

LABOR DEFENDER

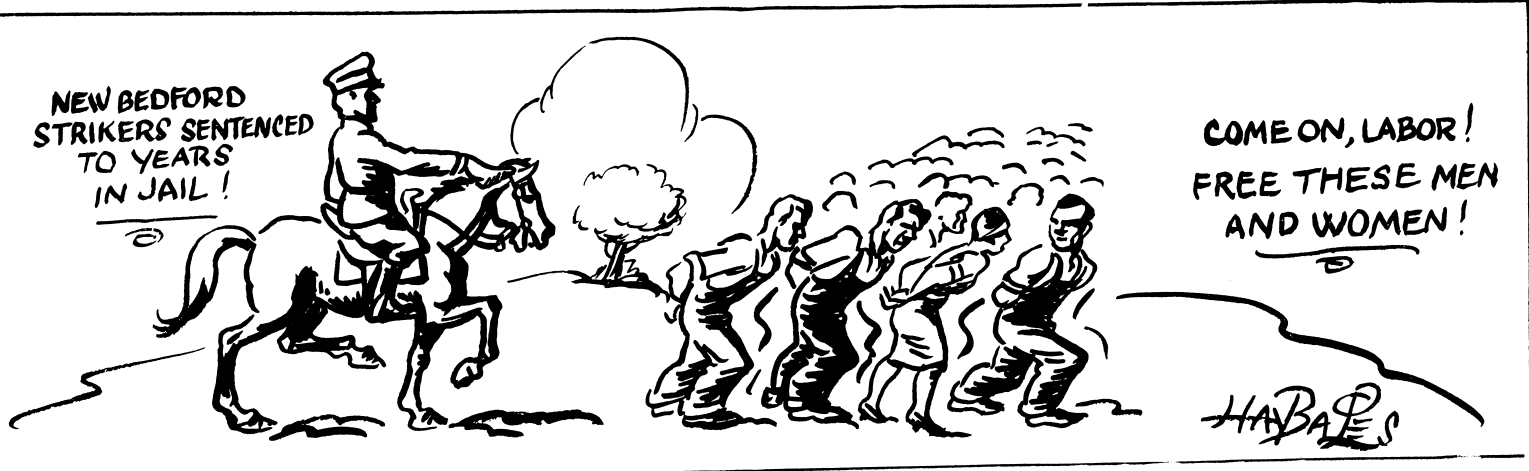


**BILL HAYWOOD
Comes Home**



December 1928

LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS SENTENCED TO YEARS IN JAIL!

COME ON, LABOR! FREE THESE MEN AND WOMEN!

HABAPES



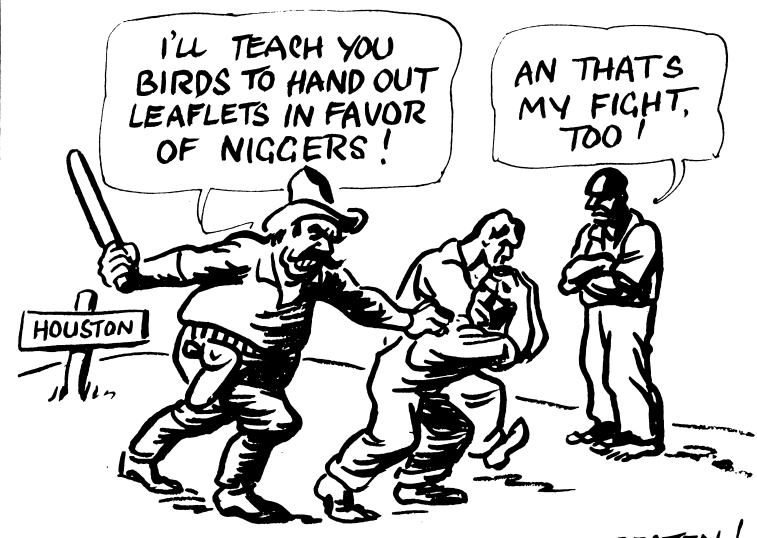
NEW EVIDENCE FOUND PROVING INNOCENCE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI!

XMAS DRIVE

HAYWOOD'S ASHES BURIED

SURE! PUT ME DOWN FOR FIVE!

SEND YOUR DONATION TODAY FOR THE CLASS WAR PRISONERS AND THEIR FAMILIES



I'LL TEACH YOU BIRDS TO HAND OUT LEAFLETS IN FAVOR OF NIGGERS!

AN THAT'S MY FIGHT, TOO!

KELLY AND LAWRENCE ARRESTED AND BEATEN!



FREE AND IMPARTIAL ELECTION IN NICARAGUA!



CHRISTMAS - BUT REALLY - WHAT FOR?

AND now the Gift Season is here. Department store trusts are baiting their windows to catch the gullible; and the fifteen year old daughter of the fifteen dollar a week proletarian wends her way to Woolworth's to buy a ten cent string of pearls. Millions of gifts, yet the givers don't know why they give. It's become a social function and it's fun!

Nice packages! Hoover rushes to South America to fix his fences for the next world war; the navy department asks to be presented with a navy second to none; Coolidge sneezes into the face of the European bourgeoisie; armies of workers will make a gift of their lives to augment the profits of imperialism. That's giving generously enough!

Mussolini gives castor oil and dungeons. The rulers of China prefer the heads of thousands of Chinese trade unionists. Nice Mary, the Kotsafonesti Queen of Rumania loves to give pogroms. And did not the masters of America enjoy the scent of the burning bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti? Nice packages the capitalists give the workers!

Every day seems Christmas Day for those who rule. Always giving the workers hell to make secure their shekels. Tom Mooney, buried alive for twelve years because he dared to fall into step with the cause of militant workers—and his comrade Billings. Centralia, November 11, 1919—and eight workers deprived of from 25 to 40 years of life because they elected not to be assassinated by war-crazed members of the American Legion.

A growing discontent amongst the workers, and in ever greater numbers they are refusing to accept that other nice package the employers hope to hand them—speed-up, coolie wages, open shop. The miners strike,

By Alfred Wagenknecht

(Executive Sec'y, I. L. D.)

and the New Bedford textile workers, steel workers of Canton, rubber workers of Milltown and Cambridge, New York expressmen, Grand Rapids auto workers.

Mine workers hold a convention—cracked skulls and 125 to jail. Textile workers refuse a slash off their starvation wages—662 bruised men, women and children dumped into dungeons because they demanded to organize, picket, meet, live. Raids on workers' headquarters in Los Angeles; Houston workers persecuted for opposing lynching of Negro workers; the Kansas City packing trust closes prison gates upon workers for talking to meat trust slaves; Boston workers incarcerated for saying Governor Fuller murdered Sacco and Vanzetti. Martins Ferry, Detroit, New London, Farrel, Washington, Ambridge—deportations, persecutions, third degrees, the dark hole. Whiskered courts are the employers of Santa Claus. They give in plenty.

The International Labor Defense—protector and defender of all persecuted workers that dare to struggle. Four hundred locals and branches, a potential force for the mobilization of hundreds of thousands of workers in factories, cities, nationally. A telegram: "Workers Arrested!" and we are on the job that minute. With all the power at our disposal we pound away at the claws of the bosses and courts that seek to seize—we to free. Thru labor press, mass meetings, Labor Defender, literature, funds and adequate legal assistance we awaken the workers to make common cause with those persecuted in the struggles of

labor in this country, yes, internationally.

The capitalists give us jails and worse, Christmas or no Christmas. We must give blow for blow. You can make the greatest gift, your class gift. You can prevent jail doors closing upon many hundreds of textile, mine and other workers. You can extend your hand thru prison bars and help. You can cheer the families and children of dozens of labor prisoners who have longed and waited many years to again see their fathers. You can join the International Labor Defense as a member and lend a hand in opening the prison gates to free all our comrades.

Free Mooney and Billings; Free Centralia victims! Free the labor prisoners of all lands! Aid their families! Gladden our loyal and militant prisoners with a gift!

Give battle to the war mongers! Oppose the persecution of the employers with mass power! Make futile the viciousness of the courts!

Therefore—our Christmas Campaign! Funds at once, please, with which to give everything within the power of the workers to their brothers in jail, and those facing jail. Why bauble and tinsel when prison paled faces look out at you from behind steel bars for a sign of comradeship. Christmas should only mean one thing to you this year. **GIVE FOR THE CLASS WAR PRISONERS!**

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE URGENTLY CALLS UPON EVERY WORKER TO ENLIST IN OUR CHRISTMAS CAMPAIGN TO CONTRIBUTE AND SECURE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EVERYONE EVERYWHERE. FIVE DOLLAR CHRISTMAS CAMPAIGN COUPON BOOKS NOW READY FOR YOUR USE.



CHRISTMAS - BUT REALLY - WHAT FOR?



Photo Int. News.

Part of Demonstration in Front of War Department, Washington

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

Jail 30 In Fight On War And For Release Of John Porter

By Paul Crouch

WHILE Armistice Day was being utilized in preparation for new imperialist wars, while Cal Coolidge was making an openly jingoist speech demanding a navy "second to none" 25 workers and 4 children of workers were in jail in Washington because they demonstrated in front of the War Department against imperialist war and because they demanded the release of the rebel soldier, John Porter from Federal Prison. The demonstrators were also protesting against the brutal treatment to which Porter is being subjected in an effort to break his spirit and use him as an example to intimidate all those opposed to the preparation for the coming world war. However, on the following day, 25 members of the International Labor Defense and 6 other national working class organizations which participated in the demonstration, turned the capitalist court into a tribunal where a second demonstration against imperialist war and against persecution of workers by the government took place. Even though the authorities used their power to impose sentences of \$100 fine or 60 days in jail on 6 members of the committee leading the demonstration and \$50. fine or 30 days in jail on 19

others, threatened two with deportation, and charged four children with being "destitute of a proper home"; the efforts of the authorities were completely defeated.

Spectators in the court room leaned forward with closest attention, several rising to their feet and gasping with astonishment as Karl Reeve, Editor of the Labor Defender, Karl Jones, Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, Ben Thomas, Philadelphia machinist and representative of the Workers (Communist) Party, Clarence Miller, district organizer of the Young Workers (Communist) League and Paul Crouch, Secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League hurled defiance against capitalist laws. On the witness stand they declared that regardless of what sentences might be imposed on the workers that they would return to Washington and demonstrate as often as necessary against such cases of class injustice as the imprisonment of the brave young soldier, John Porter.

On the stand Thomas said, "I want to tell you gentlemen, that I wish I could see you standing before a workers' court in the Soviet Union and there you could see how justice is dealt out. In the Soviet Union

they have real justice, working class justice". Bang, went the judge's gavel. The court refused to hear anything about workers' justice. In spite of court interference, Thomas spoke of the Workers Communist Party as the leader of the working class in all of its struggles against U. S. capitalism. Miller dealt with the war preparations and the real reasons why the War Department is so much afraid of any demonstration against imperialist war and why the case of John Porter is of such tremendous significance to the workers of America.

Karl Reeve told the court, "We were arrested ostensibly for violating the park regulations, but this trial is in reality a political trial and the charge of violation of park regulations is merely a smoke-screen and a subterfuge. We are appearing before this court because we demonstrated on behalf of John Porter. We are here because we are protesting against the persecution of an active trade union worker. We are on trial because we demonstrated against imperialist wars and because we protested against persecution of workers by government officials and capitalist courts."

Karl Jones, Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress in his speech, pointing at one of the detectives said, "I want to say in reply to that detective's question yesterday, 'What's that Nigger doing here?' that I am here as the representative of 25,000 Negro workers, and I wish to say that we are ready at all times to cooperate with the white workers in struggling for better conditions."

The writer spoke of experiences with capitalist court martials similar to those of John Porter and declared, "The workers must realize that it is their duty to violate as many laws and regulations of the capitalist state as may be necessary when the regulations have as their purpose the suppression of demonstrations which are intended to expose such capitalist crimes as the Porter case."

The technical basis of the charge was a "violation of park regulations" in that the paraders had marched between the State War and Navy Building and the White House, which is considered a "government park" and for which a permit is required. The attack made by the prosecutor on the labor organizations and the statement by the judge that if these people don't like this government, let them go back where they came from, in spite of the fact that practically all were native born Americans, reveals clearly that this was a mere pretext and the sentences imposed by the judge showed how every technical regulation possible is utilized by the authorities to crush the labor movement and to prevent protests against the brutal treatment of militant workers. The workers sang the "Internationale" as they were led away, and the judge trembling with rage ordered the court adjourned and the prisoners taken to jail immediately.

Twenty-nine participants in the demonstration including all members of the com-



Part of Demonstration in Front of War Department, Washington

Photo Int. News.

mittee were arrested as the parade was being stopped in front of the War Department so that the members of the committee might enter and present the demands of their organizations to Secretary of War Davis that John Porter be immediately released from prison.

