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LABOR DEFENDER



SPECIAL

STRIKE

**OCTOBER
1934**

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VIEWS OF THE MONTH

Reading from top left down:

McKeesport, Pa.: Young girl who chained herself to pole in order to speak at meeting after permit was refused; forcibly removed. So much for the right of free speech!

North Dighton, Mass.: Police and vigilantes behind barricades to prevent picketing.

Worcester, Mass.: Not a football game. This worker came to hear Ann Burlak. The meeting was smashed.

Reading top right down:

Phoenix, Ariz.: FERA workers struck demanding more food. Police attacked them. Several were killed shortly after this picture was taken.

Honea Path, S. C.: Victims of strike terror.

LABOR DEFENDER

Official Organ of the International Labor Defense

America's Only Labor Pictorial

Editors, WM. L. PATTERSON, SASHA SMALL

Assoc. Editor, LOUIS COLMAN

Defend the Textile Strikers!

Concentration camp for strikers in Georgia, the entire national guard out in nine states, 15,000 troops on duty in the strike area supplemented by tens of thousands of thugs and deputies. Tons of tear gas, mountains of hand grenades artillery, cavalry infantry—all arrayed against whom and why? Against textile workers, men and women, fighting for the right to organize into unions of their own choosing, fighting for a living wage for themselves and their children.

Governors have issued proclamations that declare war on the strikers. Miss Perkins with the same promptness that she showed in the great West Coast strike, has announced that she will help break the strike by deporting all the foreign-born strikers and organizers, and now by taking charge of the "mediation?" The president has had secret conferences on board his yacht to decide about the use of Federal troops to break the strike.

The lessons of strike-breaking from Frisco are being put to good use by the textile bosses and their assistants, governors, army officials, police and hired thugs. The red scare has already been flouted. Hundreds have been arrested throughout New England on the suspicion of being Communists. The vigilante raids used on the West Coast are yet to come, but Governor Green has organized 1,000 storm troops in Rhode Island. So far the military and the police have taken care of providing all the terror and violence.

The I. L. D. before and immediately after the calling of the strike offered defense of all arrested strikers to the United Textile Workers strike com-

mittees nationally and locally. The I. L. D. offered to organize joint defense committees, to put all its experience, apparatus and energies at the disposal of the strike committee. So far the officials have refused to accept our offer. Leaflets, pamphlets explaining the stand and the role of the I. L. D. have been distributed on picket lines in the North and in the South. I. L. D. speakers have addressed strikers. Advice on what to do when under arrest has been distributed on the picket lines. The I. L. D. is prepared to participate in the textile strike as actively as it did on the West Coast. All power to the textile strikers. U. T. W. members, organize your defense. The I. L. D. supports your struggle.

We Greet the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism

Senate Commissions or no senate commission, the war mongers continue to keep munitions makers busy in preparation for the next war. The testimony disclosed before Senator Nye's commission shows how busily the munitions industry has been supplying death machines to "enemy" countries.

The second U. S. Congress that will be held in Chicago September 28, 29 and 30, is facing a tremendous job. The job of mobilizing the American masses, all those sincerely opposed to war and fascism for a determined struggle against the coming war. The International Labor Defense heartily supports the program of this Congress. The National office and many of the districts and branches are sending delegates to participate. The I. L. D. pledges the energetic support of its entire membership in carrying out the program of action worked out by the Congress.

For Complete Victory In the Scottsboro- Herndon Cases

Against a background of martial law, 4 strikers murdered, dozens arrested in the State of Georgia, the Herndon case comes up for re-hearing within a few weeks in the State Supreme Court. With two miners shot down by troops for marching to a union rally, the entire National Guard mobilized, arrests of textile strikers all over the state of Alabama, two Negro United Mine Workers members murdered, the Scottsboro Case comes up for rehearing in the State Supreme Court there at about the same time.

Both these cases have been tried openly and clearly on the basis of class and race hatred before in these two states. Now that the battle lines are more sharply drawn than ever, it is easy to see what chance they stand of getting "fair and impartial justice." Most of the judges are probably large shareholders in the textile mills or cotton planters who are equally affected by the strike.

More than ever before they must be made to feel the might and power of mass pressure behind these two cases. They must be made to feel that the I. L. D. has the support of millions in its fight for the freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. Prejudice will rule openly in the courts of Georgia and Alabama. It must be smashed by the powerful fist of mass defense. Send your protests to the justices of the Georgia Supreme Court at Atlanta, and the Alabama State Supreme Court at Montgomery. Rush all collection lists, contributions and support for the defense to the I. L. D. office, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C. Help the I. L. D. crown its partial victories in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases with complete success—the unconditional safe release of these 10 innocent Negro youths.

Record of Terror in the Textile Strike

These Are the Facts as We Go to Press

Governor Green of Rhode Island, one of the richest mill owners in the state, doesn't waste time or mince words. The strike is ruining his business and threatening his authority. He doesn't go in for beating around the bush like the governors of the eight other states where the National Guard is on the march against the picket lines.

Governor Green is a man of action. And he reads the papers, too. He saw how the red scare helped the bosses on the West Coast break the General Strike and he is following in the footsteps of Governor Merriam. The textile strike, now entering its third week, is marked by the greatest violence and terror. Below is a list of the brutal facts. At the very outset of the strike the International Labor Defense, nationally and in all the strike localities, issued statements to the strike committees offering defense to all arrested strikers.

In addition the I. L. D. has issued leaflets and pamphlets explaining the work of the I. L. D. to the strikers and giving advice on what to do when under arrest. So far all offers for complete or joint defense have been refused by U. T. W. officials. The I. L. D. however means to carry through its offer and everywhere throws all its forces and energies into defense of the textile strikers.

THESE ARE THE FACTS MURDERED—14

GEORGIA: J. V. Blalock at Trion, Leon Carroll at Augusta, an unidentified picket at Augusta, Nat Brown at Goldsborough.
SOUTH CAROLINA: Lee Crawford, Thomas Yarborough, Ira Davis, Bill Knight, John Black (riddled

by six bullets after he refused to budge from the picket lines), Claude Cannon, and two others at Honea Path.

RHODE ISLAND: Jude Courtemanche, age 19, at Woonsocket, Charles Goreynski at Central Falls.

WOUNDED

GEORGIA: 20 at Trion, 3 at Augusta, 1 at Rome.

SOUTH CAROLINA: 50 at Honea Path, 20 at Greenville.

NORTH CAROLINA: 5 at Charlotte, several at Burlington, mother of five children struck with bayonets.

PENNSYLVANIA: 5 at Ephrata, 20 at Philadelphia, 7 at Lancaster.

CONNECTICUT: 15 at Danielson.

RHODE ISLAND: 5 at Saylesville seriously wounded, 4 believed dying, 58 at Woonsocket, 1 strikers' skull fractured by tear gas bomb, 1 woman, 73 years old, wounded in leg by tear gas bomb.

ARRESTED

ALABAMA: 10 at Russellville, including Ike Robinson, A. F. of L. organizer, who was fired upon and warned to leave the state.

GEORGIA: 20 at Augusta, 2 in Atlanta, 4 in Macon, including J. Ralph Gay, U. T. W. organizer.

PENNSYLVANIA: 1 at Easton, for distributing leaflets on the picket line, released on pressure of workers, 9 at Philadelphia, 7 at Lancaster, 4 at Allentown.

MASSACHUSETTS: 3 at Lowell, 4 at Fall River, 3 of them girls on suspicion of being Communists.

OREGON: 12 at Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: 1 at Nashua.

CONNECTICUT: 2 at West Haven, 2 Danielson, 7 at Bridgeport.

NORTH CAROLINA: 30 at High Point, 11 at Burlington, by military on charges of "forcible trespass", 1 at Kannapolis, strike leader on charge of "inciting to riot." 150 in rest of state.

RHODE ISLAND: 45 at Saylesville, 40 at Woonsocket, 40 at Providence, on suspicion of being Communists, indefinite number in Blackstone Valley, on orders from the governor as suspected Communists.

TERROR

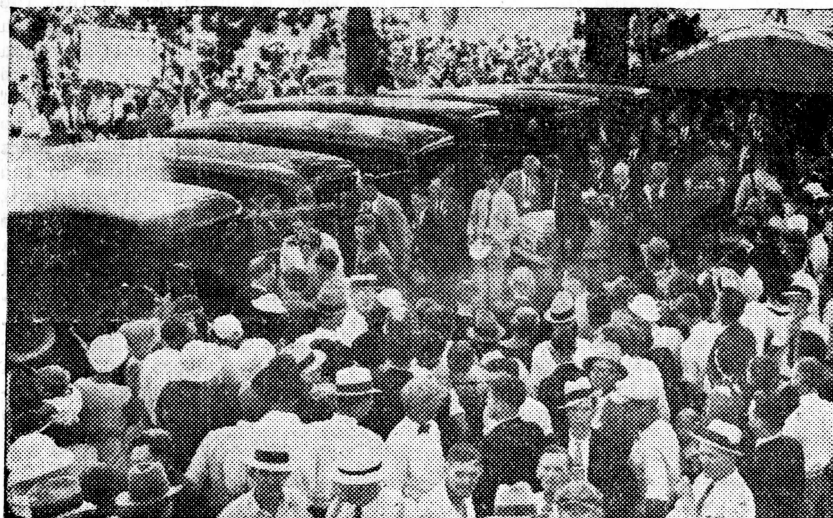
SOUTH CAROLINA: Entire National Guard on duty, 21 companies of infantry and cavalry under orders, 17 active, 4 idle. Governor issued proclamation ordering "all persons engaged in unlawful assemblage (meaning picketing) to retire peaceable" within 24 hours. 1,700 troops dispersed at strategic points throughout the state.

MASSACHUSETTS: Tear gas, pistols used by police at Fall River to disperse mass picketing of 10,000 strikers and sympathizers. Fire hose apparatus manned by scabs at South Barre used against pickets. Pickets at Dighton Mill met by 150 armed guards imported from New York and New Jersey. Picket lines smashed by police at Lawrence and Fitchburg. Entire National Guard mobilized. 13 companies of the 5th, 13th and 65th infantry regiments held in readiness at Fort Devens, with complete field equipments in addition to tear gas, masks, riot guns.

NORTH CAROLINA: Vigilante committee organized at Marion. 15 companies of infantry and cavalry under orders in Marion and Concord. 500 armed deputies and 2 companies of state militia called out at Spindale. Entire National Guard mobilized. Governor summons 4,000 troops to Gastonia and additional troops to Albemarle, Shelby, Burlington.

RHODE ISLAND: Entire National Guard out. Governor reads riot act. Martial law declared in Saylesville and Woonsocket district. All Communists in state ordered arrested. American Legion at Central Falls sworn in as special officers. Nausea gas, hand

(Continued on page 5)



Funeral of the Six Strikers Murdered at Honea Path, S. C.

Criminal Syndicalism— A Political Crime

*Thirty-four States Have This Weapon at Their Command
to Behead Workers' Struggles*

By LOUIS COLMAN

Nearly 100 workers, most of them working-class leaders, are faced with charges of "criminal syndicalism" in this country today.

