

LABOR DEFENDER



August
1927
10¢

*Free
Sacco & Vanzetti!*

WELLS

For Sacco and Vanzetti

the whole world over!



FIRST ROW (left and right) Advertising a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting in Bremen streets; (center) The banners at the Brussels Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

SECOND ROW (left) Members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Comite d'action in Brussels; (center) Comrade Sontack, released German class prisoner, greets the Hamburg Sacco-Vanzetti meet-



ing, which took place in the hall at the right.

THIRD ROW (left) The start of the Brussels parade for Sacco and Vanzetti and (right) another of the banners at the parade.

FOURTH ROW: A Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Vienna, Pierre Ramus, well-known anarchist, is speaking.

Cossacks at work breaking up the N. Y. Sacco and Vanzetti meeting and arresting participants.



The N. Y. Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting

THE breaking up of Thursday's Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, where 25,000 workers had gathered to demand the release of the two Italian workers, is a crime that all those who are working in their behalf must condemn in strong terms.

When the socialist party leaders who had gained control of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee permitted Abraham I. Shiplakoff to destroy the plan to have all sections of the labor movement participate; after Leonardo Frisina had so agreed, places the responsibility for the disgraceful display of police brutality squarely on the shoulders of the socialist party leaders, who for partisan reasons wanted to have exclusive control in the selection of the speakers.

in yesterday's demonstration. It was decided that each organization would have two platforms and be responsible for the conduct of their respective followers.

We were never informed officially of any change of plans but were told by some delegates who are affiliated with their organization that at a meeting of their executive committee held Wednesday, when Frisina reported on the agreement between the two committees, that Shiplakoff, who was presiding, ruled the proposed plan out of order. He said that no other speakers would be allowed at the meeting except those whom he chose. Furthermore, he would give the list of names to the police who would see to it that no one else would be allowed to speak.

This tyranny established over the committee by the socialist party took place only one day before the demonstration.

We did not notify the members of our organization of the move on the part of the socialist clique to create trouble, as we wanted the affair to be a success,

being interested above all in the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

We had notified all our affiliated organizations of the demonstration also having a resolution in favor of the one-hour strike passed at the Union Square meeting June 25th, where 25,000 needle trades workers approved it.

Two hundred thousand leaflets and one hundred thousand stickers were given out by our committee, that used every means at our disposal to have as big a turnout of the New York workers as possible.

When the thousands of workers gathered at the Square saw that instead of a meeting to secure the release of our two fellow workers it was being utilized to advance the political views and prestige of a certain organization, the assembled workers were not satisfied. Spying Ben Gold, the manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers Union, one of the organizations affiliated with our committee, some of the workers lifted him up on their shoulders and moved towards one of the speakers' stands. When the 25,000 workers saw Gold, they immediately demanded that he be



ABOVE: Front ranks of the Philadelphia parade for Sacco and Vanzetti. RIGHT: Arresting workers at the N. Y. meeting.



On Monday, June 27th, Rose Baron and Carlo Tresca, representing the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, held a conference with Leonardo Frisina, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee at which he agreed that the former organization should participate

allowed to speak. More than 90 per cent of those pres-

Scott Nearing, Harry Kelly, Carlo Tresca and others.

We have at all times done our utmost to centralize the work in this city. On April 26th of this year our executive committee elected a committee of three to attend the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee's executive board conference to try and coordinate the work.

"Under separate cover, I am sending you a copy of the circular letter which we are sending to all the labor unions in the city, so that you may see for yourself what we are doing for that date.

"Please advise me what—if anything—you are planning for the same date in your locality.

"With best wishes and kindest regards, I beg to remain for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti,

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) *"LEONARDO FRISINA.
"Executive Secretary."*

On the basis of this letter and the conversation our committee later held with Frisina, we went ahead and prepared honestly for the demonstration, which undoubtedly would have been held without any trouble.

In behalf of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee we promise to continue our work in the future as we have in the past until the day arrives that Sacco and Vanzetti leave the Massachusetts prison as free men to once again take their places in the ranks of the working class of this country.

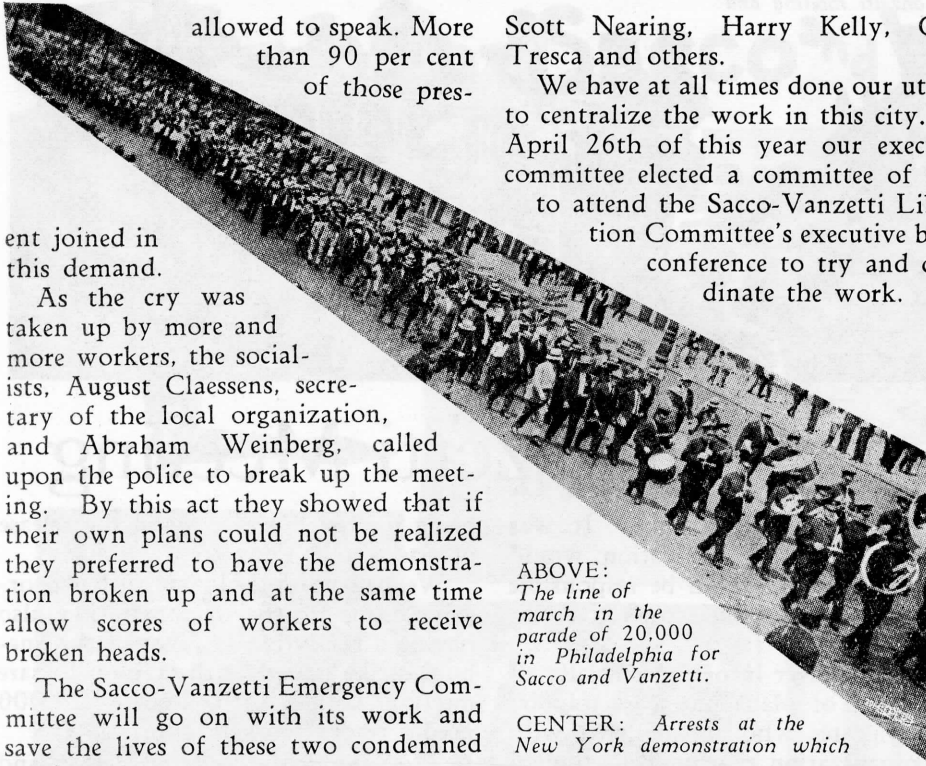
**SACCO-VANZETTI
EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.**

(Signed) *Rose Baron, Acting Secretary,*
(Signed) *Carlo Tresca, Acting Treasurer.*

* * *

At this number of *The Labor Defender* goes to press, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee of Boston, on the occasion of the hunger strike of the two victims of Massachusetts reaction in protest against the secrecy with which the investigation of their case is proceeding, has sent a letter to the national office of International Labor Defense setting aside July 31st as a day for protest demonstrations throughout the country.

International Labor Defense immediately announced its intention of cooperating wholeheartedly in a worldwide protest in which it is expected that millions of workers will participate. Telegrams have been sent by the I.



ABOVE: *The line of march in the parade of 20,000 in Philadelphia for Sacco and Vanzetti.*

CENTER: *Arrests at the New York demonstration which*



ended through interference of police called upon by socialists in charge of the meeting arrangements.

BELOW: *Another view of the line of march in Philadelphia.*

ent joined in this demand.