John Porter enlisted in the service at the age of sixteen. Two years of army life was sufficient to open the eyes of John Porter and he discovered that the army is used as a tool of the bosses against the interests of the workers, that the Army is a strike-breaking agency. He refused to be used against his class and at that time not realizing the possibility of winning over other soldiers to the cause of the working class and of utilizing military knowledge against the bosses, John Porter deserted the army rather than fight against his own class. When he deserted the army, Porter was not a Communist. Now John Porter says, "I am sorry I deserted the army. I wish I had remained to win over other soldiers for the revolutionary working class movement and to speak for turning the next world war into a civil war against the capitalist class."

After his desertion Porter returned to his parents in New Bedford and became a worker in the textile mills there. The strike which began in April of this year found Porter one of the most active and militant fighters on the picket line and soon as a result of his courage and ability he was elected vice-president of the New Bedford Textile Workers Union.

The police were anxious to get rid of

John Porter and they told him that unless he would desert the strike that they would turn him over to the authorities as they knew that he was a deserter from the army.



John Porter

He replied "You can do as you like, but I am not going to be a traitor to the workers." Finally after being arrested five times on the picket line, they turned him over to the military authorities and for weeks he was held incommunicado at Fort Rodman,

Massachusetts and later at Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

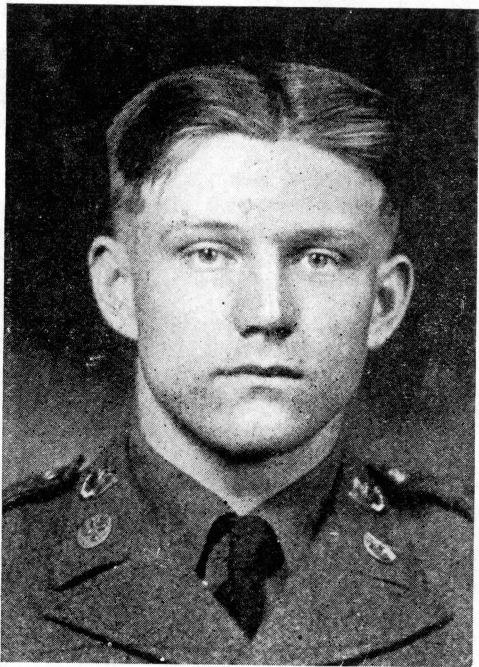
Porter made a militant speech for his class at the court martial exposing the role of the army as a strike-breaking, anti-labor agency. The furious army officers gave him the maximum sentence possible under the charge, two and one half years of imprisonment at hard labor. Instead of being in solitary confinement at Governors Island, New York he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas where all of those sentenced to many years imprisonment usually are sent. Porter is being held practically incommunicado and contrary to regulations is not permitted to receive mail from comrades who write to him or have any visitors. However, his spirit does not weaken. He declares, "I am ready to give my life if necessary for the cause of the working class."

The case of John Porter is already known to workers of every country and this demonstration in Washington must be the basis for intensification of our drive for Porter and against imperialist war. The sacrifice of the militant workers who have refused to pay their fines and bail, must not be in vain. Mass protests of the working class throughout this country, a tremendous drive to free Porter and other victims of capitalist class injustice, must be our answer to the police of Washington and to the capitalists who control them. We must organize a real national campaign to free Porter, one of the most militant young workers and against preparations for a new bloody world imperialist slaughter.



Photo Wash News.

Detectives Arresting Demonstrators After Collecting Banners.

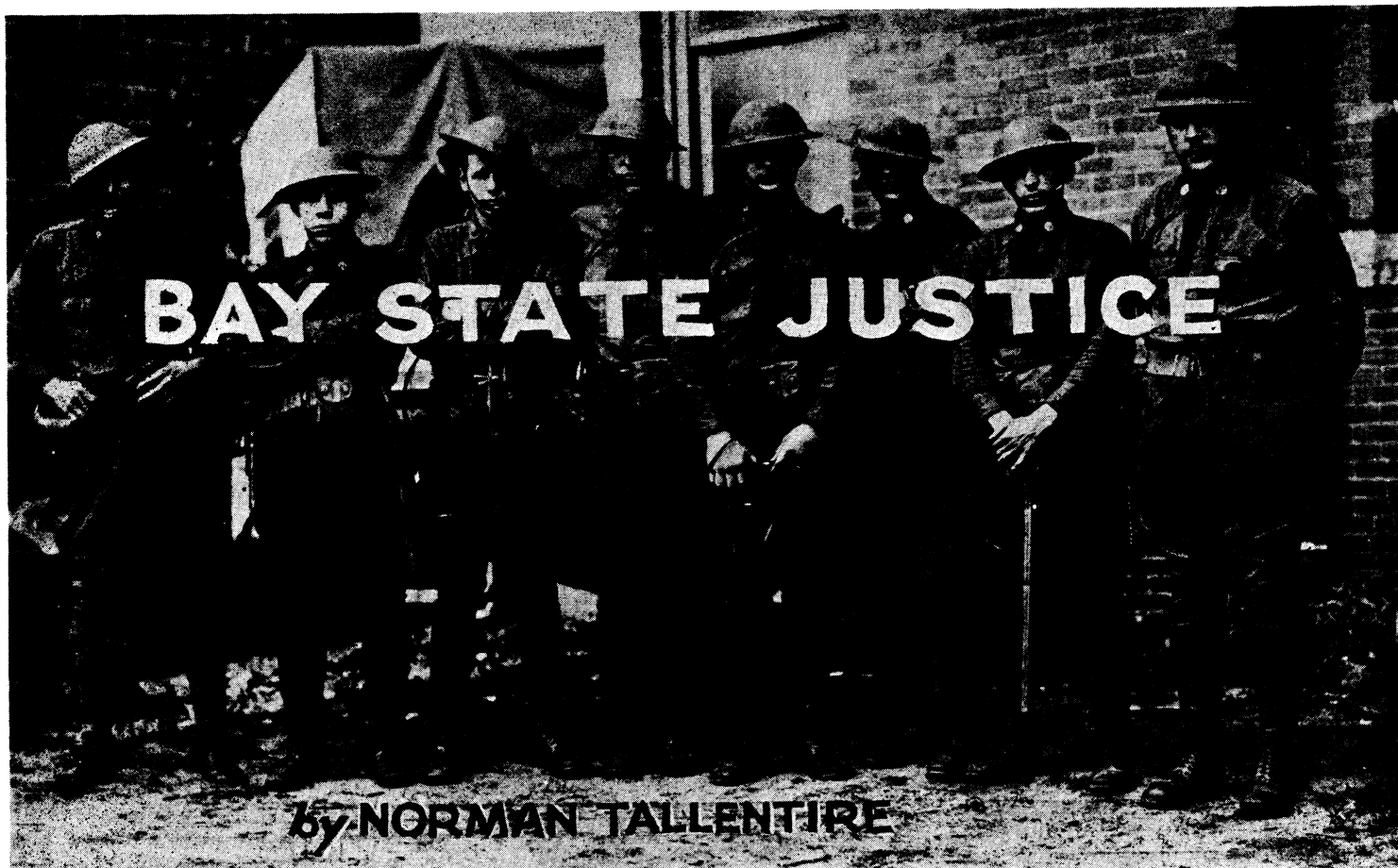


John Porter



Photo Wash News.

Detectives Arresting Demonstrators After Collecting Banners.



Trial of 662 New Bedford Workers

THE same judicial oligarchy that sent the innocent martyrs of labor, Sacco and Vanzetti to be burnt in the electric chair, is now preparing the way to the jails of the Old Bay State for 662 militant workers in New Bedford, with additional cases in Fall River.

The 26 weeks strike of the New Bedford textile workers was indeed noteworthy. Not one striker broke ranks to return to the mills until after the deliberate treachery of the yellow labor fakers had succeeded in deceiving the workers.

When it was seen that a militant leadership was being developed in New Bedford and the workers meant business in this fight, the hypocritical mask of democracy was torn off and the most brutal and outrageous treatment meted out to the strikers. Innocent workers (in some cases even those who were not participating in the picketing) were picked off from the sidewalks of the town and charged with disturbing the peace, loitering, idling, intimidation, etc. During the weeks of the strike, a total of 662 strikers have been indicted on 882 counts. Every defendant was convicted in the lower courts on practically all counts. Sentences were meted out to individual strikers from six months to three years and amounting to a grand total for all the strikers of 112 years of jail sentences and over \$6,000 in fines.

The International Labor Defense, under

the able direction of Robert Zelms, the live wire organizer of the Boston District, established another record in New Bedford in raising \$354,000 bail in cash and securities amounting in all to approximately one million dollars, without appealing to a single bond shark or paying a cent of interest. This great achievement was possible because of the effective organization of the I. L. D. in New England and the tremendous spirit of solidarity among the foreign-speaking population in New Bedford, whose sympathies were entirely on the side of the strikers.

At Fall River also the workers have been on strike, and here the judges of the capitalist courts moved swiftly to bring the policeman's club down on the heads of the militant workers.

On November 3rd, before the Massachusetts State House on Boston Common, a band of militant workers, led by Harry Kantor of the Workers Communist Party, staged a demonstration following the exposure of the new developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The workers seeking to bring the innocence of their martyred dead before the public, were attacked by the police with the usual maltreatment, arrested, charged, found guilty and fined \$20 each. Kantor, who carried a placard blaming the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti on Gov. Fuller (who the evidence published in the

Outlook indicates was aware of the innocence of Vanzetti in the Bridgewater case, at the time he signed the death warrant) was, in addition to being charged with loitering with the rest of the defendants, charged also with criminal libel and held on \$1,000 bail for superior court.

While the above cases are pending before the courts, 26 pickets have been arrested in the protest strike of the Cambridge Rubber workers against an 8% wage cut. And while here we have scored a temporary victory, the cases finally being dismissed, nevertheless the events reported from the court room at Cambridge are very illuminative as to the relation of forces before the courts of justice in Massachusetts.

This battle now being waged by the workers, the right to protest against outrages committed against members of the working class, is one that should call forth full response of workers in every section of America. Never before have workers been arrested, convicted and bound over to the higher court in such numbers. These mass arrests are typical of the newly developing struggles in industry. Rationalization of U. S. industry, speed-up systems, wage cuts that must be introduced in order that the capitalists may wring ever bigger profits out of the wage slaves, are producing resistance on the part of the workers, not only in Massachusetts, but in every section of the country. As the workers organize and resist, the bosses mobilize the forces of reaction in order to crush the mili-

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BAY STATE JUSTICE

by **NORMAN TALLENTIRE**

WORKING MASSES MUST FREE MOONEY

TEN YEARS AGO, in November 1918, the workers in the International Workers Defense League (one of the forerunners of the organisations out of whose activities the International Labor Defense was born) were working feverishly against time to procure the release of Tom Mooney, the date of whose hanging had been set for the second time, to take place on December 13, 1918. Mass demonstrations and protest meetings were the order of the day in industrial centres throughout the length and breadth of the country. The organisers of the Defense League, Ed Nolan in San Francisco, W. D. Patterson in New York City, Anton Johanssen in Chicago, George Stewart in Kansas, Ed Morgan in Massachusetts, Norman Tallentire in Milwaukee and many others were fortunate at that time in rallying such a mass sentiment behind the demand for the release of Mooney that the hard-boiled Southern Pacific Governor Stevens of California was compelled at last to pretend to listen to the voice of the workers. Although Mooney's release was not secured nevertheless, due to the pressure of the masses, his sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment over his own protest.

Immediately after followed the tremendous mass Mooney convention in Chicago, on January 14, 1918, when 1400 delegates representing all shades of political opinion and all organisations of labor, assembled to protest against the incarceration of these two militant working class leaders, Mooney and Billings, who have been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt to be the victims of a vicious open-shop frame-up.

This was the high point of the Mooney and Billings campaign, but this was not the first time that the case had been forced into prominence by mass demonstrations of the workers. Already in the spring of 1917 the attention of the rulers of America was drawn forcibly to this case by the demonstrations of the Russian workers before the American Embassy in Petrograd.

