a result of the case. The defense activities have proved the greatest stimulus to the revolutionary movement in Skagit County. As the I.L.D. appeals the case to the state supreme court, it continues to be the spearhead of the struggles of the unemployed in the Northwest.

GIVE THAT THEY MAY LIVE

By **DIANA RUBIN**

Secretary, Prisoners Relief Fund

Who are the political prisoners the I.L.D. tries to help with a few dollars for fruit, candy, books, cigarettes, etc., while they are held in the bastilles of capitalism? Their names appear occasionally in the labor press. A list of some of them is printed on pages 234 and 235 of this issue of *LABOR DEFENDER*. In a few cases their pictures become familiar to working class readers.

But who are the families of these prisoners for whom the special Winter Relief Drive is carried on? They are less well known. Occasionally we print letters from them in the *LABOR DEFENDER* (see page 228). But most of them are not mentioned often in our press. They are the wives and children who, in many cases, have struggled along with the prisoner in the same work that finally landed him in the pen for a "stretch" under a sedition law or a criminal syndicalism statute.

These families of the prisoners face this winter with practically no resources. Especially if they have been cut off from their "breadwinner" for several months or more, they are close to the starvation line. They need bread, clothes, a roof over their heads. And those who read these lines and who still have even a minimum of bread, clothes and shelter must come to their help.

Every single branch of the I.L.D., no matter how small or financially weak, should see to it that its pledge for prisoners and dependents is paid *regularly each month*. If no pledge has yet been made it should be made at the next meeting.

Individual readers of the *Labor Defender* should mail something, even if it is only a 50c piece or a dollar bill—some can, of course, spare a lot more—to the Prisoners Winter Aid Fund, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

HUNGER MARCH BULLETIN

The Hunger Marchers—marched!

Despite the open threats sounded by the Administration: the unequalled provocation of the police and undercontrol of the Department of Justice: the 3,000 representatives of the starving millions in the U. S. A. pushed their way through to a demonstration before the United States government.

Why? Mass support throughout the United States compelled the government to retreat after displaying their huge armed force and their threat to halt the march.

Through miles of riot guns and tear gas bombs the Hunger Army marched. Having reached the Capitol grounds, the police were ready to permit only the elected committees to go to the Capitol grounds proper. After a conference of the marchers, Herbert Benjamin, National Secretary of the Unemployed Councils stepped forward and said, "I can see that you have a show of force here that it would be impossible for us to overcome."

Thereupon two elected committees left the parade and went on to the Capitol grounds, presenting the demands for immediate winter relief and for unemployment insurance to Vice-president Curtis and to the Senate chamber.

The lesson to be learned from this great victory pushing on to Washington from all points of the compass—despite all terrorism—is the tremendous efficacy of mass protest—mass pressure. Without the nation-wide pressure of overwhelming masses of workers and sympathizers, the Federal Government would have carried through their blood provocations.

POLICE BRUTALITY THE SAME IN ALL LANDS: A scene during the London hunger demonstrations. Similar scenes today in the U. S. A.



1000 Years In Prison—Give That

DECEMBER, 1932

- SALVATORE ADALCHI, Harts Island, New York**—Arrested on the picket line during needle trade workers strike and sentenced April 30, 1932, to an indeterminate sentence of not more than three years.
- JOHN ADAMS, Pa. Industrial School, Huntingdon, Pa.**—Arrested while speaking at a Communist election meeting. Charged with sedition. Sentenced April 7, 1932, to an indeterminate sentence. Lost one month due to misconduct protesting prison conditions.
- LAWRENCE ALLEN, W. Va. State Pen., Moundsville, W. Va.**—Arrested in the West Virginia miners strike. Charged with the Redman Act (dynamiting), and sentenced January 27, 1932, to ten years.
- CESARIO ALVEREZ, State Hospital for the Insane, Chattahoochie, Florida**—Arrested in Tampa, Florida, during a celebration of the Russian Revolution in 1931. Convicted February 1, 1932, on charges of rioting and assault, and sentenced to three years. He is now in the insane asylum having been driven insane by the terrible food and torture.
- STANLEY ANDERSON, Wash. State Reformatory, Monroe, Washington**—Arrested when a spontaneous raid took place on a chain Skagg's store by starving workers. He was charged with grand larceny and inciting to riot, and sentenced October 22, 1932 to six to eight months and fined \$100 on riot charge.
- DOYLE ASSAD, Harlan County Jail, Harlan, Kentucky**—Arrested in the Everts Battle during the Kentucky coal strike. Charged with voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to one to two years.
- CLAY BATTLE, Philadelphia County Jail, Philadelphia, Pa.**—He was arrested when his home was invaded, and he defended himself in eviction case. He was charged with assault and battery, and obstructing legal process. Convicted December 28, 1931 and sentenced to one to three years.
- WILLIAM BATTLE, Philadelphia County Jail, Philadelphia, Pa.**—Same as case of Clay Battle, mentioned above.
- GANZIE BANKS, Harlan County Jail, Harlan, Kentucky**—Arrested in the Everts Battle during the Kentucky coal strike. Charged with voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to three years. Negro miner.
- SAM BENITO, Eastern State Pen., Philadelphia, Pa.**—He was arrested when he visited Agati, personal body guard of Cappellini of the U.M.W.A., to take up a union matter. There was a fight, and Agati was mortally wounded. Benito was the one attacked, and he fought in self defense. He was sentenced April 14, 1928 to six to twelve years on charges of manslaughter.
- RAY BECKER, Wash. State Pen., Walla Walla, Wash.**—Arrested in Centralia, Wash., when soldiers charged I.W.W. hall, and I.W.W. defended themselves, with the result that some American Legionnaires were killed. He was charged with 2nd degree murder and sentenced 25 to 40 years December, 1919.
- W. K. BILLINGS, California State Prison, Folsom, California**—Framed with Tom Mooney after the Preparedness Day Bombing. Charged with murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment, September, 1917.
- TOM BOICH, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania**—Arrested in the Pennsylvania miners strike of 1931. Charged with conspiracy, unlawful assembly and rioting. Convicted October 10, 1931, and sentenced to one year, eight months.
- HENRY BONILLA, County Jail, Tampa, Fla.**—Tampa, Fla. case. Convicted February 1, 1932 on charges of assault with intent to murder and rioting, and sentenced to ten years.
- FRED BURBACK, House of Correction, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis.**—Arrested in a relief case, and sentenced to 30 days on charges of rioting and unlawful assemblage. After serving this sentence, he was framed up on perjury and a false swearing charge and sentenced to 2 years, on October 29, 1932.
- HARRY BOSWELL, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania**—Arrested in the Pennsylvania miners strike of 1931. Charged with inciting to riot, and sentenced to one year, six months.
- THOMAS BUNKER, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.**—New York marine worker, framed up on charge of "placing explosives in a vessel with intent to injure human life". Sentenced April 25, 1932 to six and one-half to twenty-five years.
- BERT BLAND, Wash. State Prison, Walla Walla, Washington**—Centralia Case. He was charged with 2nd degree murder and sentenced to 25 to 40 years November 11, 1919.
- WILLIAM BRYANT, Harlan, Kentucky**—Arrested in connection with the Everts Battle, and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- WILLIAM BURNETT, Harlan, Kentucky**—Arrested in connection with the Everts Battle, and sentenced to three years imprisonment.
- ANGEL CABRERRO, Fla. State Road Camp, Indiantown, Florida**—Tampa, Fla. case. Convicted February 1, 1932 on charges of assault and rioting, and sentenced to one year.
- JOSE CAMPOS, Florida State Farm, Raiford, Florida**—Tampa, Fla. Case. Sentenced to one year.
- STEVE CHUCK, House of Correction (Bridewell) Chicago, Ill.**—He was arrested at a demonstration before the Japanese Consulate March 12, 1932, and charged with assault with deadly weapon. Sentenced to two years.
- JOHN J. CORNELISON, California State Prison, San Quentin, California**—Arrested in Daly City, Calif. Framed September 26, 1922 for the killing of a scab during the shop crafts strike. Was sentenced to life.
- TONY CRILLO, Western State Pen., Rockview Branch, Bellefonte, Pa.**—Arrested in the Pennsylvania miners strike of 1931, and framed on a bombing charge. He was sentenced on August 31, 1931, to two years.
- ISMAEL CRUZ, Florida State Farm, Raiford, Florida**—Tampa, Fla. case. Sentenced to one year.
- LAWRENCE EMERY, California State Prison, San Quentin, Calif.**—Arrested during the Imperial Valley strike, charged with criminal syndicalism, and sentenced June, 1930 to three years.
- BENJAMIN FEIFER, Milwaukee, Wis.**—Arrested at relief station demanding relief. Charged with rioting and unlawful assembly. Sentenced October 29, 1932 to ten months.
- JAMES FORD, House of Refuge, Randalls Island, New York City**—20-year-old Negro worker, arrested at an anti-Jim Crow action at the Bronxdale Swimming Pool. Sentenced to an indeterminate sentence (breaking parole). Started serving September 5, 1932.
- ADAM GETTO, JR., Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania**—Organizer in the Penn-Ohio mine strike of 1931, arrested and charged with assault and inciting to riot. Sentenced to two years June, 1931.
- K. Y. HENDRICKS, Camp Polk Farm, Cary, N. C.**—Arrested in connection with the Gastonia Strike of 1929, defending strike headquarters. Charged with murder. Sentenced 5 to 7 years. He is tubercular.
- JOE HAWKINS, Wisconsin State Prison, Waupun, Wisconsin**—Leader of Milwaukee unemployed demonstration, arrested and charged with rioting, unlawful assemblage and assault and battery with intent to do bodily harm. Sentenced October, 1932 to six years (1-3 on each count, to be served consecutively).
- JOSE HEVIA, Fla. State Farm, Raiford, Fla.**—Tampa, Fla. case. Sentenced to one year.
- WILLIAM HIGHTOWER, Harlan County Jail, Harlan, Kentucky**—Arrested in the Kentucky mine war, on charges of "Counseling death of Harlan County Deputy Sheriff." Sentenced January 14, 1932 to life.
- JESS HOLLINS, Oklahoma City, Okla.**—Was arrested on a frame-up rape charge. Sentenced to death. Stay of execution granted. I.L.D. won a new trial, date of which is not yet announced. Sentenced first December 6, 1931.
- JULIUS HOLLIS, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania**—Arrested in the Pennsylvania mine strike, and charged with conspiracy, unlawful assembly and riot. He was sentenced October 10, 1931 to one year, eight months.
- WILLIAM HUDSON, Harlan County Jail, Harlan, Kentucky**—Arrested in connection with the Kentucky mine war, and sentenced to life imprisonment August 4, 1932.
- TEDDY JACKOWSKI, London Prison Farm, London, Ohio**—Arrested in the Ohio miners strike of 1929. Charged with bombing. Convicted December 19, 1929, and sentenced to five to twenty years.
- ORPHAN JONES (Euel Lee), Baltimore County Jail, Baltimore, Maryland**—Charged with murder, framed on the charge of having murdered his boss and three other members of his employers' family. The I.L.D. won a new trial, on the ground that no Negroes were on the jury. At new trial, he was again convicted and sentenced to hang. I.L.D. appealing arrest. Date of first trial January 28, 1932.
- W. B. JONES, Lexington County Jail, Lexington, Kentucky**—Arrested in Kentucky mine war. Charged with conspiracy to kill deputy sheriff. Sentenced January, 1932, to life imprisonment.
- JOHN LAMB, Washington State Pen., Walla Walla, Washington**—Centralia, Wash. case. He was charged with 2nd degree murder and sentenced for 25 to 40 years December, 1919.
- BILL LAWRENCE, Eastern State Pen., Philadelphia, Pa.**—He was arrested at 1928 election meeting speaking for Foster. He was charged with sedition and sentenced two to four years August 31, 1931.