As the cry was taken up by more and more workers, the socialists, August Claessens, secretary of the local organization, and Abraham Weinberg, called upon the police to break up the meeting. By this act they showed that if their own plans could not be realized they preferred to have the demonstration broken up and at the same time allow scores of workers to receive broken heads.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will go on with its work and save the lives of these two condemned workers.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee was organized on July 9th, 1926, at a conference held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 34th St., where 400 delegates attended, representing 500,000 workers, organized in trade unions, labor, fraternal and other organizations. It held its second conference April 22nd, 1927, and its third meeting June 24th, 1927, when it went on record in favor of the one-hour strike and the Union Square demonstration.

Since our committee has been organized it has held hundreds of meetings in the vicinity of New York. Large gatherings have been held with speakers we have furnished in Philadelphia, Albany, Union City, Passaic, Hartford, Stamford, New Haven, Newark, Bridgeport, Jersey City, Paterson, Buffalo, and Elizabeth, to name only a few.

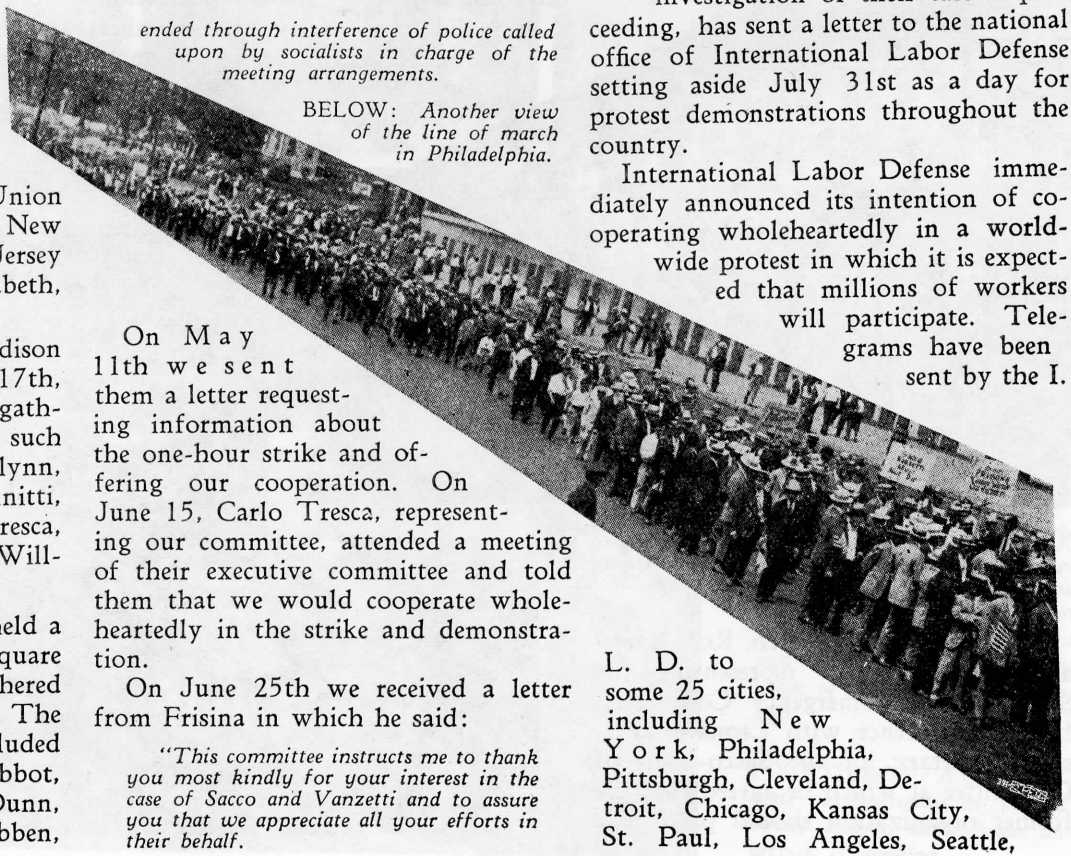
In New York City we filled Madison Square Garden on November 17th, 1926, where over 15,000 workers gathered and listened to speeches by such speakers as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Leonard Abbot, Arturo Giovannitti, Arthur Garfield Hays, Carlo Tresca, Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas, William Z. Foster and many others.

On Saturday, April 16th, we held a mass demonstration in Union Square where over 20,000 workers gathered and protested under our direction. The speakers at that demonstration included Bishop Paul Jones, Leonard Abbot, McAllister Coleman, Robert W. Dunn, Arthur Garfield Hays, Paxton Hibben,

On May 11th we sent them a letter requesting information about the one-hour strike and offering our cooperation. On June 15, Carlo Tresca, representing our committee, attended a meeting of their executive committee and told them that we would cooperate wholeheartedly in the strike and demonstration.

On June 25th we received a letter from Frisina in which he said:

"This committee instructs me to thank you most kindly for your interest in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and to assure you that we appreciate all your efforts in their behalf.



L. D. to some 25 cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Seattle,



LEFT: A Union Square (N. Y.) demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti. RIGHT: A mass meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti in Seattle. CENTER: Governor Fuller.

Buffalo, Gary, Duluth, Omaha, Denver, Great Falls, Plentywood, Spokane, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose and Milwaukee, urging the I. L. D. sections there to bend every effort to make the demonstrations on that day effective and powerful.

In addition, I. L. D. immediately sent cables to the Executive Committee of International Red Aid at Moscow,

and to the headquarters of the Red Aid sections in Berlin, Paris, Brussels, Vienna and London, urging them to cooperate in the demonstrations on that day, which will insure the participation of hundreds of thousands of workers in Europe and other parts of the world.

The entire machinery of International Labor Defense, the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, and the various united Sacco and Vanzetti confer-

ences throughout the country will be set in motion to get thousands of workers and sympathizers to take part in the demonstrations and prove by the voice of the thousands that the working class of the world is more determined than ever that the vultures of Massachusetts justice shall not consummate their plan to devour their prey but that Sacco and Vanzetti shall be released to join their brothers in the movement of labor.

Giving the Furriers Hell

By Helen Black

"When I arrived at such station house, was not booked at the Lieutenant's Desk but was immediately taken into a large rear room on the ground floor of said station house.

"Up to the time when I arrived at such police station I was in perfect physical condition.

"Shortly I was taken into such rear room, a member of the Industrial Squad (a special group of plainclothesmen on the New York police force) whom I can easily recognize, grabbed hold of me and assaulted me with a club. He then took me into the washroom where he again assaulted me with a blackjack striking me over my head and body, especially the left side of my body.

"As a result of such beating I fainted and was revived by the pouring of cold water upon me. When I was revived, I saw the same officer pouring the water upon me. He then dragged me from the washroom into the rear room, searched me, and started to book me. Because of my physical condition, I was unable to answer his questions in a loud tone of voice whereupon he again took a club from the uniformed officer standing nearby and again assaulted me with such club on my hand and body.

"After my arrival at the hospital, I was examined and x-rayed. Besides the wounds and bruises over my head and body, it was ascertained that the bones in my left hand were fractured."

29th Street on the mornig of June 6, 1927. On the previous Friday a strike had been called against the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., to force them to live up to their agreement signed



Max Waldman

with the New York Joint Board of the Furriers Union, and to maintain union conditions in their shops.

Waldman was one of thousands of workers who responded to the call for a mass picket demonstration thru the

streets of the fur market. It was an orderly, peaceful picket line — and the New York Supreme Court had just

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THIS is the affidavit of Max Waldman, a fur worker who was peacefully picketing on Seventh Avenue near



Sam Wienick

previous to this declared that peaceful picketing is legal.

