

LABOR DEFENDER

NOVEMBER
1929

10¢



The SOVIET
UNION
drives ahead!

GREETINGS

THE MEMBERS of the Philadelphia District of The International Labor Defense upon the 12th Anniversary of the founding of the First Workers' and Peasants' Government, send their hearty revolutionary greetings to the workers of the Soviet Union.



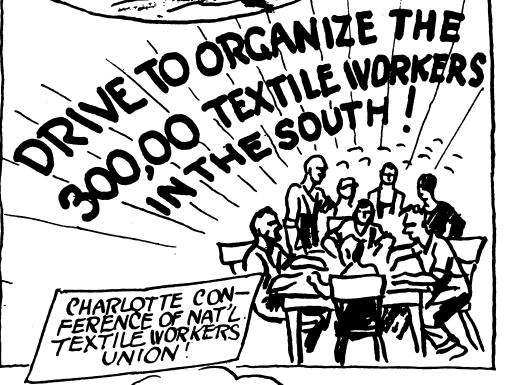
We, living in the city of Philadelphia, find ourselves under terrible conditions; scores of thousands in this city without employment, with the police and their agents brutally attacking the working class on every possible pretext—while picketing, organizing and trying to better the miserable conditions of the workers; in aiding the workers of the South, where their rising militancy has made the bosses furious, resulting in the shooting down of workers in Gastonia and, more recently, in a massacre in Marion. In this alleged "land of the free and home of brave" leading workers in Philadelphia district have been subject to many arrests and confinement in the local jails for their activities in the labor movement. It will be our job and that of all class-conscious workers of this country to accomplish the task that you, comrades, have already accomplished so well, starting with your successful revolution twelve years ago.

We pledge ourselves to build a powerful organization to serve as the shield for the working class of this country and to eventually completely overthrow this capitalist government which brings misery to the workers, and replace it by a workers' and farmers' government.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, I. L. D. PHILADELPHIA
DISTRICT BRANCHES & AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

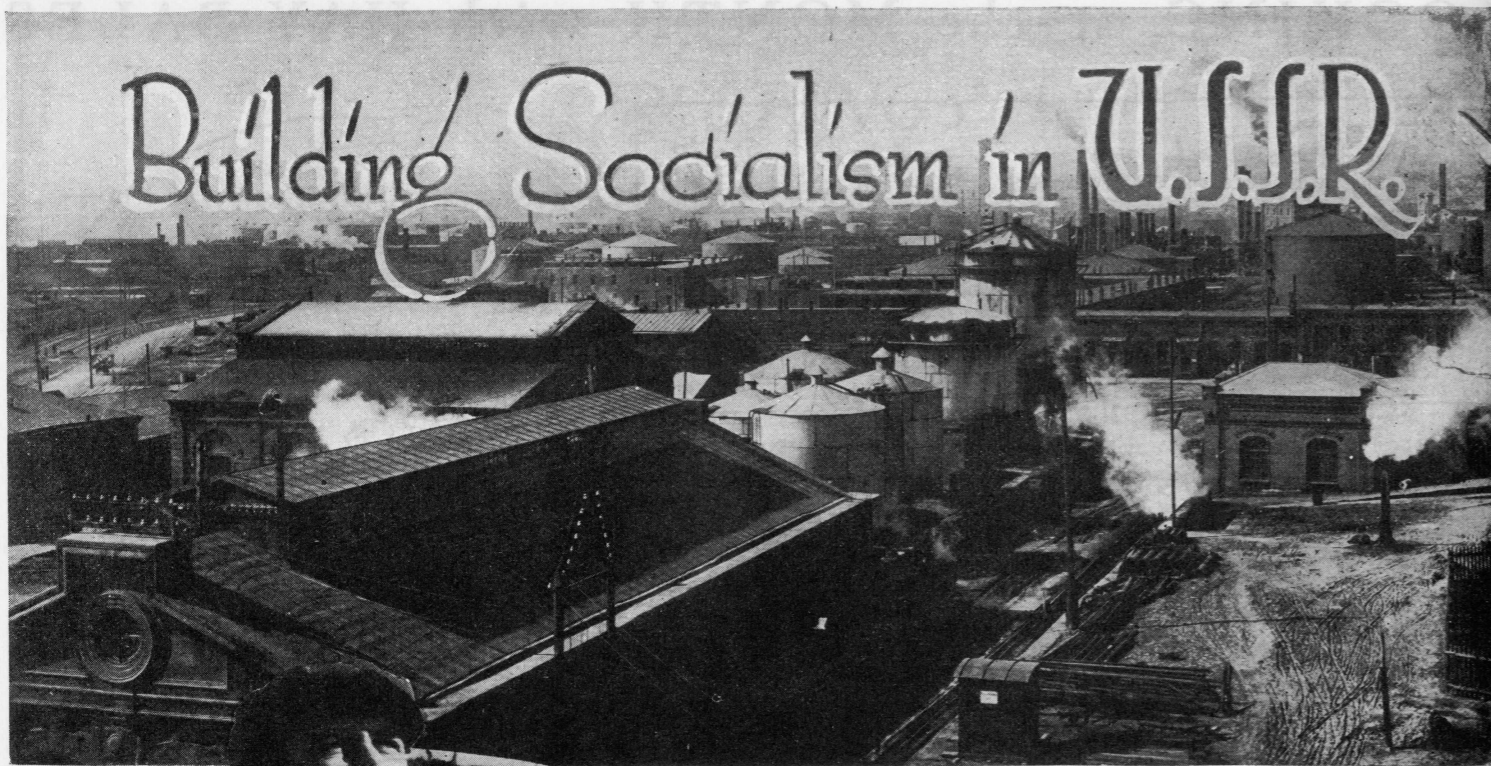
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> STRAWBERRY MANSION I. L. D. BRANCH</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> ELLA MAY I. L. D. BRANCH</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> UKRAINIAN I. L. D. BRANCH</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> WEST PHILADELPHIA I. L. D. BRANCH</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> CENTRAL COMMITTEE of PHILADELPHIA WORKERS' CLUBS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from Labor Defender</i> <i>Agents, Philadelphia</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">ESTHER DECOVNY, District Labor De- fender Agent</td> <td style="width: 50%;">PLOTNICK KRAMMER S. TREKONUK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>JENNIE CLARK</td> <td>MINKOFF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FANNIE CUTLER</td> <td>HALIKAS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHWARTZ</td> <td>W. POPOW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LOUIS BARALE</td> <td>M. KASHEFF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R. STASECK</td> <td>L GITTLEMAN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BREESE</td> <td>S. TASKOWSKY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHMITT</td> <td>L. TSAI</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">H. W. SATTERDOHL</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings From:</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">DR. S. GOLDBERG</td> <td style="width: 50%;">MARKIZON</td> </tr> <tr> <td>M. MOSENSEN</td> <td>LITWIN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. KIPNESS</td> <td>I. MINKOFF</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HENRY ROBINSON</td> <td>SWERDLOV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R. PEINE</td> <td>GERSON</td> </tr> <tr> <td>S. SHINER</td> <td>Y. LEVIN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. R. DISKIN</td> <td>B. GREENBERG</td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings to workers and peasants of Soviet</i> <i>Union on their 12th Anniversary of the</i> <i>Dictatorship of the Proletariat!</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">NORFOLK, VA., I. L. D. BRANCH Meets every Thursday, Progressive Center, Corner Church and Freemason Street</p>	ESTHER DECOVNY, District Labor De- fender Agent	PLOTNICK KRAMMER S. TREKONUK	JENNIE CLARK	MINKOFF	FANNIE CUTLER	HALIKAS	SCHWARTZ	W. POPOW	LOUIS BARALE	M. KASHEFF	R. STASECK	L GITTLEMAN	BREESE	S. TASKOWSKY	SCHMITT	L. TSAI	DR. S. GOLDBERG	MARKIZON	M. MOSENSEN	LITWIN	G. KIPNESS	I. MINKOFF	HENRY ROBINSON	SWERDLOV	R. PEINE	GERSON	S. SHINER	Y. LEVIN	H. R. DISKIN	B. GREENBERG	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> SACCO-VANZETTI I. L. D. BRANCH</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> WEST PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S LEAGUE</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> MOTHER'S LEAGUE OF STRAWBERRY MANSION</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> PROGRESSIVE BAKER'S LOCAL No. 201</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Greetings from</i> NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION Philadelphia, Pa.</p>
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LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



12TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET UNION FINDS WORKERS IN FACTORIES AND PEASANTS IN THE FIELDS FORGING AHEAD IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM





Building Socialism in U.S.S.R.