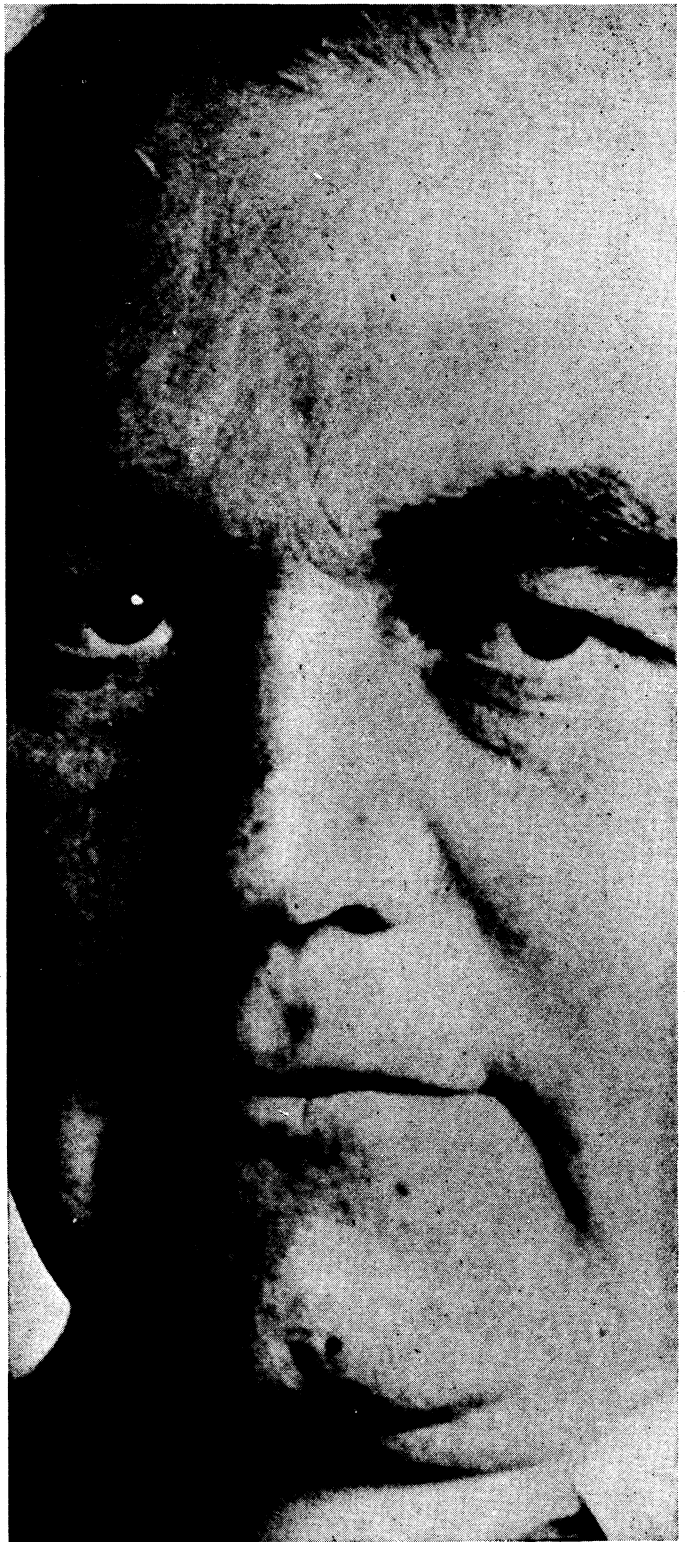
The agitation in the Mooney case, following the action of the Russian workers, was revived anew and on the First of May, 1918, the shipyard workers on the northern Pacific coast stood ready to down tools and close the war industries and thus strike a conclusive blow for the freedom of Mooney and Billings. And here we must relate an incident which in our opinion was one of the tragedies of the great Mooney fight. Here the fighting spirit and clear working-class convictions of Mooney were for a moment clouded and confused by the advice of certain individuals, who persuaded him against his better judgment, at the last minute, to send a telegram calling off the strike.

Never, from the day that Mooney was arrested, right down to the present day, was there a more opportune time for a strike and never was there any means or method that would have been more effective than the shutting down of war industries in the height of the war, to procure the release of labor's victims.

The tragedy of the Mooney case throughout has been that certain individuals outside the ranks of labor, with a dangerous cynical attitude towards the workers as a class in this struggle, and with no conception of the clash of class forces involved in a case of this character, have time and time again succeeded in applying the policy of whispered appeals and begging, where nothing but a militant, outright class fight will succeed in procuring the desired results. Recently influential liberals, professional men, lawyers, etc., have again appealed to the Governor of California to release Mooney. And again the appeals have fallen on deaf ears. And twelve years after the incarceration, Mooney and Billings are lying in Folsom and San Quentin, rotting in jail, becoming old before they have had an opportunity to be young, for the "crime" of being true and honest workmen and loyal fighters for the interests of their class.

One of the first items of business on the order of the day for labor in America is to release the victims of labor's struggles who lie in the bastilles of capitalism. The outstanding labor prisoners of America today are Mooney and Billings.

The only hope for Mooney is the revival of the struggle as it was manifested in the great demonstrations that occurred in every city in America on July 28th, 1918: the outpouring of the masses, demonstrating on the streets, demanding through their organisations, mass demonstrations and the organisation of mass protest strikes the vin-



Tom Mooney's Fighting Face

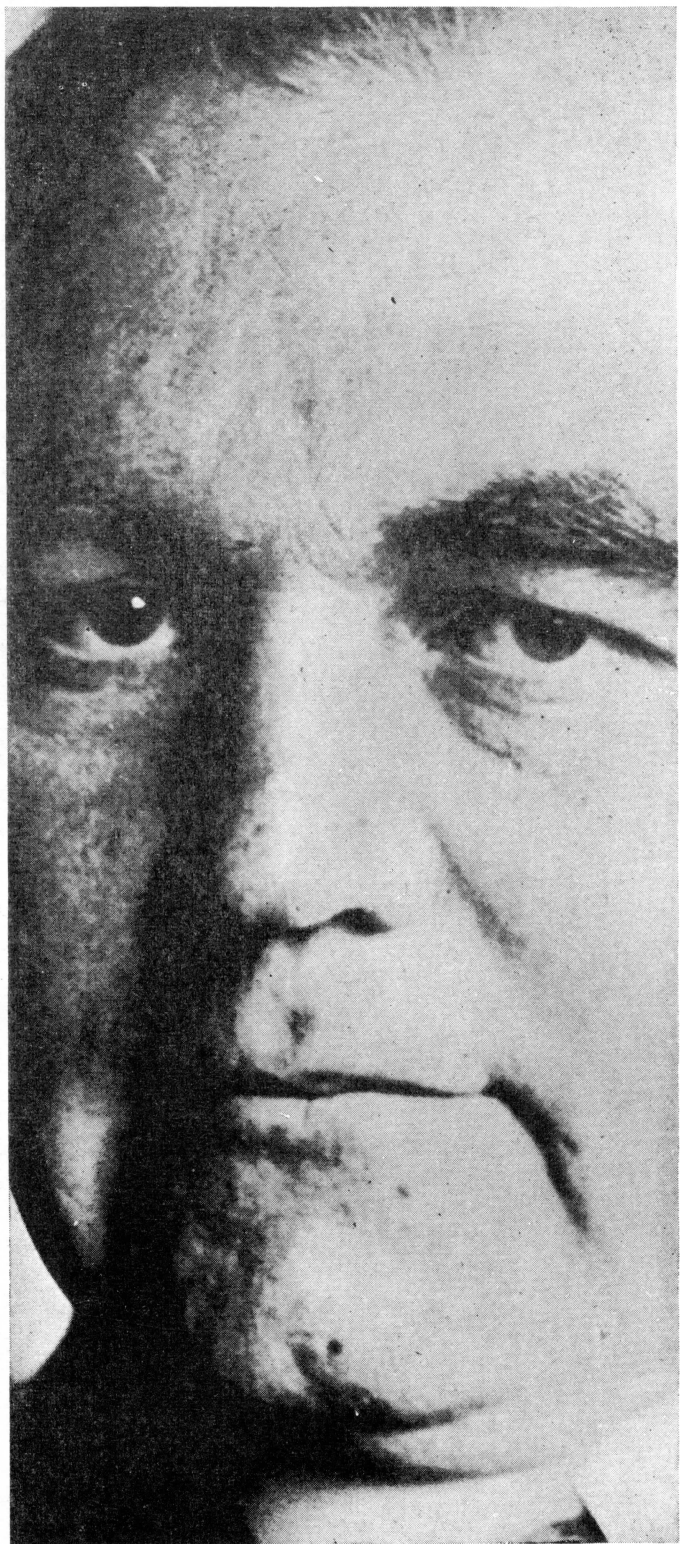
dication and release of these martyrs of the working class.

In this fight the I. L. D. which has undertaken, with Mooney's consent, to raise this issue again, will bend all its energies to bring before the workers of America the indignity and outrage practised upon the whole body of American labor in this case of Mooney and Billings.

Class solidarity and unity only can win.

Mooney and Billings must be freed. Only the working class can free them.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE



Tom Mooney's Fighting Face



Photo Ralph Chaplin

A Dead Soldier 5 Days After The Chinandega Battle.

The Iron Heel Steps On Nicaragua

By Albert Moreau

AMERICAN government interference in the economic and political life of Nicaragua again emphasized by president elect Hoover's coming visit to Latin America, which has culminated in actual open war, is motivated by the interests of the American Imperialists which are bound up with a world struggle for monopoly and colonial domination. Why is Hoover, the representative of U. S. imperialism, going to Latin America? Since the construction of the Panama Canal, it has been the policy of American imperialism in Nicaragua: 1) to prevent the granting of the rights of construction of a Canal through the Nicaraguan territory to other imperialist powers which would seriously impair its own interests, 2) to assure the occupation of the Gulf of Fonseca as a naval base for the United States Government in order to protect the interests of American Imperialism from any other Imperialist powers such as that of British imperialism which is also struggling for domination of the Latin-American countries against the interests of the American capitalists. By securing complete control of the two Islands known as the Great Corn and the Little Corn, the American imperialists could definitely control 4/5 of Central America from a commercial and military standpoint, 3) to insure the export of capital and the monopoly of the natural resources of Nicaragua and the neighbouring countries.

Aiming at these principal points, the State Department did not lose any opportunity to bind Nicaragua thru the usage of all means at hand such as threatening notes,

buying the politicians of both factions whether Conservatives or Liberals and by forceful intervention.

Negotiations to that effect began as early as 1912 which ended in 1916 with the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty. This treaty effected under Wilson's administration laid the basis for the brutal intervention that we are witnessing since 1926.

The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty virtually took Nicaragua away from the Nicaraguans by giving the right to the American Imperialists to construct an interoceanic canal in that territory. To further entangle the economic and political life of that country. Wall Street financiers sought to advance loans for the amount of \$6,200,000 in one instance and of \$15,000,000 in another, so that when the time comes, American custom supervisors can for a "comprehensible cause" control the very heart of the economic status of the country.

The treacherous treaty together with the unbalanced economy of the country due to heavy taxations imposed upon the masses to pay the dividends to the American financiers, brought about a civil war. Consequent with the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, the Department of State "rightfully" intervened. The "good will" of the Government of the U. S. was further motivated by the

cry of the capitalists that the "lives of Americans in Nicaragua are in danger". The presence of U. S. marines so infuriated the masses of Nicaragua, that immediately and spontaneously a group of loyal Nicaraguans, loyal to the independence of Nicaragua, organized themselves under General Sandino to fight the invasion.

American Imperialism is determined to fight to the finish. The Stimpson trip to Nicaragua in April 1927 was intended to fool the masses into a "fair" election to be under the supervision and rule of the U. S. marines. Both Liberals and Conservatives accepted Stimpson's plan. The formation of a National Guard as stipulated by the Stimpson Commission is to deal a strong blow to the independence of Nicaragua.

Under the marine rule, the elections in Nicaragua which took place in November of this year were a complete victory for Wall Street. Moncada, the Liberal Presidential Candidate will serve as the puppet President and will function as the manager of the American financiers. According to General McCoy, the marines will stay on the Nicaraguan soil until such a time comes when the National Guard organized and controlled by American officers will be able to crush Sandino and his forces. The National Guard is intended to "pacify" the country and assure the "future" for Wall Street.