But the Supreme Court in its decision failed to define "peaceful" picketing and the New York police, who are left to decide the matter, do not think it is "peaceful" picketing if workers walk two abreast, six and seven feet apart, carrying no signs, creating no disturbance, speaking to no one — simply demonstrating their solidarity with the Joint Board and their determination to win this fight against the bosses, and the enemies within the union.

The police and industrial squad not only commit these assaults on workers, but they indulge in a policy of wholesale arrests for "peaceful picketing". Nearly two thousand workers have been arrested on the picket line since the strike began, in spite of the very orderly way in which picketing is carried on.

On June 27, 244 workers were arrested in the usual manner. Several days previously, the pickets had decided they would no longer pay fines to the court, but would go to jail if these illegal mass arrests continued. When the first of this group of 244 came up for hearing on June 30, they stuck to this decision and they went off to the workhouse in one batch after another as the magistrate, in his customary, perfunctory way, handed out "\$10 or 5 days; \$25 or 10 days".

There were too many to be sentenced in one day, and the next morning the same mechanical process began over again. "Five days", for the first group: and the workers who had sat — and stood — jammed into the little, stuffy courtroom all of the previous day listening to such injustice, broke the tense silence by a burst of applause for their comrades.

The applause was quickly silenced by the guards. But the wrath of the

magistrate was roused and the next group of workers felt the brunt of it. "Ten days — fifteen days, 30 days, 60 days" for women and men; with no choice of fines this time. And for five workers, whom the court officers declared had started the demonstration, the judge handed out "Six months." One of these five, who had additional charges against him for being arrested on the picket line, was given one month more on each of these counts, making his total sentence eight months — all because Magistrate George Ewald, newly appointed to the bench, lost his temper and felt that his dignity was injured. He'd show these strikers who had the power around that court — and he did.

But back of all these wholesale arrests, and jail sentences from the court, is another enemy of the striking furriers — Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and the acting-president of the open-shop National Civic Federation. It has been learned that Woll conferred with Governor Smith asking him to start this persecution by the police in order to break the furriers strike.

Woll is head of a committee appointed to Reorganize the Furriers Union. He wants to throw out the legally elected officers of the Joint Board and substitute the former gangster regime of Morris Kaufman. It was he who induced the bosses to break their contract with the Joint Board and thus precipitated the present strike and the breaking down of union conditions in all fur shops in the city.

On June 9th, Aaron Gross, an officer of the Joint Board, was on the picket line, walking arm in arm with Gordon Steinberg, one of the active workers. Suddenly two men sprang toward Gross and with soda bottles slashed him in the throat and the side of the head. This murderous attack was nearly fatal. Gross lay at the point of death for days, and he is still in a critical condition. His assailants would never have been caught if Steinberg and another worker Julius Teitelman had not chased them and forced the police to arrest them.

In spite of the sworn affidavit of another worker, Leo Ackerman, that he heard a right wing scab, A. Walter, who has been arrested many times for assaults — point Gross out to the two thugs, Walter has never been arrested in this case. On the morning of the assault the workers forced one officer to take him into custody, but on the way to the station house he was released by officer No. 4416, when officer No. 6330 said "leave him alone, he is all right".



Paul Goodman

The men arrested for the attack on Gross acknowledged they were not fur workers, and the police found that one of them had served two terms in Sing Sing having just been released two weeks previous to this assault. These men were bailed by the International Fur Workers Union — the right wing — and defended in court by their lawyer.

The International also defended and bailed 7 men arrested on June 24, after they had attacked with huge iron bars James Metaxis, Frank Weiss, Stephen Sergiades and Harry Steinhardt. Metaxis' arm was fractured, and he received several lacerations of the scalp when he was knocked unconscious. Weiss was severely cut on the body, and the top of one finger was cut off. Sergiades and Steinhardt were cut, and severely bruised with the iron bars which fractured Steinhardt's ankle.

The seven men, also caught by the strikers when the police showed no signs of pursuing them, acknowledged to the police that they were not fur workers but had been hired by a man named Sobel to "work" for the right wing at \$50 a week. One of these men had served two years in Sing Sing. One had served a year and half in the New Jersey state Penitentiary.

Arrest, brutality, murderous terrorism — these face the fur strikers every moment of the day as they struggle to maintain their union against the enemies within and without. Yet the strike ranks are firm, picketing is carried on unceasingly, and each Monday morning sees the fur market filled with marching lines of thousands of furriers and other militant workers who are determined on "Long Life to the New York Furriers Joint Board", and victory for their fight in behalf of the workers.

Our Press Is In Danger

By J. Louis Engdahl

THE American press censorship is one of the most vicious in the world. Its object is to completely destroy, when it desires, an opponent of the social order that it seeks to defend.

In Europe and other parts of the world an offending publication merely has that part of an issue censored that is declared objectionable by the ruling authorities. White space appears instead, the remainder of the issue being permitted to appear.

In other countries, there is also the institution of "the jail editor", where only one individual is held responsible for everything that goes into a publication.

But in the United States the knife of the censorship performs major operations. It is not content with cutting articles or news items it fears. It stabs at the very heart, at the life itself, of the offending publication. It is not content with singling out an individual, upon whom to vent its rage. It scatters indictments and threatens prison sentences wholesale among editors, managers and writers.

There is no better instance of the far-reaching ramifications of the American press censorship tyranny than the present attack launched against the *Daily Worker*, the central organ of the Workers (Communist) Party, and as such a spokesman of the left wing in the trade union movement.

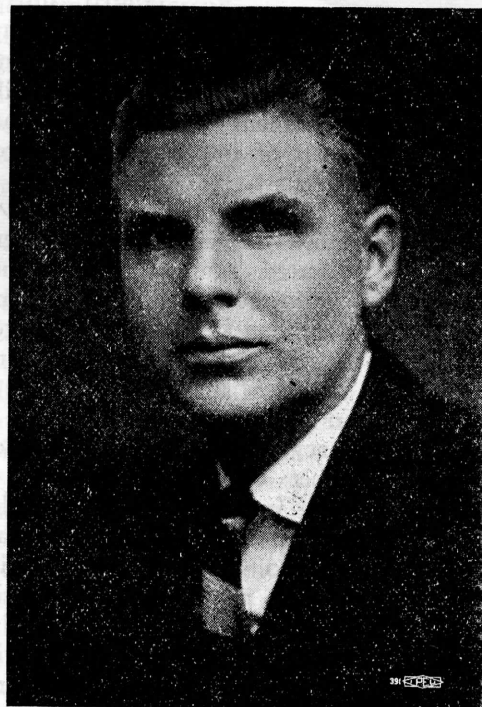
Indictments have been returned in federal court (United States District Court) in New York City against the writer, William F. Dunne, Alex Bittel-



William F. Dunne

man, Bert Miller, David Gordon and Joseph Kalar. These have been arraigned and released under \$1,000 bonds each furnished by the New York section of International Labor Defense. No date for the trial has as yet been set.

At the same time the United States government, through its post office department, moves for the withdrawal of



J. Louis Engdahl

second class mailing privileges from the *Daily Worker*, without which it will be impossible to circulate as a national publication. It means a fatal crippling of the paper. This was shown during the world war when this assassin's method of attack took the lives of quite a number of labor publications that opposed the war.

The present onslaught against the *Daily Worker* is based on the charge that it published a poem entitled "America" by David Gordon, an 18-year-old worker, who directed his attack against American imperialism, and its inevitable offspring, militarism. But, it may be said, the poem was only the immediate basis of this move against the *Daily Worker*. The real reason may be in the successful policies as well as its aggressive support of the program of the left wing in the trade unions.