(Top) An industrial section in the Donnetz Basin, U. S. S. R.
(Above) A Russian worker

Under the Banner

FELIX

know nothing as the makers of state government.

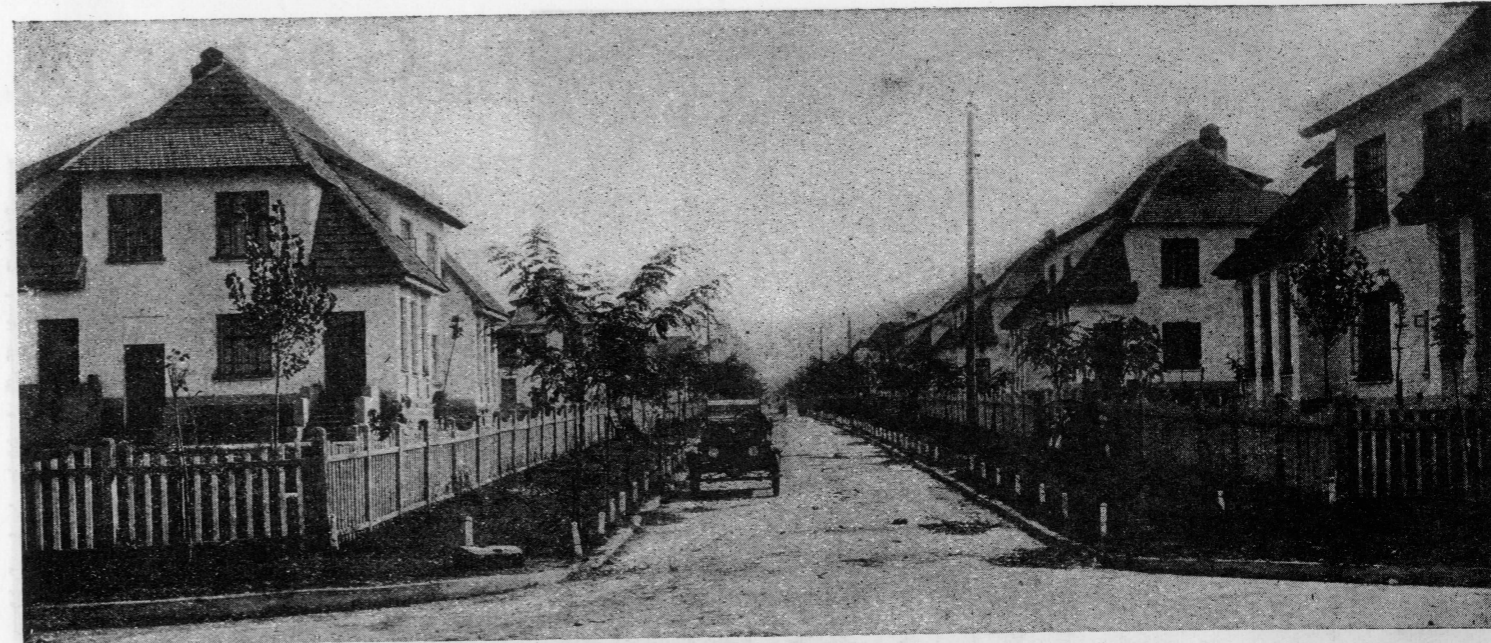
The capitalist world did not understand that for the first time in the history of mankind the workers were shedding their blood for their own rights,—the rights of the workers and peasants,—and that the consciousness of it transformed the fighters into heroes and thus guaranteed their victory.

Twelve years have since passed. During this time many nameless heroes fell on the fields of civil war. . . Those who survived grew into energetic builders of socialism

and tutors of those who will be called to take their place and walk with gigantic strides the paths dedicated to us by Lenin.

Millions have gathered round the Communist Party and these millions shall build and complete the construction of socialism. The tasks of the day in U.S.S.R. are: the carrying through of the Five-Year Plan, socialist competition, uninterrupted production, collective and Soviet

farming. This glorious work can be completed only by millions of class-conscious workers and peasants. And as the might of the stronghold of socialism grows, so grows the ferocious self-defense of the perishing world of exploitation and its onslaught on the socialist mother-country of the toilers of the whole world. Within the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. the "Kulaks" (rich peasants) and private business men are trying to stop the wheel of history through murders, destruction, corruption of employees, attempts to hinder the storing of corn, distribution of intoxicating drinks. The world bourgeoisie in alliance with the social democracy, by organizing anti-Soviet blocks and disgusting provocations, as the usurpation of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is paving the way for a new intervention. But not only the united forces of the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. are ready to combat the corrupt desires of the world bourgeoisie and its social-democratic lackeys. Also, beyond the boundaries, the proletariat is keenly watching the actions of the bourgeoisie, and by demonstrations and protest is showing its attitude towards both "mother - countries": the bourgeoisie, against which it is carrying on a fight and the socialist mother-country of the toilers, the U.S.S.R., which it defends by all possible means. Throughout the whole capitalist world, from prison dungeons the cries of the tortured fighters for socialism



(Above) Oil-workers' homes in Baku, Soviet oil center. (Right) on the Soviet farm "Gian", where latest methods in mechanization are being used in socializing agriculture. Notice rich soil.

of November

KOHN

and the U.S.S.R. are to be heard. In forging links of solidarity between the masses which have not yet joined the banners of Lenin, in uniting the workers and peasants with ties of solidarity, in rendering moral aid to fighters who have been jailed by capitalism, in giving to those whom the bourgeois world with machine guns, gallows and electric chairs is trying to remove from its path—the MOPR (world organization of the I. L. D.), counting millions, as it grows both in number and quality, sets new tasks before itself and is bringing its ranks ever nearer to ranks of the fighters, who stand under the banners of Lenin.

At the moment when the international proletariat celebrates the 12th anniversary of the proletarian revolution, when the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. together with the peasant masses inscribes in its annals new achievements of socialist construction, the temporary stabilization of capitalism in bourgeois countries, bought by the price of enormous sacrifices and sufferings, is crumbling to pieces. The proletariat of the west is preparing for new battles. Repressions, no matter how terrible, cannot stop the movement—on the contrary—they only serve to make it stronger, more resolute and organized.