They and Their Families May Live!

- CARL LESTER, Milwaukee, Wis.**—Arrested at relief station, demanding relief. Charged with rioting and unlawful assembly. Sentenced October 29, 1932, to ten months.
- CARLOS LEZAMA, State Hospital for the Insane, Chattahoochee, Florida.**—Tampa, Fla. case. Sentenced to ten years.
- MARIO LOPEZ, Hillsboro County Jail, Tampa, Florida.**—Tampa, Fla. Case. Sentenced to one year.
- THEODORE LUESSE, Indiana State Farm, Greencastle, Indiana.**—He was arrested while in an eviction case, and charged with "resisting due process of law in eviction cases." Was sentenced to one year and \$500 fine. Served year, which ended May 22, 1932, and is now serving fine at \$1 a day.
- JOHN LYNCH, State Road Camp, Orma, W. Va.**—Arrested during miners strike, and framed up on dynamiting charge. Redman Act. Sentenced to ten years January, 1927.
- ERNEST McDUFFY, Minn. State Reformatory, St. Cloud, Minnesota.**—Young Negro worker, framed up on charges of "mistreating a white girl." Sentenced to seven years. Trial took 21 minutes. It was held in the cell. No witnesses for defense and no defense lawyer. Trial date January, 1932.
- J. E. McDONALD, Hillsboro County Jail, Tampa, Fla.**—Tampa, Fla., case. Sentenced to ten years.
- J. B. McNAMARA, California State Prison, San Quentin, California.**—Member of Structural Iron Workers Union. Arrested in dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building. Charged with dynamiting, and sentenced to life in 1912.
- ALEX MARTIN, Medfield State Hospital for Insane, Medfield, Massachusetts.**—Arrested at an unemployment demonstration. He was charged with assault and battery and sentenced to one year on February 4, 1932. Because of the treatment, he became insane.
- MIKE MICHALEN, Rockview Branch, Western State Pen, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.**—Arrested during the Pennsylvania mine strike of 1931. He was charged with conspiracy and malicious mischief. He was sentenced to two years in prison.
- LEONARD MILLER, Harts Island, New York.**—Arrested on the picket line during needle trades workers strike and sentenced April 20, 1932 to an indeterminate sentence of not more than three years.
- OTTO MILLS, Harlan, Kentucky.**—Kentucky miner, arrested in connection with the Evarts Battle. Sentenced to three years on charges of voluntary manslaughter.
- OLEN MONTGOMERY, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.**—One of the Scottsboro boys, arrested and charged with rape. Sentenced to death at trial March 6-10, 1931. Case appealed to Alabama State Supreme Court. New trial denied. Case appealed to U. S. Supreme Court. New trial granted. New trial in March term of Scottsboro court.
- IVOR MOE, Wash. State Reformatory, Monroe, Washington.**—Arrested when a spontaneous raid took place on a Skagg's store. Charged with grand larceny and inciting a riot. Sentenced October 22, 1932, for one to two years and fined \$200 on riot charge.
- TOM MOONEY, California State Prison, San Quentin, California.**—Charged with murder, in connection with the Preparedness Day bombing. Well-known frame-up. Sentenced to death February 9, 1917. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment.
- LEON MOORE, State Prison Camp, Tryon, N. C.**—19-year-old striker, charged with dynamiting house during Marion (N. C.) strike. Sentenced five to seven years June, 1931.
- FELIX MORRERO, Fla. State Farm, Raiford, Fla.**—Tampa, Fla., case. Three-year sentence.
- JIM NINE, County Jail, Tampa, Fla.**—Tampa, Fla., case. Sentenced for ten years.
- CLARENCE NORRIS, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- HAYWOOD PATTERSON, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- MIKE PEHULIC, Rockview Branch, Western State Pen, Bellefonte, Pa.**—Arrested in the Pennsylvania Miners Strike of 1931. Framed on a charge of bombing. Sentenced to two years.
- ELZIE PHILLIPS, Harlan County Jail, Harlan, Kentucky.**—Arrested in connection with the Evarts Battle. Sentenced to life imprisonment June 12, 1932.
- CHESTER POORE, Harlan County Jail, Harlan, Kentucky.**—Arrested in connection with the Evarts Battle. He was tried in July, 1932, on charges of murder and acquitted. Then he was tried again on same charges and sentenced to life imprisonment.
- OZIE POWELL, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- ANNA RASEFSKE, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania.**—Arrested for participation in the mine strike of 1931. Charged with rioting and unlawful assemblage and conspiracy and sentenced October 10, 1931 to one and one-half years.
- STELLA RASEFSKE, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania.**—Same as above. Sentenced to two years.
- JIM REYNOLDS, Harlan, Kentucky.**—Sentenced to life imprisonment October 23, 1932, in connection with coal miners strike.
- WILLIE ROBERTSON, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- FELIX RODRIGUEZ, Fla. State Farm, Raiford, Florida.**—Tampa, Fla., case. Sentenced for one year.
- FRANCES ROMERO, Fla. State Farm, Raiford Fla.**—Same as case of Felix Rodriguez.
- HARRY ROTH, Delaware County Jail, Media, Pennsylvania.**—Arrested at a Communist election meeting and charged with sedition. Convicted April 7, 1932, and sentenced to one year and \$500 fine.
- M. A. SCHMIDT, California State Prison, San Quentin, Calif.**—Members of Structural Iron Workers Union. Arrested four years after the Los Angeles Times Building dynamiting, and charged with dynamiting. Sentenced February 13, 1915, to life imprisonment.
- CHARLES SHADRICK, Harlan, Kentucky.**—Arrested in connection with the Evarts Battle during the Kentucky coal strike. Charged with voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced for one to two years.
- ED. SHERWOOD, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania.**—Arrested during the Pennsylvania miners strike of 1931. Sentenced three to six years.
- MIKE SKLARSKI, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania.**—Arrested in the Westland, Pa., riot, during the Pennsylvania mine strike of 1931. Charged with inciting to riot, and sentenced three to six years.
- BRITT SMITH, Washington State Pen., Walla Walla, Washington.**—Centralia, Wash., case. He was charged with 2nd degree murder, and sentenced for 25 to 40 years, December, 1919.
- JOHN SODERBERG, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.**—New York marine worker, framed up on the charge of "placing explosives in a vessel with intent to injure human life." Sentenced April 25, 1932 to 12½ to 25 years.
- WILLIAM TRAJER, Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y.**—Same as Soderberg. Sentenced to 6½ to 25 years imprisonment.
- PLESS THOMAS, Harlan, Kentucky.**—Arrested in connection with the Evarts Battle during the Kentucky coal strike and sentenced to one to two years on charges of voluntary manslaughter.
- LEO THOMPSON, Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pennsylvania.**—Was arrested during the Pennsylvania coal strike of 1931 in the Cannonsburg riot. Charged with conspiracy, unlawful assembly and rioting. Convicted October 12, 1931, and sentenced to two years.
- RAY TRAFTON, Washington State Reformatory, Monroe, Washington.**—Arrested when a spontaneous raid took place on a Skagg's store by starving workers. He was charged with grand larceny and inciting a riot. Sentenced October 22, 1932 to 9 to 21 months, and \$100 on riot charge.
- DAVE TURNER, Harts Island, New York.**—Arrested on the picket line during needle trades workers strike and sentenced April 30, 1932, to an indeterminate sentence of not more than three years.
- CAROLINA VASQUEZ, Fla. State Farm, Raiford, Florida.**—Tampa, Fla. case. Sentenced to one year.
- LOUIS WAZNY, Western State Pen., Pittsburgh, Pa.**—Was arrested during the miners strike and charged with conspiracy and malicious mischief. Sentenced March 5, 1932 to 1½ to 3 years.
- CHARLIE WEEMS, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- EUGENE WILLIAMS, Birmingham County Jail, Birmingham, Alabama.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- ANDY WRIGHT, Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- ROY WRIGHT, Birmingham County Jail, Birmingham, Alabama.**—One of the Scottsboro boys.
- WILLIAM WOLLERTS, Wash. State Reformatory, Monroe, Washington.**—Arrested when a spontaneous raid took place on a Skagg's store. Charged with larceny and riot. Sentenced October 22, 1932 to 6 to 18 months on larceny charges and fined \$100 on riot charges.