The traitors in the labor movement itself, helped point the way to the governmental tyranny. The success of Passaic, the foothold won by the left

wing in the Furriers' Union and the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, the rapid development of the strength of the progressives in the coal miners' union, all tended to drive the governmental reaction to develop its alliance with the labor traitors for heavier blows against labors' militants.

It was of course no accident that the immediate attack against the *Daily Worker* should have been made by those 100 percent pay-patriots who band together in embryo fascist organization to combat every effort of the workers to better their conditions. Green and Woll, with other trade union officials such as Lewis and MacMahon, are the bosom companions of these pay-patriots, meeting together and collaborating with them in such organization as the National Civic Federation. Such a pay-patriotic organization is the Key Men of America, that has as one of its directors, Judge Willard J. Banyon, of St Joseph, the scene of the legal attack on the Communist Party following the raid on its convention at Bridgeman, Michigan.

Here are to be found the facts that constitute the real basis for the attack on the *Daily Worker*. This attack is at the same time a challenge to the whole American working class. Labor is gagged when its press is outlawed.

This is only the beginning of a long struggle. The importance of the issues at stake demands that every worker enlists immediately for the fight.



Alexander Bittelman

The Enemies of the Workers Are Driving Toward Another World War!

BEFORE the eyes of the entire world, where everyone who is not blind may see, fuel is being gathered under the witches' cauldron of imperialist war and destruction, and the enemies of labor are heating and stirring the poisonous mixture with such feverish rapidity that it threatens momentarily to engulf new millions in its deadly overflow.

In the offices of the diplomats and statesmen, plans are being made whereby each power can better jockey for position. In the editorial offices the slogans of deceit are being formulated. In the offices of the business men and bankers the industries and finances are being mobilized for war. Millions of dollars are being poured into military, naval and aerial armaments. One can almost smell the smoke and gas of battle in the air.

One need take only some of the events of the past two months to see with what swiftness the clouds of war are gathering, with one thunderbolt after another. And from a brief review of these events it will be seen that the war is being launched not only against the two chief centers of the revolutionary movement, the Soviet Union and the Chinese nationalist fighters, but that it is directed against those who draw inspiration from these working class centers: the labor movement of the entire world. It will, further, be apparent that the 1914 Sarajevo, the ostensible reason for the last world war, has already been repeated a number of times in 1927 and, if not for the Soviet Union's determination to maintain peace, would have launched another war.

The first important open attack was the raid of the Peking embassy of the Soviet Union by Chang Tso-Lin, the imperialist instrument in China, a raid practically unprecedented.

Following swiftly, was the raid by the British police on the Russian Trade Delegation and the offices of Arcos, the violent anti-Russian campaign that was spread throughout England, and the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

The campaign was capped by the assassination of Peter Voikow, the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Poland, by a young Russian monarchist, the blame for which can be placed upon the shoulders of the Pilsudski fascist government, which has permitted Russian counter-revolutionary organizations to exist and function in Poland despite the constant protests of the Soviet Union.

To these three incidents can be added the constant provocations by Rumania,



through its seizure of the Russian territory of Bessarabia; the endorsement, by treaty, of this robbery by Mussolini; the anti-Russian declaration of the Pope; and the endless contradictions and struggles of Italy against Turkey or France, of Poland against Lithuania, of Germany against Poland, and of the United States against Great Britain.

On the other side of the map is the steady stream of troops, naval forces and air fighting equipment which is being poured into China by the imperialist

powers who realize so keenly that the growth of the Chinese liberation movement has sounded the death knell of imperialist rule throughout the East.

The tragic drama of the war of 1914 is being played over again, directed against new enemies and conducted with new methods in compliance with the changed situation. Just as the years preceding 1914 witnessed a mad race for supremacy in armaments, to establish the supremacy of one bandit power over the other, to prepare for the ultimate and inevitable moment when war would actually begin on land and sea, so, with the greatly increased tempo of the present period, the months that are preceding the moment when a new war will break out, see an even wilder rush for military, naval and aerial supremacy. Only the most formal pretense at "disarmament" is being maintained, and the Geneva "naval disarmament" conference, which is still meeting as this is written, is the clearest proof of this. Not only is there not the faintest proposal made to disarm.

or decrease the already huge armaments, but each of three

nations represented at the conference continue to jockey cynically for thousands of more tons of cruisers, or destroyers, or submarines. While each protests with the most "convincing" virtue and certainty that the idea of war between any two of them is unthinkable, as remote as the planet Mars, the fact that each fears the other's navy gives the lie direct to their sugared statements. The fact that

each demands a navy able to meet that of the other in "fair combat" proves that not only has the idea of war between them entered their mind and heart, but that they clearly foresee this eventuality and are preparing for it.

The preparations for war are not limited to the building of armies and navies and air fleets. The working class is being mobilized in more than one way—the same working class that is brought on to the battlefields in order to do the actual fighting for the imperialist masters. In one country after another the struggle against the labor move-

are everywhere moving to strike the chains that bind them and end finally the rule of reaction and exploitation. With the most virulent energy, Great Britain has become the prime factor in the campaign against the world movement for liberation. One hundred years after the Holy Alliance organized by the infamous Prince Metternich to crush the rising and victorious republican movement to end feudalism, monarchy and national disunity, Austen Chamberlain is attempting to play a similar role in order to crush the movement to end all class rule. Just as Metternich organized his "congress of the Powers" at Troppau, and had it adopt resolutions favoring, if necessary by force of arms, intervention against the Neapolitan liberal government, Chamberlain is bending all his power and influence to organize an imperialist entente to organize armed intervention on a large scale against the Soviet Union, and China in addition. And just as Metternich's Austrian troops finally entered Italy and took Naples, so Chamberlain hopes to organize an expedition to enter the Soviet Union.

The United States is not behindhand in this international campaign. Its steady refusal to recognize the Soviet Union, and the incessant campaign of vilification and misrepresentation against the Soviets, have been an open invitation to all reactionary elements who seek its overthrow. The welcome to Kerensky, the denunciatory speech of Ambassador Herrick, the American loans to the worst enemies of the Soviet Union, Poland, Lithuania and other fascist nations that form the *cordon sanitaire* around the Union are indications of the leading role the United States will have.

The most demagogic slogans will be raised in this war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution, which will develop into a war between the imperialist powers themselves. Let every worker bear in mind, therefore, that when the imperialists grow choleric about the "Russian dictatorship" and "dissolution of democracy" in the Soviet Union, that they must first themselves render an accounting to the people and history. Let the murderers of their own people answer the charges that have been drawn against them:

Who have murdered thousands of the flower of the working class and peasantry of Italy, imprisoned thousands of others, exiled other thousands to bleak islands of the Mediterranean? Who, after exterminating whole generations of



fighters, still fill the jails of Bulgaria, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary with tens of thousands of the defenders of the people? Who have organized regular pogroms against the workers and peasants and peoples of the national minorities in Poland, Lithuania, Finland, Latvia and Esthonia?

Who have maintained a century old rule of blood and iron, of exploitation and terror over India and China, Ireland and South Africa? have imprisoned thousands of miners for striking?

Who murdered Hill, framed up Mooney and Billings, organized the infamous Palmer Raids, imprisoned and tortured the hundreds of members of the I. W. W., the Socialist Party, and the Communist Party during and after war, cruelly and deliberately tortured and planned the murder of Saco and Vanzetti?