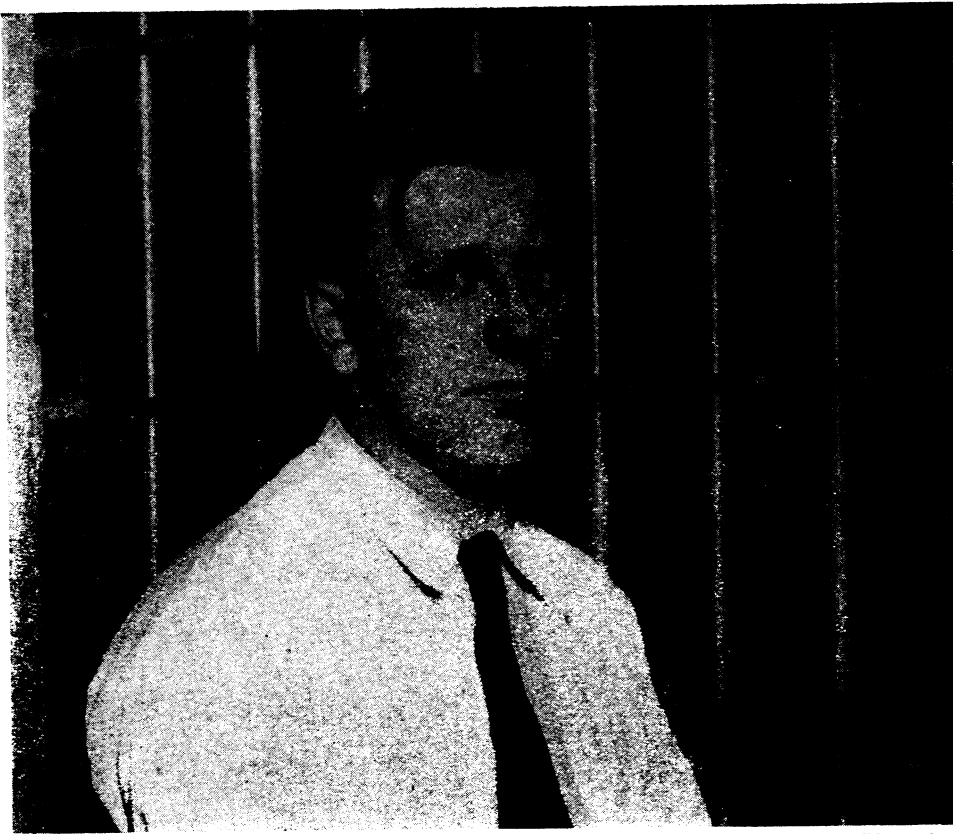
In the accomplishment of this task the MOPR, by preparing reserves of fighters, plays an enormous role. Though the situation at present is not immediately revo-



lutionary, yet the moment of the world November is nearing. Not only the ghost of revolution is haunting the capitalist world, but a real revolution. The day is coming when the proletariat of all the other countries shall be freed. Under the banners of Lenin, of the November Revolution, the troops of the proletariat shall go to the final decisive fight, and under these banners victory will be theirs.

Gastonia

By BILL DUNNE



Fred Irwin Beal, behind the bars.

Photo Acme

IN the trial just ended in Charlotte, N. C., where Beal, Miller, Harrison, Carter, McLaughlin, McGinnis, Hendricks, were given by a jury of fundamentalist farmers, dominated by a retired manufacturer, prison terms amounting to life sentences, the state fought to attain three principal objectives: (1) To preserve at all costs the fiction of the classless nature of capitalism's courts. (2) To outlaw workers who defend themselves against raids by armed bands of police and thugs, and thereby to put the members of militant unions, such as the N.T.W.U., at the mercy of the black hundreds of capitalism. (3) To outlaw the Communist Party and its members.

From the legal standpoints these objectives were attained by the mill owners and their state. But by the methods with which they secured the railroading of seven members and organizers of the N.T.W.U. and members of the Communist Party, they shattered forever for thousands of Southern workers the fiction of the impartiality of the capitalist courts which they were trying to maintain.

In the ten days preceding the close of the trial, the full force of the new Southern capitalism and its state was mobilized for the offensive in the Charlotte courtroom. The bars were thrown down. The state attorneys dropped all pretense of prosecuting for the formal charge of the "murder" of Chief Aderholt and based their entire attack on the political and

religious beliefs, not only of the worker-defendants, but of the Communist Party and its members. Second only to the attack on the Communist Party was the attack on the National Textile Workers' Union. The demand of the Communist Party for full social, political and economic equality for Negroes, and the program of the N.T.W.U. for the organization on a full basis of equality for black and white workers in the textile industry, was placed before the jury as the real crime on which they were to render a verdict.

The "impartiality" of Judge Barnhill, so widely heralded by the capitalist and social-reformist press, was clearly shown to be nothing else than the cunning of a clever servant of capitalism, carrying out definite instructions to observe and thereby protect the legal forms used by the publicists of imperialist reaction as the basis for the claim of impartiality of the courts, as between the working class and the capitalist class. Cruel and vicious, accompanied by obscene and sadistic performances on the part of the state attorneys, capitalist justice once more had taken its toll of workers who challenged its rule and led bitterly exploited members of their class in militant struggle. The Charlotte trial marks the maturity of the new Southern proletariat. It was part of the drive of American imperialism, taking on characteristics of Fascist reaction against the rising working class. The conviction of our comrades, and the vicious sentences

handed out to them by Judge Barnhill, does not end but intensifies the struggle for the organization of the Southern masses into militant unions. The trial itself has raised the whole struggle in the South to a higher political level. It shows to the working class that it confronts in its struggle against the stretch-out and speed-up, starvation wages, pellagra, and long hours, not only the mill owners and their Fascist band, but the state power, no longer disguised by the catch phrases of capitalist democracy and social reformism, but openly mobilized to smash all working class organization.

The International Labor Defense correctly insisted from the first that the Charlotte trial was a class case and that the elementary issues of the right of workers to self-defense, the right to organize, to strike and picket, were involved. Hundreds of thousands of workers now clearly understand that American imperialism strikes at the whole working class in the persons of the seven members and organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union. They can be freed only by multiplying the mass protest movement a hundred-fold. There must be no slackening in the campaign. Our comrades have been sentenced to a living death. The demand of all workers, north and south and throughout the world, is for their unconditional release. Return them to the ranks of the working class! As American imperialism prepares for a new war of world conquest, let the working class of the world know that in the United States, after whose gigantic industry and efficiency methods the rulers of the whole capitalist world pattern, that capitalist prosperity and the wonders of American rationalized industry flower so brilliantly only because they are rooted in the flesh and blood, and lives and liberties of the American working class and its militant leaders.

As this issue of the LABOR DEFENDER goes to press, workers' demonstrations of protest against the Charlotte verdict are reported being arranged in all parts of the country. The December issue of the LABOR DEFENDER will report these and the fight for the release of the seven Gastonia prisoners, in full.



Fred Irwin Beal, behind the bars.