*The Labor Research Association, in collaboration with the Prisoners' Relief Fund Committee, prepared the above list. They appeal to the districts of the I. L. D. to send more information to the Labor Defenders on working-class prisoners. The above list is, of course, far from complete. It deals only with the "long term prisoners"—workers who have been given sentences of a year or more. Space does not permit more detail in describing the above cases.

THE DISTRICTS WRITE:

NEW ENGLAND

After stirring protest centered in the New England states, but which were carried on tenfold throughout the United States, Edith Berkman has been released on \$1,000 bail on November 3rd. The authorities however stipulated that after 60 days she submit a report on the state of her health and appear before the Immigration Department to be examined. Bail was furnished by Comrade Jessica Henderson. Edith was removed to the Charles Carroll Sanitarium. An immediate campaign for funds was begun to maintain Comrade Berkman at the sanitarium. On the basis of this partial victory an immediate organizational drive was decided upon to bring in new members—particularly foreign born, and textile workers, who knew Berkman through her outstanding activities in the Lawrence strikes.

Newton Cases—200 workers demonstrated at Newton City Hall under auspices Unemployed Councils. 11 arrested. Trial next morning real ILD trial. Courtroom packed with workers. Issue of unemployment brought forward very clearly. Alice Ward given six months sentence. Appealed. Case came up Monday, Nov. 7th. Workers in Newton supplied bail, etc., also mobilized workers to come to trial, at the direction of the ILD.

CONNECTICUT

The dues sale in our district increased considerably for the month of October. Instead of the average of 80 that was sold up to September and the 25 during September, we sold 218 in October.

LOS ANGELES

Excerpt from the educational outline of the district.

Note the following list of DON'TS:

- 1—Don't read the org. letter at the meeting (let the organizer report on it briefly)
- 2—Don't collect dues at the meeting (let the captains collect them before or after the meeting)
- 3—Don't sell Labor Defender or distribute leaflets AT the meeting (do it after the meeting)
- 4—Don't spend too much time on reports, cut them short.

With the business disposed of in half an hour

or 45 minutes, we now come to the part of the meeting which should interest everyone. The Educational outline should be read and discussed. It is the aim of the Educational Department to have interesting, alive outlines. We have already covered the "Role of the State" and the "ILD in the Class Struggle." The questions at the end of the outline should be asked, and each comrade given the floor to answer them. Also, while on the subject of the outline, comrades should put forward questions for discussion.

NEW YORK

November, 1931:

10,000 Labor Defenders sold in the New York district.

October, 1932:

2,700 Labor Defenders sold in the same district.

A tremendous drop. A pitifully small number of magazines sold in the largest district of the International Labor Defense. All other districts in the U. S. A. had increased their bundles. But New York?

Action had to be taken. "We can't sell Labor Defenders," comrades said. "Times are bad. A dime is too much, etc. etc."

True, times are hard. It is true many workers are unemployed. But because of the crisis more workers are being persecuted and therefore it becomes our duty to get "Labor's Fighting Pictorial" in the hands of greater number of workers.

On that basis action was taken. A reorganization in the Labor Defender department in the district office. Section Labor Defender committees formed. Branch agents made to feel more responsible. Quotas assigned to the branches. Competition started for a grand prize to the Soviet Union to the comrade of the branch that gets the highest percent increase in the sale of the Labor Defender. A slogan formulated, 8,999 WILL NOT BE ENOUGH, 9,000 LABOR DEFENDERS BY MARCH 18.

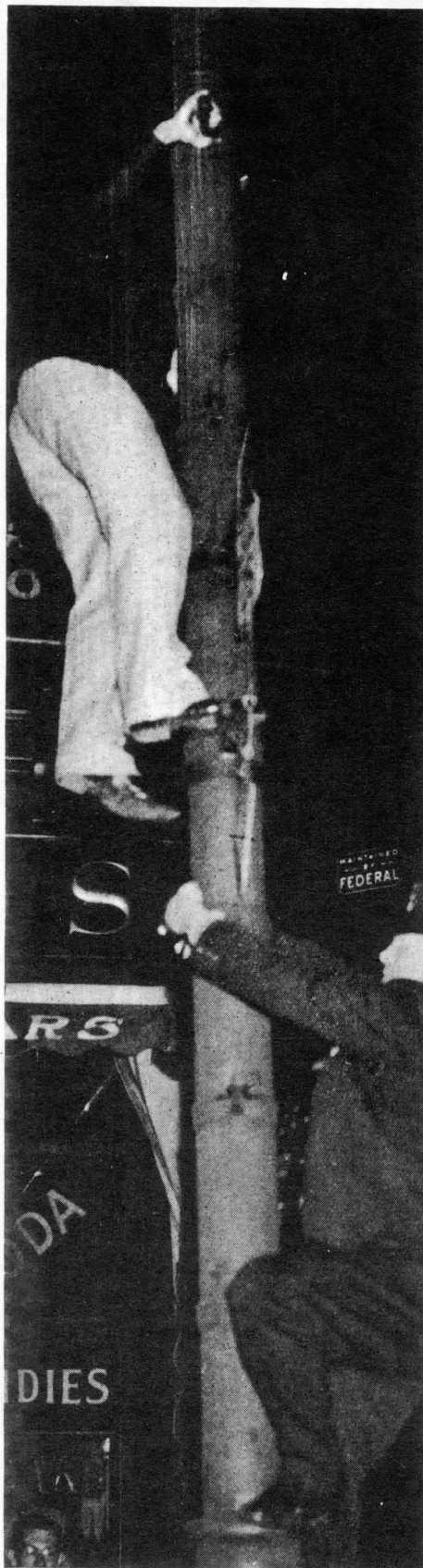
As a result:

October 1932—2,700 Labor Defenders were sold and on

November 1932—4,500 Labor Defenders sold.

Half the quota reached with three months to go. Come to think of it 9,000 isn't so much.

M. F.



IF YOU WON'T LET US SPEAK ON THE STREET: A scene during a Detroit demonstration. Fred Eicher, of Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, speaking from pole. The cop's fat belly is in his way.

Hail Tom Mooney on Fiftieth Birthday!

By FRANK SPECTOR

—Who Was In San Quentin With Mooney for More Than a Year

The world working class will greet Tom Mooney on his 50th birthday on December 8. In every capitalist and colonial land where masses of toilers are battling against unemployment and starvation and savage boss-terror, workers and peasants will hail their martyr, Tom Mooney. They will pledge in hundreds of tongues, their undying resolve to compel the bosses to free the victim of their savage terror.

Born in 1882—the son of an Irish coal-digger, and of a mother with a stout Irish proletarian heart—Tom Mooney at 34 had earned by his fearless working class militancy the undying, bitter hatred of the American boss-class and their bastard-offspring, the American Federation of Labor fat-bellied leadership. Framed by the bosses to die in 1916 his life was saved in 1917 by the stormy protests of the rising Russian masses led by Vladimir Illitch Lenin.

1916-1932! Sixteen years in the tomb-like cell within the stone walls of San Quentin.

Sixteen best years have the bosses cruelly carved out of Tom Mooney's 50 years of life.

In 1932, out of obscurity, comes forth Paul Callicotte—a sailor from Portland—and proclaims before 18,000 California workers assembled in San Francisco on Nov. 6: "IT IS I WHO PLACED THE SUITCASE AT STEWART AND MARKET ON JULY 22, 1916—NOT TOM MOONEY—NOT WARREN K. BILLINGS."

The bosses call this "rubbish." They have determined to continue their hateful resolve to keep Tom in the pen, till he dies. It does not matter to them what iron proofs of Tom's innocence are brought forth. They all know he is innocent. They ought to . . . they framed him.

Nor do the masses of toilers seek for Callicottes. They seek no further proofs of Mooney's and Billings' innocence. They long ago learned that from facts unearthed by Tom's defense; out of the frightened bosses' own mouths (Densmore reports; Wickersham report). Callicotte's confession but adds to the mountain of facts of the frame-up.

Tom's 50th birthday sees a tremendous step forward achieved by the black and white American masses under the leadership of the International Labor Defense in compelling a new trial for the Scottsboro boys. On the 50th birthday of Tom Mooney, the ILD sounds a clarion call to the millions of toilers the world over for mobilization for a bitter struggle—to free Tom Mooney, to free the Scottsboro boys from the death-grip of the white ruling class.

Hail Tom Mooney on December 8th! Bring him back into labor's fighting ranks for a long and fruitful life of struggle, on the side of the toiling masses—against the murderous rule of the boss class.

We Picket the Supreme Court

BY JOSEPH NORTH

Why all these precautions? Was the Capitol Building in danger of siege? In peril of capture by the enemy hosts?

No: a picket demonstration of 125 workers was scheduled. For a week in advance the leaders of the picketers had sought a permit. Morth-eaten officeholder that he is, Captain Stephan J. Gnash ran to confer with the higher authorities in the White House. Thumbs down on the idea: their decision. Keep them away from the Supreme Court if it takes guns.

"You will not picket. We will not permit it even if we must use force," Captain Gnash told the committee of the picketers, which included as spokesmen Frank Spector, assistant national secretary of the ILD, Carl Murphy, Jr., Washington representative of the Baltimore Afro American. On the committee were delegates of working class and sympathetic organizations.

Spector warned Gnash that the workers would picket despite all police prohibitions. "We are determined to demonstrate our solidarity with the enslaved Negro masses of the United States: the life of the Scottsboro boys is our concern—and no injunctions by the police to the contrary, will halt us. The responsibility for violence will be directly upon the shoulders of the police," he said.