The preparation for the new world war, which will center in an open and concerted attack upon the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolutionary movement, goes hand in hand with the preparations to smash completely the working class movement at home. The fight against imperialist war must at the same time be a united fight to save, build and strengthen the labor movement of all countries, to defend the Soviet Union from attack and rally to the liberation movement of the Chinese people.



The people of the Soviet Union stand ready to defend themselves from the attack against them planned by the international reaction, from Chamberlain through Briand, Pilsudski, Stresemann, Chang Tso-Lin, Ishii, Mussolini, and Benes to Coolidge.

ment is being intensified, so that, in preparation for the coming war, the defense arms of the working class shall be crippled or smashed. The best example of this is the British Trade Union Bill, the scab's constitution, which is openly aimed at breaking up the trade unions and political organizations of the British workers. And the example of the British imperialists is being rapidly followed in other countries—and it has already been accomplished in such lands as Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and a number of others.

The imperialists, knowing quite well where the strongest center of the world's working class is today, intend to launch their main open attack upon the Soviet Union. They are desperately trying to stem the rising tide of the oppressed who

After the 'Law and Order' Orgy in Passaic

HE who thinks that the famous Passaic fight is at end is kin to him who agrees to end a war despite the refusal to release the prisoners that the enemy has captured. The Passaic strike was one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the American workers. The Passaic workers, at least, will probably never forget the brutal beat-

ings, the fiendish attacks by mounted cossacks, the fire hose played on the crowds in winter, the rest of the long list of the atrocities that proceed under the euphonious name of "law and order." The Passaic workers are still paying for their courage in the fight. Eight of their militants are in New Jersey's state prison, serving long

terms. Others are slated to go. The splendid support given Passaic by workers everywhere during the strike must not cease now. Money, considerable sums of it, is needed now. Pending cases must be defended; the convictions must be appealed. Send the funds immediately to International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.



An almost daily occurrence during the Passaic strike.



ABOVE and BELOW: *The Passaic police maintain "Law and Order"!*



The Millions Continue Their Demand!

ROMAIN ROLLAND TO COLONEL CHARLES LINDBERGH



Lindbergh

We print below a number of additions to the already huge list of protests, demonstrations, petitions, etc., that voice the demand of the millions throughout the world for the immediate release of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the two victims of Massachusetts "justice".

Huge demonstration of more than 20,000 workers in Union Square, New York, broken up by the police; protest strike in the city in which tens of thousands of workers participated.

Monster protest parade in Philadelphia, with upwards of 15,000 workers participating; parade wound up with open mass meeting; James Maurer, president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor as chief speaker.

Mass Meeting in Pueblo, Colorado, of International Labor Defense, with Ella Reeves Bloor as chief speaker.

Parade of thousands in St. Louis, Mo., and mass meeting in Columbus Square, under auspices of United Committee for the Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. The following organizations participated in the United Committee: Societa' M. Ss. della Misericordia; Societa' Unione e Fratellanza Italiana; Italian-American Cavalry Association; La Meridionale; San Giuseppe; Vittorio Emanuele II.; M. Ss. del Ponte; Citta' di Marsala; Mazzara dell Vallo; Cristoforo Colombo; M. Ss. della Grazia; Megara Augusta; Santa Fara; Campo bello di Mazzara; Silvio Pellico—Dante Alighieri; Vincenzo Bellini Club; Circolo Fratellanza; Italian Club of St. Louis; International Workers Aid; Socialist Labor Party; South Slav Labor Defense; Council for Pro-

The internationally known French writer, Romain Rolland, and a number of other French writers, sent the following telegram to Colonel Charles Lindbergh, the first aviator to make non-stop trans-Atlantic flight:

"At the moment when the people of France

are welcoming you with great enthusiasm, we draw your attention to two innocent men, Sacco and Vanzetti, who have been threatened with execution for six years. We appeal to your noble heart to present petition to the American government in favor of a review of the trial or their pardon."



Rolland

tection of Foreign Born Workers; Ladies Auxiliary Workmen's Aid; Branch 470, Workmen's Circle; Executive Board of Labor Lyceum Assn; Workers (Communist) Party; International Labor Defense.

Open air demonstration in Kansas City, Kansas, at Shawnee Park with Dr. Edward Burkhardt, A. C. L. U.; Rev. Joseph Myers, Christian Church; Samuel Fox, I. L. G. W. U., Ella Reeve Bloor, I. L. D.

Resolution of protest of Montana State Federation of Labor convention.

Strike members of 25 labor unions at the port of Progresso, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, and parade of 2,000 workers to protest in front American consulate.

Mercer County (N. J.) Central Labor Council protest.

Formation of united Sacco-Vanzetti protest committee in Cologne, Germany, consisting of following organizations: League of Free Schools; Christian Social National Party; German Peace Society of Cologne; Free Workers Union (S. A.); Union of Free-thinkers; International Workers Aid; International Alliance of Victims of the War and of Labor; International Socialist Struggle League; Communist Party of Cologne; Communist Youth League; Proletarian Health Service; Red Aid of Middle Rhine; Red Front Fighters of Middle Rhine; Syndicalist Youth; Independent Social Democratic Party of Cologne; West German League against Colonial oppression.

Telegram to Governor Fuller sent by F. H. Fljoldal, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Pattern Makers League of North America, James Wilson, president.

The Christian Century, largest interdenominational religious weekly in United States.

Parade and protest meeting under auspices of Comite d'Action Sacco-Vanzetti of Brussels, Belgium. Participating organizations: Labor Party of Brussels; International Red Aid; Communist Party of Brussels; Trade Union Federation of Brussels; Socialist Ex-Service Men; Independent Federation of Socialist Students; Communist Youth; International Anarchist Defense Committee; Free Typographical Association; Brussels Anarchist Group.

National petition day in France to gather signatures of protest to be sent to the governor of Massachusetts. Petitioning forbidden in Paris and suburbs. More than 1,500,000 signatures gathered.

One day protest strike conducted at Buenos Aires by the Argentine trade unions. Practically the entire press of the Argentine favors release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Proposal by the Communist deputy, Burian, in the foreign relations committee of the Czecho-Slovakian parliament, that the Czecho-Slovak foreign minister present the viewpoint of his government to the U. S. government that Sacco and Vanzetti be released. Proposal voted down by bourgeois parties.

Proposal by the left parties in the Uruguayan parliament accepted and protest sent to U. S. government against execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

National Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany sends protest to American Ambassador in Berlin.

A Navy Rule Victim in the Virgin Islands

By Rothschild Francis

EVERY possible measure has been used to keep me in jail for an unlimited period on account of my uncompromising attitude in these Virgin Islands.

I am father of five children and have given my time, little savings and energy exposing and combating Navy rule here.

The price is dear and bitter. Momentarily I can be clapped into jail for the last contempt case. It is rumored here, that the Circuit Court of Appeals has returned the papers. My counsel carried that sentence of 30 days and \$200 fine to that court on a writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Arthur Warner of *The Nation* and other friends have been asked to raise \$200. The record of these cases

can be procured from the files of the American Civil Liberties Union. Then write to A. Phillip Randolph, editor of *The Messenger*, 2311 Seventh Ave., New York City and you'll learn more of my persecution.

Now a man by the name of Ludvig Rogers, formerly a member of the Working People's Committee, who left it during the period of my persecution, was instigated to sue us for the amount of Frs. 414.65 (\$82.03). The move is to procure an attachment on the only labor journal in the Virgin Islands while I will be in jail. The Government is the counsel for the complainant and we will be forced to face Judge George Washington Williams whose appointment we have opposed in *The Emancipator*.