Photo Acme

A Class Case and a Class Verdict • *The Workers Render THEIR Verdict*

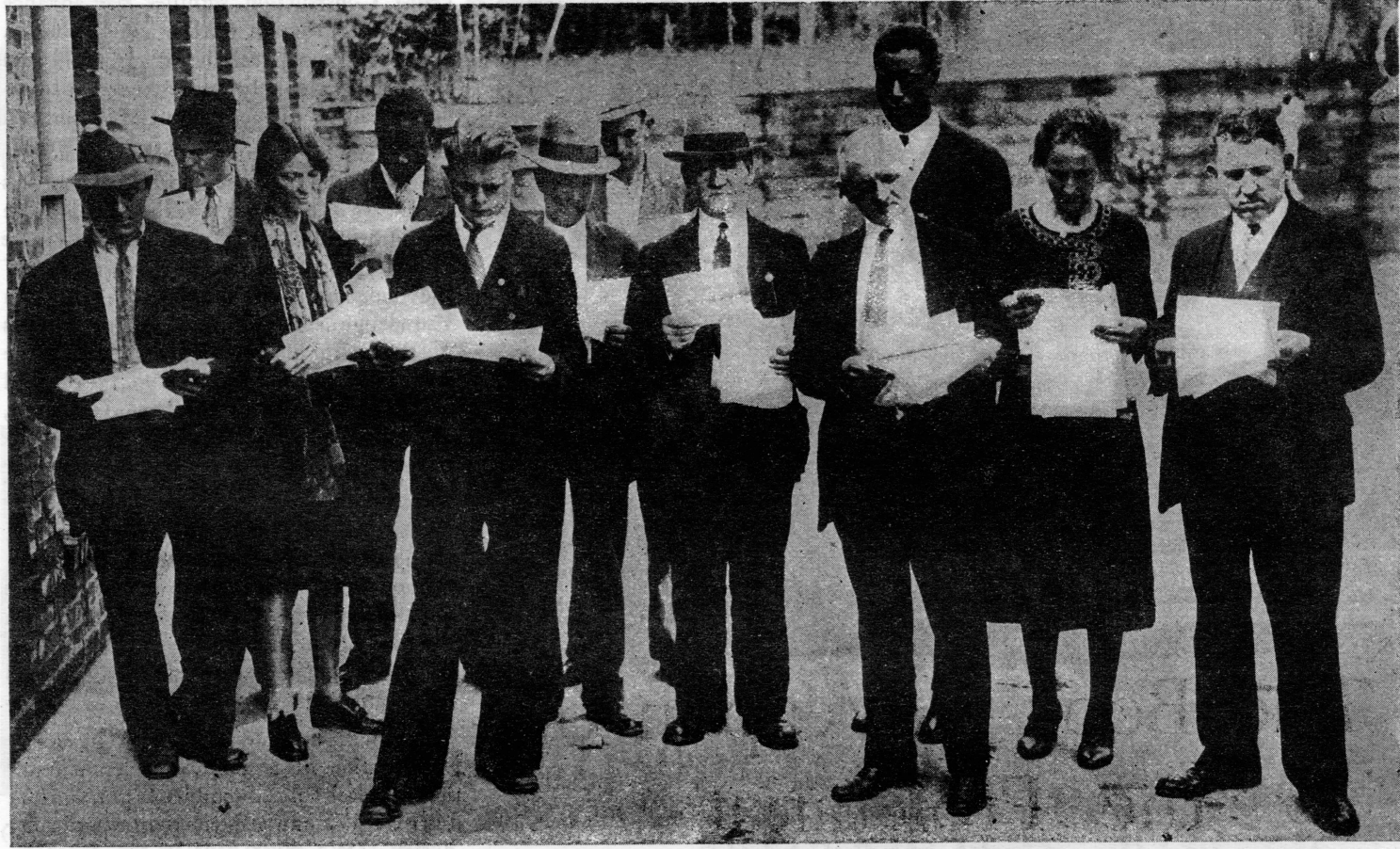


Photo Int'l

The Labor Jury, picked at the T. U. U. L. Convention, which followed the proceedings in the Charlotte trial and found the capitalist class GUILTY—of murder and oppression.



Photo Acme

The Gastonia prisoners: Left to right, Joe Harison, sentenced to 17—20 years; Wm. McGinnis, 12—15 years; Carter, 17—20 years; Fred Beal, 17—20 years; C. Miller, 17—20 years; Kendricks, 5—7 years; McLaughlin, 12—15 years.



Photo Press Cliche

Making up a wall newspaper. At a picnic near Kharkoff the workers elected a press committee and put out their wall newspaper.

The Book—Weapon of the Proletariat

By A. KHALATOFF

(Director of the Soviet State, R.S.F.S.R.,
Printing House)

THE Proletarian Revolution takes out of the hands of the class enemy the sharp weapon of the printed word, and turns the book and periodical press over to the will of the working class in its struggle for the building up of socialist society.

The revolution gives rise to the most difficult and most important problem of organizing publication and distribution of literature on a different basis. The book must be tied to social construction with unbreakable bonds, must be made an elastic and sure weapon of this construction.

The Soviet Government has placed at the foundation of the book industry the State Publishing House of the R.S.F.S.R., which, together with the State Publishing Houses of the Federated and Autonomous Republics, becomes the center and main socialist base of book publishing in the Soviet Union.

Since the existence of the Soviet Government the State Publishing House of

R.S.F.S.R. has issued 25,000 titles and over 500,000,000 copies of books and magazines comprising about one-half of all the Soviet book production of general importance.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the Tenth Anniversary of the State Publishing House, celebrated in May, became the jubilee of the Soviet Book, the day on which the country checked up the work done, reviewed its books, and placed before it new book problems.

Drawing up the balance, we must admit that in all stages of the Revolution—at the time of the armed defense of the November victory, in the period of the rebuilding of our economy and socialist reconstruction—the book was a strong factor in the success of our struggles. No doubt, many mistakes were committed and serious mistakes too; the cultural front is not yet spread to the fullest extent, but the general conclusion can be only of a positive nature for it is impossible to deny the enormous quantitative and qualitative growth of the Soviet book.

Very significant is the coinciding of the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet book with the ratification of the Five-Year

Plan for Socialist Construction of the U.S.S.R. The Five-Year Plan for Socialist Construction signifies the advance of our construction work to a higher level. The Five-Year Plan becomes possible on the basis of our political and economic successes and is closely bound together with the spread of the cultural revolution.

The solving of the enormous problems raised by the Five-Year Plan cannot be considered aside from the increased wave of cultural revolution — the arming of the working and peasant masses with knowledge and culture. In this process of the cultural growth of the toilers the book takes the decisive role. In the world of questions raised by the Five-Year Plan, all our past work in producing and distributing books becomes a timid, hardly satisfying beginning.

First of all comes the broadening of the front of our activities. The book publishing industry must be prepared for the new speedy rise of its production, both in the line of a more comprehensive treatment of all branches of knowledge, and in aiding the new cadres of toilers, advancing to higher steps of culture.

We will be able to achieve this only on condition of a speedy development of the technical base of our book printing industry. We must develop the paper industry of the Soviet Union and reconstruct the obsolete branches of the printing industry without delay.

Mass books, like "Cement," uniting the masses with all our political and economical struggles, becomes the central point on the book-front. Here we must start the offensive, raising the role of "mass books" in the general mass of book production, raising and collecting new cadres of authors, lowering the price of the book, and finding new means of spreading it. Through the mass book the Five-Year Plan should become the property of the masses.

The strengthening of the struggle on the cultural and ideological front, as a result of the sharpening of the class struggle in connection with the efforts of the petty bourgeois elements to resist the successful offensive of the working class in its socialist construction, must be our main problem for the immediate period.

The basis underlying the success of this work, the guarantee for overcoming all the difficulties before it, is the immediate drawing of the masses into the production and spreading of the book. With the hand of the workers, the Soviet book—the weapon destructive to bourgeois ideology and most necessary for the proletariat in socialist construction—is being forged!

Translated by Sam Miron.

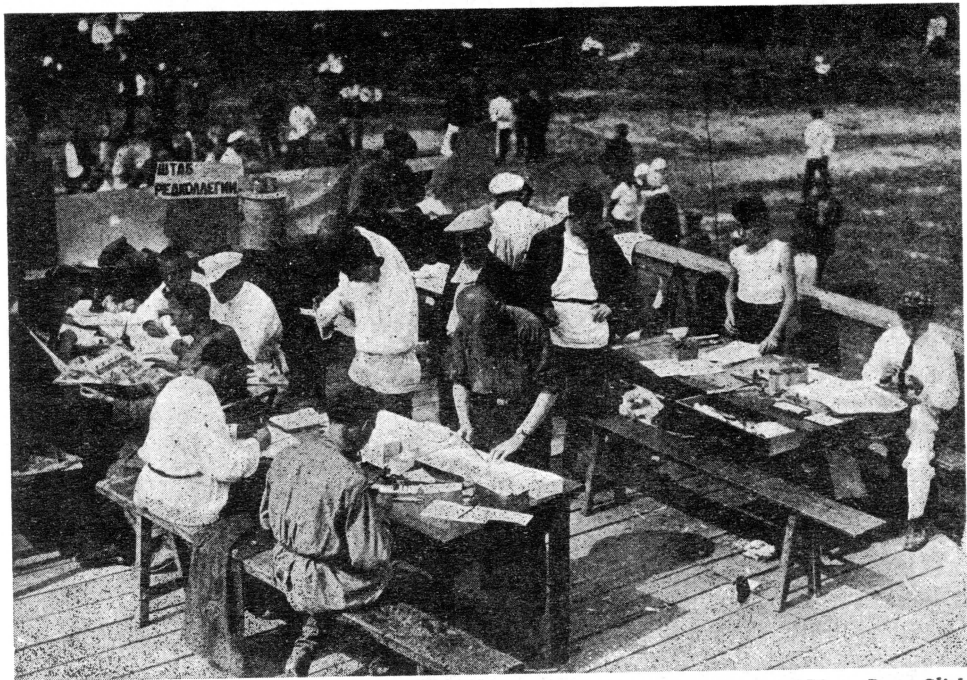
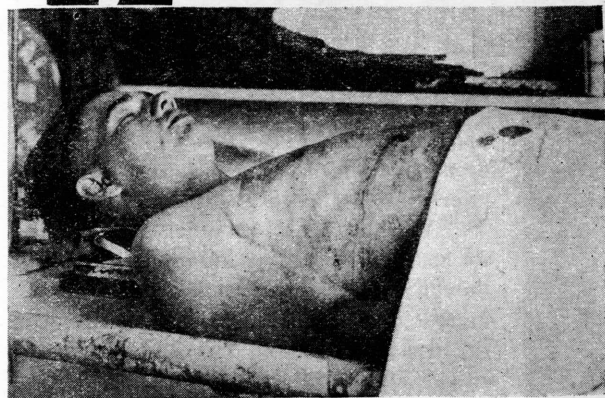


Photo Press Cliche

Making up a wall newspaper. At a picnic near Kharkoff the workers elected a press committee and put out their wall newspaper.