But Sandino is not giving up his fight. While in 1926 and 1927 the army of independence was formed solely by Nicaraguans, today, this army is assuming an al-

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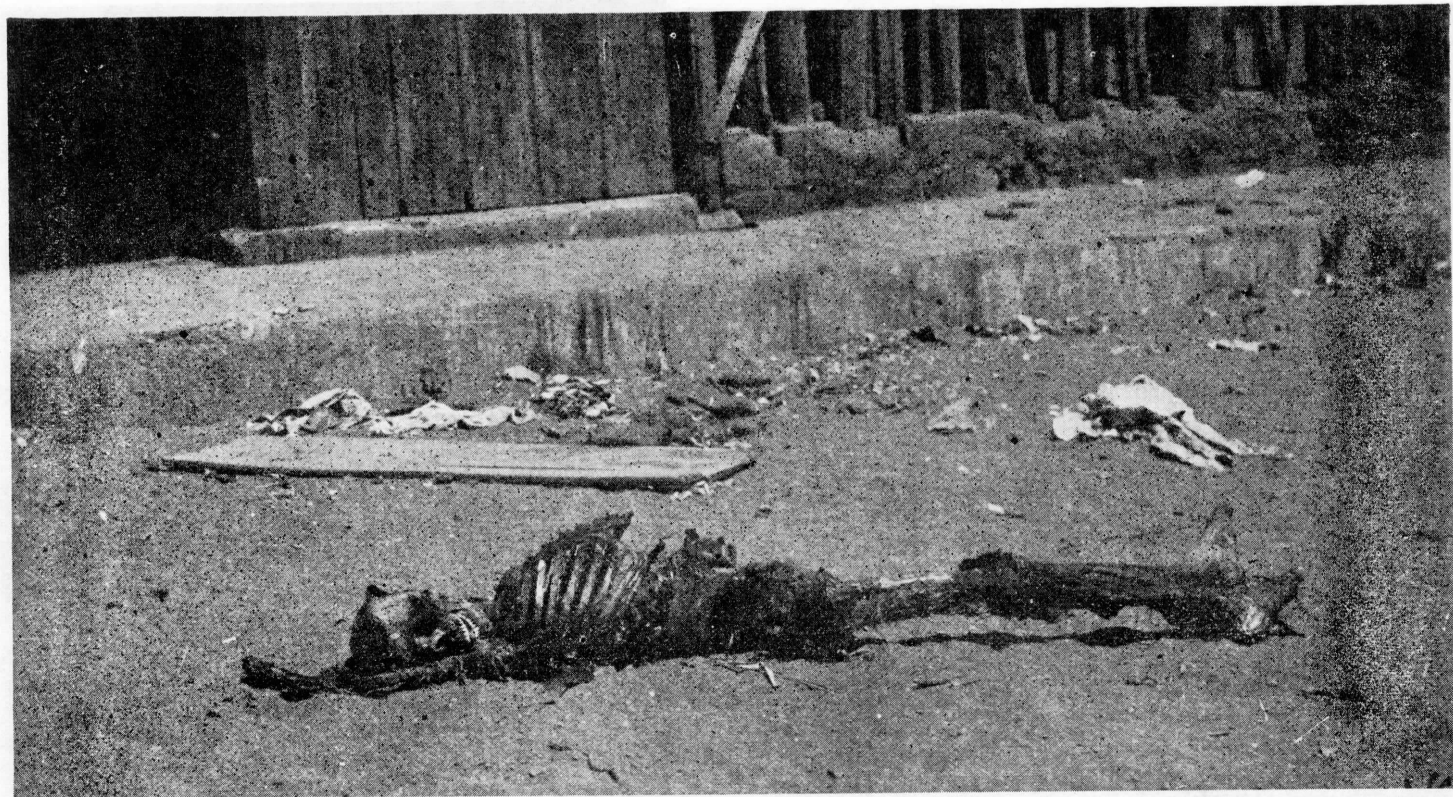


Photo Ralph Chaplin

A Dead Soldier 5 Days After The Chinandega Battle.

The Iron Heel Steps On Nicaragua

FULLER THE MURDERER



Nicola Sacco

IF the brand of justice handed out to workers were worth two cents on the dollar, Governor Fuller would today be in the dilemma pointed out for him by Upton Sinclair, in his book *Boston*. That dilemma would be suicide or madness. The heroine of Sinclair's book, appealing to the flinty-hearted Fuller in the last few minutes before Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were placed in electric chairs in Charlestown state prison, cried:

"Governor Fuller, answer me this: What are you going to do when we find the real criminals? Somewhere in the world are the men who really did the Bridgewater job; somewhere are four, or five, who did the South Braintree job. And rest assured, we are going to find them—we are never going to rest until we have found them—and then, how will you be able to face life? What will all you gentlemen do—judges and governors and college presidents—knowing that you sent two innocent men to their death? What will there be in the world for you—but insanity or death?"

Well, the Bridgewater criminals have confessed and are known. Soon there will lie on the governor's desk the names of the gangsters who committed the South Braintree payroll murder.

But have Governor Fuller, or President Lowell of Harvard, or Judge Webster Thayer committed suicide? Have they gone mad from viewing their blood-stained hands?

Sinclair's heroine—sentimental, an upperclass lady who believed justice meant what it said—must know now that Governor Fuller never so much as looked at the unimpeachable evidence given him by the *Outlook*, naming the Bridgewater criminals and establishing beyond all shadow of doubt Vanzetti's innocence. Instead his secretary dictated a solemn, pompous note

By

Harvey O'Connor

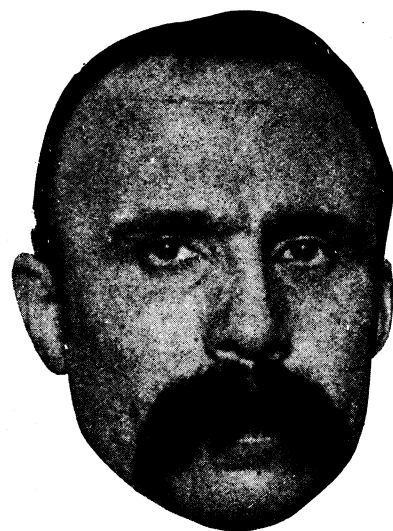
that the "governor was not impressed by the confession".

Workers, from San Francisco clean across the world to Shanghai, knew Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. They knew the two labor men had been framed because they were radicals, hating capitalism, working for its overthrow. Now comes the affidavit of Frank Silva, Boston gangster, telling how he planned the Bridgewater holdup, naming his accomplices. Now comes the careful checking up on his confession by legal experts, criminologists, psychologists, newspaper men experienced in the process of "checking up." They agree—one and all—that Frank Silva has told the truth and that the Bridgewater charge against Vanzetti was as clear a case as exists in legal annals of the frameup.

It was part of the frameup on Sacco and Vanzetti to bring them into their trial, charged with murder and robbery, as men already possessing criminal records. But the lives of both men were completely free of criminal taint—save as any worker who battles for revolutionary principles is a criminal in the eyes of his class opponents. The South Braintree payroll murder, on the other hand, was a professional job, done by men who feared not to pull the trigger, to kill with abandon in order to get the payroll bag. It would be hard to hang such a cold-blooded, expert job on a couple of Italian workers.

For that reason Sacco and Vanzetti were framed on the Bridgewater job—an attempted holdup in which the criminals were lucky to escape with their lives. Sacco immediately established such a clear alibi that the prosecutors were forced to leave him go, even though they had insisted that the two men were accomplices.

Vanzetti went to his trial at Plymouth alone. In a town dominated by the Plymouth Cordage Co. against which Vanzetti had helped lead a strike, he was tried and found guilty, with cordage company officials on the jury, with a lawyer who betrayed him, without even the shadow of a trial which capitalist courts stage. And so he entered his joint trial with Sacco on the bigger murder charge already branded as a criminal, a holdup man, with a 15 years sentence hanging over him.



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

The rest of the job was easy. Caged, fettered, already convicted, Vanzetti was exhibited to a jury as a desperate criminal. Both he and Sacco were condemned to be burned alive in the electric chair.

More than a year after Massachusetts justice has done its work, the evidence now comes to light, revealing the identity of the Bridgewater criminals. Experts are already on the trail of the South Braintree criminals and hope to have their full story within a few months.

Governor Fuller, President Lowell and Judge Thayer will ignore that evidence, too. The richest millionaire in all New England will again instruct his secretary to dictate a note that he is "not impressed".

To workers, the hideous face of capitalist justice, her eyes rotting, will be exposed in sharper perspective. Those who are conscious of anti-worker bias of judges, governors and college presidents will find their anger sharpened, their ardor fiercer. And other workers, doped by press and pulpit, will awake to discover that their rights vanish as they struggle, that their only answer to the Fullers, Lowells, Thayers is the establishment of workers justice in place of capitalist justice, workers rule in place of capitalist rule.

And so marches on the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti!

"If it had not been for these things, I might have lived out my life, talking at the street corners to scorning men. I might have died. Now we are not a failure. This is our career and our triumph. Never in our full life can we hope to do such work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man as now we do by an accident. Our words, our lives, our pains, nothing! The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony our triumph."

FULLER THE MURDERER

By

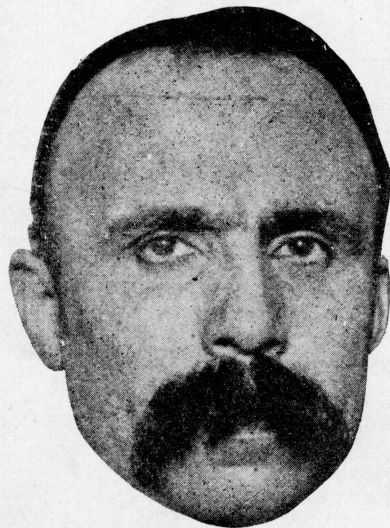
Harvey O'Connor



Nicola Sacco

that the "governor was not impressed by the confession".

Workers, from San Francisco clean across the world to Shanghai, knew Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent. They knew the two labor men had been framed because they were radicals, hating capitalism, working for its overthrow. Now comes the affidavit of Frank Silva, Boston gangster, telling how he planned the Bridgewater



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

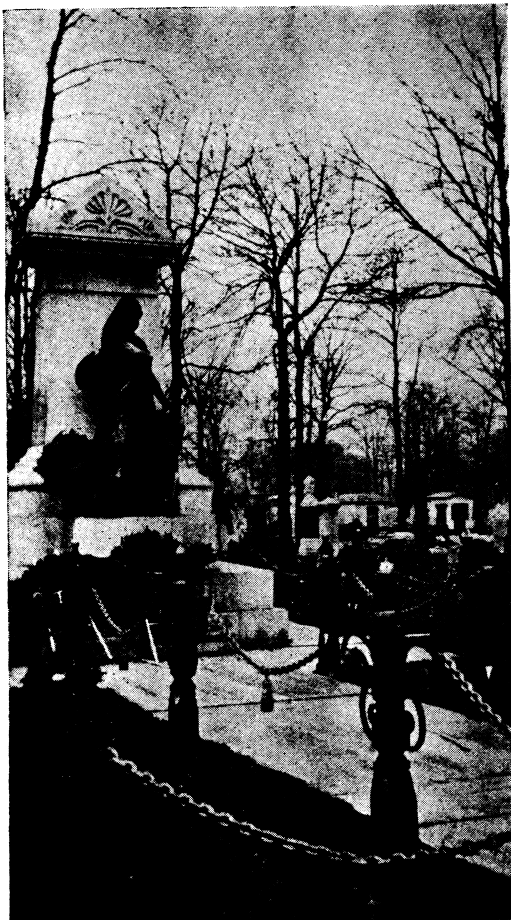


Photo C. O. Nelson
Waldheim, Where Haywood Requested to be Buried

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, whose ashes have arrived in America was from the age of nine years, a member of the working class. Haywood, born in 1869 at Salt Lake City, Utah, grew to manhood in the mining camps of the west. At the age of sixteen Haywood himself began to toil underground. Almost at once he became the fighting leader of the militant miners, and after six years, in 1901, he became secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners. From these early days until his death last May, in Moscow, Haywood used his forceful personality, his great, fearless, fighting energy, to rally the workers to the militant struggle against oppression. Haywood was always in the forefront of America's labor battles. Whether it was in the bitter strikes of the western miners, marked by bloody battles with government forces, whether it was in the textile strikes of New England and New Jersey or in the struggle against the imperialist war, Haywood was one of those who led the masses into combat.

Bill Haywood maintained a deep-rooted and undying hatred against the American capitalist class. And the employers hated and feared Haywood with good cause. His very presence in a strike area served to rally thousands to the workers' banner. For this Haywood saw the inside of many jails. In 1905 when Haywood was kidnapped and taken to Idaho and framed up on the charge of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, only the mass protest of the entire American working class saved Haywood from the gallows. But Haywood

BILL HAYWOOD COMES HOME

By Karl Reeve

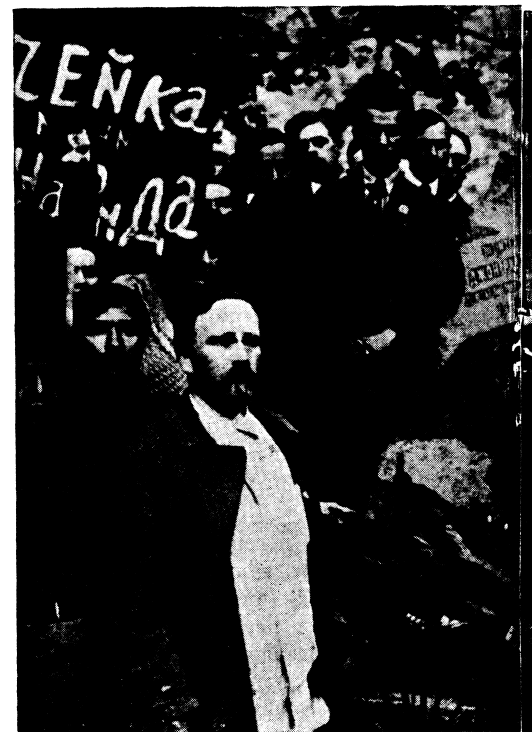
fought not only against the employers. He was always an enemy of their agents, the "labor lieutenants of the capitalist class", the reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the opportunist right wingers within the socialist party. For his opposition to the pacifism and opportunism of the right wing, and its desertion of all revolutionary action Haywood was expelled in 1912 from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. True, Haywood made mistakes of a syndicalist nature. But he himself recognized these mistakes after the clarification which the Russian revolution of November, 1917 and the teachings of Lenin brought.