I am asking the International Labor Defense to raise the amount of \$82.93. While it may appear a small sum it is not so here. The working people in whose interest we publish this paper for the last seven years are unemployed. They have expended all they could have afforded in paying attorney fees and fines to keep me out of jail and to prevent me from remaining there longer than I should. A careful study of the struggle that we have gone thru and are going thru must procure you sympathy and attention in the future, more so that these Navy officials are far from the influence of the press of the main land, and due to our impoverished condition we cannot get our evidence before the American people as we desire.

A REBEL WORKER'S LIFE AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY By Eugene Barnett

Continued from Last Issue

ALL up down the river that winter horses and cattle starved by the hundreds, because the men who owned them could not, or in their efforts to raise them cheap, would not feed them. And while these stock were dying of starvation, the sky over Camas Prairie (as fine a grain country as a man ever saw) would be red from the fires of the burning straw stacks, for the farmers wanted them out of their fields. And anyway, the stockmen would not buy their hay for \$30 to \$40 per ton as long as they had straw for fifty cents or one dollar a load. So the straw was burned, while the stock a few miles away starved for the need of it and because the man who owned them had none. Such is the capitalist system: not only is the working class enslaved but even the animals who serve us so well are made to suffer unnecessary pain because of man's unthinking greed.

When Spring came, I went to the prairie to try to buy me a team, for I could not get one from the stockmen. I found a farmer on the prairie who had a team of mares to sell, and who wanted pasture for 30 head of cattle. So I bought this team and took the cattle to pasture, to pay for it. I was to pay \$250 for the team, and pay it in pasture at the rate of fifty cents per head per month.

Two weeks later my wife and I went fishing one Sunday. We went up the high trail past the place where I had been in the snow slide and then went down a ridge to the river. We were riding the team. On the way back home we stopped at a homestead-

er's cabin and left the horses loose in the yard with the bridle reins trailing, as customary in a stock country. But the horses did not stand. Instead they started for home, but went around the brakes about 1200 feet below the trail. I followed, trying to catch them, but they got out of sight around the mountain. I followed their tracks. It was getting steeper and rougher all the time. Finally their tracks led on to a ledge of rocks along the face of a high cliff a little farther and I found a buckskin bag that had been hanging on the horn of my wife's saddle, then a shoe from the front foot of the mare she had been riding. I looked over the edge of the cliff and 300 feet below I saw the saddle, broken, and a black stripe down the mountainside and over another cliff, told where our beautiful brown mare had gone. I followed the other mare, and caught her, then went back after my wife. I walked home. Next day, I wanted to go to the prairie to get another horse. I went out to catch a cayuse saddle mare I had, to ride, she was mean to catch and I ran her for about two hours.

When I got back to the house I found my wife sick in bed. She had walked out around the trail, fell off it, and hurt herself. I saddled the horse and waited to see if she got better, but she got worse. I had to leave her alone to go after anyone. My Dad's family was on the homestead about a mile away. I went after my mother. After I got her there I went after the Doctor, but the telephone lines on the plains were out of order and the river was so high the ferry boats could not cross.



Eugene Barnett's son

There was no Doctor on the side of the river we were on. There was a bucket on the cable from one side of the river to the other that a man could cross in, but it was on the other side of the river, so I could not get across or get word to anyone on the other side. So I had to go back without a Doctor. About one o'clock that night, our first child was born. It lived only 16 hours. Only for the cayuse being mean to catch, my wife would have been all alone, and would probably have died, for I have been miles on my way before she hurt herself, if I had caught the horse.

And all of this suffering is due to a greedy capitalist system that is forcing the workers off the earth into such places in their efforts to get a home. I know of one young woman on the homestead in this same vicinity, who has been married five years, and has lost three children because of premature birth caused by slipping or falling on this steep land. And I know dozens of other who have lost one, and two each, for the same reason. And while they are toiling and suffering on these sidehills, millions of acres of good level tillable land, where they could make a real home and a living without their lives being in danger every hour of the day or night (for a rock is likely to roll through your house and knock you out of bed any night) millions of acres of good land is held out of use by



Young Barnett and his dog

bankers, real state men, and other speculators. I will give you more statistics on this later, and tell you where I got them.

After my wife got well, I broke my saddle cayuse to work and finished my plowing with her and the one horse I had left. After my crop was in I went to the prairie to work, leaving my wife there all alone. Only she can ever know how lonesome she was that first winter and summer with never the sight of anyone for days at a time. That fall I moved to Cottonwood, for the winter, for I knew I would have to work out for I was in debt and I did

not want to leave my wife alone.

I got a job with a wood saw — that was the Fall of 1916 — and the papers were full of stuff about I. W. W. and the capitalists' version of the Everett Massacre. But I heard an I. W. W. speaker in Portland in the Fall of 1913 when I had made a trip to Portland and he had said that the I. W. W. does not believe in violence. He had made a good talk and I had bought a song book from him. I liked the pre-amble that was printed in the book.

So when I read about the trouble in the papers, I wrote to the Spokane local of the I. W. W. whose address was on

the back of the song book and asked them if they had anything telling their side of the story. They sent me two papers, the *Industrial Worker* and *Solidarity*. As soon as I got them I subscribed for both of them. After I read them I would hand to someone else to read. It was not long till some of the people who lived by the toil of others heard about it and started calling me an I. W. W. But as far as I could tell I had been one for years but did not know and I had neglected to get initiated and to pay dues. But I believed their teachings the first time I saw them. To Be Continued

Voices FROM Prison

A Letter from Bartolomeo Vanzetti

27 June, 1927.

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your nice card and good wishes on my birth-day. I reciprocate them with great heart.

You, as all my prison comrades, must be most vigilant and active to realize your good wishes.

I hope we will have another reprieve before July 1, and kept here in Dedham Jail, for some other months. If the reprieve is not announced before July 1, on that day we will be brought in the death house of the State Prison. This would be a bad news for you, and for me it would mean that the Governor is already decided to send us to the electric chair or bury us alive, for ever, in the hell of Charlestown prison.

Be well, my friends. I wish you good, Sincerely yours, Bartolomeo Vanzetti

Tom Mooney Branch of I. L. D.

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your nice card and good wishes on my birthday. I reciprocate them with great heart.

You, as all my friends and comrades, must be most vigilant and active to realize your good wishes.

I hope we will have another reprieve before July 11, and kept here in Dedham Jail for some other months. If the reprieve is not announced before July 1, on that day we will be brought in the death house of the state Prison. This would be a bad news for you; and for me it would mean that the Governor is already decided to send us to the electric chair or bury us alive, into the hell of Charlestown Prison.

Be well, my friends. I wish you good.

Sincerely yours,

Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

her she had registered for the lettuce pack at Lewiston, Idaho.

My wife and son were here when the Parole Board met last month. No action was taken on my case but a special meeting was promised to be held in the near future to consider the whole Centralia case.

When my son got down here his shoes were worn through and only his stockings kept the soles of his feet off the wet ground. I had a little money and I gave it to my wife to buy him some shoes. I had a hair bag I had made and I sent to the C. D. C. in Centralia and they sold it and sent my wife \$20.00 more. So with the twenty you sent them I guess they can live another month now.

Thanking you, I remain,

Yours Resp't.

Eugene Barnett.