The Marion Massacre

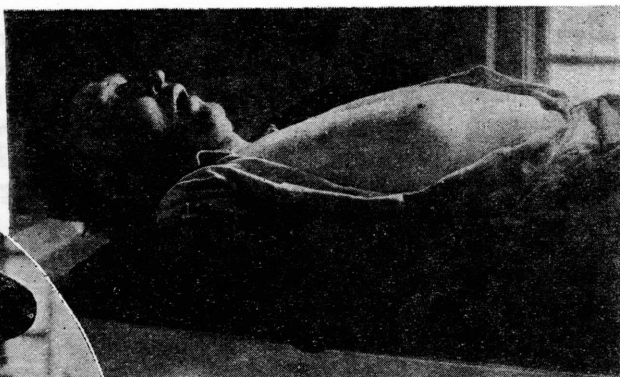


(Standing) George Jonas, murdered by Atkins
(Above) Randolph Hall, Marion Martyr



(Oval) Sheriff Atkins, director of the massacre

(Right) The home of Sam Vickers. Mrs. Vickers on the porch.



Sam Vickers, killed in Marion



Militia arrives in Marion



FIVE POUNDS OF LEAD —FIVE MARTYRS

By LISTON M. OAK

"IT just seems like he was too young to die," sobbed the care-worn old mother of Luther Bryson.

Her emaciated body bowed by long years of toil on farm and in mill was shaken with grief. All night she had stood in the hospital, waiting. Finally, the casual professional nurses admitted her to the bedside of her dying son. He was sinking into the final coma as the day broke. All night Luther, the fourth of the wounded strikers at Marion to die, had battled against death that he might live to battle again against the bosses.

Three others — Randolph Hall, Sam Vickers and George Jonas — had already died and James Roberts died later. Five more martyrs in the class war of the new South — five martyrs who, like Ella May, gave their lives in the fight of the southern mill workers against the stretch-out system, against starvation wages and all the other iniquities of capitalist rationalization, exploitation and oppression. Twenty others were wounded, of whom

two more may die. Others will be crippled for life.

"Damn good marksmanship, I say," boasted S. W. Baldwin, president of the Marion Manufacturing Company mill at the gates of which the strikers were slaughtered. "There were three tons of lead used for every enemy soldier killed in the world war, while Wednesday morning *only five pounds of lead were shot and five were killed* and twenty wounded. If I ever organize an army I'll give those deputies a job. They are damn good shots."

This boast was made to a group of newspaper reporters, who didn't dare quote him. Next day Baldwin was in court to sign bonds for the deputies, and the superintendents, foremen and stool pigeons of his mill who were arrested, charged with murder.

When Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin

and seventy other strikers were arrested in Gastonia charged with the murder of Chief of Police Aderholt, sixteen of them were held without bond in jail for four months. Then nine of them were released and the charges against them nolle prossed. The other seven are still on trial as this is written. But when deputy sheriffs are charged with the murder of five Marion strikers they are released immediately on \$2,000 bond signed by their lord and master, the president of the mill. Then almost fifty strikers are arrested charged with rebellion against the state and resisting an officer! Impartial justice!

At the preliminary investigation under Judge Harding, sent in by the mill-owning Governor of North Carolina to whitewash the authorities, it was shown that nearly all of the strikers were shot in the back as they were fleeing from the fusillade of

(Continued on next page)

bullets from the forces of "law and order." The night shift had walked out on a spontaneous strike, a strike against the violations of the sell-out agreement reached by the mill owners and the United Textile Workers officials, with the Governor's representative acting as "impartial" chairman. The United Textile Workers' bureaucrats had nothing to do with this spontaneous strike—they don't approve of it at all. The militant mill workers themselves, too militant to suit the misleaders sent to restore "industrial peace," rebelled and walked out. With only their own local leaders, they formed a picket line and from one o'clock to six-thirty, they walked quietly up and down the road in front of the mill gate.

At six-thirty the day shift came. Most of them joined the picket line, but a few scabs wanted to go in to work.

"Open up that line," yelled Sheriff Adkins. "Let them men in here."

"To hell with the bosses and their scabs," someone shouted.

The guardian of law and order, sworn to protect the rights of property and the sacred right of slaves to "work where and when they please without dictation from a union," as the capitalist press put it next day, saw his duty clearly, and he did it in efficient fashion. First he and his deputies let loose the tear gas bombs, blinding the strikers. Then they opened fire, seventy shots with deadly aim at the blinded fleeing and unarmed strikers. The sheriff himself ran up to "old man" Jonas, militant fighter throughout the previous strike, grabbed him with his left hand, shoved his pistol in Jonas' stomach, and fired. Jonas was one of the two or three not hit in the back by the assassins' bullets. He dropped in his tracks. One of his fellow workers rushed up to rescue him and was stopped by another bullet. He crawled into the ditch to die.

It was all over in two minutes. Twenty-five strikers lay wounded on the road. They had been caught in a trap. On one side of the road is the mill fence. On the other is a high cement wall. Nowhere to run to cover except down the road under the fire of the deputies lined up along the mill fence. The strikers in back were easy targets for the murderous thugs deputized to slaughter them.

In the afternoon the mill company ordered a road drag to scrape the road and cover up the pools of dried blood left by twenty-five wounded strikers. Although with only one-third of its force, the mill's spindles and looms kept turning out fabric. Workers' lives may be snuffed out but profits must not stop.

The mass funeral came on Friday. On the slopes of a hill, under the limbs of

trees, the caskets were laid out. Fifteen hundred workers gathered around the bodies of their martyred fellow workers, in front of the speaking stand. Fifteen hundred mill slaves in revolt against the starvation wages that left them worn-out at the age of thirty or forty.

For this gathering of workers newly awakened to the meaning of the class struggle, of unionism, the United Textile Workers' Union had nothing to offer but



Mother of Luther Bryson

a long flow of sentimental religious oratory. Five preachers, three local fundamentalists and two, James Myers of the Federal Council of Churches and the Rev. A. J. Muste of Brookwood, "liberal modernists." The burden of their sermons was that the hope of salvation both from hell in this world and the next lies in the church, in forgiveness of their enemies, in love, in the brotherhood of man. "The devil has got into the hearts of the mill owners."

Muste, praising Governor Gardner, called upon the State of North Carolina to "wipe out this stain upon its honor by improving conditions in the mills."

L. L. Jenkins, Asheville banker who owns half of Buncombe County spoke. He negotiated the sell-out agreement that ended a two months' strike, surrendering everything the workers were striking for, at a moment when they believed the strike

was won. "My friends," he said in a tremulous voice, "I owe everything I have to you, my people. You have stood faithfully by the loom and the spindle in my mill and produced my wealth. I have appeared before you and asked your suffrage to elevate me to high positions of honor in the State. Now I will reward you in your hour of need. I am glad to see the spirit of Jesus here today. Only the Christian spirit can solve our labor problems. I have told my associates who own mills in Gastonia that they must cooperate with me and the United Textile Workers to combat Communism and atheism. God bless you."