This fact has a very special significance. Why?

Greater numbers face charges of "rioting", "vagrancy", and the other shotgun favorites of strike-breaking, terroristic boss class rule. The number of arrests for working class activities has gone up into the thousands per month under the New Deal and the NRA. At the time this is written, nearly half a hundred workers have been openly murdered by state forces in economic struggles since the beginning of the year.

It is at this high point in the development of NRA terror that the number of C. S. charges jump to this high figure. The charge of "criminal syndicalism" is a purely political one. In these cases the naked terror of reaction, the drive toward fascization, begins to cast aside its hypocritical cloak. Framing of workers on criminal charges is not sufficient. The drive becomes openly a political one, without any pretense of being anything else, and so:

Nearly one hundred workers, most of them working-class leaders in the trade union and political fields, are faced with the purely political charge of "criminal syndicalism."

Besides these a growing number are faced with related political charges—sedition—red flag—inciting to insurrection—circulating insurrectionary literature.

The outstanding c.s. cases are those in California and Hillsboro, Ill., dealt with on other pages of this issue of the Labor Defender.

Where Are These Cases?

Besides these, there are 32 cases in Oregon and two in Washington, also growing out of the marine workers' and general strike on the West Coast.

There are the cases of three leaders of the heroic miners' strike at Helper, Utah, last year. There are three leaders of the unemployed struggle in Des Moines, Iowa. There are 2-year-old indictments hanging over Bill Gebert and five other workers' leaders in Chicago. There are two cases, a year old, in Sioux City, Ia.

E. F. Burman and Unto Immonen are serving 4 to 8 years and 2 to 6 years respectively in Michigan for violation of the state "red flag" law.

The case of Annie Mae Leathers and

Leah Young, growing out of the textile strike in Georgia, are described elsewhere in this issue. The "inciting to insurrection" charges against Angelo Herndon and the Atlanta Six are brought under the Georgia equivalent to "criminal syndicalism" laws.

Plenty of Laws

There are c.s. laws on the statute books of 19 states and of the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. These states are California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

In addition, there are "criminal anarchy" and "criminal sedition" laws in many of these and other states. The states this adds to the list are: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Laws which make of working class activity a political crime, punishable by years of imprisonment—with the addition of Georgia, where the death penalty is provided—exist on the statute books of 34 states.

These laws have been in active use during the past three years in ten states. Arrests under these laws during this period mount into the hundreds.

They have been used to break scores of strikes. Hundreds of strike leaders have been imprisoned under them, held for months and never brought to trial. In the recent application of the "criminal anarchy" ordinance of Birmingham against three workers, the smashing of the frame-up in court by the I. L. D. is a notable victory.

Almost the only record of smashing a frame-up under the criminal syndicalism laws themselves, in court, which we have, is one where self-defense was used in Oakland, California, right after the war.

Most of these laws were passed in the jingo war-hysteria days of red-baiting in 1917-1920. They are laws for the support of imperialist war. This gives the increasing number of prosecutions added significance at this time.

The I. L. D. Campaign

The I. L. D., leading millions of workers and their sympathizers into



Leo Gallagher, famous I. L. D. attorney, acting as one of Mother Mooney's pall bearers. The Labor Defender calls on all the workers who helped poll nearly 200,000 votes for him in the California primaries to join and support the I. L. D.

the fight must smash every one of these laws that hang like swords by a thread over the militant workers' economic struggle. Repeal campaigns—involving hundreds of thousands in single states in signature drives—must wipe these laws off the statute books.

Mass defense and self-defense, supported by all the organizations of the workers and their friends in every part of the country, can and must free every c.s. prisoner in the United States.

Textile Strike Terror

(Continued from page 4)

grenades, guns used against strikers throughout state.

MAINE: Entire National Guard mobilized.

CONNECTICUT: Entire National Guard out. 1,500 soldiers under arms at Putnam, Danielson.

National Guard out in ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA. 10,000 troops on duty in strike zone. 15,000 armed deputies scattered through 500 Southern mill towns. Threat of Federal Troops used to break strike imminent as we go to press.

MATHIAS RAKOSI—FIGHTER

By David Kinhead

For eight and a half years Mathias Rakosi has lain in the torture chambers of fascist Hungary. For eight and a half years, night and day, without a moment's rest, this revolutionary leader, formerly Assistant People's Commissar for Trade under the Soviet Government of Hungary, has endured the constant physical and mental torture of sadistic jail keepers. In addition to the daily punishment of confinement, rotten food, insults, beatings, fifteen minutes visiting time a week, censorship of mail and literature, Rakosi has spent three years of his imprisonment in a special underground punishment cell, a bare cell without a window, without a mattress, without bedclothes, damp and unheated in the winter time. He has gone on hunger strikes six times for a total of fifty-four days.

International Activity

Rakosi has been singled out for this special attack by the rulers of Hungary because of his revolutionary activity. He was first active in the revolutionary student movement in Hungary. In 1910 he took part in the labor movement in Germany. He was a member of the Social-Democratic Labour Federation in London in 1912 and was later expelled from this organization because of his radical political opinions.

Upon the outbreak of the World War he was called back to Hungary for military service. After several months at the front he was taken prisoner by the Russians. He carried on revolutionary propaganda among his fellow prisoners in the war prisoners camp at Chita.

A Mass Leader at 25

After the October revolution he returned to Hungary and joined the Hungarian Communist Party. Soon he was recognized as one of the best mass agitators and organizers of the Hungarian Communist movement. He was made secretary of the largest Party provincial organization. On the formation of the Soviet Government in Hungary, in March, 1919, Comrade Rakosi, at the age of 27, was elected Assistant Peoples Commissar of Trade. During the civil and interventionist wars that followed, Rakosi was given the post of Chief Commandant of the Red Militia.

When the proletarian dictatorship in Hungary was overthrown after nine months by Horthy with the invaluable assistance of Herbert Hoover, T. T. C. Gregory and their American Relief Administration, Rakosi escaped to

Austria. He was interned by the Social Democratic government of Karlstein. Liberated in 1920, he went to the Soviet Union. Here, among other activities, he served for two years as secretary of the Comintern.

Saved From Death by International Protest

In 1924 Rakosi returned secretly to Hungary to reorganize the Hungarian Communist Party, destroyed by the white terror. After eight months of intense work under the most dangerous conditions he was betrayed by a stool pidgeon and arrested, September 25, 1925. Seven weeks after his arrest he was tried for his activities as an organizer of the Communist Party and as an "agent of a foreign power." He was sentenced to death by hanging. A storm of protest from all over the world, organized by the International Red Aid and actively participated in by the newly formed I. L. D., forced the Horthy government to grant Rakosi a retrial. His sentence was changed from death to eight and a half years hard labor.

Now his sentence has been served. The eight and a half long years are over. Mathias Rakosi should go free. But the fascist rulers of Hungary are not satisfied. Eight and a half years of living hell is not enough for a man who has dared to fight for a better world. His time is up, but Rakosi remains in prison. He is being held on charges arising out of his activity as a member of the Hungarian Soviet Government, 15 years ago. Every effort will be made to kill him this time. The Hungarian fascists have been frustrated once in their attempt to murder this Soviet Commissar.

They are determined not to be turned aside again. Following the methods of Hitler in his attempt to execute Thaelmann, the Hungarian bourgeoisie is trying to confuse world public opinion by creating the false impression that no danger threatens Rakosi, that he may perhaps be set free. At the same time they are systematically trying to undermine his health and spirit.

Once before, mass protest saved Rakosi from death. The I.L.D. helped organize that fight and now it calls on its members and friends to renew their efforts to save this hero of the Hungarian revolutionary movement. Because of the leading role that was played by Hoover and the American Relief Administration in overthrowing Soviet Hungary, it is especially fitting that the American working class should take the lead in the liberation of Rakosi.

The Horthy hangmen will try to kill Mathias Rakosi. But their hands can be stayed. The I.R.A. is organizing an international movement for his freedom. Free Rakosi committees are springing up in many parts of the world fighting side by side with the Free Thaelmann organizations for the liberation of these two leaders and all fascist fighters.

Flood Hungarian consulates with demands for Rakosi's freedom. Pass protest resolutions at all Thaelmann, Scottsboro and Herndon, local I.L.D. meetings and send them to the Hungarian embassy. Organize protest delegations to visit Hungarian consuls.

Anti-fascist demonstration in Chicago. I. L. D. members, raise the demand, free Rakosi, at all meetings and demonstrations!



FREE THAELMANN!

(Cont. From Sept. Labor Defender)

(Summary of preceding installments: Thaelmann, the son of a Hamburg inn-keeper whose inn was the center of the illegal revolutionary movement, was initiated into the revolutionary work at an early age. In spite of the fact that he was an outstanding scholar, he had to leave school and go to work when he was only 14 years old. As soon as he began to work on the Hamburg docks he became a member of the Transport Workers Union and the Social Democratic Party. His activity and militancy soon marked him as a leader.

In 1914, when the Social Democratic Party in the Reichstag voted for credits to carry on the imperialist war, Thaelmann immediately identified himself with the left wing opposition. In 1915 he was sent to the trenches where he immediately began to carry out Karl Liebknecht's anti-war propaganda.

After the split that occurred in the Social Democratic Party during the war, Thaelmann joined up with the independent social democratic group which formed at this time and immediately established relations with the Spartacus bund, the forerunner of the German Communist Party.)

On the Barricades Of Hamburg

When the first and still vague news of the revolt of the sailors at Kiel reached Thaelmann's ears nothing could keep him in the trenches. Together with five comrades, he took the first train for Hamburg to take part in the revolution that was beginning. He quit the front of imperialist slaughter to throw all his energies into the civil war.

The massacre of the Soviet partisans in Bavaria, the horrible butchery of workers who were fighting for socialism at the gates of the mines in the Ruhr region, in the streets of Berlin, set fire to Hamburg.

Noske subdued the uprising in the South of Germany with the aid of his envoy, Epp, today a Nazi governor. He transformed Berlin into a cemetery and "pacified" the western part of Germany in the same way. His goal was the North with Bremen as the first objective. The ancient Hanseatic city was besieged. In Hamburg the masses took to the streets demanding arms. At this moment all was not yet

lost. A proletarian army could still crush the enemy's forces that had encircled the neighboring city; it was still possible to save the class brothers there and give for the second time the signal that had already been given six months before.

Thaelmann was aware of this. But such was not the case with the party leadership. Noske lost no time. The Gersenberg division, commanded by the famous Captain Denner, who was too late to defend the Hamburg of the profiteers against the workers, advanced every day. And what was the



Hitler is determined to murder Ernst Thaelmann—but international mass protest can stay that hand. Intensify the Free Thaelmann campaign!

great Soviet of Hamburg workers doing during this precious time? It quibbled and discussed into thin air.

Then Thaelmann intervened. He distributed arms among the workers and then led the workers to the armories and police stations where they found the bayonets thus far denied them by the Soviet.