Now why this ultra-fear on the part of the authorities against a picket line before the Supreme Court? The dignity of the Supreme Court was assailed. And Captain Gnash ran to its defense. He was revealed in the Baltimore News the day of the conference with the picketers' delegations as an "advocate of bullets to drive the bonus marcher ruffians from the Capitol grounds" several months ago.

The sacred cow of capitalism—the Supreme Court—is "endangered." This court—the "court of last illusions"—was created, as Alexander Hamilton said, to divert "the anger of the rabble into a peaceful channel" and dissipate their possible militant action. The value of the Supreme Court as safety valve is well understood by the authorities in power. And they are frightened for its aura of impartiality built up so carefully by the apologists of the ruling-class—is dimming. In an unguarded moment Governor Roosevelt, rendered wild by the scent of the presidential chair, declared, "that after March 4, 1929, the Republican party was in complete control of all branches of the government and I may add, for full measure, to make

A brigade of police hid in the basement of the United States Capitol directly beneath the chambers of the United States Supreme Court. Tear gas bombs hung on their belts: revolvers in their holsters. Outside police sentries picketed all entrances to the Capitol. Motorcycle police stationed at the crossroads within a half mile radius of Capitol Hill. A No Man's Land had been marked off before the United States Supreme Court. The boundary line: cordon of gun-bearing police.

it complete, the United States Supreme Court." Roosevelt, of course, was yearning for the day when this "august, impartial body" would be under the control of the Democratic wing of capitalism.

The Hoover Business Men's League, of Baltimore, immediately beat an alarm, rushing out thousands of letters stating, "no greater harm can be done our national institutions or to the cause of justice than to attempt to drag the United States Supreme Court into the arena of party politics."

Thus you can see the fear and trembling with which the class of the rulers viewed any attempt to undrape the Supreme Court—to divest it of its sanctified robes of impartiality.

This was the background of the picketing demonstration at the Supreme Court.

On a rainy morning, Monday, November 7th, the trucks loaded with Negro and white workers trundled into Washington. Elaborate strategy by the Capitol authorities was evident on every street-corner. Motorcycle police nervously peered at all out-of-town cars. On the Plaza every car without a District of Columbia license was halted. Awaiting the picketers were 500 Metropolitan police, plainclothesmen in overalls with blackjacks in their pockets, and Capitol policemen. In the Capitol basement the detachment of policemen fingering shotguns waited.

At 11:30, while 1,500 Negro and white sympathizers stood in the rain awaiting the picketers, the trucks drew up. They were filled

like the Trojan horse with silent men. Surprising the authorities in a courageous sally, they alighted on the avenue at Constitution and Delaware. They formed immediately into ranks of Negro and white. Side by side black and white worker marched directly into the gauntlet of terror. They marched onto the Plaza bearing a forest of placards calling for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, the Logan Circle boys, Orphan Jones. They shouted "Death to the lynchers." The hundreds of police were petrified for a moment. Then they galvanized into action. They swarmed from all parts of the Capitol grounds toward the picketers. One policeman assaulted a placard bearer. When the cop drew his blackjack the picketers repulsed him and proceeded. This Capitol policeman, George Walker, angered into frenzy, whipped out his revolver. He was about to fire into the demonstrators when some workers, two Negroes and a white, prevented him.

Police Inspector Headley thereupon attempted to halt the demonstrators. They proceeded. He gave the signal. The police attacked fiercely, maddened by the solidarity of Negro and white. The overwhelming forces of police tore down the placards. But the picketers continued their cries, "Free the Scottsboro boys"; "They Shall Not Burn"; "Free Tom Mooney."

Workers continued to moil about in the Plaza shouting their slogans into the very chambers of the Supreme Court. The police scurried like the Capitol squirrels in all directions. They bear clubs in hand. They discharged tear gas guns into the ranks of the crowd.

Rarely before was there such a stirring example of solidarity of Negro and white. Side by side they had marched into the teeth of capitalist terror. Side by side they resisted the attempts of police to smash their demonstration. Negro and white, they thundered their call for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, against Negro persecution and legal lynching. And many millions of Negro and white workers in America and over the world heard them.

THE POLICE HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL.
Scene after police attack on picketers at Supreme Court. Negro and white workers defending themselves from onslaught of capitol plainclothesmen and uniformed thugs. 19 workers were arrested after sharp struggle.



INTERNATIONAL RED AID—10 YEARS

By HELENA STASSOVA, Secretary of M.O.P.R.

The I.R.A. came into being at a time when the White Terror was raging without restraint or hindrance, in the period of the first few years following the war, when the bourgeoisie triumphed over the proletariat of Germany, Hungary, Italy, and the Baltic States, and the White Terror reigned all over the capitalist world.

It was not by accident that the first initiative for the creation of an international society in aid of the champions of revolution was provided by the land of the Soviets, upon whose vast territories czarist Terror had raged up to the October revolution. This Terror, after ruling Russia for centuries under the tzars, was called into life again by the White Guardist hordes and the imperialists during the years of the intervention.

The toiling masses who had shattered the apparatus of bourgeois and landowning rule, and had driven the parasite classes out of the country for ever, still retained the memories of the accursed past very clearly in their minds. The Schlüsselburg and the Peter-Paul fortress still stood as monuments to the memory of the best of the revolutionary fighters, who had languished and died within their walls. The sound of the swish and thud of the knouts still echoed in the air. The great Vladimir highroad still ran from the plains of Europe over the mountain ranges of the Urals, far into Asia, to the snow fields of Siberia, to the ore mines of Nertschinsk, to the uninhabited deserts of Taiga, where thousands of prisoners had dragged out their existence in chains, lost for ever to the outside world.

The Association of the Old Bolsheviks, and the league of former political convicts and banished, when they suggested the idea of the founding of the I.R.A., merely gave expression to the thoughts and feelings of the millions of the toilers of the Soviet Union. The vitality of the idea was at once confirmed by the immediate and unanimous enthusiasm with which it was taken up by the toiling masses all over the world. The proletarians and toilers of the capitalist vanguards, grasped and felt the necessity of the immediate creation of an international organization for the struggle against White Terror and for the relief of its victims. They say clearly that the ebbing tide of wars and revolutions was bound to rise again before long, drawn irresistibly by the general post-war crisis of the capitalist system.



Japanese workers at a Red Aid meeting

The decade which has passed since the I.R.A. was formed has shown how urgent is the need of the idea incorporated in this association. In spite of all persecution, in spite of the illegality forced upon it in dozens of countries and in all colonies, in spite of sabotage from the social fascists, who forbid the members of their parties to join the I.R.A., and induce them to become members of the counter-revolutionary and inter-

ventionist organization of the "Matteotti Fund," with its deceitful title of "Aid for the victims of Terror in countries without democracy"—in spite of all this the I.R.A. has grown steadily and become steadily stronger. It appears at its World Congress on 10th November in Moscow as a mighty organization of twelve million members, possessing Sections in 70 countries.

This fact is worthy of special note, for it must be remembered that the considerable majority of the members are non-party workers, peasants, and working intellectuals. The membership card of the I.R.A. is the proud possession of social democratic workers and members of reformist trade unions, as well as of communists and adherents of the Red trade union movement.

These achievements have been won by long and persistent struggles. We need only remember the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, the magnificent efforts of the masses mobilized against the challenge of dollar justice by the I.R.A. Sections in both hemispheres. We need only remember the campaign against the Terror of the Rumanian occupation in Bessarabia, against the bloody summary courts of Tatarbund and Chotin. We need only remember the dozens of campaigns against the atrocities of fascism in Italy and in the Balkans, in Poland. And today we see the Scottsboro campaign, in which the I.R.A. is leading the struggle to save nine innocent Negro boys.

The World Congress of the I.R.A. takes place in the midst of a situation characterized by the close of the period of the relative stabilization of capitalism, and by the transition to a new cycle of wars and revolutions, whose issue depends on the extent to which the camp of proletarian revolution is successful in winning over and welding together the majority of the working class.

This new phase of the general crisis of the capitalist system has already been ushered in by war on the territories of China and Manchuria, a war which must be regarded as the forerunner of a gigantic massacre of the peoples on the waters and coasts of the Pacific, and as the forerunner of a second world imperialist war. In capitalist Europe we already see the first flickerings of the conflagrations of war. The last hour has struck for the predatory "equilibrium" of Versailles. And meanwhile the preparations for a renewed and determined intervention against the Soviet Union are being deliberately and openly worked out in Geneva, to the accompaniment of a continuous obligato on peace.

The broad waves of the turbid and bloody flood of capitalist Terror are rising, for the capitalists see in war and intervention their sole salvation from crisis and revolution. The whole history of White Terror cannot parallel the brutality being exercised by the apparatus of capitalist rule at the present time. There are over 200,000 revolutionists languishing in the prisons, the great majority of them stigmatized as common criminals.

10 years ago juridical executions might be counted by hundreds only, but today by thousands. In the same proportion the number of arrests have increased, the number of persons injured during the dispersion of demonstrations and meetings, the number of political trials, the number of persons simply shot down without trial or sentence. The right of asylum for political refugees exists no longer. Those who enjoy this right today are only the White Guardist bandits, the Gorguloffs, the cliques of terrorist conspirators—these indeed enjoy this right, and in addition the subventions of the governments and capitalists who calculate upon utilizing these elements for purposes of intervention.

The I.R.A. must exert its utmost efforts to organize the resolute self-defence of the masses against the orgies of White Terror. Our organization celebrates its tenth year of struggle under the slogans: "Down with Terror. Down with War. Defend the Soviet Union."



"International solidarity against bosses' terror," is the slogan of these three workers.

ON YOUTH WORK

By M. BROOKS, Delegate to the I.R.A. World Congress from Los Angeles

The application of the new policy in Youth Work will not be a very difficult task in District 14—Los Angeles. There are three youth branches and each happens to be in the same neighborhood as an adult branch. By combining both the youth and adult branches we will have one strong branch concentrating in the territory with the full support of both the youth and the adults.