The southern textile workers are in revolt. When they strike, they are militant, even despite reactionary leadership. The local leaders had the Marion mill over half organized before they called upon the U. T. W. for help. Asked why they called upon the U. T. W. instead of the National Textile Workers' Union they answered, "Well, we had heard of the U. T. W. but the other union is new and we had never heard of it until this year and thought we'd better get the old union in here." Before this they knew nothing of the treachery of the U. T. W. bureaucrats. They did not know as thousands of southern workers in textile centers like Gastonia knew, that the class collaboration industrial peace, efficiency scheme policies of the U. T. W. bureaucrats are policies of betrayal and desertion.

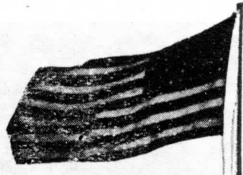
Many of the Marion workers are still not disillusioned with the U. T. W. But they do know that the state is not impartial. They know that wherever and whenever workers are engaged in a militant fight for better conditions the police shoot them down, in Marion as at Gastonia.

The mill barons and their organs such as the Gastonia Gazette and the Charlotte News and the Observer, have blamed all the violence in the South upon the Communists. The murder of Ella May was blamed on the Communists. "The mill owners are contented and if the Communists would leave all would be well," they said. But the murder of five Marion strikers cannot be blamed upon Communists. It proves that the issue in the class struggle in the new industrialized South is unionism, the right of workers to organize, strike, picket, and defend themselves against murderous attacks. It proves the militancy of the southern mill workers even where the U. T. W. has tried to quell their rebellion. The leader of these militant southern mill workers in their struggles that are surely increasing in number and size with ever-sharpening class lines and issues, will be the National Textile Workers' Union.



Mother of Luther Bryson

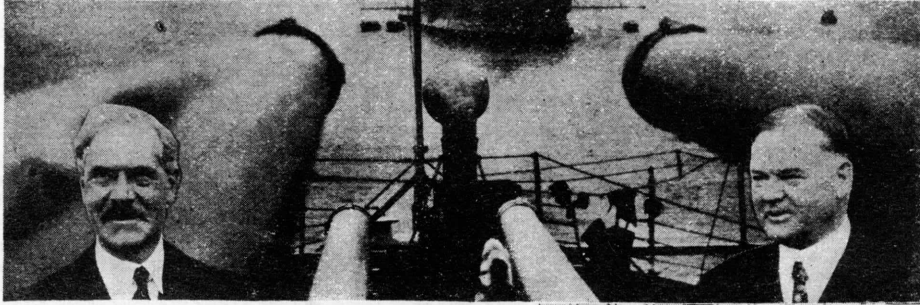
Mac



Donald Pays A Visit

With a New 3-Month Record of Persecution Against Labor Behind Him

A view over two big guns of the American fleet. These and British guns are ready to open fire on workers. Insets: Ramsay MacDonald, left; Herbert Hoover, right, talk peace, but fleets grow.

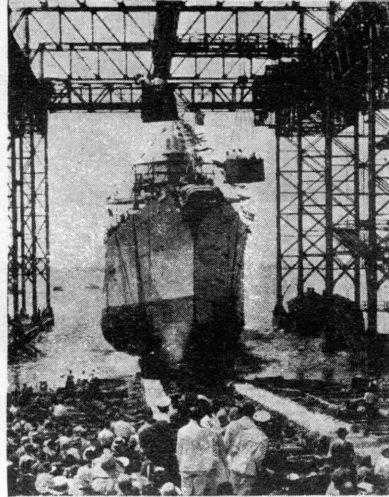


ON June 1, the day MacDonald's "labor" ministry took office in the British empire, police escorted scabs to work in the Bradford textile mill.

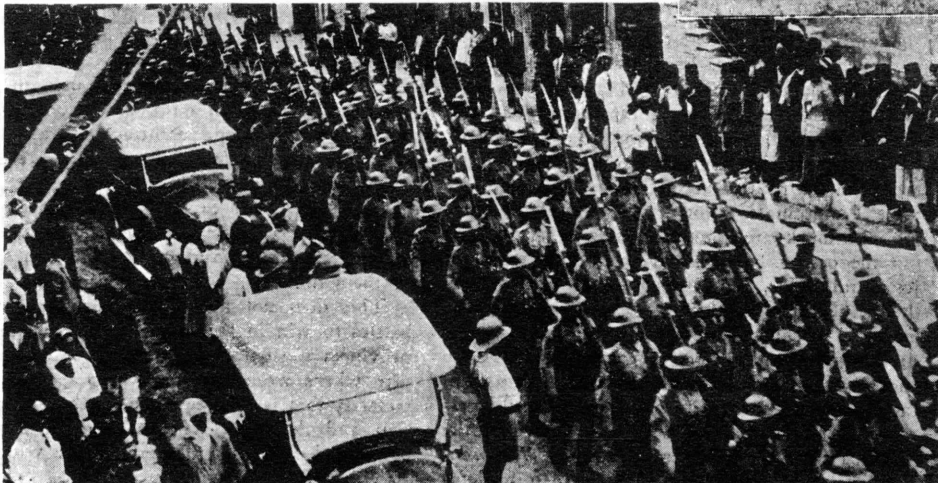
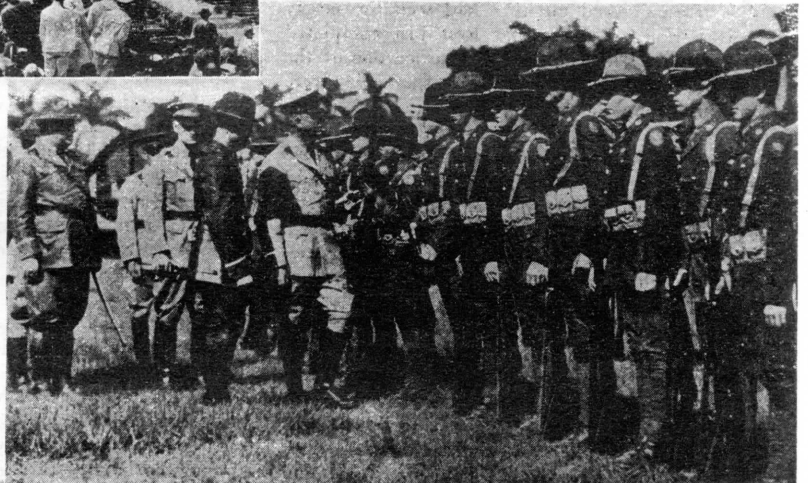
During the first three months of MacDonald's rule 680 miners were either arrested or fined in strike activity, while 21 others were jailed, among whom were 3 unemployed workers, many of whom are being ejected from their homes.

The secret service division of Scotland Yard was unusually active, undoubtedly encouraged by J. R. Clynes, Labor Home Secretary, who publicly praised the British police force and supported Lord Byng, militarist commissioner of the London police. Scotland Yard stool-pigeons continued to attend left-wing labor meetings, keeping a 12-hour watch on Communist headquarters and opening the correspondence of left-wing organizations. When the Labor Home Secretary was questioned on this he declared: "They are only carrying through their usual duties." In the meantime the Scotland Yard political service has been increased by 50 members.

Zorgiebel, Berlin police chief who shot down workers on August 1, was officially



(Above) The new 10,000-ton U. S. Cruiser Houston being launched at Newport News, Va. (Right) Major General Malin Craig, U. S. Commander in Canal Zone, hand-picking an army brigade for service in Nicaragua



Extra British troops brought into Jerusalem in terror reign against Jewish and Arabian Workers

received by the Labor officials on June 7. Zorgiebel, Scotland Yard and the Home Office are now cooperating in the formation of an international police office, directed against revolutionaries. To combat workers' demonstrations in London a system of police telephone boxes have been set up in all parts of the city.