Too late. While the first trains were leaving for Bremen, news arrived that the city had fallen. Several weeks later Hamburg itself was the scene of decisive battles. After the defeat of the "Bahrenfelder" a counter revolutionary group, the African general, Lettow Vorbeck, marched on Hamburg from Altoona which was menaced at the same time by naval forces on the sea.

During these stirring times, Thaelmann was always to be found, armed, in the ranks of the fighters.

During this period, events followed upon each other so rapidly that dozens of years seemed to be concentrated into a few months. It was during these weeks that Thaelmann took a decisive step. For some time now, he had been guiding the destinies of the Independent Social Democrats.

The Road to The Communist Party

He was known to a large public as a deputy in the Burgerschaft, the parliament of Hamburg. He aligned himself definitely with the Communist Party of Germany and upon its advice remained among the Independent Social Democrats only for the purpose of leading the entire membership towards communism. He led a gigantic struggle and emerged victorious. At the historic congress in the autumn of 1920 of the Independent Social Democratic party of Germany, held at Halle on the Saale, 95 percent of this powerful group, led by Thaelmann, joined the German Communist Party.

Thaelmann— The Leader

Six months later, Hoersing, the Social Democrat president, plunged Central Germany into war; he tried to disarm the workers in Thuringia, Halle, Senna and Mansfeld. He tried to destroy this great revolutionary center.

Thaelmann was the first to come to the rescue. It was he who led the protest strike of the Hamburg longshoremen against the bloody adventure of Hoersing. Thaelmann marched in the ranks of the hundreds of thousands of workers who went to the Millertor port. Suddenly an explosion resounded and human bodies flew through the air; the Social Democratic senate had ordered the demonstration dispersed.

In 1921 Thaelmann made his first trip to Moscow. Here he met the victors of the proletarian revolution. He breathed the air of the first Soviet republic. He devoured avidly all the books and pamphlets on the October revolutions, the teachings of Lenin.

By 1925 Thaelmann was so popular a leader of the workers that he became the logical candidate for the presidency of Germany. In 1932, Thaelmann was again the workers' choice. During these years he was constantly the object of the deepest hatred and the sharpest attack from the Social Democracy. In 1931, at the moment when he was being persecuted in a cooked up plot against the safety of the state, he was deprived of his parliamentary immunity—his, by right of his position in the Hamburg Burgerschaft, with the consent of the Social Democracy.

(Continued in the next issue)



Ann Burlak, National Textile Workers' Union organizer, calling on strikers to stay out solid until they win. She is under indictment in Georgia under the same law as Angelo Herndon.

San Francisco I.L.D. on the Job

The I. L. D. in San Francisco has smashed through the terror. Wrecking of offices and headquarters, breaking up meetings, terrorizing of members in their homes, framing its leaders in court for "belonging to an illegal organization," or "vagrancy," all the efforts of vigilantes and "law and order," have not destroyed the I. L. D.

The I. L. D. has reopened its office, branches are meeting regularly. A San Francisco District Bulletin is being issued. Outdoor meetings are broken up but they are held regularly just the same.

To provide the most adequate defense for the hundreds arrested, the I. L. D. and the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners established an Emergency Defense Committee which functioned throughout the terror, in the courts, and even inside the horribly over-crowded jails. Active I. L. D. members and organizers while under arrest organized the defense of the prisoners with them in jail, gave them advice and information on how to conduct themselves in

What Does She Know About Halibut?

Elaine Black, I. L. D. Organizer, Defends Herself in Court

By AN EYEWITNESS

"Incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial" shouted the prosecuting attorney, backed by a picked jury, the judge, police, Industrial Association, Chambers of Commerce and government officials, when Elaine Black, District Organizer of the I. L. D., took self-defense in her trial in San Francisco, and pointed out the role of the I. L. D. in the class struggle, its leadership in defense of workers' rights.

Charged with vagrancy, Elaine Black was clearly tried not because she was even suspected of being a vagrant, everybody in the court had known her and her activity in Frisco for years, but only because of her political opinions. Only because her ceaseless activity on behalf of the working class, only because she dared to commit the crime of telling workers what their rights are, how to fight for them, and how to defend themselves in their struggles.

Even in court Elaine Black was not accused of being a vagrant, but of working for an "illegal" organization. When she asked to hear the law, code, statute, or authority, which declared the I. L. D. to be unlawful, the prosecution again thundered, "Incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial."

Self-Defense

In the final summary of her defense, Elaine Black explained to the jury the functions of the I. L. D., its leadership in defense of the masses in exercising their rights to organize and better their conditions, and she pointed out that she was being prosecuted, not because she was a vagrant, but because

court, instructed them to demand a jury trial and to plead Not Guilty. The 352 who demanded jury trials were all dismissed when they came up before the court!

The Emergency Defense Committee called a *Conference of Labor's Civil Rights*, which has become a permanent body. It is a wide united front group including many A. F. of L. unions, churches, independent unions, social action groups, I. L. D., I. W. O., etc. The conference has already held a series of large sessions and meetings. It is compiling a full report of all the cases arising out of the terror, it is continually making efforts to broaden its base and draw more and more organizations into support of its work, it is issuing literature and a regular press service, collecting funds and providing an adequate defense apparatus in co-operation with the I. L. D. and the American Civil Liberties Union.

To date the following summary of

(Continued on page 18)

the ruling class does not want labor to organize, does not want them to exercise their constitutional rights, does not want them to gain the solidarity that will win their struggles, but wants to crush them into further misery by means of all the capitalist weapons of courts, press, and police violence against unarmed workers. She explained the meaning of workers self-defense—self-defense, by means of organization, against the armed forces of the bosses; self-defense in court against the judges, prosecutors, and juries, who are all paid tools of the bosses.

Then the prosecuting attorney summed up his case against her, no mention of the vagrancy charge. Only a play on the petty prejudices and stupidity of the jury. After a series of vicious lies in regard to the I. L. D., he referred to Elaine Black's statement in regard to saluting the American flag. She had stated that she saluted it only in view of what it should and will stand for, but she did not salute the flag of fascism.

The Prosecutor Sums Up

Said the prosecuting attorney to the jury, "And you, ladies and gentlemen of the jury—is there one of you who would hesitate one minute before saluting the American flag?"

"Comrade Black says" (he continually referred to the defendant as "comrade," whereupon she, knowing that he was a member of the American Legion, called him "buddy") "that prisoners are forced to eat vile hash and beans in jail. Comrade Black doesn't admit that the prisoners eat halibut on Fridays. But Comrade Black is an atheist so what does she know about halibut?" And so the prosecution summed up its case—without reference to law, or to the charge, or to the defense.

Fifteen minutes later, the jury had reached its verdict of "Guilty." It was perfectly clear that they had reached their verdict before the trial had begun. Charged with vagrancy, tried because of the so-called illegality of the I. L. D. and not knowing about halibut, convicted on vagrancy. Elaine Black gave us a militant example of Workers' Self-Defense. No lawyer could have got an acquittal for Elaine Black because her case was a frame-up and the jury was "picked"; she was sentenced to six months, and her case is being appealed, but Elaine Black brought out the working class issues and gave a not-easily forgotten education to every juror and every listener in the court-room.

Anti-Nazi Fighters Persecuted

From Coast to Coast

PHILADELPHIA

Without even leaving their seats a Philadelphia jury found six anti-fascist fighters guilty of picketing the German consulate in the fight to free Thaelmann and all anti-fascist prisoners in Nazi Germany. Judge Otto Heiligman, gave his full hearted support to Nazi terror by sentencing Ben Gardner and James Wilson to one year each and the four women pickets to six months in the Holmesburg county workhouse. The defense of these workers was militant and inspiring. Gardner and Wilson defended their right to protest against Hitler terror, from the witness stand.

The courtroom, packed with workers, greeted his speech with a burst of applause. "We protested against the murder of workers, Jews, Catholics, intellectuals by Hitler's bloody regime before his local representative. And Philadelphia workers have the right to inform Hitler that they militantly protest such tactics. Our demonstration was peaceful and orderly. Police rode into us clubbing and punching demonstrators. But as usual police and prosecutor are twisting the facts in court to frame us up.

As the applause rang out workers were dragged from their seats and hauled up before the judge. "I ought to put you in jail," he fumed, "but get out of here."

The Philadelphia I. L. D. is appealing these cases and launching a mass campaign to force the courts to rescind them. The whole drive will be part of the Free Thaelmann Campaign.

BOSTON

Early in October the cases of 15 anti-fascist workers and students is coming up on appeal. These cases arose out of a terrific battle in the streets of Boston, instigated by the police against a demonstration protesting the good-will reception given the Nazi Karlsruhe by Boston's officials. The anti fascist workers and students who organized the demonstration was broken up before it even got under way. Several of the demonstrators were severely beaten and badly injured on the street and in the police station by the good-will police. The original trial lasted six days and was conducted on the basis of self-defense. The court was forcibly cleared and workers were kept from the building by a cordon of police. The defendants carried their anti-fascist fight right into the courtroom and in spite of repeated fines for contempt denounced the judge and told him, "We can't get justice in this court. We are entitled to a fair trial and we are not getting it." The sentences totaled 93 months and \$220 in fines. A mass protest campaign or-

ganized by the I. L. D. has kept the court well aware of the indignation of masses against these vicious sentences. Post cards, telegrams and resolutions have reached the judges all through the summer.

CALIFORNIA

Otto Richter, 19-year-old refugee from Germany, was rounded up and arrested with hundreds of others during the General Strike. He was one of Miss Perkins' agents first victims in their drive against foreign born workers. Richter is an anti-fascist. He is being held for deportation back to Nazi Germany. The International Labor Defense is starting a vigorous campaign to win the right of asylum for Richter as well as the other 14 held for deportation.

In connection with this campaign for the right of asylum a joint conference between the I. L. D. and the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is being held in San Francisco on September 28. Miss Perkins' threats

must be answered by a strong nation wide campaign against deportations and for the right of asylum of all foreign born workers and political refugees.