The first step will be to thoroughly discuss the youth problem in all leading committees of the district. After the new policy is well understood by the leading comrades, both adult and young, they should be assigned to personally lead the discussions in all branches.

The Ronald Edwards branches which is in the Negro territory will easily be able to unite with the Fred Douglass branch, and the combined membership will not be too bulky to effectively carry on the work. But with the downtown branches, the adult and young comrades will have to be divided according to territories, and by this combination we will easily be able to form two branches. These will be stronger and healthier branches as, firstly, they will be composed of both adult and young workers, and secondly, they will not be without a territory to concentrate in, as they have up to now. With the Santa Monica branches, the problem will just be the simple fusion of both branches into one, and both will be benefited, for the young workers need additional guidance and the adult workers need the spirit and initiative of the young workers.

There is no doubt that once the adult workers realize their responsibility toward organizing the youth, this plan will be a success. But we make sound this warning to the adult workers: the youth will be greatly antagonized upon the adoption of a "superior attitude" towards them.

The district youth committee should be strengthened with two or three adult workers and the duties of this committee will be to keep up the interest of the youth by increased social, sport and cultural activities. Another important phase of the work will be to penetrate youth clubs, such as the Junior NAACP and the YPSL groups and bring IRLD issues to their attention. The involving of both young and adult workers in special youth cases will also be an important task, especially in Los Angeles where youth persecution is rampant.

With the above plans put into effect, the Los Angeles district should aim at the goal of having at least 200 young workers in its ranks by March 18, whereas now there are only 90.

BOOKS, PRISONS AND CENSORS

By ROBERT DUNN

"These publications not permitted in this institution." This phrase is written in red across a censored letter from a political prisoner in the Western State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. Our friend, the "political," had asked us to send him the *LABOR DEFENDER* and the *Daily Worker*. But the prison censor was telling us in advance that he would bar these periodicals from the penitentiary. And this in spite of the fact that the *Handbook of American Prisons and Reformatories* tells us that at this prison "Men may have books, magazines and newspapers sent from the publishers." That is unless they are working class periodicals!

These are the regulations in one state penitentiary. And they are comparatively generous compared to those of others. A friend of Harry Roth, political prisoner in the Delaware County Prison at Media, Pa., tried to give him a novel by Dickens. He was refused although there is no library in the jail. A lawyer who tried to get some books in to Harry writes that even though they might finally be able to break down the censorship on Dickens, "a zealous chaplain excludes all political and economic books sent to prisoners."

In some places the censorship is almost comic, were it not so serious a matter for the boys who are dying for something to read. One of the labor prisoners in Hartford County, Conn., jail writes that they don't allow any newspapers in the jail. "They do allow the funny sheet (of the Sunday paper) to come in." Any other section of the Sunday newspaper might presumably give the prisoner something to think about except his sins!

At San Quentin in California a political prisoner writes that many of the books, even those sent direct from the publishers, are not permitted to be received. The *Labor Fact Book*, sent last February by International Publishers, was one of those banned from Quentin.

The regulations of the prisons vary from state to state but most of them permit only new books to be sent and these must go direct from the publishers. Many prisoners state that the books and periodicals "must be approved" by the censor who is usually the prison chaplain or preacher to whom any book on economic science looks Red. One prison openly allows "books and magazines from a selected list" drawn up by the chaplain or the state library. Other prisons admit only what are described as "home weeklies" or only "approved newspapers." Others admit only papers from the home town, county or state of the victim.

In justification of these severe restrictions the prisons contend that they have their own libraries which the prisoners may use—full of Wild West stories, detective yarns and cheap love thrillers. Even the investigators for the National Society of Penal Information describe many of the prison libraries they investigated as "poor," "very poor," "fiction only," "small, poor." And some prisons have no library at all.

One of the worst prison holes in the country is Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., where the western Pennsylvania mine strike leaders are held. In spite of every effort to date this workhouse refuses to admit even the mildest books even when sent direct from the publisher. Of course any book on labor is out of the question. When copies of *Labor and Coal* by Anna Rochester were mailed to Stella Rasefsky and her mother at Blawnox they were returned. Thinking there had been some mistake they were sent again, and again refused. In answer to a letter of inquiry from Grace Hutchins, Superintendent Braun of Blawnox wrote: "These are two radical books on Communism. I have no alternative but to refuse books of this sort due to the fact that these women were committed here following what the books teach and I would

be censored by the courts were I to encourage unlawful assemblage, rioting, etc."

When Tom Myerscough was recently released from Blawnox he wrote us that none of the scores of books sent there by publishers had been received by the prisoners. The only exception was one prisoner who was notified of the arrival of a book only because there was 8c postage due on it! But after he had paid it, he was denied the book, even when he promised to donate it to the prison library when through with it.

In spite of all these censorship difficulties, which are greater than those which political prisoners suffered under Tsarism in Russia, the Committee for Books for Political Prisoners, working under the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, has been sending books to prisoners since early last summer. About 400 books have been sent to date. All of them were contributed by friends of the movement.

And how our comrades in prison appreciate the books when they are able to get them! Here is Jim Nine, one of the Tampa prisoners, who writes, "This is a great relief they give us in jail. This is a great task and effective contribution you are doing for the revolutionary working class movement of America." Another prisoner writes from Deer Island Prison, Boston, that "I want to thank you and the organizations and individuals cooperating with you. Good books make good companions, especially in jail and help make the time easier to serve." Similar letters of thanks have been received from Tom Mooney, who wrote us at length on the subject, from Warren K. Billings, from the Imperial Valley prisoners, and from some of the Scottsboro boys.

Most of the prisoners desire not just a book but some particular book or books, often one that has something to do with the labor or revolutionary movement. These specially requested books must often be purchased by the committee. In order to meet this growing need for special and more useful books, the Committee for Books for Political Prisoners asks *LABOR DEFENDER* readers not only for books but for funds to help buy just the books that the prisoners want. Books and funds for this purpose should be sent directly to the Chairman of the Committee, George Novak, c/o Duttons, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



After The Tear-Gas Attack. Washington cop showing off his spoils — banners wrested from workers at Scottsboro picket demonstration before the Supreme Court.

"INCITING TO INSURRECTION"

Atlanta, Ga.—Two Negro lawyers, John H. Geer, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., under the direction of the I. L. D., will defend Angelo Herndon, young Negro organizer of Negro and white unemployed, when he comes up for trial here charged with "inciting to insurrection," a charge carrying the death penalty, for having been successful in leading starving workers in their struggle to obtain relief.

A habeas corpus writ has been obtained, and will be argued before trial, demanding dismissal of the indictment on the ground that Negroes were excluded from the Grand Jury which handed it down. At the trial itself, the I. L. D. lawyers will present a motion to quash the indictment on this ground, and another to quash the trial jury panel for the same reason. This is the first time that Negro exclusion from civil rights will be brought up in a Georgia court.

Herndon is charged under an ancient statute, originally a slave-law, under which any proposal of unity between Negro and white workers can be called "inciting to insurrection." It is the same statute under which the famous Atlanta Six face death charges. Its constitutionality has never been tested, as it has so far been used only as a means of keeping militant workers in jail without ever bringing them to trial. Herndon has been kept in jail since last Spring, in an attempt to murder him by starvation and torture. He is very ill. The I. L. D. is forcing the Rev. John Hudson, assistant solicitor general, and prosecutor of this case, to bring it to trial.

HOW WE ORGANIZE

By **FRANK SPECTOR**
Asst. National Secy., I.L.D.

The table appearing below is of dues and initiation stamps sold by the National office for the months July, August, September and October. It gives a graphic picture of the approximate standing of our members on October 31, 1932.

The average number of dues stamps (both regular and unemployed) sold for these months by the National office to the districts, is 8,542. The average sold in the first six months of 1932 was 8,908, indicating a loss of 366 per month in the past 4 months.

San Francisco, Boston and Los Angeles districts each lost heavily. The first 260, the second 162, and the third 135. Cleveland made the best gain—228. Chicago is next with 165; Pittsburgh gained 24.

A total of 5,057 regular and unemployed initiation stamps were sold in the last 4 months by the National office to the districts. The moot question is—what has become of the tremendous number of new members for whom the districts purchased initiation stamps?

No doubt, letters will come from some districts claiming a larger sale of stamps from the districts to the sections and branches, then contained in the table. However, the National Office books will remain the only source for information, until our repeated requests for monthly dues reports are heeded by all the districts.

It is imperative that all the districts and unattached sections send us monthly dues reports, on the first of each month without fail. To facilitate this, we are mailing special forms which are simple enough to be made out quickly. In turn, the districts must direct the sections and branches to render a similar monthly report to city and district offices.

Of the 8,542 average dues stamps sold for the past 4 months, 4,732 were unemployed—over 55%. Of the 5057 initiation stamps sold, 3,465 were unemployed, about 68%. This alarming overbalance of unemployed stamps sold over regular, cannot be dismissed with a light allusion to the economic crisis. It is because of the crisis, with the frightful unemployed in its wake, that the I.L.D. has decided upon 2c unemployed dues stamps per month, thus making possible for workers who are almost completely penniless, to retain their good standing in the branches.

This policy, however, is being grossly distorted. There is a marked failure on the part of the branches to urge our unemployed members to continue as long as they possibly can to purchase regular dues stamps. The principle followed is: Once a member becomes unemployed, he is automatically sold unemployed dues stamps. And further, no efforts are being made when an unemployed worker joins the I.L.D. to urge him, if he can, to pay the regular initiation fee of 25c. Our loss of \$1,033.30 on the initiation stamps and \$3,405.96 on regular stamps for the past 4

months—precisely due to the terrific unemployment. This loss could have been cut down if the proper approach was used by the branches. Maximum efforts must be used to urge our unemployed members, as far as possible, to pay the full amount for regular dues and initiation fees. Many of our unemployed members will be found ready to pay the 20c per month in installments if arrangements are provided by the financial secretaries to accommodate the members who desire to do so.