Haywood was an uncompromising opponent of the imperialist world war. In 1917, when he was secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, that organization conducted numerous strikes of a mass character, including the strikes of the miners of Arizona, and the lumber workers and miners of the northwest. At the trial of 100 leaders of the I. W. W. held in Chicago, Haywood was sentenced under the espionage law, to twenty years imprisonment by Judge Landis. Before his departure for the Soviet Union—in 1920—Haywood joined the Communist movement of America and in Russia became a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Until his death, Haywood maintained his intense interest in the class struggle in America. He wrote often to the International Labor Defense, and some of his last letters were printed in the Labor Defender. In a manuscript which is as yet unpublished, Haywood wrote of the terror employed by the capitalist government against the workers. "In no country under the sun has the working class been subjected to more torture, more agony, than in America. There the warp and woof of social life is stained with the tears and dyed with the blood of the working class... The ruling class of America is deliberately, cold bloodedly preparing for more war, more gallows, more prisons, more dungeons. Their cruel barbarities will be imposed, as they nearly always have been according to 'legal' procedure. The history of the working class is written in the blood of the victims of the struggle."

Himself a worker all his life, Haywood understood almost instinctively the great achievements as well as the difficult problems standing before the first workers state of the world. Haywood never tolerated a hostile or a flip-pant remark about the Soviet Union. He was always a staunch champion of the first workers' and peasants' government.

In the year before his death Haywood completed his autobiography, which is now being issued in America by the International Publishers. In this book the scenes of his early life and early labor struggles in the west are painted in vivid colors. Haywood was just beginning his career as a workingclass leader when there occurred the great upheaval of the workers in 1886-87, the great wave of strikes and boycotts, accompanied by open battles with the troops, which culminated in the general strike for the eight hour day and in the arrest and execution of the Haymarket Martyrs, who had led the struggle. In memory of the inspiration he derived from these struggles, Haywood, before his death, re-



Haywood Lays a Wreath on Joh



One of the Last Photos of Haywood. At His Desk in Moscow.

quested that his ashes be divided after cremation and that one half be buried in Moscow and the other half be laid in the Waldheim Cemetery. Just before leaving Moscow, with the urn containing Haywood's ashes,

I spoke with Haywood's wife who sent a message of greeting to the American workers. Haywood's wife has been given a life pension by MOPR (International Red Aid) in recognition of Haywood's service to the working class of the world.

Haywood's thoughts were often with the International Labor Defense. He wrote of the organization in a manuscript "Blood and Tears" which has not yet been published, "The struggle between the exploiters and the exploited goes on with increasing intensity. The working class victims will be many. Arising out of the struggle of the last few years there has been formed the International Labor Defense. Its objects are to render moral, legal and material assistance to class war prisoners and their families. Its record shows a long list of workers assisted, independent of their party or union affiliation. Arrested strike pickets, propagandists, foreign born workers held for deportation, framed up victims of capitalist 'justice' many of them thank the International Labor Defense for its work in their behalf. In view of coming struggles, it is the duty of every American worker to support this organization, this Red Cross of the Labor Movement."

"The class struggle will go on. Despite tortures and imprisonments the American workers and farmers will fight against the Capitalist Octopus until the final victory and the emancipation of our class from bondage. A united Working Class will break the chains of im-

perialism. Only working Class victory will check the flow of blood, will stop the flood of tears".

CENTRALIA PROTEST

THE Centralia case has been graphically brought to the attention of the politicians at Olympia, Wash., by a group of members of the International Labor Defense from Seattle who picketed the State Capitol and the Temple of Justice.

For nearly an hour the demonstrators marched around the State Buildings bearing their banners of protest against the refusal of the Parole Board and Governor Hartley to release the eight loggers who have served nine years of a 25 to 40 year sentence for the "crime" of defending their union hall.

Newspaper correspondents and photographers questioned the leaders of the march and took pictures. Stories appeared in two Seattle dailies.

The following were some of the inscriptions on the banners.

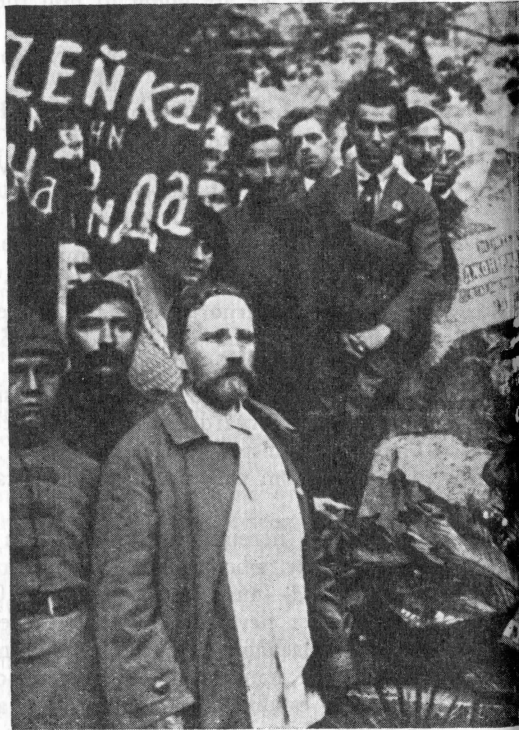
"Wesley Everett's Slayers Go Free While the Eight Centralia Loggers Rot in Prison", "The I. L. D. Fights for All Labor Prisoners", "Massachusetts Has Its Sacco and Vanzetti, California, Mooney and Billings and Washington, the Eight Centralia Loggers", "Washington Workers Protest the Refusal of the Parole Board to Release the Eight Centralia Workers."



ath in John Reed's Grave



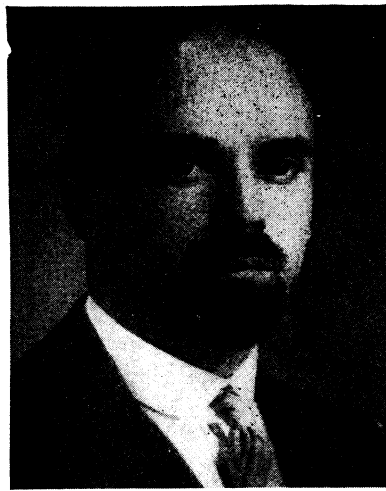
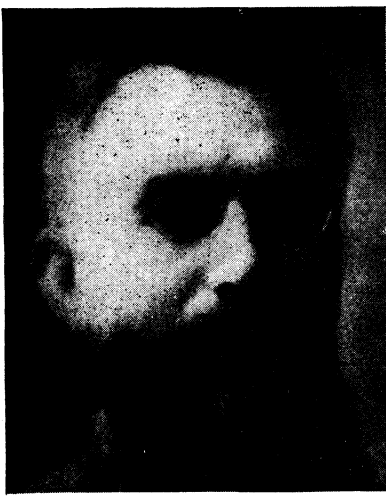
Photo C. O. Nelson
Waldheim, Where Haywood Requested to be Buried



Haywood Lays a Wreath on John Reed's Grave



One of the Last Photos of Haywood. At His Desk in Moscow.



F. Maffi and A. Baboletti, persecuted Communist Leaders

THE EXECUTION OF AN ANTI-FASCIST

By *An Eye Witness*

Translated By L. Candela

MANY lies were spread by the Fascist press about the shooting of Michele Della Maggiora, during and after the trial. M. Della Maggiora was an old guard of the labor movement. He was a member of the Socialist branch in Ponte Buggianese, then joined the Communist Party at its foundation together with a majority of the members of that branch and remained a member of the Communist Party until his death. During the time he was in France he was also a member of the Communist Party.

Gino Moschini and Giovanni Bonamici, the two killed, were two Fascists of the old guard (squadristi) who, during 1920 to 1921 had made many assaults and committed many acts of vandalism against the working class elements without being molested once by Fascist justice, even before the so called march on Rome took place.

It is one of the two killed fascists that was known as the killer of the brother of Bruno Spadoni (the other Communist worker who has been tried as an accomplice of Della Maggiora and has been sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary).

The trial began on October 13th before an audience made up of Fascist officers. The Special Fascist Tribunal refused to let the defendant pick out his own lawyer. The lawyers picked for the defendant were two well known Fascists and they played the parts dictated to them by the President of the Fascist Tribunal. When one of the two lawyers (Manassero) delivered his speech on behalf of the defendant, he praised Mussolini. Michele Della Maggiora promptly stated that the lawyer was expressing a personal opinion of which he did not approve. He said plainly to the court, "Since you do not allow me to have an anti-Fascist lawyer, I refuse any legal de-

fense. I can defend myself without the help of any lawyer."

During his examination in the court, Comrade Della Maggiora maintained a bearing so straightforward and so powerful that the Tribunal, the public and the officers of the Fascist Militia were amazed. He spoke about one hour in his own defense. He described how when he was a boy he came into the Socialist Party and why in 1921 together with the majority of the Socialist branch of Ponte Buggianese he went to the Communist Party.

Della Maggiora recalled amidst the frequent interruption of the President the violences committed by the Fascists against the city administration of Ponte Buggianese, made up of honest workers who enjoyed the full confidence of the population. He pointed out how this workers' administration was chased out by force by the Fascists. Well known Communists and Socialists were beaten and badly wounded by Fascists coming from other cities. The brother of his co-defendant, Spadoni, was killed and the killers were well known in all the city and were let go unmolested.

"My situation was not an isolated one", he said, "Many other workers were also treated as I was. We were like slaves, we could not speak, we could not look for work even in the cities near to ours. Meanwhile I learned that in the city of Pisa a workers demonstration was suppressed with guns, and also in Pistoia there were more demonstrations. Hunger and unemployment were on the increase. These were the facts that had determined me to defend myself with arms against the Fascist provocateurs. I knew well that the killing of two or three Fascists would not bring a change of regime. The Fascist distatorship can be overthrown only by means of a general insurrection of the workers. But for

me there were left only two ways open; to be killed by Fascism or defend myself with arms. I chose the second way, because any worker and peasant persecuted by Fascismo has the right, even with arms, to defend himself. Therefore, I manifested with arms my hatred as a worker, which is also the hatred of all the workers, against Fascist tyranny."

The self defense of our comrade created a deep impression amongst the anti-Fascists present in the court. The death sentence read by the Tribunal did not perturb our comrade, who received it with calmness and contempt for the court. A certain perturbation indeed, was evident on the faces of the Fascist hangmen, who saw in the death sentence the reflection of the weakness of the Fascist regime, and in the courageous attitude of the defendant, the invincible force of that class by which Fascismo will be overthrown, the working class.

On October 18th, before dawn the Fascist militia of all the province of Pistoia was concentrated around Ponte Buggianese. The population was terrorized. Rumors were spread to the effect that the town would be destroyed or would be burned down. During the night one could hear the infernal noise of the Fascists. In the morning around the cemetery were gathered 600 Fascists, many of them being drunk. Until noon the streets of the town looked as though evacuated before the enemy.

Brought to the place of execution, Comrade Della Maggiora got off the car very swiftly. He walked through a triple line of Fascists with his hands tied. He looked straight into the eyes of those he knew as he walked towards the post at which he was to be tied and shot.