Matt Schmidt

San Quentin Prison

Rose Karsner,

Dear Friend:

Your check for five dollars came safely. Again I can only say thank you. The International Labor Defense has been very loyal to us. I wonder if you and the other members know that your conduct has been very un-american. In these later years it seems that it is not right to help any of the members of Labor who get into the prisons. During my time in the Labor movement it was otherwise. Evidently you folks are old-fashioned.

Please thank the other members of the I. L. D. for me.

Yours sincerely,

M. A. Schmidt.

James McInerney

Rose Karsner,

Dear Comrade:

In my previous letter to you which was published in the July issue of the Labor Defender I wish to draw your attention to the mistake: "The industrial masters will do anything and everything in this world to silence the militant workers who have the physical courage to fight for his class". According to the copy of that letter which I have at this

A Passaic Prisoner

International Labor Defense,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of the 22nd inst. also your money order for five dollars which I am thankful to you for and very glad to receive as it was needful.

I also want to thank you for your aid rendered toward my family. It is a great help in their support as they are in serious need thru my present misfortune.

In regards to how I am getting along, I must say as good as can be expected under the circumstances. My health is good which is the main thing. My family worries is my only care.

Thanking you again for your very needed aid and contribution.

I remain,

Very appreciatively,

William Sikora.

Barnett

Walla Walla, Wash.

International Labor Defense,

Dear Comrades:

Your relief check for June came a few minutes ago and I was planning to write to you anyway and send it as enclosure with my wife's letter the stamped envelope you sent offers a quicker delivery on my letter to you.

First I will thank you for the check I just received and for your promptness in sending the half-tone cuts in answer to the night-letter I had sent to you. I am having some Souvenir books printed and I intend to send some to the Barnett Branch of the I. L. D. as soon as they are finished. I don't know what my family would do without the \$20.00 a month they receive from the I. L. D. That is all they get and work has been scarce around Clarkston this spring on account of the frost damage to fruit and the late season.

My wife had a job sorting beans for awhile at twenty cents an hour but even that did not last very long. The last letter I received from

present writing, it reads: "The industrial masters will do anything and everything in this world to silence the militant worker who has the 'moral' and physical courage to fight for his class".

I hope that you will correct this mistake in the next issue, for it means much to the valuation of the militant revolutionist according to my way of thinking. That is, moral courage is so far above physical courage that there in no comparison. But as the militant rebel is possessed of both, we must never make the mistake of underestimating him.

I received the five dollars relief for June and I wish to thank the fellow workers for the same.

In the fight,
J. McMerney.

Klara Zetkin's Birthday

1857

1927



Throughout Europe, where she is best known, the 70th birthday of Clara Zetkin, bravest woman fighter in the ranks of the world's working class, is being celebrated by labor. The name of Clara Zetkin is inextricably bound up with the struggles of the German working class, in particular, for the last four or five decades: She is the last famous survivor of that small band of rebels who stood out against imperialist war in Germany, when others rushed to the defense of the Kaiser's Fatherland. She was one of the pioneers of the movement for united working class defense, a movement with which she is still actively associated.

The American workers in the labor defense movement, in recognition of the splendid work of this white-haired, sturdy champion of the oppressed, send her the greetings of the struggle and wishes for long life in the ranks of the working class!

The Emblem of Labor Defense



The emblem of the International Labor Defense, a reproduction of which is displayed at the right, should be worn by every worker and sympathizer with the great movement of solidarity. The pins or buttons sell at the same nominal price: 25 cents each.

Orders of numbers of them are sold to I. L. D. units at cheaper rates. Have you got yours?

The Chicago Conference for Sacco and Vanzetti has arranged a monster open air mass meeting at Union Park, Ashland and Randolph, to demand life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. The meeting, which will be held in the Park on Saturday, July 30, at 4 p. m., will be preceded by a parade in which it is expected that from ten to twenty thousand Chicago workers will participate.

The I. L. D. Charter

The reproduction below is of the charter for branches of International Labor Defense which has just been issued. More than 150 branches of the organizations have already requested and received their charters. All other branches are asked to send in their application for a charter immediately, since the representation to the next national Conference of International Labor Defense will be based on chartered branches. Apply to I. L. D., 23 S. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.



Paul Crouch's Tour

The national tour of Paul Crouch, recently released from Alcatraz Military Prison where he served a term for agitation among the American soldiers stationed with him at Hawaii, will be continued in a short time. The tour was suspended because of the unfortunate illness of comrade Crouch which rendered him unable to continue with it until his health was restored. His tour is being conducted under the general auspices of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, and he has been speaking on the subject of "Hands Off China!"



Paul Crouch, with Frank Spector (I. L. D. secretary in Los Angeles) and his wife.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PLEDGE FUND

The following have pledged themselves to send \$5 monthly to class-war prisoners and \$20 to dependents.

Remember the class-war prisoners and their dependents!

INDIVIDUALS:

Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Col.
Mrs. A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio.
Joseph Wilson, Long Beach, Wash.
Albert Gerling, Madrid, Iowa.
The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif.
Sophie Katz, Sanatorium, Colo.
Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.
Rae Berenbaum, Denver, Colo.
R. Bokolos, Zeigler, Ill.
Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Alex Drajnuk, Jr., Gary, Ind.
Louis A. Barnett, Newark, N. J.
A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.
Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.
Mike Paparelli, New York City.
I. E. Ferguson, Chicago.
C. Bodden, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
F. Winkler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert Sorteberg, Hudson, Wis.

I. L. D. BRANCHES:

Local Arden. Local Denver.
Local Perth Amboy. Local Passaic.
Local Canton. Local Avella.
Local Newberry, Mich.
Local Chicago: Barnett Branch, Billings Branch, Bulgarian Branch, Hungarian Branch, Cicero International Branch, Irving Park English Branch, Italian Branch, Northwest Jewish Branch, Karl Marx Branch, Lettish Branch, South Slavic Branch, Ukrainian Branch, Northwest Mothers' League.
Local Boston: Malden Branch, Roxbury Lettish Branch, Boston Lettish Branch, Roxbury Jewish Branch.
Local Detroit: Anti-Fascist Branch, Greek Branch, Hungarian Branch, Tom Mooney Branch, Lithuanian Branch, No. Ladies' Prog. Society Branch, Painters' Branch, South Slavic Branch, Scandinavian Branch, Women's Branch.
I. L. D. Women's Educational Circle, Bulgarian and Finnish branches.
East Side Polish Branch.
Local New York: Brownsville English Branch, German Yorkville Branch, Lithuanian Brooklyn Branch, Richmond German Branch.
Local Cleveland: Slovak Branch, West Side Branch, Ukrainian Branch.
Local Philadelphia: Kensington Branch, Lithuanian Branch.
Local Seattle: English Branch, Esthonian and Finnish Branch, Women's Educational League.

A Prisoner's Wife

Garfield, N. J.

Gentlemen:

I am very grateful for the check which you sent just a few days ago, as it came at a time when I needed your assistance mostly. I shall appreciate every effort made by the members of your organization to make life more pleasant for my five children and myself at this time. If it is possible for you to secure clothes for my children that too, would prove beneficial.

I shall at all times feel obligated to your organization and its purposes, for the fine things which you are contemplating for me.

Yours truly,

Karalina Kismeivski.

The Pittsburgh Cases Quashed

By A. Jakira

INDICTMENTS against eight defendants is the well known Pittsburgh Sedition Case, which was the result of wholesale "Red Raids" on May 1st, 1923, have been finally quashed, it was announced several days ago. The defendants, who for more than four years were held under exorbitant bail of from five to fifteen thousand dollars are Max Jenkins, Tom Meyerscough, Morris Pasternak, John Urban, A. Rostrum, George Katiolis, A. Voytuik, J. Kovalsky. The indictments were quashed on the same grounds as the cases of Sadolkas and Mezey were recently quashed in the courts in Pittsburgh and Beaver respectively, namely that "the indictment does not contain any sufficient allegation to sustain a conviction under any of the courts."