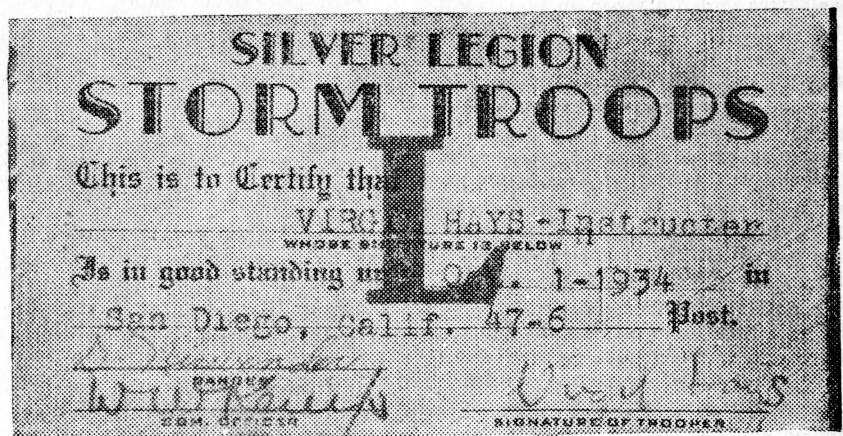
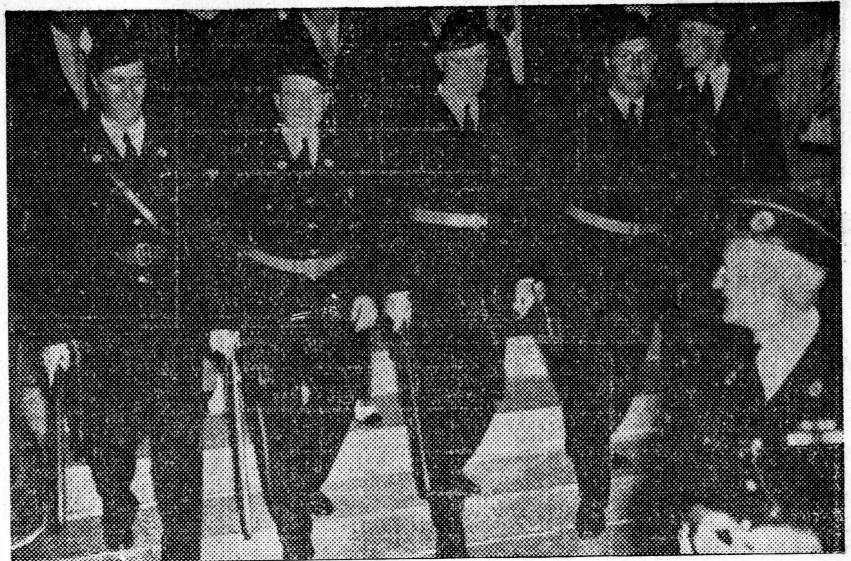
NEW YORK

New York justices are doing their bit to crush the Free Thaelmann anti-fascist campaign with jail sentences. Not only is the list of those sentences growing longer, but the judges in giving them are expressing their class position more and more clearly. In the case of Theodore Eggeling, German seaman, attacked by New York

(Continued on page 19)

Top: The American Legion of R. I. marches on—To break the textile strike.

Bottom: Identification card of American Nazi organization trooper. It's all official and in the interests of "law and order."



MÈRES,

PENSEZ AUX JEUNES NÈGRES de SCOTTSDORO
AUX JEUNES MARINS BULGARES!
O TOUS LES VAILLANTS FILS du PEUPLE LABORIEUX
EMPRISONNÉS ET MENACÉS DE MORT
POUR LEUR LUTTE CONTRE le FASCISME et la GUERRE

DÉLIVREZ-LES!



International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism

The IRA took an active and leading part in the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism, held in Paris on August 4, 5 and 6. Helena Stassova, secretary of the IRA, was one of the outstanding figures at this historic gathering of over 1,000 delegates and did much to inspire all the delegates from different corners of the world in their determined fight against war and fascism.

A special conference of all IRA delegates was held during the course of the Congress and many of these delegates contributed to the general discussion. The I. L. D. is proud to report that two of the 40 American delegates were I. L. D. members, one from California and one from Nebraska.

A special resolution presented by the IRA conference was accepted by the entire congress. It read in part:

"The IRA with its program of struggle its character of solidarity, its non-party composition is especially able to work among unorganized women,

remained passive. We can appeal to these women and draw them into the fight against fascism and for international solidarity.

"The IRA delegates pledge themselves to carry on intensive work and recruiting in their native countries, especially among the women on the basis of the resolutions of this congress, and to give special attention to recruiting among women during the Thaelmann campaign.

"The wives and the mothers of the victims of fascist terror must be drawn into the special committees set up by the congress, especially in those countries where the I. L. D. is illegal or semi-legal.

"The creation of women's patronage committees to adopt the families of murdered and imprisoned anti-fascists is an excellent method of drawing wo-

members of the German I. L. D. are pursued with a particularly vicious hatred by the Hitler government—many of our comrades, women as well as men, have been condemned. But I can assure you that we are not frightened by all that. On the contrary, during these trying times our activity has increased. Formerly and even during the first days of illegality, we used to allow our publications to go unprinted because we did not receive material and directions from the higher committees. Today that is all changed. Each group has its own equipment, publishes its own leaflets and many publish regular magazines. These papers are read avidly by the workers and are passed on from hand to hand. For example, one group in Berlin has increased the circulation of its paper from 50 to 115 in three



Left: Exhibit prepared by IRA for one congress. It reads, "Mothers, remember the Scottsboro Boys, remember the young Bulgarian sailors, and all the brave sons of toil imprisoned for their fight against war and fascism. Save them. Below: Japanese women practise bandaging.

men into the movement against war and fascism and should be applied at once.

"The IRA delegates at this world congress of women against war and fascism salute the congress and pledge themselves to energetic work among women on the basis of the decisions adopted.

"Long live the united front of struggle against war and fascism. Long live international working class solidarity. Long live the International Red Aid."

The reports of the German IRA delegate was very impressive. "The fascist butchers are very well aware of the significance of the struggle of the IRA against their program of terror. They know that solidarity is an important weapon in strengthening the fight of the workers in giving the prisoners courage to withstand the most brutal torture. That is why the

months. These periodicals are sold and even though the workers are very poor they even give contributions to help in the publication of our IRA literature."

A delegate from Zurich who represented the Executive Committee of the IRA stated: "We note with pleasure the active participation of the International Red Aid in the preparations for as well as in the congress itself. In our twelve year long struggle under the leadership of the late Clara Zetkin and now under Helena Stassova, we have succeeded in building an organization of 14,000,000 members of which 3,000,000 are women. Without the aid of the women there can be no effective struggle.

"There is still one serious misconception about our work. The International Red Aid sections are not only organizations for the defense of any

(Continued on page 21)

"We Refuse to Accept Your Lynch Verdicts!"

Mass Pressure Forces Rehearings in Scottsboro, Herndon Cases

Mass pressure has won again. Two partial victories in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases can be recorded. In October the rehearing of the appeals against the sentence passed on Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris will be held before the State Supreme Court of Alabama, the same court that only a few months ago confirmed them.

In the same month the Georgia Supreme Court will hear a motion of the rehearing on the appeal taken by the I. L. D. against the lynch sentence of 18-20 years on the chain gang for Angelo Herndon.

What Do These Rehearings Mean?

Certain legal steps were taken by the I. L. D. attorneys to open the way in a legal manner for these new hearings; but there is no way under the law in which these rehearings can be forced on the Supreme Courts of Georgia and Alabama. Yet the Supreme Court of Georgia called a special session to *decide* to entertain this motion when it formally opens in October. The Supreme Court of Alabama granted a full rehearing in the Scottsboro cases.

Who Made Them Do It?

We know by now, through our experience with these courts in the past, that they are determined that the Scottsboro boys shall burn in the electric chair and that Angelo Herndon shall be tortured to death on the chain gang. They are determined that the

oppressed Negro people, the struggling white workers of the South shall be "taught a lesson" and made to "keep their place" as pawns in the scramble for super profits. They are determined that white and Negro toilers shall be kept apart. They want to see them blindly hate each other. The one thing they fear most is to see black and white workers unite and present a common front against the common foe. And this is the issue present in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases.

When we examine the events in these cases we are forced to see that only one thing can have forced these concessions.

The roar of the world's protest against these legal lynchings, the organization of the black and white millions who have joined in this protest, are powerful weapons that have forced

temporary retreats by the official lynchers.

The officials of the state of Georgia stood aghast when the I. L. D. raised by popular subscription in the form of thousands of loans from individuals and organizations, \$15,000 cash bail which was demanded for the temporary release of Herndon from his torture dungeon. They knew that they had a force to deal with more powerful than they had ever reckoned with before.

Toward Complete Victory

This fact had solid weight also in forcing concessions from their lynch brothers of the Alabama Supreme Court. Scores of thousands of protests from millions of workers the world over who had learned through the I. L. D. of these monstrous frame-ups, tipped the balance also, for the moment.

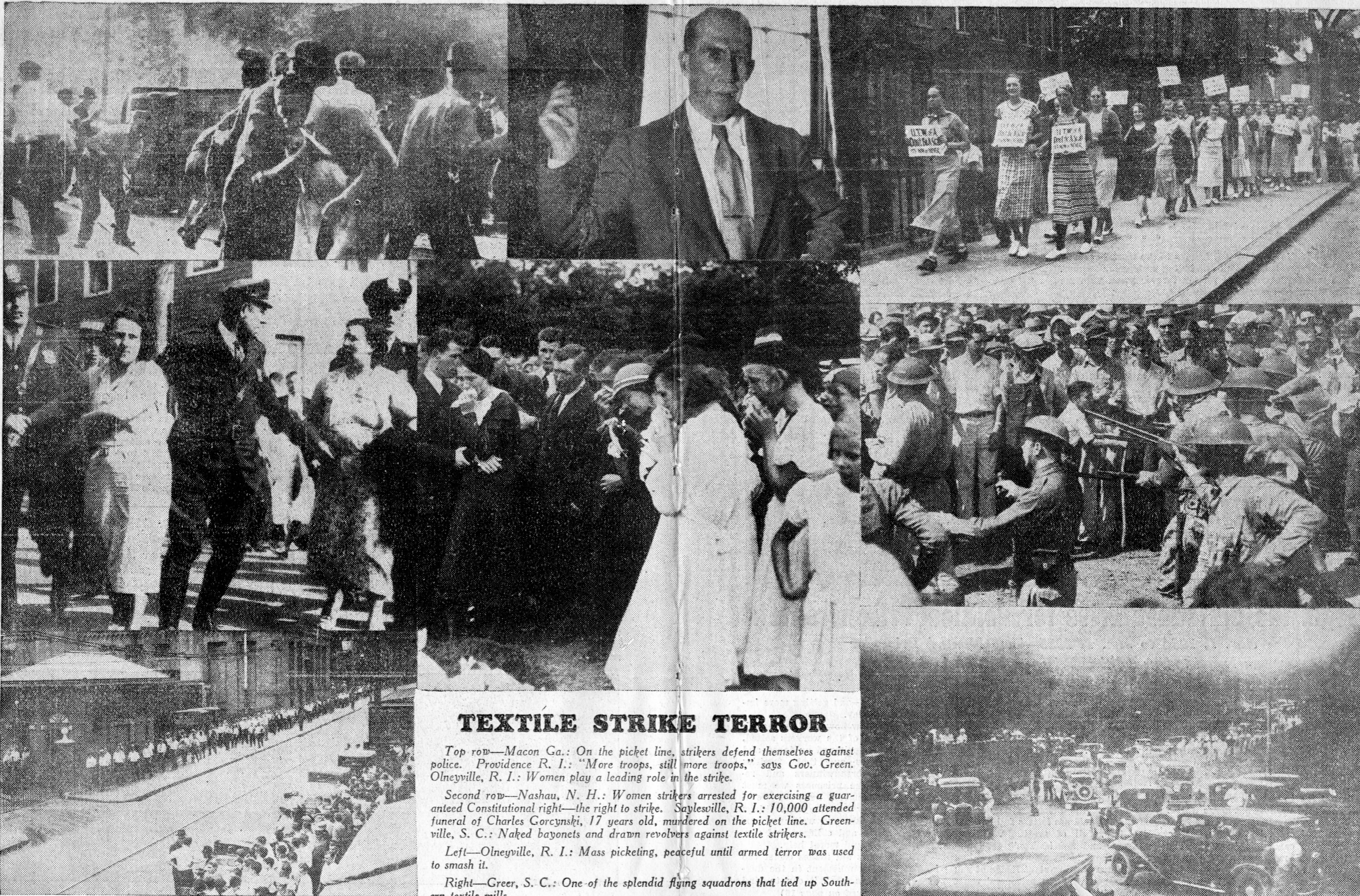
These are our weapons and these are the weapons we must sharpen and develop, enlarge and organize more thoroughly to take both these cases to a final victory—the unconditional safe release of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon.