Police terror against workers continued unabated. Police carried on a reign of terror against miners at Mardy; the Labor government has refused to return democratic electoral rights in a number of townships; a delegation of women demanding amnesty for class-war prisoners was ejected from the House of Commons; the Labor Ministry refused to grant a hearing to unemployed workers, who had come from all parts of the country, and ordered the police to throw them out. Two were arrested. Police charged a women's anti-war demonstration in London on July 28, and on August 1, three anti-war demonstrations were banned and two Glasgow

Communist leaders jailed. Seven miners still remain in jail as the result of the Nine Mile Point frame-up, while 2 other miners were released a day earlier than expected in order to prevent a workers' demonstration of welcome in London.

British imperialist terror has grown in the colonies. The Daily Herald, official organ of the British Laborites, has declared that the Meerut trial, where 33 Indian labor leaders are being tried for "high treason" because of their militant strike leadership, must go on, while a new wave of oppression is reported from India. In Samoa 14 coolies were seriously injured when police charged a demonstration.



A BEAUTIFUL young girl of the New Russia asked me if I had seen the newly built Park of Culture and Rest just completed this spring. I had not, so we boarded one of the efficient Moscow tramcars and soon we were bowling along the Kalougaskai which lies along the Moskva river. In twenty minutes we had arrived at one of the most striking and original parks that I have ever seen and never should have imagined. This was the Workers' Park of Culture and Rest, not only in name but in deed. The pretty young worker was gratified at my delight and thanked me naively for my appreciation as though she had done it all by herself. And not only this young girl but many other Russians with whom I talked gave me the impression that if one appreciated the country and parks and museums and all else that has been accomplished in Soviet Russia since 1917 one thanked the workers themselves because they feel that they have had a hand in it all and are delighted that they are giving the right impression and commanding the admiration of countries far from revolutionary.

The Park of Culture and Rest lies along the Moskva river—center of Moscow gaiety and life. Lit up at night it throws deep shadows and lights on the river where Moscow's proletarian youth boats and sings and bathes every summer evening. The park is surrounded on three sides by a centuries old forest which borders the river. It contains three theatres—one especially dedicated to Vaktangoff—the contemporary of the famous Meyerhold who died in 1922 at the peak of his genius. There is a circus, cinemas, and a large section is entirely arranged for children from the tenderest ages. There are vast reading rooms where books of every kind are thrown on the tables; chessrooms where a dozen matches are going on at the same time, restaurants, rooms with charts for the guidance

of health, sanitation, agriculture, machinery and in fact every phase of life in Soviet Russia is touched upon and discussed by way of photograph and well-written slogans and pamphlets. There are cozy lounge rooms with green waving palms brought from the Caucasus and Crimea and long low rattan easy chairs scattered over the carefully lighted and well-proportioned room. Books are here, too, and the worker takes his ease—regardless of his occupation. No one is better than the other and as long as he can pay his entrance fee which is ten kopecks (a nickle) he is welcome. A union member shows his card.

The buildings are built of wood but give a peculiarly modern impression of monolithic solidity by the fantastic manipulation of the wood lathes. They are beautifully painted and the Vaktangoff theatre at the entrance is most divertingly attractive. A symphony orchestra is playing Scriabine, Prokofief, Ravel at the entrance to the foyer.

Wander on and you are in a beautiful park with benches and another orchestra plays from an elevated balcony so that all in the park may hear. Everyone is enjoying the summer air and the flowers and a beautiful gypsy air played by the orchestra makes a group of boys and girls twirl and sing the accompaniment. Here are some Komsomols (Young Communists) holding a mock religious ceremony and making the crowd laugh by their highly irreverent jests and quips. A young female voice with the lovely throaty timbre of extreme youth is intoning a church liturgy mocking the priests' drawling manner. She is inexpressibly funny and somewhat pathetic in her ardent courage in facing the chaos of life with utter fearlessness and making fun of what had once been to the Russians their most holies of holies. We wandered over to a grassy patch where a proletarian

dancing master was training a hundred or so young men and women to dance the old Russian folk dances combined with the new steps befitting the new revolutionary times. Then Tatiana, my lovely guide, led me to the children's quarter. Nothing could equal the theatre, which had been decorated by one of Russia's famous artists. This theatre is directed by the children, under adult suggestion and gives a play every evening during the summer.

I noticed that the women and children in charge of the children seemed not only to love the children because they were young and helpless but also they seem to regard them as young phenomena of a new world. In the few hours that I watched the children I was struck by the way they used their initiative and their grown-up way of replying to the adults whom they called by their first names—Sergei, Vanka, Manya. Also there was a complete lack of shyness combined with unrestrained affection. Certainly there was nothing institutional about their creches and nurseries.

When I started on this short article I had intended to write solely about Women in Russia. But somehow I cannot think of women without thinking of men and children. I cannot separate them as human beings. They are humans of equality and one is not in the least startled to find a woman captain of a ship or judge in a divorce court or handling some of the most difficult executive positions in all Russia as many of them do.

This does not mean that there are not still battles to win in the outlying and semi-Oriental provinces and nations of the former Russian Empire where women are showing a bravery and audacity that is only equalled by their determination and desire to win that which they have never had—a full and creative life without restrictions because of their sex.

PLAYTIME IN THE U.S.S.R.

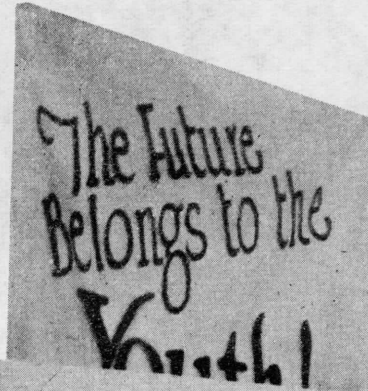


By Margaret Tucker



Pioneers Return from Soviet Union

(Left) At the opening of the
World Pioneer Congress in
the Sports Stadium
in Moscow.



THE Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a land created for the benefit of workers' children.

That is the impression you get from listening to the delegation of Young Pioneers of America, seven of whom have just returned from a six weeks' tour of Soviet Russia. They saw the first year wind-up of the Five-Year plan, and traveled through the tractor-plowed fields of the rich Ukrainian farm-lands, and were present at the tremendous demonstrations for the Pioneers in Moscow and Charkoff.

"Why, in Soviet Russia the kids can ask the teacher whatever they want. They rule the teacher there!" exclaimed Elmer McDonald, 11 year old son of a Gastonia striker. Elmer gained 17 pounds while in Soviet Russia. "But I'll lose it in Gastonia," he said ruefully.

"In Soviet Russia," exclaimed Shelley Strickland, 12 year old Philadelphia Negro Pioneer, "they treated me just the same as the white kids!"

"I saw big factories growing up everywhere on account of the great success of the Five-Year plan—and talked to Maxim Gorkei, and saw Krupskaya, Lenin's widow," declared Marion Semchyschen, son of a Ford laborer in Detroit.

Shelley, the Negro Pioneer, who was a Boy Scout until they jim-crowed him at a summer camp near Philadelphia, exclaimed, "The big convention of the Russian Pioneers was wonderful. There were 42,000 kids in it, with 1,000 delegates coming from all parts of Russia. At the international congress there were kids from Germany, England, and even from Mongolia and China! But there was none from France or Poland," he added. "Their governments wouldn't let them come. They don't want the

kids to see how they treat us in Soviet Russia."

The Young Pioneers spoke of seven-hour work days, of schools where children conduct the management, of children's colonies and homes, and went into explanations of the aims of the Five-Year plan.

Elmer McDonald declared that Gastonia, N. C., was a well-known town among the Pioneers and workers of Russia. "They all kept talking about it," he said. Elmer's father was one of those arrested following the police raid on the Gastonia tent colony.

The delegation included Jessica Taft, of New York, daughter of needle-trades workers; Herbert Halpern, also of New York; Marion Semchyschen, Delia Morelli, of Pittsburgh, daughter of a miner; Shelley Strickland, Elmer McDonald, Albert Soren, of Canada, and Jonah Schiffman, national director of the Young Pioneers of America.

(Above) Shelley Strickland, Phila. Pioneer, and a Russian Pioneer became friends in Moscow.