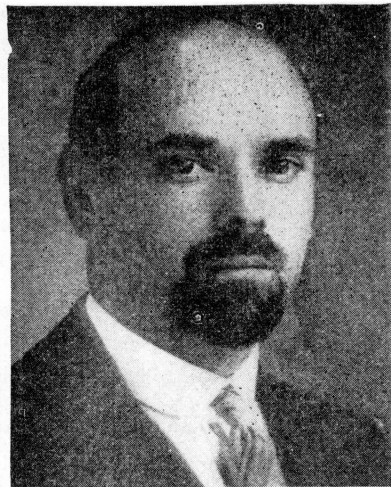
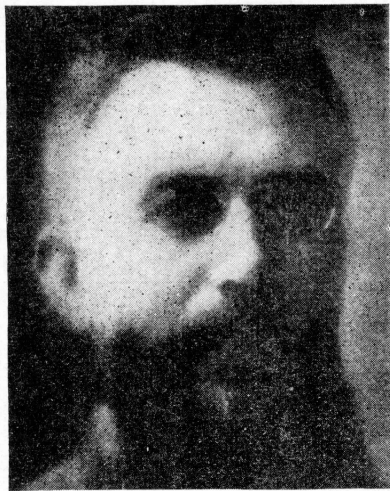
When his arms were being tied to the post he cried, in a loud ringing voice: *Down with Fascism.*

Comrade Maggiora was not repenting what he did. Neither was he pardoning anyone. The only hope which was encouraging him was the certainty of the proletarian revolution. The head of the Fascist militia, Carlo Pirelli, came near Comrade Della Maggiora to blindfold him, but our comrade asked to be shot without the band on his eyes. This was granted. Then again Comrade Della Maggiora cried, *Long live the Proletarian Revolution.*

Meanwhile only a few steps from him a squad of twelve Fascists were getting ready to shoot him. When the officer of the Fascist squad, said, "Ready", Comrade Della Maggiora cried again as loud as possible, *Long Live the Soviets!*

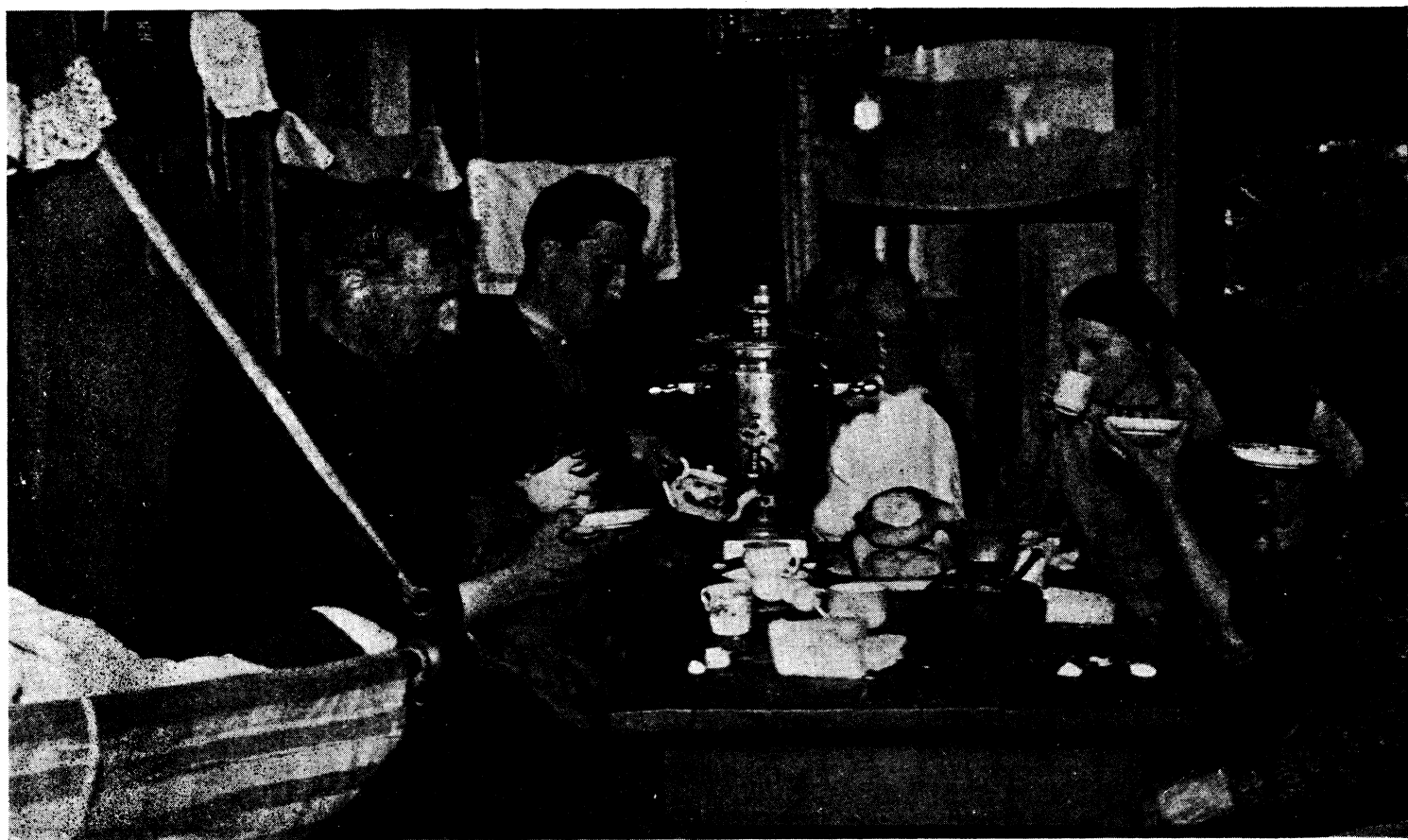
The foreign press correspondents in Rome have received orders from Mussolini, not to go to Luca or to Ponte Buggianese, neither to send their press news that is not given by the "Stefani" agency.

We are informed that throughout the province of Pistoia up to the present time about 300 workers suspected of being Communists have been arrested.



F. Maffi and A. Baboletti, persecuted Communist Leaders

THE EXECUTION OF AN ANTI-FASCIST



A Russian Peasant Family Gathered At Evening "Tchi".

October Ploughs Deep In The Village

THAT hectic night in November with the alarm that Kerensky and the wild division was moving up on Petrograd. The factory whistles shrieking the tocsin to war. Out of the shops and slums march long lines of slanting bayonets, women with rifles, boys with picks and spades. Freezing slush oozes into their shoes, winds from the Baltic chill their bones. But in their veins burns a crusading fire and they push on to the front. They plunge forward into the black copse against hidden foes. They stand up to the charging Cossacks and tear them from their horses. Into the ears of their dying comrades they whisper, "Peace is coming! Power is ours!" Magnificent the rise of the poor and exploited with arms in their hands fighting for power and winning it.

Now in the villages a sight not less magnificent—the poor and exploited using the power that was won.

One sees the poor mujik, one time serf of the landlord, plowing with his own horses the land he once ploughed for the landlord, reaping for himself the fields he once reaped for another.

One sees illiterates with joy-illuminated faces making the once all-so-mysterious books yield up their secrets to them. "The

By *Albert Rhys Williams*

Tsar only wanted us to plow and pay taxes. He put bandages on our eyes. The Soviet took them off and now we can see!"

One sees the *batrak* (barefooter) now rising to self-esteem, a member of a union writing contracts. This is from a *batrak's* letter to me: "In the old days when we came to the *koolak* (hardfist) for work, we had to kneel with caps off and often got only a kick. If he said 'come tomorrow!' we thought it great luck. If he lent me one pood of rye we had to pay him two. Then we were the backbone and we didn't dare open our mouths to the whitebone. Now we can speak to anyone and go anywhere into any hall or building. So I say the Revolution has pulled us poor peasants and *batraks* out of the grave. We are just born anew and we know it."

To see the *batrak* rising to the consciousness that he has a government of his own; the poor peasant rising in economic stature; the illiterate rising with pens in their hands—is that less impressive than to see the masses in 1917 rising with guns in their hands? Only the hopelessly childish will

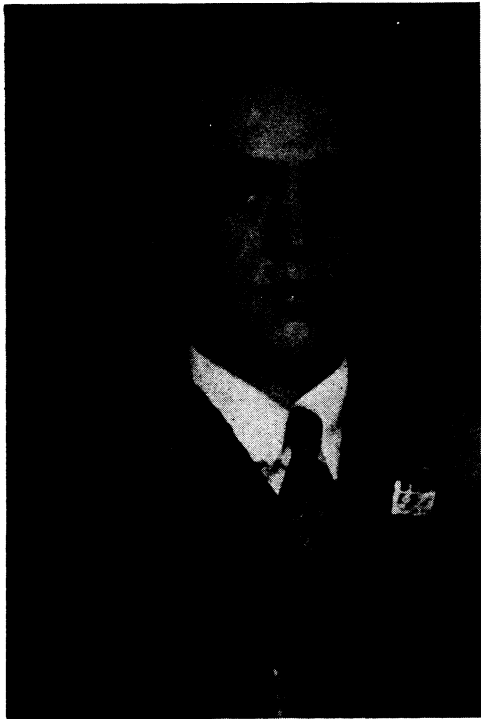
think so. Only the romantic will fail to see the Revolution in the processes now at work in the villages.

It is still October. Only with new implements and new strategy, to meet the new situation. Then, thrusting guns into the hands of the masses; now, books and papers. Then, enlisting the masses into regiments and Red Guards; now, in cooperatives and unions and machine *artels*. Then working with armored cars; now with tractors. Then with the Soviets chiefly as political forums; now as organs of economic reconstruction. Then with the slogan, "Take over the land!" now, "Organize the land! Plow it deep!" Then destroying the old order; now building the new society. Then initiating the revolution; now deepening, widening, extending, consolidating it, everywhere.

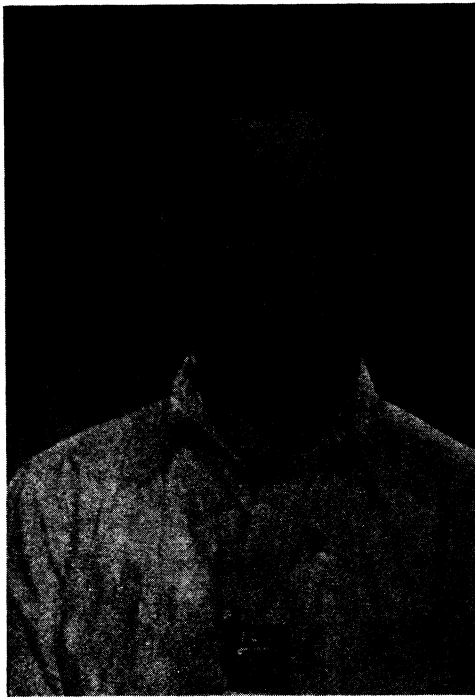
Everywhere! That is what makes the experience of these three years so impressive. The astounding universality of the new phenomena. I have not entered a mountain *ooul* or Cossack *stanitsa* or a forest hamlet or straggle of houses on a far off river without feeling the pulse of the Revolution. In the "deafest" village, in the furthest flung outpost on the distant frontiers, it is at work.



A Russian Peasant Family Gathered At Evening "Tchi".



Harry Eisman



Photos L. A. Baum

Bernard Kaplan

SCHOOL CHILDREN REBEL AGAINST GOOSE STEP

By Rose Baron

"I intend calling in the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars to help me exterminate the Young Pioneers from this school".

This statement was made by a so-called "intellectual leader," a high school principal, Edward R. Maguire, head of Junior High School No. 61, New York City. Thus did he openly express his determination to use fascist methods in persecuting all members of the Young Pioneers, Communist children's organization, at his school.

What has been the crime of the Young Pioneers? The members of this organization have distributed leaflets, and their school paper, "The Young Spark", seeking to open the eyes of the workingclass children at this school to the real conditions surrounding them and calling on them to organize against the capitalist propaganda that is instilled into them at school. And this is indeed a crime in the eyes of the master class and its faithful servants.

It is not for nothing that the capitalist class of this country maintains schools where millions of children receive "free" education. It is not for nothing that the capitalist class compels these children to acquire this "free" loyalty to the capitalist class, education in acceptance of its ideals; education in complete submission to every form of exploitation and brutality used by the capitalist "free" education.

It is not surprising therefore that the Young Pioneers should be persecuted in the schools. At Junior High School 61, two of its leading members, Harry Eisman and Bernard Kaplan, have been singled out to serve as object lessons for any other workingclass children who dare to defend the interests of their class.

Last May 1st, Eisman was arrested for distributing leaflets urging the children to stay away from school on the holiday of the International proletariat. At that time Principal Maguire sought to have Eisman deported by the immigration authorities. The New York Section of the International Labor Defense furnished bail for the militant young fighter and finally secured the dismissal of the case.

The Young Pioneers at the school continued to be insulted and persecuted, but this persecution did not take an acute form until October 22nd. On that day Maguire attacked the Pioneers in a speech in the school auditorium. Eisman raised his hand to reply but was ignored. He spoke despite this effort to gag him and as a result, he was sent home and told to bring his older brother to go with him to the district superintendent.