Together with above defendants were also arrested Fred Merrick and Ed. Horacek. Merrick's case came up for trial in November 1925. He pleaded *nolle condere* and was given a suspended sentence of ten years. Ed. Horacek was tried immediately after Merrick, was found guilty on two counts after a trial which lasted a whole week. A motion for a new trial was made by attorney Isaac Ferguson of Chicago, but up to date Judge Prather, who tried the case rendered decision on this motion. The defense of all these cases were taken care of by International

Labor Defense thru attorneys Meredith Marshall, Isaac Ferguson and George Shaffer and it involved an expense of more than fifteen thousand dollars, not counting the numerous days lost by the

defendants in jail and in courts. There are still outstanding bills which the defense committee has to pay on account of this case. Funds are also urgently needed to defend the Woodlawn Sedition Cases which resulted in a conviction in Beaver County Court. Friends are urged to send checks to the International Labor Defense, 807 McGeagh Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.



John Urban

A Contribution

The Comitato Nazionale Difeza Profughi Politici d'Italia (Italian Political Refugee's Defense Committee) has forwarded to the national office of International Labor Defense a contribution of \$100 donated by Italian comrades for the support given by the I. L. D. to the campaign for the right of asylum for Italian political refugees. "We have appreciated very much", writes the secretary, "the efforts made by the I. L. D. in the Sormenti case for which we are grateful to you."

As our readers know from the daily press, comrade Enea Sormenti has finally been deported by the United States. The attempt made by the Department of Labor, at first, to deport him to Italy, where he is known as an active and uncompromising anti-fascist, was defeated by the efforts of the I. L. D. and Sormenti's request that he choose his own destination was finally granted. Sormenti chose the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to which he was finally sent. The "democratic" countries which once prided themselves on being havens of refuge for politically persecuted fighters are not havens, but traps. Only in the U. S. S. R. are political exiles welcomed with open arms.

A Letter from Tony Pochno

International Labor Defense,
Chicago.

Dear Sir:

I received your letter of the 22nd Inst with your monthly order for the sum of five dollars and want to sincerely thank you for same and for the work and aid rendered by the organization.

I am getting along as good as can be expected under the circumstances. Of course, one will naturally worry some of his family but otherwise I am getting along very good.

Wishing you and organization the best of success,

I remain,

Anthony Pochno.

CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM

The noted Chicago attorney, William Holly, and Harry Gannes are the authors of a pamphlet being prepared for International Labor Defense on the "Criminal Syndicalism" laws that are already on the statute books of the majority of the States of the union. The vicious anti-labor character of these laws will be dealt with in detail by the authors who are eminently capable of treating the subject. Orders for the pamphlet may be sent for now to International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois. The price per single copy will probably be fifteen cents. No worker should fail to read it.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JUNE, 1927	
15097 M. Lebog, Luzerne, Pa. Local	\$41.19
15098 Rob't Zelms, New England Dist.	5.00
15099 Anna Porter, Local San Jose, Calif.	23.75
15100 M. Kalousek, Czech-Slovak Section, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
15101 Michael Thombalek, Endicott, New York	1.00
15102 Mrs. Soklias Northwest Mothers League, Chicago, Ill	10.00
15103 R. J. Hill, Wichita, Kans.	5.00
15104 Elis Sulkanen, Finish Section Chicago, Illinois	14.10
15105 Harvey Watts, Local Minneapolis Minnesota	4.00
15106 Cyril Lambkin, Local Detroit Michigan	100.00
15107 Rose Baron, Local New York	5.00
15108 John Antila, Aura, Mich.	1.00
15109 George Maurer, Local Chicago, Illinois	5.00
15110 George Maurer, Local Chicago Illinois	5.00
15111 George Maurer, Local Chicago, Illinois	5.00
15112 Rob't Zelms, New England Dist.	25.00
15113 Women's Branch, Detroit	100.00
15114 Helen N. Yeskevich, Brooklyn, New York	5.00
15115 Mathew Mayer, Mansfield, O.	20.00
15116 M. Krasic, So-Slavic Section Chicago, Illinois	100.00
15117 D. Meryzio, Oakland, Calif.	29.45
15118 S. Melus, Polish Branch, Passaic New Jersey	5.00
15119 J. Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00

15120 Chas. Rissanen, Women's Circle, Superior, Wisconsin	50.25
15121 George Maurer, Local Chicago, Illinois	10.00
15122 Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass.	1.00
15123 Joseph Kortecz, Workingmen's Sick, Benevolent and Educational Federation	143.09
15124 A. Usitala, Workers Circle, International Falls, Minn.	5.75
15125 A. Sortenberg, Hudson, Wis.	1.00
15126 Otto Olson, Kalispell, Mont.	5.00
15127 Phil Di Giambattista, Local Avella, Pa.	5.00
15128 Einar Ring, Newberry Workers Club, Newberry, Mich.	5.00
15129 The Siegel Family, Ontario, California	1.00
15130 Alex Koisis, Milwaukee, Wis.	4.50
15131 Obrana, New York, N. Y.	7.50
15132 Frank Bartonick, Viblen, S. D.	1.00
15133 Sophie Katz, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
15134 A. N. Routich, Detroit, Mich.	20.00
15135 Mary B. Trask, London, Engl.	2.00
15136 Peter Hatkanen, Oakland, Calif	1.50
15137 M. Krasic, So-Slavic Section Chicago, Illinois	100.00
15138 Antonio Albert, Paterson, N. J.	1.00
15139 M. S. Alderton, Palo Alto, Calif	1.00
15140 George Maurer, Local Chicago, Illinois	5.00
15141 Cyril Lambkin, Local Detroit	65.00
15142 S. T. Yhdistys, Ahmeck, Mich.	2.00
15143 Rob. Zelms, New England, Dist.	10.00
Total	\$972.08

Note: Checks totaling \$84.00 forwarded to Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee at Boston, Mass.

Suppose You Received This Letter

Garfield, N. J.
June 27, 1927

*"Dear Brothers and Sisters
All from International Labor Defense:*

I received your kindly check for which I thank you all, dear brothers and sisters from International Labor Defense for I need it very bad for I have five children they cannot work yet and I am sick now, and nobody to help me here now. So I got glad. I didn't see twenty dollars since the strike begin and children need shoes and clothes. If I had goods, I can make clothes myself for the children. They need shoes worse, for they wear out fast and no father to fix. We will send you a picture of all of us as soon as I get one taken. Thanks for the money and thanks that you didn't forget me. Please dear brothers and sisters, don't forget me and my children, help me out."

How Would You Reply?

The above is an extract from a letter received by us after sending the first \$20 check to Mrs. William Sikora. Her husband is serving a 3 year term in prison for his participation in the Passaic strike where the workers won a union as a result of their fight and 8 men lost their liberty, while many are to come to trial soon.

The International Labor Defense has undertaken the obligation of defending the Passaic workers and sending \$5 each month to the 8 men in prison and \$20 monthly to their families who are all badly in need as they have children to support.

Make Your Answer Today!

International Labor Defense,
23 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed please find \$..... toward the Passaic fund to help you continue sending monthly assistance to the strike victims and their families.

NAME.....

ADDRESS..... CITY.....