Left: Trooper gets a dose of his own medicine. Clouds of tear gas hover over the 9 states where entire national guard is out against textile strikers.

Below: Cemetery at Saylesville, R. I., where one of the severest battles in the textile strike raged.





TEXTILE STRIKE TERROR

Top row—Macon Ga.: On the picket line, strikers defend themselves against police. Providence R. I.: "More troops, still more troops," says Gov. Green. Olneyville, R. I.: Women play a leading role in the strike.

Second row—Nashua, N. H.: Women strikers arrested for exercising a guaranteed Constitutional right—the right to strike. Saylesville, R. I.: 10,000 attended funeral of Charles Gorcynski, 17 years old, murdered on the picket line. Greenville, S. C.: Naked bayonets and drawn revolvers against textile strikers.

Left—Olneyville, R. I.: Mass picketing, peaceful until armed terror was used to smash it.

Right—Greer, S. C.: One of the splendid flying squadrons that tied up Southern textile mills.

The Labor Defender joins with workers and sympathizers all over the country in deepest sympathy to our comrade, Tom Mooney, on the death of his mother. We pledge redoubled activity in the fight for which she gave the last 18 years of her life—in the fight to win a speedy and complete release for Tom Mooney.



To My Dear Mother . . . MARY MOONEY

A fond and loving farewell forever to the mortal remains of my dear devoted, faithful and loving proletarian mother.

The memory of you will remain forever green with me and millions of other toilers.

And how I will miss you, Mother dear.

No one can ever really know all that you have been to me.

Your death has crushed me for the moment, but I will rally again in your brave spirit and carry on for you.

You have enshrined yourself in the hearts of all true workers. A wonderful place awaits you in working class history.

Nothing can rob you of that or the warmth that will always be in my heart for you.

Again Mother dear, for the last time, I bid you a last fond and loving farewell forever.

Your loving and grateful proletarian son,
TOM MOONEY

31912



Top: A recent picture of Mother Mooney calling on the Governor of California.

Bottom: Mother Mooney and Rena Mooney, in 1917, at work in the office of the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee.

Begin the Christmas Drive for Political Prisoners Now!

Nov. 1, 1934 to Jan. 1, 1935—Two Months' Drive for Relief to Our Political Prisoners and Their Families

By **HERBERT KLEIN**

"That money you sent seemed like a lot more here in prison. You don't know how it helped..."

"Your letters are so welcome. I hope it won't be long until the workers get me out and I can start in again to fight for the working class where I left off..."

"We tried to get government help, but didn't get nothing but harsh words. The money from you saved us from being moved out..."

"The help came just in time. The children and me were next door to starvation..."

"Comrades write and tell me some more about Angelo Herndon and the

Scottsboro boys... We don't talk about it much, but I think it is fine if my husband did go down in the fight ...there is some more strong men around here..."

Why Prisoners' Relief

If you could look with us through the files of the Prisoners' Relief Department you'd see letters full of lines like this, full of gratitude, revived courage—and fight! You'd read and read without being able to stop. And you'd have burning right inside of you the reasons why the prisoners' relief is one of the most important jobs the

I. L. D. can do—and getting more important every day.

You know now how vital is the job of taking care of the workers seized, framed, and imprisoned on faked and framed charges—and their families left without breadwinners and resources. To the prisoners we must send encouragement, news of workers, and money for the little things they need, smokes and writing paper. To their wives and children and parents, material and moral help.

The prisoners aid makes easier the long days of confinement in the dungeons, and does what it can to bind

(Continued on page 16)

THE IRA FRONT

CHINA

An iron clad censorship keeps the world in ignorance of the horrible conditions faced by the political prisoners in Kuomintang, China. Reports received from the Chinese I. L. D. state that in the 3rd prison of Tientsin alone, there are 18,000 prisoners, three times the normal capacity of the old jail. In the women's division of this prison there are many children imprisoned with their mothers. In Peiping, there are 48 political prisoners sentenced to 12 years hard labor. The Chinese Ministry of Justice has recently issued a decree forcing all political prisoners to do hard labor on the roads and highways.

Torture is a common practise in all jails and police headquarters. Special electrical instruments have been invented for this purpose. Forcing prisoners to drink salt water until they fall unconscious is another common practise. But terror and torture in Kuomintang, China, is not confined to jails. Thousands of workers and peasants who resist the troops sent to collect taxes from them to continue the war against Soviet China are slaughtered. In the Anhui province, 8 villages were burned. In Kirin where the peasants resisted Japanese confiscation of good rice fields, the Japanese sent bombing planes over the villages and slaughtered over 20,000 peasants and their families.

The I. L. D. calls on all who read even these few facts to join in our campaign of protest and aid to the victims of terror in Kuomintang, China. Send protests from individuals and organizations to Chinese embassies and consulates. Demand the release of the political prisoners.

GERMANY

News of continued murders of political prisoners in Nazi concentration camps is smuggled out of Germany by the German I. L. D. The latest victim is Eric Muescham, well known writer, who "was found hanged in his cell." After constant torture in Camp Sonnenburg, daily beatings, all his teeth knocked out so that he could not eat, insane torments invented by mad jailers, being forced with 5 other prisoners to dig his own grave, Muescham demanded that he be transferred to a Berlin jail. He was taken to a secret police prison where the Nazi fiends continued their efforts to kill him or to force him to commit suicide. Finally when all their tortures failed, he was found hanged in his cell. For an account of conditions in the camp read the I. L. D. pamphlet "The Sonnenburg Torture Camp" by an escaped prisoner.

The same conditions face Thaelmann daily. The endless delay of his trial, to muster witnesses against him are only means of prolonging his torture. The I. L. D. has pledged itself to a relentless struggle for the freedom of Thaelmann. Do not allow the protest movement in his defense to die down. Continue the flood of protest meetings, resolutions, telephone calls, picketing before Nazi consulates and embassies. Free Thaelmann.

ITALY

An American delegation will join with workers from many European countries in an international effort to aid the victims of Mussolini, fascist terror, and to strengthen their fight. The Italian Socialist and Communist Parties, the Italian I. L. D., the Italian Patronati's are working jointly in the organization of the delegation which is leaving Paris this month, organized by the Italian Patronati to investigate conditions in Fascist Italy and to attempt to visit Gramsci and other political prisoners in Mussolini's jails. The Italian Patronati is an organization of Italian



Socialists and Communists in the Saar region united in tremendous anti-Hitler demonstration.



Mussolini on his pedestal—an armored tank. The I. L. D. is joining the Italian Patronati in an international protest campaign against Italian fascist terror.

emigrants who escaped from fascist Italy and are organizing material and moral support for the anti-fascist fighters there.

VOICES FROM PRISON

TOM SCOTT—RELEASED Tells What the I.L.D. Means to Political Prisoners

It was eighteen and a half months ago, in a framed-up trial, in New Brunswick, N. J., that I was sentenced to serve a jail term from two to three years. I was sentenced to jail because I went to South River, N. J., to help defend workers who were arrested for participating in a needleworkers strike.

Those long days in jail stretched. The Labor Defender which was being sent to me regularly by the Prisoners' Relief Committee never got to me. The officers of the prison said the magazine had many good points in it but was too radical, too red for me to read. Other books which were sent me never reached me, not even a daily outside newspaper was allowed to be read.

I could not write what I wanted to write about while in jail. Every letter went to the censure committee, and anything that was not liked was returned. Books, telegrams, letters were sent me but I never saw them. Once every month a letter with a money order from the I.L.D. Prisoners Relief Committee came. That letter, together with the money sure did come in handy. Small little things as soap, tobacco, and toilet articles could be bought with that, that was all one could get.

This help received from the I.L.D. will never be forgotten. I realize that I was not and am not the only prisoner which the I.L.D. supports, many a family has to be looked after while the fathers are in jail. Hundreds of political prisoners are rotting their days in hell bound holes in jail. They are helpless as I was only seven days ago. With many thanks to the I.L.D. for their help, their attempt to secure me a new trial, their attempt to free me, will never be forgotten.

Help the Christmas Drive

I ask all workers who read this short letter to help raise funds for this winter's prisoners relief campaign. Let those who are in jail this winter know that they are not forgotten, give them cheer by looking out after their families as well as helping them out with a few cents every week. Let us not only help them with money but with it lets raise our mighty voice, join hands with the I.L.D. in protest, demanding the freedom of Mooney, the Scottsboro Boys, Angelo Herndon and all other political prisoners.

Let us build the I.L.D. strong enough so with our strength other workers through mass defense can be kept out of jail.

TOM SCOTT.

Solidarity Behind the Bars

We received your letter with one dollar enclosed to each comrade. We thank the I. L. D. for its accommodation.

We express our hearty greetings to our brave and fighting Comrade Angelo Herndon for his release on bail. The entire working class of the United States and all over the world must put up an energetic fight under the leadership of the I. L. D. to free Angelo Herndon and our great heroic German leader, Ernst Thaelmann, and Ernst Torgler. The I. L. D. is becoming a huge organization through its support of the toiling masses. Proceeding with its struggles for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and all political prisoners from the capitalistic dungeons.

Long live the I. L. D.

Faternally yours,

HARRY FOX,

ABE BERLIN.

600 E. 55th St., New York City.

Greetings From Billings

Your communication of the 15th instant, with enclosed check for one dollar received. Thank you sincerely for same.

Glad to hear the I. L. D. has secured the release of Herndon on bail. My only regret is that he is not entirely liberated and exonerated from all charges.

Trusting that you will eventually be able to secure his acquittal on charges pending and that you may also accomplish the liberation of others, I am,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WARREN K. BILLINGS.
Box 10699, Represa, Calif.

Christmas Drive for Political Prisoners

(Continued from page 14)

prisoners' aid with class solidarity in action, helping the victims both inside and outside of the dungeons. The aid we have been able to give has been hopelessly inadequate. It must not remain so.