The following day "The Young Spark" the school paper of the Pioneers was distributed at the school. For this "crime" Eisman, Bernard Kaplan, Jeannette Rubin,

Nathan Singer and Daniel Metliz were taken to Maguire's office. After many threats the children were sent back to their classrooms. Undaunted, they distributed "The Young Spark" again next day. They were sent home and told to bring their parents. All the children were ultimately taken back with the exception of Eisman and Kaplan who were indefinitely suspended. Maguire tried to force Kaplan to make a statement repudiating the Young Pioneers and promising to stop distributing "The Young Spark," but despite the principal's threats, the young militant refused to turn traitor.

On October 29th Jacques Buitenkant, attorney for the New York Section of the I. L. D., went to see Maguire in reference to the two Pioneers. It was then that, after abusing Buitenkant, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Pioneers, Maguire made his threat to call in the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He also admitted that he was playing the role of an open provocateur as he had reported Eisman to the police department and the immigration authorities.

On November 2nd, a protest meeting was held by pupils of Junior High School No. 61, at which both Eisman and Kaplan spoke. Police attempted to arrest members of the Workers (Communist) Party who opened the hall, but the protest of the pupils stopped them. Several teachers were sent by Maguire to spy on the meeting.

On November 7th Harry Eisman was called to a hearing before District Superintendent Joseph H. Wade. Kaplan was not admitted to this hearing, only Eisman, his older brother, Buitenkant and Maguire being present. The hearing revealed a new piece of strategy on the part of Maguire. He had evidently been "tipped off" that persecution of children because of membership in an organization might offend liberal devotees of "free speech", and so he charged that Eisman and Kaplan had been impudent to their teachers and disrupted classes. Maguire completely monopolized this "hearing" and no one was permitted to speak in defense of the Pioneers.

Maguire followed this exhibition with the suspension of two more Young Pioneers, Nathan Singer and Louis Goldberg, the next day.

The capitalist press has, of course, snatched upon these cases as choice morsels. Headlines about a "red menace" in the schools have been appearing and strenuous efforts have been made to whitewash the school authorities.

The fate of the suspended Pioneers at this writing is still in the hands of Dr. O'Shea of the Board of Education. The International Labor Defense is waging a vigorous fight to force the re-instatement of all those suspended and is demanding the cessation of all persecutions of members of the Young Pioneers.



Harry Eisman



Photos L. A. Baum

Bernard Kaplan

SCHOOL CHILDREN REBEL AGAINST GOOSE STEP

HOOVER FISHES IN TROUBLED WATERS

HOOVER'S visit to the principal Latin American countries on a United States battle ship, and Coolidge's speeches declaring the government's intention of building a navy second to none in the world, coupled with the \$274,000,000 naval bill, emphasize Wall Street's extension and intensification of the subjection of the semi-colonies of Latin America and the speeding up of preparations for the next world imperialist war. The Wall Street government now throws away all pretensions at being "democratic", throws off the mask and steps out as the open distatorship of a world dominating imperialism. Hence the squirming of English and other European imperialist countries who are vainly attempting to compete with the confident, conquering, American imperialism, especially for the Latin American markets.

The Hoover administration means a continuation and a broadening of the policies of the Coolidge administration. More millionaires in the cabinet, more bankers and Morgan partners dictating the U. S. government's foreign and domestic policies. Government openly of by and for the big monopolies, for the big banks, for Wall Street. Government which now reaches out to make a reality of the aspiration to control the world markets, no matter what the cost to the working class. The U. S. government now shamelessly announces itself the government of aggression, the government which will try to bayonet its way through all opposition, through all imperialist rivals and through all working class opposition in an attempt to dominate the world markets.

What does this mean to the working class? This means bloody oppression of the workers of the United States, of all the toilers in the colonies and semi-colonies of the United States. The class struggle becomes more naked as the workers of the United States, speeded-up in rationalized industries, clubbed and murdered, as in the case of the militant miners, deported and imprisoned; face the naked sword, the unsheathed club of world dominating Wall Street government. The class struggle becomes more open in Latin America and in

Contributors to the Pledge Fund

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

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

INDIVIDUALS

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

I. L. D. BRANCHES

Local Newberry.
Local Chicago: Hungarian branch; Northwest Jewish branch; Lettish branch South Slavic branch Northwest Mother's League Douglas Park Jewish branch German branch Freiheit Youth Club.
Local Boston Lettish branch.
Local Detroit: Tom Mooney branch; Lithuanian branch; No. Ladies Prog. Society branch. Scandinavian B. Women's branch. So. Slavic Br. Russian W. S. Br. Italian Anti-Fascisti Br. Women's Educ. Circle. Polish E. S. Br. Greek Br.
Local New York: German Yorkville branch Richmond German branch. Sacco-Vanzetti branch. Hungarian Yorkville branch.
Local New York (family).
Local Philadelphia: Strawberrv Mansion branch. North Western branch. Scandinavian branch. Russian branch. Cornice and Roofer Workers Union.

Local Seattle: English Br.
Local Oakland (prisoner and family); Claude Merritt branch.
Local Paterson.
Local Passaic, N. J.: Polish branch
Local Los Angeles: Lithuanian branch 51. Women's Consumers Educational League.
Local Milwaukee, Wis.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 1928

21028 Cora M. Meyer, Sec. I. L. B., Milwaukee, Wis.	10.00
21029 Dora Rattner, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
21030 J. Jensen, Odense, Denmark	20.00
21031 Julius Soos, New York City	1.00
21032 Rose Baron, Sec. I. L. D., New York City	5.00
21033 Zim Farmers Merc. Ass'n, Zim. Minn.	9.43
21034 Joint Relief & Defense Drive, Pittsburg, Pa.	100.00
21035 Joint Relief & Defense Drive, Pittsburg, Pa.	250.00
21036 M. Farkas, New York City	5.00
21037 The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif.	1.00
21038 Ferdinand Lagelbauer, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
21039 Polish Br., I. L. D., Passaic	5.00
21040 Joint Relief & Defense Drive, Pitts'g, Pa.	378.10
21041 Joe Giganti, Sec. I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.	35.00
21042 Anna Hammer, Rosindale, Mass.	1.00
21043 P. Bozurich, Sec. S. I. L. D., Chicago, Ill.	100.00
21044 Robt. Dunn, New York City	5.00
21045 Louise Morrison, Sec. I.L.D., Detroit, Mich.	50.00
21046 Joe Buczlan, Collection, Grand Rapids, Mich.	44.39
21047 Joint Drive Miners Relief & Defense, Pittsburg, Pa.	35.00
21048 Joint Miners Relief & Defense Drive Pittsburg, Pa.	162.25
21049 Workingmen's Sick Ben. & Edu. Fed. Chicago, Ill.	1.00
21050 Anton Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio	5.00
21051 A. Reiseroff, Worcester, Mass.	25.00
21052 David Scottaef, Sec. I.L.D., Spokane, Wash	.75
21053 Christ Pappadapalos, Argo, Ill.	7.50

(To Be Continued)

the colonies as the workers and peasants face the armies of the American marines, face the executions and murders, the raids and persecutions of the puppet governments owned body and soul by U. S. imperialism.

This is the meaning of Coolidge's Armistice Day speech, and of Hoover's trip to South America. The Dollar White Terror stalks at home and abroad. Under the pressure of the rationalization of the U. S. industries, under the threat of the policeman's club, under the yoke of wage cuts, speed ups, strike breaking violence, the American working class must battle with its open enemy. The workers are organizing their new militant unions, they are striking against the increased oppression of American imperialism. In the colonial and the semi-colonial countries, the workers and

peasants are mobilizing against the yoke of foreign domination. New Sandinos are springing up in Venezuela, Brazil, and the other Latin American countries.

The workers of America must mobilize against the Dollar Terror already instituted in Nicaragua, and which is to be further extended in other countries against the workers and peasants of these lands. The workers of America must fight against the preparations for a new imperialist world war which will undoubtedly be directed also against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. Down with Dollar Terror in Latin America and the Colonies! Down with the imperialist war! Fight against government persecution of the working class!

To All Members and Friends of the
International Labor Defense

Comrades and Friends:—

At a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense and the resident members of the National Committee, held Saturday, November 3rd, James P. Cannon, Martin Abern and Max Shachtman presented their resignations as Executive Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Editor of Labor Defender respectively, the resignation to take place as of October 16th.

The resignations were unanimously accepted inclusive of the affirmative vote of the resigning officials. The meeting then nominated and elected Alfred Wagenknecht, Executive Secretary; Norman H. Tallentire, Assistant Secretary; Karl Reeve, Editor Labor Defender, as the new officials of the International Labor Defense.

By a vote of the meeting the new officials were added to the National Executive Committee.

Please let this serve as official notice to you of the change in personnel of the officers of the International Labor Defense.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND
RESIDENT NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS
ALFRED WAGENKNECHT

Executive Secretary

BUILDING THE I.L.D.

Bay State Justice

(Continued from Page 266)

Christmas Fund Campaign of the I. L. D.

By E. WELTER

IT is an old and beautiful usage of proletarian solidarity in the hard winter months and above all during Christmas to remember especially those who, for the sake of the working class, sit in the prisons of the bourgeoisie and to remember all other victims of the revolutionary class struggle, their wives and children.

This usage is of certain value to the Christmas campaign of the International Labor Defense and in the National Office of the I. L. D. all preparations have already been made to mobilize the broadest masses of workers to bring together the thousands of donors, so that this year, just as in preceding years, our political prisoners, their wives and children can be provided with a special Christmas eve relief in the form of double assistance.

In New Bedford alone in the weeks preceding Christmas Eve, 662 workers still face the harsh judgement of the capitalist courts. In Washington 22 workers are in prison because they demonstrated against the war preparations of the American bourgeoisie and for the release of their imprisoned comrade, John Porter. Mooney and Billings, the Centralia victims, and many others, for whose freedom the I. L. D. has fought for many years, are still behind prison walls. During the next few months the I. L. D. will have to defend a thousand class war prisoners in the courts, and just as many families, women and children will the I. L. D. have to support to ward off the worst privation.

At the same time the call for help of our class brothers in other countries cannot go unheard. Tens of thousands of political prisoners, their wives and children, in the Latin-American countries, in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Italy, Hungary, China, etc. wait for the help of the American workers, for the help of the I. L. D.

The Christmas campaign must be for all I. L. D. organizations a new means of bringing closer to the broad masses of workers the importance of the I. L. D. and the work carried on by it on the domain of workers' defense to awaken them to thoughts of practical solidarity with the political class-war prisoners, their wives and children.

How is this work to be carried out? In the first place, mobilization of the members of the I. L. D. All district and local organizations should call special meetings of functionaries and members at the beginning of December and arrange for the whole work of the Christmas campaign. In what shall this work consist? There are many ways of carrying on this work. We will only indicate a few here.

In the first place there are special Christmas affairs of the district and local organizations. No local, no branch must neglect to organize at least one affair, a special Christmas celebration, a Christmas Ball, a small bazaar, etc. With some activity on the part of the locals and branches it is easy to collect everything necessary for such a bazaar thru the donations of members and friends of the I. L. D.

In such preparations we must not forget the

political side of the matter, as happens all too often. At every such affair one of the speakers of the I. L. D. must point out the tasks and the meaning of the I. L. D. and all efforts must be made to draw the audiences into our organization.

Another way of carrying thru the Christmas campaign in the district, local and branch is the mobilization of all friendly workers' organizations, clubs, etc. During Christmas time many affairs of these organizations and clubs will take place.

This very day all I. L. D. organizations must direct their attention to these affairs. The I. L. D. locals and branches must make connections with all these organizations, clubs, etc., and attempt to come to an understanding with their officials to the effect that at their meetings in the month of December, or at their special conferences, a talk be given on the Christmas campaign and that at the close of that talk a collection for the I.L.D. should take place.

The third task in this campaign is our agitation from house to house. In this work, which ought to be done during the Christmas holidays, all members of the I. L. D. must take part. All local and branch officials must immediately work out a plan for this house to house propaganda. In actual practise the plan would be something like this: the section to be worked is divided into city blocks, and various streets are then assigned to members of our organization and to all friends who wish to help along in this work. All comrades should carry an I. L. D. identification which designates them as collectors for the I. L. D. These can be obtained at the locals.

Thus equipped the comrades go to their assigned streets (For the most part, naturally, the working class section) from house to house, from apartment to apartment, and tell the workers in a few words about the I. L. D. and our Christmas campaign and ask them for a solidarity contribution. At the same time the collectors must have with them our I. L. D. literature, above all the Labor Defender, and also attempt to bring these into the workers' dwellings.

This work must be carried out above all in the days preceding and during the Christmas holidays, for on exactly those days, when nearly every worker, almost every family is preparing a small holiday feast, it will be easiest for us to awaken his feelings of solidarity with the political prisoners and their wives and children.