Reports from the districts indicate our membership to be greatly over the 8,542 average for the past 4 months. We have at least several thousand members who attend our meetings and participate in our activities, but who do not pay dues. The entire situation can be remedied by the rapid establishment of the group system—a captain for each 10 or less members—and through a systematic method of accounting and control.

In the now inaugurated special Scottsboro-Mooney recruitment drive for 5,000 new members, 5,000 new subscriptions for the Labor Defender, and \$25,000 Scottsboro defense fund, every effort must be directed towards the stabilization of our membership, and towards creating the possibility for holding within our ranks the new thousands of workers and intellectuals who are entering our branches.

Close the gap between our agitational and organizational successes! BUILD THE I.L.D.

	Regular Dues				Unemployed Dues				Regular Initiations				Unemployed Initiations				Average Dues				Ave. Dues for Previous 6 Mo.
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	July-Aug.	Sept.-Oct.			
1. Boston	150	—	500	250	—	—	500	—	—	25	25	20	—	—	—	—	350	—	512		
2. New York	1,250	1,040	1,170	1,195	1,000	1,530	850	450	85	160	160	80	150	190	140	85	2,121	—	2,125		
3. Philadelphia	150	101	277	100	175	121	250	250	20	20	15	45	42	76	—	119	356	—	495		
4. Buffalo	150	100	100	—	100	100	—	200	25	—	—	—	33	—	40	—	187	—	212		
5. Pittsburgh	100	75	50	—	150	125	250	125	25	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	217	—	193		
6. Cleveland	350	250	250	250	600	500	600	900	20	—	65	60	40	125	133	167	920	—	692		
7. Detroit	400	550	—	—	400	500	—	1,000	20	20	—	19	20	100	—	266	712	—	783		
8. Chicago	1,000	600	600	700	1,100	1,500	650	1,100	100	65	80	20	240	100	100	133	1,812	—	1,647		
9. Minneapolis	130	55	38	100	—	50	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	—	197		
12. Seattle	100	100	—	130	150	100	200	250	—	50	—	55	150	50	—	100	257	—	332		
13. San Francisco	200	375	100	100	50	600	150	200	20	—	25	25	20	—	100	100	443	—	703		
14. Los Angeles	250	150	300	500	250	200	300	200	—	20	40	20	—	50	40	—	540	—	675		
15. Connecticut	125	—	—	150	—	—	—	150	50	—	—	25	—	—	—	27	106	—	183		
17. Birmingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—		
18. Milwaukee	—	—	110	250	—	—	220	500	—	—	50	—	—	—	50	166	180	—	—		
19. Denver	—	70	—	32	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	142		
Unattached	95	—	—	64	100	50	—	—	7	—	—	—	28	100	25	—	85	—	17		
Total	4,450	3,476	3,495	3,322	4,000	5,420	4,070	5,332	365	370	460	197	845	716	603	1,301	8,542	—	8,908		

HOW TO SELL LABOR DEFENDERS

When correctly understood and managed, you will come to depend on LABOR DEFENDERS as one of your best and chief aids in the securing of members. In fact, it does the work of an organizer. For example, the branch decides on a certain street in its neighborhood or territory as one certain of producing results. You then decide on which houses should be tackled first and committees of two should volunteer for certain nights to do this work. This committee, if possible, should consist of a man and woman, as the door is more readily opened to them than two men.

Arrange to start at about seven o'clock, so that you will get the tenants in at about their meal time, be sure you have LABOR DEFENDERS, other literature, application cards, leaflets, throw-aways regarding our lectures or affairs, etc. with you. Start from the top floor and go down, have a paper and pencil with you to note down results immediately, before you can forget them, as you certainly will. Now, you are prepared to start, have the LABOR DEFENDERS and other material under arm, so as not to look as if you are a book agent or insurance collector. Ring the bell and when the door is opened, say something like this in a friendly human tone, not too busi-

ness like, good evening, we want or we have started a branch of the I.L.D. in this neighborhood and we would like to have you join us, whether they ask you what sort of branch or whether they do not ask anything, keep right on talking, since it depends on the first few moments as to whether they will listen to you for any length of time, keep on with "this branch will have educational and cultural and social activities, such as movies, lectures, debates, the purpose of this branch is to get together as many people as possible who wish to know just what is doing on the class struggle." The membership dues is small—25 cents initiation, 20 cents a month for employed, and if you are not working the initiation is 5 cents and 2 cents a month. At this point, when you have the persons' interest and attention, you can show him the magazine (LABOR DEFENDER) with the cover facing him, and open the pages to those articles or pictures that strike the eye, you must assure them that altho you would be glad to have them buy a copy which is only ten cents, still you are chiefly interested in getting them to join this branch. Thus, the person addressed will feel that you are really sincere and that you are, not just a LABOR DEFENDER

agent and you can proceed further. Explain that this branch or organization has branches all over the world, tell them what the aims are and ask them to attend our next meeting or gathering and see just what it is before they join, if they wish to, you will call for them and bring them to the affair or meeting. By this time you can most likely sell them a LABOR DEFENDER. Of course, the best result is get an application or their consent to have them come to a meeting, if failing to do this leave an old LABOR DEFENDER.

The LABOR DEFENDER speaks to them in terms that most of us cannot explain in so short a time, it convinces them at their own time and leisure of the various subjects we cannot bring up right there at the door.

As each tenant is visited, write as follows: No. 30, not home. No. 29, bought LABOR DEFENDER. No. 28, application secured. Also write down the date called on them.

And not only is it as easy as all that, but you will feel actually pleased at the results. You will become so enthused over its possibilities that you will yourself be the best advocate at your next meeting for further volunteers to go canvassing house to house.

The Dies Bill Must Be Smashed

By F. BIEDENKAPP

National Secretary, Committee for Protection of Foreign Born

When Congress reconvened in Washington, D. C. on December the 5th, the capitalist representatives known as U. S. Senators were very busy to make the United States more safe for capitalism by legislating into law the infamous Dies Bill. The most vicious document relating to deportation ever presented to Congress and already passed by the House of Representatives before Congress adjourned after the murdering "by Government orders" of several Bonus Marchers within shadow of the Capitol.

Far too little attention has been given this all important question by those who should be most vitally interested to see that this home and life destroying piece of capitalist legislation does not become a law. This may be due to the fact that the deathly attack made upon the proletariat through the Dies Bill is not fully and correctly understood. We therefore again point out some of the poisonous features of this bill in the hope that all who read will take heed and act immediately.

The Dies Bill is not intended to deal with aliens who might have come into this country illegally,—for there are already several laws covering that question. This is a specially created instrument to make it easy and so-called lawful to deport any and all non-citizen workers "whether they came into this country legally or not" who dare to open their mouth in protest against hunger wages, speed-up, long working hours—unemployment and starvation.

That part of the Dies Bill in Section 2 which hypocritically speaks of safe guarding any alien against deportation if he or she can prove that they became members of the Communist Party or of a militant labor union "on account of fear, duress, coercion, compulsion, misrepresentation or fraud," is a trap—the little word,—prove—really means betray, to give information to the department of labor and deportation Doak's agents, about workers activities as to who is and who is not an alien and to help Doak's agents to frame up workers who are good fighters for the rights of their fellow workers. In plain English language—the Government clearly and brazenly will offer protection as bait—to turn honest and loyal members of workingclass organizations into

despicable stool pigeons, traitors, and betrayers to their fellow workers and their class.

The bill is not only directed against the foreign born but against the entire American working-class and aims to further oppress and exploit all workers regardless of race, color or creed.

The Dies Bill is particularly directed against the Communist Party and the militant fighting organized sections of Labor movement and firstly against the rank and file leadership as proven in the cases of Edith Berkman, Pat Devine, Bill Murdock, all leaders of the National Textile Workers Union, in New England;—Nils Kjar leader of the militant left wing A. F. of L. Carpenters Union in Chicago, Herman Fernandez leader of the Tobacco Workers Union in Tampa, Florida; the Japanese and Mexican workers in California, and scores of others.

The Dies Bill aims to destroy all workers organizations that take a real active part in the struggle of the workers and carry on a fight against the bosses program of unemployment and starvation.

It is a measure to be used against the American working class in so-called peace time—the same as machine guns and snipers are used in war time. It is an instrument of death and destruction in the hands of the capitalist class and its government against the fighting proletariat.

THE DIES BILL MUST BE SMASHED AND ONLY MASS ACTION WILL DO THAT.

Everywhere working class mass meetings must be held and protest resolutions adopted. It is the task of all workers and workers friends to protest against the passage of the Dies Bill. This can be done by sending letters and telegrams to the Senators in Congress. Every workers organizations, labor union, fraternal, social and sports local and branch organization, all must adopt protest resolutions and forward copies together with telegrams of protest to every Senator in Congress and to the President of the United States.

The hunger and bonus marchers as well as the farmers arriving in Washington December 5th, should hold a mass protest meeting against the passage of the Dies Bill in front of the hall of Congress. American born—foreign born, employed and unemployed, black and white, men and women, old and young,—all must organize in a united front effort to defeat and smash the Dies Bill. Organize and form committees for the protection of foreign born workers—in every town and city. Communicate with the National Secretary of the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born Workers, affiliated with the International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Pinning a medal on Hoover while 16,000,000 jobless starve. Millions for the Red Cross but not a penny for unemployment insurance and then terror against those workers who protest.

THE I. L. D. MUST SAVE—

THE LOGAN CIRCLE VICTIMS

Washington, D. C.—The wave of terror that swept over the Negro population here immediately on the heels of the Bonus Army's eviction, finds three Negroes in prison under the shadow of the electric chair, convicted of the murder of Park Policeman Milo Kennedy who died as a result of a blow on the head sustained in a fight in Logan Circle Park, last August. They are Joseph Jackson, Ralph Holmes and Irving Murray.