We Must Not Fail Them

This nation-wide drive from November 1st to January 1st will begin a bigger and more adequate prisoners' relief for the I. L. D. Give money, clothing, food, time, and services. We shall not fail our fellows, the imprisoned and victimized vanguard of our fight. Now it is they who are suffering hunger, abuse, and humiliation. Who will be next?

Our path lies clear ahead. The first milestone must be a genuine, an ever-ready prisoners' relief apparatus.

THESE ARE OUR FAMILIES—HELP US RAISE RELIEF FOR THEM

I received your three-dollar money order and sure was glad to get it for I am not able to do any kind of work and I have to buy my medicine. I have asthma and kidney trouble. I am staying with my son-in-law, Grum Harvey, and he is just a poor man and has no job and has a large family. They live in a small house and I have my things packed in a long farmer's barn. I can't housekeep till my boys come back from the state prison that sent them for one year and that left me without any help and I am not able to help myself. So I appreciate your kind help, and I thank you ever so much for what you send me, for I need all I can get and I haven't any way to get anything until my boys get out.

You wanted me to give you a picture of myself. I was done so bad by the thugs that I can't tell it all. When they came to get Nelson Pierce and James Pierce, we were all at home and they didn't bother anybody. They took them and put them in jail the 5th day of last December and I haven't seen them since, and left me and James Pierce's little 8-year-old girl by ourselves. We lived on a coal mine lease and when they took my boys, the operator of the Forkridge mines gave me a house notice to get out of the house and I had to get out the best I could. And after the thugs put my boys in jail, they came back to my house and turned everything upside down and Bob Robson took some of the boys' tools and sold them. They just robbed me and threw me out of my home and I didn't know why they were so bad. My things are scattered so badly I can't find my pictures since. But I will try to send you my picture and my boys too in the next letter.

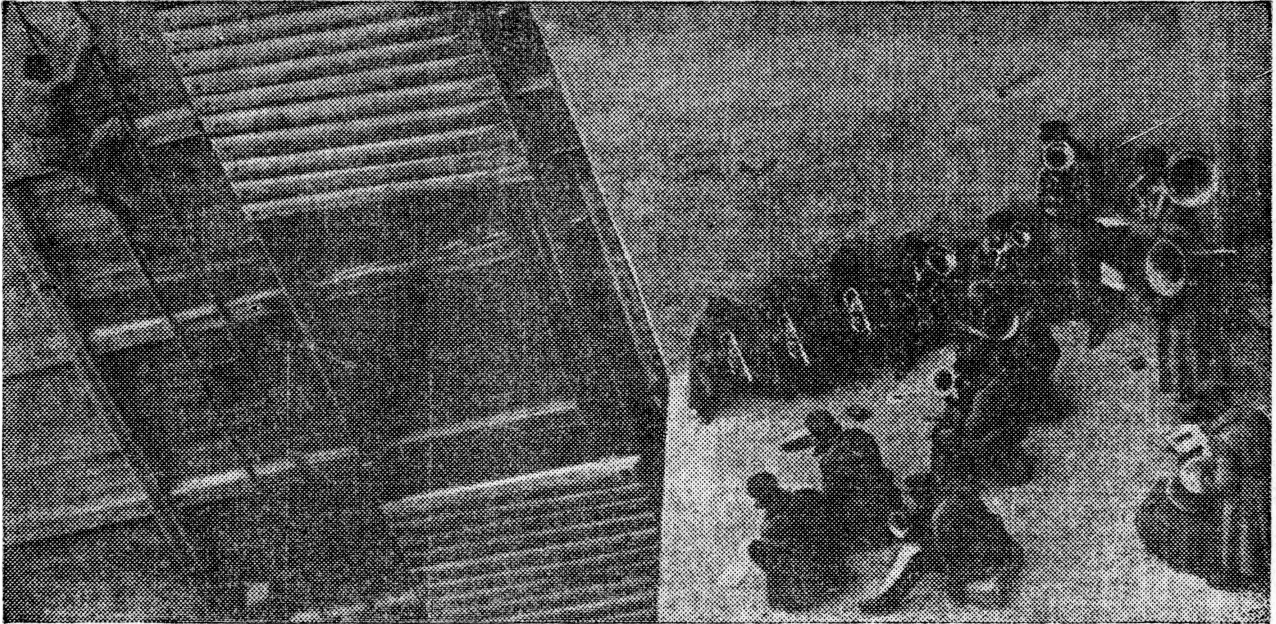
My children are all married and have large families and hardly no work. You know I dread to see the cold weather come with me and my grandchild without clothes for the winter. When my boys were here I had plenty to eat and to wear and now I have nothing at all. If there is any question you want to ask me, write and tell me and I will answer it the best I know how.

So will close,

Truly yours,

ELIZA PIERCE.

Washburn, Tenn. R. 2.



Music While They Work for the Builders of the Stalin White Sea Canal

THE SOVIET UNION BUILDS MEN

By Giovanni Germanetti

(Continued from the September Labor Defender)

(Summary of the first installment:

The Stalin Canal was begun in November, 1931. Tens of thousands of former prisoners, now free and useful citizens as a reward for their splendid work on this great engineering project from the White Sea to the Baltic began to dig the canal in the wilderness of Karelia. The author described, in brief, first the victory over the men and then the victory over the forces of nature).

The Soviet Union opens the way to a better life for tens of thousands of criminals. The prisons of the Soviet proletariat are not universities for delinquency, but schools where criminals are transformed into men, into workers. The prisoners have books and newspapers and their own clubs, and are periodically released to go to their families.

A Few Types Among the Builders

Let us look a little more closely at some of these men, who, according to the bourgeoisie and their lackeys are "forced" to work.

Let us take Garochin. Here is what he writes: "When I was told that I would have to go to Karelia to work on the building of a canal, I at once decided: I will escape. I had already had a certain amount of experience in this line. As soon as I arrived I

worked out a plan to escape. But meanwhile—and listen to this, you soft-hearted individuals from the bourgeoisie!—propaganda was being carried on among those of us who did not work, for the forming of collective groups for building the canal. I had never worked in my life, and I refused. They let me go on playing cards. Others joined collective groups and liked it. I decided that I would try my hand at working. Now I am glad that I did not escape. I won my liberty by working."

And Gumaroff, the Tartar? This is what he says: "I was sentenced for having helped the kulaks in my part of the country escape. I will never help them again. I am now convinced that my sentence was a just one. It is necessary to work. By working on the canal I came to realize who were my real enemies. I will never give any help to the kulaks again."

Two Engineers

Subrin, an engineer who was sentenced for sabotage, writes: "I have cancelled my shameful past, and I am glad."

Masloff, another engineer, declared: "When the ships begin passing through the canal, my unhappy past will be ended."

A woman named Pavlova, who had never worked before, and had been a thief by trade, became a shock-brigadier, and was decorated for distinguished service.

An engineer named Krustaleff, who had been sentenced for sabotage, won the order of the "Red Banner" for his

work. The same is true of Ginsburg, who was sentenced five times for theft, and a dozen others.

Twelve thousand four hundred and eighty-four were completely released and 59,516 had their sentences reduced.

This is the magnificent work carried out by the G. P. U., this institution which is the night-mare of the bourgeoisie, and which is not only the defense of the revolution, but has succeeded in transforming thieves, wreckers and speculators into useful citizens of the Soviet Republic, into good technicians, good workers, good shock-brigaders.

How the Capitalist State "Corrects" Its Criminals

But what goes on in the capitalist penitentiaries? How does capitalist civilization educate and correct its convicts? In Italy there is a proverb which runs: "The penitentiaries are universities of crime."

Much has been written in all countries about the prison regime. Many scientists, or pseudo-scientists have published whole volumes on the subject. Occasionally an intellectual, who has landed in the penitentiary by accident, has written about it. There have been debates in parliament on the subject. Governments have sent experts abroad to study the prison regime in other countries. Campaigns have been conducted for special treatment for political prisoners, for separating political prisoners from common criminals, and for improving

(Continued on page 22)

HILLSBORO, ILL.

By John Adams

One of the 14 Held for "Treason"

It took nearly half a million dollars in property of miners, poor farmers and small merchants of southern Illinois to free the 14 Hillsboro "treason" defendants on bail. This huge sum represents a monument of genuine mass understanding of these fighting miners for the need of a militant defense organization such as the I. L. D.

They also show in this huge bail fund, their understanding of the relationship between the fight for better relief and job conditions and the political charges made under the Illinois "sedition" law. This law is similar to the criminal syndicalism laws which are being used throughout the country to try and smash the growing struggles of workers.

In the Hillsboro case the prosecution openly admits that they consider relief demonstrations as "treasonable" and therefore expose the real mission of these laws.

In these few words we want to make the readers of the Labor Defender acquainted with the preparations of the thousands of miners and other toilers for our defense.

Hillsboro courtroom, sometime in October, will be the scene of a test of strength between the forces of capitalism in every phase, legal and extra-legal; and the forces of the working masses.

The miners of the born in blood Progressive Miners of America have in many locals and women's auxiliaries already shown their recognition of this character of the Hillsboro cases. Assessments for financial support of the defense by the I. L. D. have been made. Bail committees functioned in some locals. Two locals with large membership are affiliated to the I. L. D. These miners have many forgotten members in jail, solely because their leadership, in the fights of 1932 which broke the gun rule of John E. Lewis, did not provide the proper

weapon of mass defense but spent countless thousands on legal defense, etc. They feel that the I. L. D. is the answer to their problems. Also in the coal fields preparations are being made to check up on the "forgotten" men of the P. M. A.'s birth struggle and wage a mass fight to free them.

In the Nokomis local and auxiliary a movement has been started to have mass marches on the Hillsboro courthouse during the days of the trial. Other locals in the fields are going to march also.

The entire coal fields are discussing the fact that Frank Mucci, militant mine youth, "red" alderman of Taylor Springs; Jan Wittenber, coal field organizer of the I. L. D. and the writer, are going to defend the 14 by self-defense. They intend to be there in large numbers to back up this fighting type of defense.

Prior to the trial, delegations of workers from unions, unemployment councils, etc. organized by the I. L. D., are going to the prosecutor's office, demanding our release. Several of these delegations are going into Hillsboro weekly.

Such preparations in the ranks of the unions, unemployment councils, etc., are for the purpose of utilizing the trials to accomplish the turning of this trial into a mass indictment and conviction of the coal barons and their landowning agents in the government.

Instead of accomplishing a mass defeat of the toilers, the fascists and authorities of Hillsboro are finding that their attack is to be a means of accomplishing a historic occasion for unifying the struggle of miners, unemployed, poor farmers and Negro people.

Mass pressure—"Scab," shout these N. C. strike pickets!

'Frisco Terror

(Continued from page 8)

terror on the West Coast has been compiled by the Labor Defender:

There were 413 arrests in San Francisco, 11 in Oakland, 4 in Richmond, 26 in Sacramento, 2 in Bakersfield, which makes a total of 456. There were also 2 arrests in Redwood City.