Perhaps this kind of work, this individual work, is new for many of our comrades. That must not scare us and every member of the I. L. D. should dedicate these few hours of personal work for the sake of our class brothers behind prison walls. If we begin preparations immediately in all I. L. D. organizations and if we use the time before Christmas in order to mobilize all the members of the I. L. D. and all its friends for this work, then certainly results will not fail us.

Let us begin!

tant spirit and to smash the organisations of the workers.

There remains in New Bedford now a militant new union, the National Textile Workers Union with thousands of members. The International Labor Defense in New Bedford numbers close on one thousand members, with hundreds in Fall River enrolled in the I. L. D., as well as in Cambridge. As a result of the struggles in Massachusetts during the past summer, although they have suffered some set-backs in their strike, organisationally the workers have gone forward and are laying firmly the basis of organisations that will enable them to fight longer and better in the next contest with their exploiters.

Members of the I. L. D. and militant workers everywhere must realise that though the strike is over, the fate of the new organisations in New Bedford hinges on the coming trials before the superior court. An attempt will be made to railroad the workers to jail and thus destroy the youthful, vigorous, militant union that remains after the strike.

Let us not wait until the workers have been convicted and a review of the cases is necessary. Let us remember that this is only possible by the presiding judge of the court. Let us not forget that this may be another Judge Thayer and the cases a repetition of the Sacco-Vanzetti cases.

Workers everywhere will serve the cause of the New Bedford workers and the cause of the working class by standing solidly behind their comrades in this struggle. Arrange mass meetings where speakers of the I. L. D. can broadcast this information about this strike to the workers in America. Raise funds in order that full and adequate defense may be provided, and the workers vindicated and freed from the attacks of their oppressors.

EDITORS NOTE—As the Labor Defender goes to press word arrives that 25 leaders of the New Bedford strike and of working class organizations, including Albert Weisbord, Paul Crouch and Fred Biedenkapp have been indicted by the grand jury on new charges of "conspiracy to parade without a permit" and "conspiracy to disturb the peace".

Norman Tallentire, newly elected Assistant-Secretary of the International Labor Defense has been making a tour of New England and Eastern cities, holding mass meetings and membership meetings of the I. L. D. in behalf of the New Bedford strikers and of the Christmas Drive of the I. L. D. Meetings have been held in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and a number of other cities.

VOICES FROM PRISON

Letters From W. K. Billings and Mrs. J. Porter

Box 10699, Represa, Cal.

International Labor Defense,
Dear Friends,

Your letter reached me and the dictionary arrived. I am sorry now that you did not inform me sooner that you were going to send the big dictionary as the way things turned out I now have two of the same kind.

I received a copy of the governor's letter to the State Federation Convention and must say

that I see nothing in it that holds out any promise of immediate relief for us. He seems chiefly concerned about this agitation that is going on and about putting a stop to it. He seems greatly displeased with the number of resolutions and letters asking for our release that have been pouring in upon him.

Sincerely,
WARREN K. BILLINGS.
New Bedford, Mass.

Dear Friends,

I got your money and I thank you very much for helping me out. I couldn't answer the first letter for I had to picket near the mills and was arrested. I'm not working yet for some mills are closed and some are opened.

The labor fakers sold the strike out and the people have speed-up now and lots of people are out of work.

I have written to Washington and Kansas demanding my son's release. He has 15 months and twenty six days to serve. There is nothing else to write. I thank you very much for the

check. If it wasn't for this help I wouldn't know what to do. Thank you very much.

MRS. JOHN PORTER.

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

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

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

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New York. Editor Max Schachtman, 80 East 11th St., New York. Managing Editor none. Business Manager Walt Carmon, 80 East 11th St., New York.

2. That the owner is:

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

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities that as so stated by him.

WALT CARMON

(Signature of business manager)

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

MAX KITZES

(My Commission expires March 30, 1930).

THE BANKRUPTCY OF CHRISTIAN SUPERNATURALISM

By William Montgomery Brown

This book answers the twenty-three charges of heresy raised against Bishop Brown, which cover the whole field of doctrinal Christianity, and it justifies the startling words of the celebrated Dr. Crapsey: The Brown trial has shown the utter hopelessness and absurdity of creedal religion.

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ART DEPARTMENT WHERE PRINTING
PLATES ARE PRODUCED WITH
THE UTMOST IN QUALITY AND
SERVICE

The plates in this journal are "Chatham" engraved



THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING

That's sure. The Turks, Armenians, Jews, Negroes—and every son of toil regardless of nationality or color. And they are coming in their own gay costumes, for this, my comrades is a

COSTUME BALL OF THE NEW MASSES

And what gay doings there will be! Wear anything or nothing if that will help you dance. The music will be supplied by Negro musical artists—the Vernon Andrade Renaissance Orchestra.

FRIDAY EVE, DECEMBER 7

Webster Hall — 11th Street near 3rd Avenue

ADMISSION \$1.50 :: :: AT THE DOOR \$3.00

Reduction on block tickets to Labor Groups and organizations.

GREETINGS

TO CLASS WAR PRISONERS

— To their magazine the Labor

Defender And All Workers

In The I. L. D.

Jack Batoff, Juneau, Alaska.
Bicher Besaeff, Juneau, Alaska.
Sam Besoloff, Juneau, Alaska.
Kasi Bokieff, Juneau, Alaska.
Basel Dudneff, Juneau, Alaska.
A. D. Boroff, Juneau, Alaska.
Moysey Dzilihoff, Juneau, Alaska.
Mihal D. Jibeloff, Juneau, Alaska.
H. Marzoeff, Juneau, Alaska.
Temofey Ortabow, Juneau, Alaska.
Tony Ramonoff, Juneau, Alaska.
Alex A. Sagoff, Juneau, Alaska.
Ivan Sakoeff, Juneau, Alaska.

Wm. Cerp, Oakland, Calif.
M. Franich, Oakland, Calif.
Karl Schlager, Oakland, Calif.
O. Falkoff, San Francisco, Calif.
A. Brenner, San Francisco, Calif.
M. Silverman, San Francisco, Calif.

L. Horvatin, Ambridge, Pa.
Steve Paraga, Ambridge, Pa.
Dan Zutich, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. Spark, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Mavrovich, East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sam Jaffe, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Max Jenkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Pshenoff, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sam Slomberg, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gus Tsantes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dr. Leet, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. Goldstein, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Paulin Jurich, Wilksburg, Pa.
I. L. D. Colony, Northport, Wash.

Cora Meyer, Milwaukee, Wisc.
H. V. Nurmi, Superior, Wisc.
Guy Lansdale, Superior, Wisc.
Albert Lantto, Superior, Wisc.
Arnold J. Ronn, Superior, Wisc.
Toivo Tenhunen, Superior, Wisc.
Eskel Ronn, Superior, Wisc.
Geo. Halonen, Superior, Wisc.
A. J. Hayes, Superior, Wisc.
Oscar Corgan, Superior, Wisc.
Otto Ronkkonen, Superior, Wisc.
Ilmari Kauppinen, Superior, Wisc.
V. Riihinen, Superior, Wisc.
J. B. Lantto, Superior, Wisc.
Aili Hiltunen, Superior, Wisc.
Sam Reed, Superior, Wisc.
Edw. Turunen, Superior, Wisc.
Martha Nyysti, Superior, Wis.
Karky Bros, Superior, Wisc.
Martin Mattila, Superior, Wisc.
Mary M. Mattila, Superior, Wisc.
Nic Stess, West Allis, Wisc.

Some of the greetings above arrived too late for the November Issue. Others send greetings to continue the good work.

When will your name be included?

Iron Heel In Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 268)

together different aspect. Almost all nationalities of Latin-America are represented in the forces of Sandino. Primarily, revolutionaries from Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Mexico.

The ideas of General Sandino have been revolutionized by the experience he has gained in this struggle. In his message to the American masses who have given him material and moral support, through the U. S. Section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League he says: "I realize that only by the concerted action of the workers and peasants can we win back our independence." In his open letter addressed to the 15 presidents of Latin-American Republics, Sandino openly states that the liberation of the Latin-American masses from imperialist domination can only be gotten by the united action of these oppressed masses.

General Sandino has inflicted severe loss to the American forces in Nicaragua. In spite of the conspicuous silence maintained by the capitalist press, we have information that U. S. marines are constantly being captured by Sandino's soldiers. Gustavo Machado, Sandino's representative in Mexico reports that over 150 marines were captured in the one month of May of this year. An American flag taken in the battle was in display at an anti-imperialist demonstration in Mexico City. This demonstration was organized to protest the presence of the American legionnaires in Mexico.

American marines, according to foreign press reports, are now expressing their discontent over their being kept in Nicaragua for "no reason".

The latest report published by the department of aviation in the Panama-American

Daily of Oct. 21 tells us "that more than 750 of the approximately 5,000 marines in Nicaragua are suffering from malaria at present while at least 65 per cent have been victims during the past three months".

The nefarious designs of American Imperialism again emphasized by Coolidge's demand for a bigger navy and Hoover's trip may come true, but only temporarily. The Latin-American masses are awakening to the realization that in order to check the invader they must organize. Revolutionary organizations are springing up very rapidly and the time will come when Sandinos will appear not only in Nicaragua but in all Latin-America.

Greetings from the
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
Branch of the I. L. D.
Sarah F. Abrahams, Sec'y
4085 Normal St.

Greetings
LITHUANIAN ANTI-
FASCISTI ALLIANCE
Rochester, N. Y.

Greetings
BR. 47 WORKMEN SICK AND
DEATH BENEFIT FUND
College Point, New York

Greetings
SOUTH SLAV BRANCH, I.L.D.
Mountain View, Calif

GREETINGS

—and our pledge to fight for the release of all working men and women in prison because of their activities for labor—

COOKS, PASTRY COOKS AND ASSISTANTS

LOCAL NO. 44

H. & R. E. I. A. B. I. L. of A.

Affiliated with S. F. Labor Council, California State Federation of Labor

116 Market St. — Phone: Hemlock 5691

San Francisco, Cal.

.....
.....
LOS ANGELES, California

**Sends Greetings And A Pledge To Fight For
The Release Of All Class-War Prisoners**

Ben Raskin
M. Meepos
J. Klein
S. Rabinoff
Davidson
Abe Adler
S. Glembot

B. Forman
S. Raskin
T. Kadish
A. Rubin
O. Rothblatt
Max Hittleman
H. Keylin

J. Porteny
Katherine Rushak
L. Sirac
Robt. Ashman
N. Burk
L. Gainsburg
P. Panagopoulos

G. Daskas
Rose Spector
Ph. Stevenson
B. Victor
Mary Ostrow
M. S. Kramer
I. Hutner

JOIN ONE OF THESE BRANCHES OF THE I. L. D.

City Committee—1st & 3rd Wed. Bryson Bldg.,
room 234.

English Branch—1st & 3rd Thurs. 224 Spring St.

Sacco-Vanzetti Branch—1st & 3rd Thurs., 2706
Brooklyn

Russian-Ukrainian Branch—2nd & 4th Fri. 2114½
E. First St.

Italian Branch

Lithuanian Branch—2nd Sun 10 a. m. 2114½ E.
First St.

S. Slav Branch—1st Sat. Bryson Bldg., room 234.

German Branch—2nd & 4th Wed., Cosmopolitan
Hall

Hungarian Branch

Polish Branch

Bohemian Branch

LOS ANGELES LOCAL, I. L. D.

G. REED, *Secretary*

.....
.....
.....

SING SING WALLA WALLA And SAN QUENTIN Too

This Christmas

R AISE your voices, comrades, AND OPEN YOUR PURSE, to free and comfort our prisoners this Christmas. The gift season must mean but one thing to you this year — GIVE — FOR THE CLASS WAR PRISONERS!

You must extend the hand of comradeship thru the prison bars of Sing Sing, Walla Walla, Folsom, Leavenworth, Columbus, Moundsville and a dozen other dungeons. YOU MUST GIVE PROOF BY GIVING CASH THAT YOU ARE A PART OF THE WORKERS' MASS MOVEMENT TO FREE MOONEY AND BILLINGS, THE CENTRALIA VICTIMS—ALL THE REST.

And the families of our workingclass prisoners? The INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE supports them all year around FROM YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS. Shall we make their homes a little merry this Christmas? SHALL WE SUPPORT THEM THE YEAR TO COME? Then GIVE!

And then again—hundreds of workers stand before the bar of “capitalist justice”—Textile 662, Miners 125—plus and plus. Help protect them from the claws of the bosses' courts.

This Christmas Your Maximum Contribution Please

International Labor Defense
80 East 11th St., Room 402
New York City

*Enclosed please find \$..... to help send
Christmas checks to the men in prison, their
wives and children and to defend those who
are coming to trial.*

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

*Write for a \$5.00 Book of
Christmas Coupons. Sell
them in your shop, union,
neighborhood.*

*Have your organization
vote a generous contribu-
tion to our Christmas fund*