Nine had originally been jailed in connection with the policeman's death. Three had been indicted with the convicted men, but were unconditionally released when not the semblance of a case could be built up against them. Three others were not indicted but were being held as State's witnesses. A new trial for the convicted three is now being sought by the I. L. D.

Policeman Kennedy, on the affidavits of countless of his victims, had made a practice of smashing heads, jostling, beating and otherwise ill-treating any group of Negroes he came upon that numbered more than two. On the day of his death, he attempted to arrest a Negro illegally. Others came to his rescue, and in the fight that ensued Kennedy's skull was fractured, resulting in his death.

LEWIS CLAYTOR

Cincinnati, Ohio—Lewis Claytor, a Negro porter of this city who earns a weekly wage of \$8, is being framed by the police on the familiar charge of raping a white girl. The girl, Ida Medman, 16, claims that he ravished her twice and stabbed her male companion. The police claim to have an air-tight case against him, complete even to the confession they say he signed.

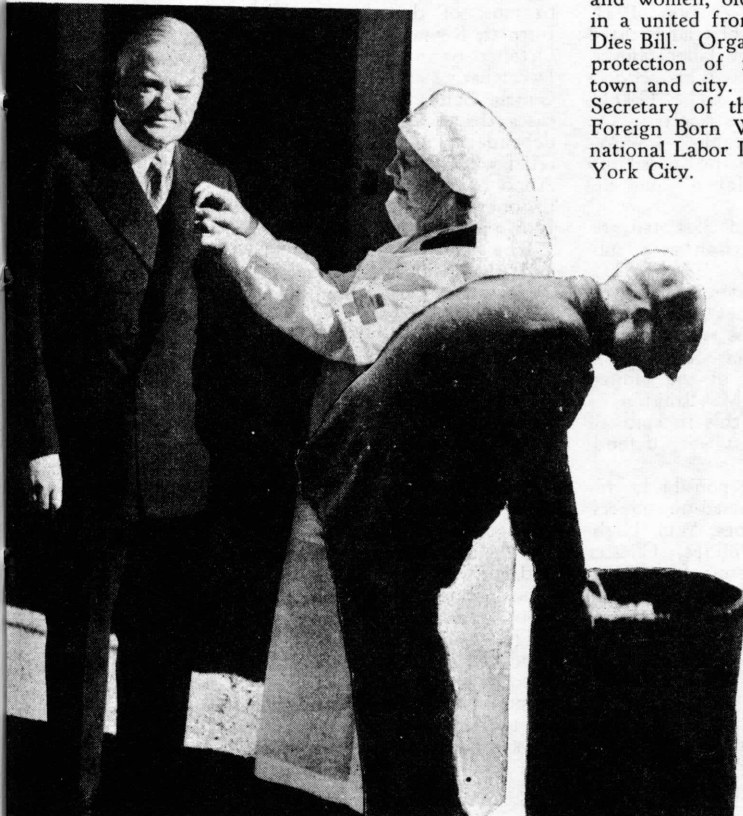
But that confession has no signature, but merely a cross. Claytor can neither read nor write. He cannot even write his name. The affixing of that cross to the so-called confession came after an inhumanly vicious beating had been inflicted upon him by the police, and he was prepared to assent to anything so long as the torture which had almost crushed one of his hands ceased.

Claytor told I. L. D. representatives that he came upon the girl and her companion standing in the shelter of a comfort station. The girl was undressed, her clothing neatly folded and placed out of the dirt. He made an exclamation, the girl's companion turned on him and a fight started. When the police came, they promptly tacked the crime of rape onto Claytor and hauled him to jail.

LEO THOMPSON

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Almost coincident with the first anniversary this month of the death of Milan Resetar who died without adequate medical care in Blawnox Penitentiary, was the news received by the I. L. D. here that Leo Thompson, militant member of the National Miners Union who was jailed in connection with the Cannonsburg riots in July of last year, is dangerously ill in the same prison of a tubercular condition of the lymphatic gland of the right shoulder.

Thompson was sentenced to two years on charges of inciting to riot. With the shadow of Resetar's death before him, Dr. Mitchell of Blawnox, on petition of the I. L. D., wrote to Judge Erwin Cummings recommending that Thompson be released immediately. His condition is so serious that unless this be done, chances for his life are slim. No response has yet been forthcoming from the judge.



Outpost of War: The Philippines

By HELEN MARCY

Manila, P.I.

Banishment to the dread mountain provinces of the Philippines from which escape is impossible was decreed against 20 of the 30 leaders of workers and peasants by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands which upheld the atrocious sentences of the lower courts.

The 20 condemned to eight years to the lonely mountain prison are all members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Among these are Crisanto Evangelista, outstanding leader of the Communist Party; Jacinto Manahan, head of the National Confederation of Peasants, and G. Capadocia, fiery trade union leader, have been sentenced to serve 1½ years of imprisonment and to pay fines of \$500 each. The others suffered prison terms of varying length and fines of \$200 upward.

These arrests derive from the efforts of the Filipino bourgeois, egged on by Wall Street's representatives on the Islands, to drive the newly formed Communist Party underground: to suppress the Katipunan (Filipino Proletarian Labor Congress) the revolutionary trade union Congress; to destroy the revolutionary National Confederation of Peasants. Within the twelvemonth over 700 workers were arrested. The charge: attending "seditious and illegal" meetings. The majority were tortured and third-degreed upon suspicion of revolutionary tendencies.

Only the economic organizations controlled by the "politicos"—the Quezons, Osmena and Roxas—were safe from imprisonment and banishment. The politicians take part in the annual ceremony of requesting the United States Congress for independence in order to secure votes back home—but who actually campaign against "immediate, absolute and complete independence."

The Sixth Congress of the National Peasants Federation held in Naic, Cavite, June 6-7, 1931, was raided by police who prohibited further sessions and dispersed the delegates with their batons. The National Peasants Confederation and the Communist Party have been declared illegal.

Crisanto Evangelista, young, fiery leader, conducted the defense alone, using the courtroom as a tribunal. He did not beg for capitalist mercy, but in a revolutionary speech before the Supreme Court of the Philippines defended the principles of Communism, and exposed the role of American Imperialism in the Philippines and the betrayal of bourgeois nationalists, its supporters. Concluding, he stated, "You may rot our bodies in prison and long terms of banishment, but we assure you that you cannot kill and rot our earnest convictions for a better and happier humanity."

The peasants and workers of the P.I. are struggling against the attack on their living standards and the attempts to take their land away for failure to pay heavy tax burdens. Five hundred thousand workers are unemployed, 50,000 of whom live in Manila. A National Unemployment Committee was organized March 20, 1932, which held a mass demonstration in Manila, on April 1, 1932.

A Workers and Peasants Defense Society has also been formed to defend class war prisoners, especially the recent victims sentenced to long jail terms and banishment. The release of these prisoners is being made a battle cry in all the struggles of the workers and peasants.

The national bourgeoisie of the Philippine Islands have deserted to the camp of United States imperialism, and thrown the independence slogan overboard. The only champions of real independence are the Communist Party, the Anti-Imperialist League and other organizations to which these class war prisoners belong.

The Philippine Islands are a strategic military and trade outpost of United States imperialism. In a war against the Soviet Union, or in a war between the United States and Japan, the Islands

will be used as a center of United States operations in the Far East.

The Philippine workers and peasants are fighting the same imperialism against which we struggle. To support their struggle is real Internationalism. Karl Marx said, "No people can be free which oppresses another people." In wielding the hammer to strike off our own chains, we must strike blow for blow for the independence of the Philippines. The fighters for real independence in the Philippines must be freed! The right of the workers and peasants to organize must not be interfered with! To wrest these

workers hands and peasants from the murderous hands of the police will mean returning to the revolutionary independence movement and for a sharper struggle against the native bourgeoisie, much needed fighters.

The Anti-Imperialist League and the I.L.D. calls on all workers organizations, farmers, students, and intellectuals to send a telegram immediately to Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt, Manila, Philippine Islands, demanding the release of the arrested leaders and the complete and unconditional independence of the Philippines.

THE AGENTS OF THE BOSSES ATTACK US

By W. L. PATTERSON

A flood of scurrilous lies jets from every anti-working-class newspaper including the I.W.W., the Socialist, *Muste*, the N.A.A.C.P., about the activities of the I.L.D. Their attack upon its methods in the Scottsboro case having failed, they now seek hysterically for some other issue on which they may serve their masters.

Their line now is that the I.L.D. has been collecting money for the defense of miners, (Harlan, Ky.) which "it has not remitted" and the I.L.D. is "an organization controlled by thieves and racketeers." (I.W.W. Workers Defense, October, 1932.)

Jones, who has never spoken with an I.L.D. representative concerning our policies, and whose ideas are gleaned only from the I.W.W. fakers, is supposed to have written in the I.W.W. Workers Defense, November, 1932, "it was this bunch of communist rascals that caused my conviction."

The Socialist *New Leader* and the *Labor Age*, of the Rev. A. J. *Muste* have grabbed these morsels as a scavenger would carrion.

Now, what are the facts? In July, 1931, the I.L.D. called for the formation of a Harlan Miners Defense Committee to include prisoners, local miners, representation from the American Civil Liberties Union, General Defense Committee of the I.W.W. (hereafter referred to as the G.D.C.) and the International Labor Defense. The I.W.W. sabotaged; the defense committee did not materialize. In August, 1931, when the cases were coming up for trial Richard Dowling, a well known Louisiana labor lawyer, at the request of the I.L.D. offered his services for the defense of the miners. The G.D.C. manoeuvred so that his offer was rejected. On September 8, 1931, Herbert Mahler, I.W.W. representative said, "There was no possibility for making any arrangements for a joint defense in the murder trials."