In San Pedro, 350 were arrested, 150 beaten, two murdered. The Marine Workers' Industrial Union Hall was raided five times, the United Front headquarters four times, and the strikers food kitchen three times.

An almost unbelievable record of police brutality in this city has been compiled by the Los Angeles District of the I. L. D.

62 homes were violated, some by the barrage of bricks through windows, others by the entering and wrecking of the entire home by the "vigilantes."

112 people dare not return to their homes because of threats which the police have ignored. Many of these have owned their homes and have been residents for many years in their locality. For example, in San Jose, vigilantes took Jess Tanner and his wife, shipped them to Los Angeles, put their 4 children in a Detention Home, gave their cow to the humane society, and Tanner does not dare to return. The children are still in the Detention Home.

18 workers have been given jury trials in Oakland and San Francisco. 8 have been convicted by the jury. These cases are being appealed. 31 are serving time in the S. F. county jail after being railroaded to jail without trial or the right to be represented by an attorney.

24 were tried for vagrancy in Sacramento. 11 were found guilty on what seems to have been a compromise verdict. Jury proceedings are being investigated.

17 have been indicted in Sacramento for criminal syndicalism. These are Pat Chambers, Martin Wilson, Caroline Decker, Nora Conklin, Albert Hou-

(Continued on page 19)



Anti-Nazi Victims

(Continued from page 9)

Nazis for wearing an anti-Nazi pin, and carried aboard the Albert Ballin to certain imprisonment in a concentration camp, the I. L. D. was able to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus 20 minutes before the boat sailed.

It was in the case of Otto Popovich that the clearest statement of the attitude of boss class judges toward anti-Nazi workers was made. Otto Popovich was arrested for distributing Free Thaelmann leaflets. He was sentenced to 6 months and 10 days and \$60 fine—the maximum possible on the two counts of disorderly conduct and violating the ordinance forbidding the distribution of handbills. Judge Arthur J. Hoffman made no secret of his sympathies. He questioned Popovich on his political beliefs which had nothing to do with either of the charges he was arrested on and when he delivered sentence made the following speech:

"Now then on the question of punishment it seems to that Popovich—he struck me on the stand as being a man who knew what he was doing (apparently a crime—ed.) I think he went down to this location fully knowing that the ordinance was what it is—the prohibition of distributing handbills and took it upon himself to distribute these handbills. The defendant testified that he is endeavoring to do his part toward making the United States a Soviet U. S. A. as stated in this circular. In view of the fact that he stated and admitted on the stand that he advocates the overthrow of the government as it exists today, I feel that he is entitled to very little consideration from this court (the worthy judge never read the Declaration of Independence, it seems—ed). Therefore I am going to give him the extreme sentence on both charges."

Even in the course of the trial Judge Hoffman told Popovich: "I am going to be severe with you because of your political beliefs." Hitler says the same thing to the anti-fascist fighters in Germany.

The I. L. D. has appealed this case and secured the release of Popovich on a writ of "reasonable" doubt. A united front Popovich Defense Committee is active in this case.

NEW YORK

Frederick Beijerbach escaped from persecution in Nazi Germany in June, 1934. He fled to France and then stowed away on the Leviathan at Havre. Immediately when he arrived in the United States he was turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation to Germany. His deportation was prevented by a writ secured by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. At a special hearing before the Board of Special

Inquiry at Ellis Island, where Irving Schwab, I. L. D. attorney, was not permitted to question him, it was disclosed that he had been arrested in Heidelberg last February for having made derogatory remarks about the Hitler government. He was held in prison in a concentration camp for seven days and when he was released was ordered to remain in Heidelberg subject to further arrest by local officials. His Nazi boss promptly fired him and his home was constantly "visited" by Nazis and police. Finally he escaped. He is not a member of any political party. In fact the only organization he belonged to was the Heidelberg Bakers' Union.

Beijerbach's life is seriously threatened if he is sent back to Germany. The I. L. D. and the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born are putting up a stubborn fight for his right to asylum in this country.

The brief prepared on this case quotes some embarrassing statements to the Department of Immigration. Thomas Jefferson's message to Congress in 1801:

"Shall we refuse the unhappy fugitive from distress the hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our forefathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe?"

The following plank from the platform of the Democratic party in 1840: "The liberal principles embodied by Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours a land of liberty in the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles of the Democratic faith."

And from a report of the Ellis Island Committee in March, 1934: "Asylum for those who flee from religious, racial and political persecution, is one of the oldest and most valued of American traditions."

The I. L. D. must answer the challenge of Miss Perkins' Department of Labor which threatens to deport every foreign born striker as its first-aid to strike breaking, with a renewed energy in work that has been too long neglected, a drive against deportation and support of the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born is their campaign for the right of asylum.

'Frisco Terror

(Continued from page 18)

gardy, Jack Warnick, Jack Crane, Lorent Norman, Arthur Mini, Fred Kirkwood, Lee Hung, A. G. Ford, Luther Mincy, W. H. Huffine, Harry J. Collentz, John Fisher and Mike Plesh. They face 6 to 84 years in jail.

21 remain in jail in S. F., many of whom have been there for a month without a hearing. Others were released, charges dismissed, on the ground of their having been held over

30 days on a misdemeanor charge without a hearing.

14 have been ordered deported. Among these are Otto Richter, a refugee from Germany, who has been ordered deported back to Germany where certain torture and possible death await him; Maximo Penaherrera, born in Ecuador who has been in the U. S. thirty-two years; Jose Sepulveda, born in Chile, who has been in this country sixteen years; Ove Anderson, who came to this country from Denmark in 1911; Kristian Nielson, who came to this country from Denmark six years ago.

14 are held pending deportation proceedings.

Typical of the police brutality in San Francisco are the following quotations from the Los Angeles report:

James Lacy...following hail raid... beaten by officers Hache and Cole... hair torn from head...arrested and beaten again...held three days and released without charges.

Carl Carlson...59 years old, long-shoreman, arrested on picket line... tied to post and beaten while handcuffed by Officer No. 328.

Archie Crawford...19 year old boy...arrested...had venereal disease at the time...told judge he was receiving medical treatment...asked for dismissal to continue treatments...was refused and sentenced to 30 days in jail...asked for doctor 8 times with no result...his condition grew worse with no relief.

Thomas Sharp... arrested without cause...beaten in jail with his leg broken...taken to County hospital where leg was placed in cast...then to jail...then to court where he was released. A particularly brutal case of police maltreatment.

John Johannessen...seaman for thirty years and in American ships continuously for twenty years...arrested for picketing at Berth 197 on May 9th...taken before Capt. Hynes of Los Angeles Red Squad and questioned...released two hours later... rearrested May 12th and released after being beaten by Officers Hache and Cole and beaten up in Wilmington Police Station and released...rearrested on May 25th at Beacon and 5th Streets, San Pedro, by uniformed police, taken to station, questioned in Detective Bureau, and taken into back room and severely slugged and beaten by plainclothesmen. "At that time my arms were twisted, by legs were twisted, my testicles squeezed, I was beaten with blackjacks, kicked in the ribs and stomach. I was asked to leave town. Finally when they got tired they booked me on charges of entering the country illegally. They wiped up the blood on the floor and off my face and put me in jail. Next morning I was taken to Los Angeles, pulled out of the car and given another beating by the same officers." The part quoted is from Johannessen's statement.

SET THEM FREE!

By EDEN and CEDAR PAUL.
Traditional Air

Andante

Voice: Our com-rades are in jail! Set them free! Set them free! Our com-rades are in jail! Set them free!

Piano: *p* *crce* *mp*

Voice: free! Our com-rades are in jail! Fight, fight to set them free! With the I. L. D. we can set them free!

Piano: *crce* *mf*

Voice: free! Set them free! They fought well for you and me! Set them free!

Piano: *f*

Sing This Song at I. L. D. Meetings—Watch for More Verses Next Month

The New I.L.D. Pamphlets

You Cannot Kill the Working Class. By Angelo Herndon.

The gripping life-story of this working class hero, told by himself. The finest piece of working class literature of its kind ever published in the United States (Published jointly by the I. L. D. and L. S. N. R.).

Mr. President: Free the Scottsboro Boys

Documents showing the power the President has to free these innocent victims of lynch frame-up; with a resume of the struggle led by the I. L. D. throughout the world for their release. A powerful weapon in the campaign.

32 pages each. Five cents a copy from your local I. L. D. branch or Labor Defender agent.

Discounts on orders of 50 or more from the National Office of the I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Organize Your Defense. By Sam Strong.

A two-cent pamphlet, 12 pages, published by the New Jersey I. L. D. district. Addressed especially to Trade Unionists.

The Sonnenburg Torture Camp. By An Escaped Prisoner.

(Published jointly by the I. L. D. and the W. I. R.—32 pages)

A true account of conditions in a German Concentration Camp. What happens to workers, Jews, Socialists, Communists, lawyers, teachers, writers, who get caught opposing Hitler's Fascism in Germany.

IN PREPARATION!

What Is the I. L. D.?

A 24-page pamphlet explaining the role and policies of the I. L. D. in popular terms.

And its companion pamphlet.

The I. L. D. Handbook

An organizational handbook especially for I. L. D. members. Tells you what to do to organize a branch, a defense committee, what is expected of an affiliate organization. Answers a thousand organizational questions.

These two pamphlets will be ready by Oct. 15.

BOOK REVIEWS

The Reichstag Fire Trial. Second Brown Book of the Hitler Terror.

With an introduction by D. N. Pritt, K. C., and a special introductory chapter by George Dimitroff. Published by John Lane, London, England. 7-6.

No American publisher has yet dared to publish this book. It exposes even more thoroughly than the First Brown Book the naked brutality and murder of Hitler fascism. Just as the First Brown Book, which stopped just before the fire trial exposed the inside workings of the preparation for this trial, told of the rise of Hitler Fascism on the blood of the workers, so this one shows the inside workings of the trial itself, brings the real story of the "Third Reich" up to the Nazi "blood purge" of June 30. The chapter by Dimitroff is worth a book by itself. The story of the defense of the Reichstag frame-up victims is the most heroic epic ever written of proletarian self-defense and mass defense in the greatest political trial of modern times.

Also 743 authenticated murders by the Nazis are listed in detail in an appendix with a special introduction by Lion Feuchtwanger, one of the outstanding modern German writers.

Dimitroff: A Biography. By Stella Bolgaev. International Publishers. Price 75c

Here at last is a brief but interesting biography of one of the outstanding heroes of modern times. Millions of people all over the world have been wanting to know about the life of George Dimitroff before he fell into the hands of the Nazis and so gloriously won his freedom and that of his comrades in Leipzig. The author, one of the leaders of the Bulgarian Communist Party is an old friend of Dimitroff's. In simple, clear and often moving style she tells of his life from early childhood, as an outstanding scholar in school, as a printers apprentice, as the organizer of the printers union, as a deputy in the Bulgarian Parliament, as the organizer of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Almost as interesting as the facts of Dimitroff's life is the story of his mother. Throughout the years she helped and encouraged all her children in their revolutionary work. Not even the loss of three of her sons on the battle-front of the class war deterred her.