The I.L.D. is an organization of class struggle. It has always advocated legal action as a subsidiary support to mass pressure. The G.D.C. pursues a policy of legalism denying the necessity of mass protest. It continues to speak of the framed-up victims not as class war prisoners which they are, but as "murder defendants." It cooperated with the attorney of the United Mine Workers, ex-Senator J. M. Robson, a K.K.K. leader in Kentucky and this in spite of the fact that four of the miners it was "defending" were Negroes.

The G.D.C. assumed full responsibility for handling the cases of these framed-up miners. There were life sentences for Jones, Wm. Hightower, Wm. Hudson, Elzie Phillips, Chester Poore, and others. Long jail terms for others. Ex-Senator Robson was in the fore-front of the Jones trial, yet Jones said, "Communist rascals caused his conviction." It was the policy of the G.D.C. which was carried out in these trials. No mass action was permitted. How then can the I.L.D. be held responsible?

The I.L.D. has collected no money for the defense of these "murder" cases. It was not a

part of the defense. The I.L.D. has never once issued an appeal for funds in the name of the workers whom the G.D.C. was "defending." The I.L.D. is defending many miners against the charge of Criminal Syndicalism and appeals have been issued in their behalf.

The *November*, 1931, LABOR DEFENDER publishes a financial statement, verified by a certified public accountant, of what it has collected for the Harlan defense. \$981 was received—\$2,572 expended. In addition the I.L.D. paid out \$609 for the relief of the Kentucky prisoners and their dependents.

At the Kentucky Miners Relief and Defense Conference, held at the Labor Temple December 1, 1932, it was admitted that the G.D.C. had collected ten thousand dollars up to January, 1932 for the defense of the Kentucky miners. This sum has not yet been accounted for in an itemized statement.

The so-called "Workers Defense," October, 1932, alleges that the I.L.D. "is endeavoring to steal more funds that will be donated for the defense of the Kentucky miners." (Sherwood Anderson is chairman of the Prisoners Relief Fund, Edmond Wilson, treasurer.)

Relief has been continually sent by the I.L.D. to the Kentucky miners, whose cases the G.D.C. handled. Money orders have been sent to Hightower, Jones, Reynolds, Shedrick, Bratcher on September 17, 1931, and receipt signed by them; to most of them again on September 24; to Burnett, Reynolds, Bratcher and others again on October 6 and 21, 1931. On November and December, 1931, Chester Poore, Jim Reynolds, Ganzie Banks, Elzie Phillips, and others whose cases the G.D.C. was handling, together with dependents, received relief from the I.L.D. This relief was again forthcoming in February, March, April, May, August and September, 1932. (No prisoner anywhere received relief in January, June and July, 1932, because of lack of finances.)

The I.W.W.—the Socialist "New Leader" and the *Muste* "Labor Age" have carefully chosen this period for their attacks upon the I.L.D. It is at this time in particular when the I.L.D. is rousing the American working-class, black and white, for a united fight against the terror.

Compare these vile attacks with Tom Mooney's words about the I.L.D. In his letter of October 5, addressed to the 5th National Convention of the I.L.D. held in Cleveland in October, he states in part: "I have no hesitancy in stating that the I.L.D. responded to my appeal in a most active and aggressive manner and is carrying on a militant campaign on a national scale and is now about to embark upon an international campaign for the freedom of myself and all other labor and political prisoners. The mass campaign of the I.L.D. in the Scottsboro case is an epoch in the class struggle in America. The effectiveness of the I.L.D. position is clearly demonstrated in their fight. Only because of the militant tactics of the I.L.D. are the Scottsboro boys alive today."

GREETINGS TO THE LABOR DEFENDER

We greet the 15th Anniversary of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Government.
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District No. 14, I.L.D.
120 Winston Street,
Los Angeles, Cal.

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Harry Simms Danny Roxas Ronald Edwards
ADULT BRANCHES
Haywood Patterson Meyer Baylin

Dr. A. Rothenberg, D.D.S.
1294 Washington Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y.

Carl G. Barth
6484 Woodcrest Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tom Mooney Branch, I.L.D.
Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday in the month.
3301 W. Roosevelt Road,
Chicago, Ill.

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From District No. 13
1179 Market Street
San Francisco, Cal.

Greetings to the 15th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution
from

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Harry Simms Branch, I.L.D.
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John Lamb Branch, I.L.D.
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FEATURES OF THE NEXT ISSUE

LABOR DEFENDER

1. WHY I MARCHED TO WASHINGTON,
By One of the Hunger Marchers.
2. WHAT HAPPENED AT THE WORLD CONGRESS,
By Carl Hacker, one of the delegates.
3. THEY ARE TRYING TO MURDER US ON THE
CHAIN GANGS, By One of the Tampa Prisoners.
4. WHAT HAPPENED WHEN I SAW MOONEY,
By Paul M. Callicotte, Who Admits
Having Placed The Preparedness Day
Bomb for which Mooney Was Framed.
5. ANOTHER TRUE SHORT STORY,
By a Well Known Proletarian Writer.
6. NEWS FROM THE DISTRICTS: Cases and Organizational
Information.

ENGDahl MEMORIAL MEETINGS

Enthusiastic response from seven cities in which mass memorial meetings will be held between the 18th and 28th of the month is reported from the national office of the International Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meetings will be held.

Beginning with the monster mass meeting Dec. 18 in Bronx Coliseum, New York, similar meetings will be held in Newark, N. J., Dec. 19; Philadelphia, Dec. 20; Pittsburgh, Dec. 22; Cleveland, Dec. 23; Detroit, Dec. 24, and Chicago, Dec. 28. Dates for the Minneapolis and Birmingham memorials have been set tentatively for Dec. 30 and Jan. 4.

In each city the largest halls are being secured for the memorial, which will be addressed by Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys, and Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney.

READ

"SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY"

Illustrated Monthly

Isaac Don Levine has brought suit against us for \$250,000 for exposing him as an enemy of the Soviet Union by a review of his book, "Red Smoke," in the October issue of our magazine.

In order to fight this legal battle we must have the support of every friend and sympathizer of the first workers republic.

Help us build SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY into a mighty weapon in defense of the Soviet Union and against the slanderous attacks of such unscrupulous anti-Soviet propagandists as Isaac Don Levine.

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SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

Room 330, 80 East 11th Street

New York City



Dear Fellow Worker:

We, nine Negro boys, of Scottsboro, has been saved from the electric chair once more. We was saved because you and all the working-people heeded our cry to save us. You and all the working-people of the world followed the International Labor Defense to save us.

We boys is innocent. They framed us up down here only because we is children of working people, and because our skins is black. For that they want to send us to the electric chair. But our lives is innocent. They got no right to send us to the electric chair. But they will if you give them the chance.

Now even the Supreme Court has to give us a new trial. But the boss men down here in Kilby prison, they sure still aiming to burn us. We'll get you next time the prison guards tell us. Only the I.L.D. can save us. They saved us so far. We ask all working people, black and white, to help the I.L.D. save us. Don't let them kill us. We innocent boys. Only they want to kill us cause our skins is black and cause we is poor. Help the I.L.D. save us.

Willie Peterson ^{mk}
Howard Peterson ^{mk}
John Montgomery ^{mk}

Ray Wright ^{mk}
Stella Wright ^{mk}
Ozell Powell ^{mk}

Clarence Adair ^{mk}
Fred Weems ^{mk}
Eugene Walling ^{mk}

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
 Room 430,
 80 East 11th Street,
 New York City.

I am enclosing \$..... for the defense of the Scottsboro Boys.

Name

Street and Number

City State

Comrades—Members of the I.L.D. and Friends of the LABOR DEFENDER:

In the midst of the increased political attacks upon the International Labor Defense by the united front of all hostile, anti-working class forces, our mass agitator, the LABOR DEFENDER must be built to mass proportions. It must expose the barrage of lies showered upon the workers' defense organization by the agents of the boss-class.

The present number is the January issue. Since the Scottsboro decision November 7th, the I.L.D. has been subjected to the fiercest attack on its policies yet experienced. This attack has come in full blast from the guns of the ruling-class and its supporters: the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Ku Klux Klan, the leaders of the A. F. of L., William Green and Matthew Woll, etc., the labor fakers such as the leaders of the I.W.W., their "General Defense Committee," the Socialist Party, etc.

All attacking in full force. Why? Because the I.L.D. has made a powerful gain: a great advance in the partial victory of Scottsboro. The confidence of broad masses in the I.L.D. is expressed in the support given the I.L.D. campaign that forced the Supreme Court to decide as it did: for a new trial, thus automatically setting aside the death penalties. Therein lies the reason for the attack.

Under stress of such attack it behooves the I.L.D. to take the counter-offensive. In every possible manner, organizationally by building our membership to real mass dimensions; agitatorially

by reaching many scores of thousands of additional workers, widening the orbit of our mass propaganda not only to thousands, even to millions. The field of activity is tremendous. This is our task. Can we successfully cope with it?

One of our principal methods is agitational: the use of the printed word. Not only must the LABOR DEFENDER be built to a circulation of 75,000 and 100,000, but we must consider supplementary publications: we must plan for a weekly newspaper in addition to the LABOR DEFENDER: we must issue thousands of copies of pamphlets, etc.

But first, and immediately, we must strengthen and consolidate what we have. The LABOR DEFENDER must never again be placed in the position it has found itself the past months. This was due to the fact that many districts used funds derived from LABOR DEFENDER sources to pay for other district expenses. No matter how pressing these other obligations, to meet them with DEFENDER funds is inexcusable. We dare not endanger that weapon with which we reply to the Walter Whites, the liberals, the boss representatives who have violently attacked the I.L.D. the past month.

Comrades: the National Executive Committee calls upon all districts to check up immediately upon their LABOR DEFENDER activity, not only to check up but to extend this activity. This is one of the most important phases of our work. We cannot fall down in this task. Build the LABOR DEFENDER to 50,000 circulation by March 18!

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.