By all means, read this splendid story.

ORGANIZATIONAL GROWTH

The Biggest Problem Facing Our I. L. D. Today

By ANNA DAMON

In the last months tremendous strikes have swept the country, the General Strike in San Francisco, the truck drivers strike in Minneapolis, the marine workers strike on the west coast, and now the great textile strike involving hundreds of thousands of workers.

Workers are defying the increased terror sent by all the forces the bosses and their state and local government officials can muster. In many of these strikes the International Labor Defense has participated and in some, as for example the general strike in San Francisco and in the Marine Workers Strike on the West Coast, the I. L. D. played an important part. We took part in the picket demonstrations as well as in direct defense. In fact our organization has really rooted itself among the masses in California to the extent that it was able to emerge from illegality through the support given by workers and intellectuals.

In the textile strike the I. L. D. is active. Tens of thousands of leaflets have been issued by the districts in the strike area. Special pamphlets Labor Defenders are being distributed. In a number of cities in the North, I. L. D. speakers address strike meetings and are participating in defense—two Southern white textile workers are being defended by the I. L. D. in Georgia.

These two women face charges similar to the Atlanta Six and Angelo Herndon, based on the same vicious insurrection law of 1866. 128 strikers face imprisonment in a concentration camp, without a trial, without a hearing until the strike is over.

We can safely say that now our organization is consciously participating in economic struggles. This is an achievement.

However, in spite of our growing influence, in spite of the confidence we are gaining among the striking workers, our gains are not reflected in organizational growth. During this period of intense struggle, June, July and August, the following is the record of recruitment into the I. L. D.

June, 346, 91 employed, 255 unemployed.

July, 363, 89 employed, 274 unemployed.

August, 676, 247 employed, 429 unemployed.

The above figures speak for themselves.

In addition to our activity in the strike situations, we have during this period won a very important victory in forcing the release of Angelo Her-

ndon on bail and winning rehearings for both the Scottsboro and Herndon cases before their respective state supreme courts.

It is not the purpose of this article to go into the many weaknesses of our I. L. D. work. We want to raise the one question of organizational consolidation side by side with work in the factories and find a solution.

This question will have to be answered by our I. L. D. organizers and active workers throughout the country. We want this article to be the basis of a broad discussion. We invite articles from our I. L. D. organizers and members, to appear on this page in subsequent issues.

But there are a few organizational points to be raised at once, not only as the basis of discussion, but for immediate carrying into life. The I. L. D. can consolidate its work in the strike areas by developing initiative groups inside of the unions involved (United Textile Workers, Marine Workers Industrial Union, etc.). As we recruit members from various industries, we can form these workers into an I. L. D. Initiative group for direct work in their trade unions. They can raise

defense problems in their trade union committees, in their shops, on strike committees when they are formed. They can discuss ways and means for co-ordinating the work of the trade union and the I. L. D. They can discuss the questions of financial aid, prisoners relief, bail, etc.

Initiative groups can be developed and built on a neighborhood basis particularly in certain industrial sections, (small steel and coal towns, stockyards, where workers in one industry live close to one another). By visiting them in their homes, such small groups can start the same work as the I. L. D. Trade Union initiative committees, drawing the workers intimately into the work of the I. L. D. and making the I. L. D. a vital factor in all their work, making the organization of defense and relief an integral part of their work.

Concretely, how such groups can best be formed, can function best, can help us build our I. L. D. into the broad mass organization required by the ever tenuous situation in the country today, we hope will be brought out in the discussion. Readers of the Labor Defender are invited to participate. We must find a solution to this all important problem—organizational consolidation and growth.

Dates of the Herndon Norris Moore Tour

Watch for the meetings in your city.

- Sept. 25—Des Moines, Iowa.
- Sept. 28—Kansas City, Mo.
- Sept. 29—Kansas City, Mo.
- Sept. 30—St. Louis, Mo.
- Oct. 2—Indianapolis, Ind.
- Oct. 3—Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Oct. 4—Columbus, Ohio.
- Oct. 5—Akron, Ohio.
- Oct. 6—Youngstown, Ohio.
- Oct. 7—Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Oct. 9—Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 10—Baltimore, Md.
- Oct. 11—Reading, Pa.
- Oct. 12—Philadelphia, Pa.
- Oct. 13—Trenton, N. J.
- Oct. 17—Norfolk, Va.
- Oct. 20—Hartford, Conn.
- Oct. 21—New Haven, Conn.
- Oct. 23—Stamford, Conn.
- Oct. 27—New York City.

Angelo Herndon, Mother Norris and Richard B. Moore have already covered the following cities in their extensive tour for the Scottsboro-Herndon Campaign: Boston, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Gary, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul.

Women's Congress

(Continued from page 10)

one political group. They aid and defend all political prisoners. In many cases, women have taken up the work of men in the IRA, particularly in those countries where fascist terror depleted our ranks. More and more women are joining the struggle in the countries where we are forced to work illegally. We fight for the release of all imprisoned for their working class activity in the fascist penitentiaries, in jails and prisons throughout the world."

The I. L. D. is determined to carry on the fine work begun at the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism. We appeal especially to women from every walk of life to join our organization, women in the factories, on the farms, in the homes and in the schools. Join our ranks in the struggle against war and fascism, in the fight for the liberation of all class war prisoners.

I. L. D. delegates at the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism will hear a full report from the American delegates who were led by that veteran fighter in the class war, Mother Bloor.

YOUNG DEFENDERS CORNER

A LETTER FROM THE SOVIET UNION

To the Young Defenders.
Hello! Dear Comrades:

We school children and members of the Young Defender group in our school send you our hearty greetings. Nearly all the children in our school belong to the Young Defenders. We have read a lot about your life, and the older comrades tell us about you. We are all very much interested in your life, and we wish this letter to be the beginning of a regular correspondence with you.

All the pioneers in our school hold first place. They are an example to all the other children by their good studies and good work. We have well equipped workshops in our school, where we can learn to be good carpenters or locksmiths. We also have a grand dining room where we get very good dinners.

After school hours we have good times. We have a pioneer club that has all sorts of classes—dramatics, music, aeroplane models, photography, drawing, etc.

We want to know more about you and we hope that you will answer this letter. We wait impatiently for your answer.

Hearty greetings to you.
Young Defenders "Molotoff" Lumber Works.

Now this letter should certainly be answered. And soon, too. You write your answer and send it to the YOUNG DEFENDER CORNER and we will send it on to the Soviet Union. We'll get lots of letters from Young Defenders in many lands if we write to them. How about it?

A REPORT FROM CHICAGO

"The McKinley Burr Young Defender Group of the I. L. D. is doing its part in the Campaign for freedom of the Scottsboro Boys, Herndon, Thaelmann and all class war prisoners.

The enclosed picture shows you that we are making kites and are flying them in the Washington Park Open Forum.

The police came to the Forum and asked them to stop flying the kites because it bothers the "good citizens" and that they could be seen for miles." McKinley Burr Young Defender Group.

What are the rest of you doing? Send in reports and pictures. So far Chicago is in the lead.



Chicago Young Defenders on the Job—Read the Report They Sent in and Follow Their Example

INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S WEEK

The first week in October is International Children's Week. All over the world workers and farmers' kids, belonging to various organizations, among them the Young Defenders, will celebrate with all sorts of affairs and parties and meetings. It's sort of a week to show how much you've done and learned over the whole year and a real drive to get your fathers and mothers and uncles and aunts and big sisters and brothers interested in what you are doing. And not only that but a real drive to make them help you. We know you need lots of help to carry out all your plans for the winter. So get busy and organize special meetings, or a concert with a Herndon or a Thaelmann play, to celebrate International Children's Week.

REPORT FROM LOS ANGELES

The Young Defenders in Los Angeles are going to celebrate International Children's Week by a visit to the political prisoners who are in jail. All the Young Defenders are going. We expect to get a fine story from you, Los Angeles, for the November Labor Defender. Send it in right after you go. Don't forget.

And another swell thing they are doing, is selling Labor Defenders. How about the rest of you. Do you think you can?

Workers Cooperative Raises \$106 at Banquet

At a banquet attended by 400 workers, in honor of Angelo Herndon and Mother Norris \$106 was raised for Scottsboro-Herndon defense. Congratulations on your fine work.

Soviet Union Builds Men

(Continued from page 17)

the treatment accorded to political prisoners.

In Italy

Italian fascism has differentiated between political prisoners and common prisoners, making the lot of political prisoners worse, establishing a sort of prison within the prison, isolating the political offenders, prohibiting them from writing for long periods, denying them the use of books, and the right to aid from outside, seeking every pretext for making this brutal regime still worse.

According to the new fascist prison regulations, the prisoners themselves must pay all the prison expenses, such as clothing, administration, etc. If we consider that by working 10 to 12 hours a day, the prisoners earn but a few lire a month, it is possible to get an idea of the conditions of prisoners in general, and of political prisoners in particular, who because of decision not to allow them to work, to avoid bringing them into contact with other prisoners, will have to be paid for by their families-

(Continued next month)

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THEY DEPEND ON YOU

The political prisoners and their families will go without warm clothes this winter, without fuel, without some money unless YOU show them they are not forgotten and contribute to the

Christmas Drive for Political Prisoners and Their Families

Conducted by the Prisoners' Relief
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SEND YOUR GREETINGS

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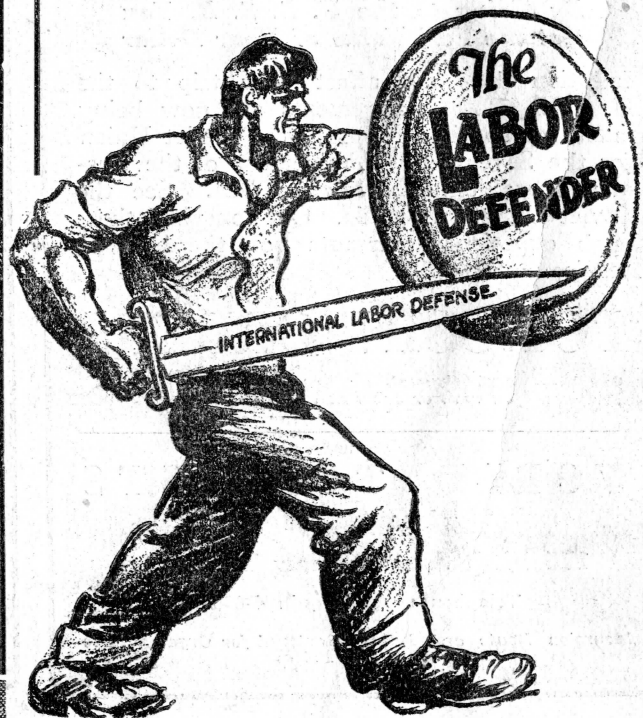
THE SOVIET I.L.D. (MOPR)

and the Workers and Farmers
in the Soviet Union on the

18TH ANNIVERSARY

of the Victorious October Revolution and the
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