(Right) Elmer McDonald, Gastonia Pioneer, speaking at the Charlotte textile conference on his return from the USSR.



Postcard circulated in Europe by the Red Aid for release of Gastonia prisoners.

From Other Lands

MARCEL CACHIN
 (Editor of *L'Humanité*, Communist
 Daily of France)

THE bourgeois and social-democratic press is as silent as possible not only on the facts of the Gastonia strike but also on the infamous trial at Charlotte, directed against our textile comrades, and the fascist crimes which have been perpetuated against the militants of the revolutionary movement of the Carolinas. But the opinion of the French workers, kept on the alert by the *L'Humanité* and the revolutionary press, is fully awake and has be-

gun to raise a violent protest against the threats of death that the assassins of Sacco and Vanzetti are holding over our brothers in Gastonia.

At the time when, in France, fascist tendencies are more sharply apparent in the policies of the government on orders issued by capital against the revolutionary workers' organizations, at the time when the purpose of every imperialism is to choke by violence and illegality the workingclass movement in order to prepare war and aggression against the Soviet Union, it is the duty of every proletarian, of every revolutionary, to show his solidarity with

the victims of capital in a powerful mass protest.

We support with all our strength our threatened comrades, because their struggle is the hourly struggle of the world proletariat against the exploiters, because their trial is a class trial illuminating with a blinding light the unabatable bourgeois-proletarian antagonism, because the cowardly assassination with which our comrades are threatened has already been coldly perpetuated on Sacco and Vanzetti by the criminal officials who rule in the United States, and because this threat hangs over the international proletariat.

The comrades of Gastonia are our brothers. We protest with our utmost power against the infamous trial carried on against them, the result of which will be certain unless all of us, in every way possible, arise in a powerful wave of international solidarity against the crime in preparation.

Conscious of our duty as revolutionaries, we will array the French proletariat for defense of the lives of the courageous fighters of North Carolina.

M. Cachin

TRISTAN MAROFF

(Latin American Anti-Imperialist Editor)

THE United States, the most imperialist and capitalist country in the world, has carried on the most cruel and unjust oppression. The history of capitalism is built upon rivers of blood and the corpses of the workers. It is enough to record the case of the martyrs of Chicago and the case of Sacco and Vanzetti which all lovers of freedom the world over know well.

The manner in which Sacco and Vanzetti were sacrificed has not been forgotten by the world. The United States capitalists, in their zeal, impetuosity and insolence, defied all the protests made on that occasion for the release of these two martyrs. Today, the capitalists of that country, needing more victims, will act coldly in the case of the Gastonia strikers.

The fighting spirit of the Gastonia, N. C. proletariat—black and white—who are together fighting against their exploiters for the interests of their class, will question in a short time those who have the illusions that the Yankee capitalists are the most entrenched in the world, and the American proletariat will fight with greater impetus than in any other part of the world, when the last hope of all reformists vanish.

Tristan Maroff



Postcard circulated in Europe by the Red Aid for release of Gastonia prisoners.



The opening of the General Southern Textile Conference in Charlotte, N. C. Seated (left to right) Solomon Harper, of the American Negro Labor Congress; Albert Totherow, youth delegate of the Gastonia Local of the N.T.W.U.; Russell Knight, released Gastonia defendant; J. Louis Engdahl, executive secretary of the International Labor Defense; Bill Dunne, Southern representative of the Communist Party; Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the T.U.U.L.; Sophie Melvin, released Gastonia defendant. Standing (left to right): Liston Oak, I.L.D. publicity director; George Maurer, Southern organizer for the I.L.D.; Dewey Martin, organizer for the N.T.W.U.

A STIRRING chapter was written in the history of the militant working class movement at Charlotte, N. C., October 12-13, at the conferences of the National Textile Workers' Union and of the Southern district of the Trade Union Unity League.

In an atmosphere of terrorism, when it was uncertain if the bosses' Black Hundred would go night-riding again, 287 delegates from 75 mills and 35 cities and 5 states, representing about 60,000 workers, attended the textile conference.

The T. U. U. L. general southern conference was made up of 40 delegates (exclusive of the textile delegates) coming from 17 cities and 8 states and included Marion workers, miners, building tradesmen, lumber workers, railroads, wood workers.

Had it not been for the atmosphere of terrorism and serious financial difficulties both conferences would have been two or three times as large.

A fighting spirit—which boded ill for

The Historic Southern Conferences

By WM. Z. FOSTER

wage-cut, speed-up, unemployment, poverty and pellagra—prevailed among the workers. They painted devastating pictures of rationalization in present day United States. One worker's wages had been cut from \$25 to \$11 in the past two years while his work had been increased 200 percent. Wages in Georgia were reported to be from \$6 to \$19 for a week of 60 to 80 hours.

Stories of incredible brutality in the mills were on the lips of all the delegates. Old workers fired ruthlessly to make room for younger ones. The youth driven on the job at a wild pace for half what men get.

The women, especially, suffer amazing

conditions. Delegates reported that when women stay more than two or three minutes in toilets they are unceremoniously routed out by the slave-driving "overseers."

Against these hard conditions the delegates were in open revolt. They displayed intense faith in the National Textile Workers' Union to lead them in their struggles. There was the utmost bitterness against the United Textile Workers' Union, which betrayed them flagrantly in the strike in 1921. And they have not forgotten it.

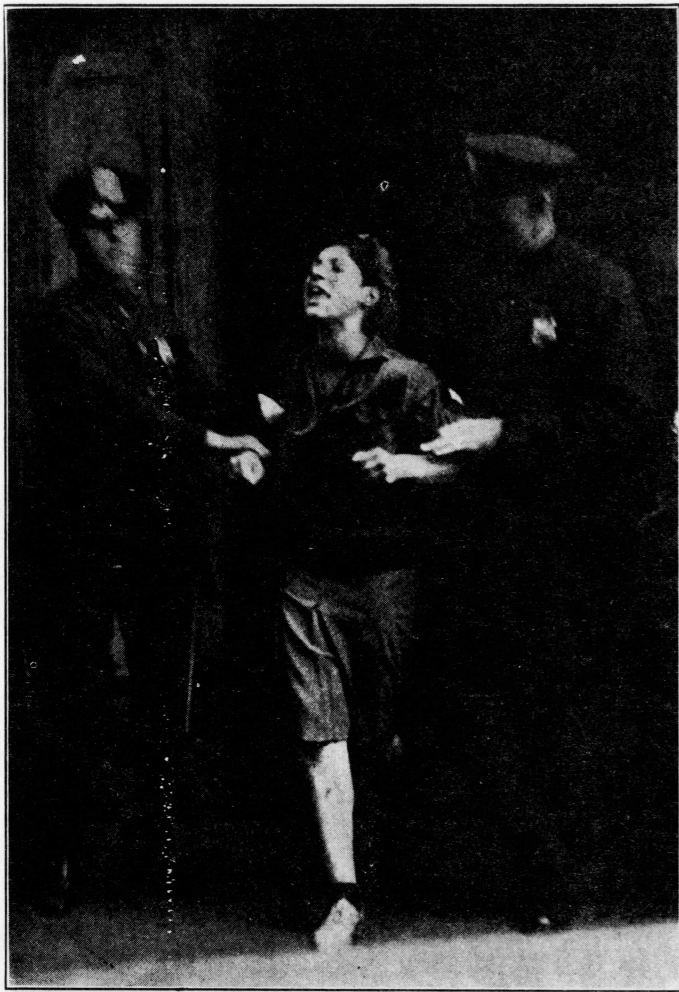
American, to the last individual, they were not shocked by the revolutionary program of the T. U. U. L. nor by the violent newspaper campaign against the conference as Communist and Bolshevik. Their discontent blazed forth.

Of tremendous importance was the unheard of role played by the Negroes at the conference. The sacred Jim Crow regulations were broken when Alexander

(Continued on page 238)



The opening of the General Southern Textile Conference in Charlotte, N. C. Seated (left to right) Solomon Harper, of the American Negro Labor Congress; Albert Totherow, youth delegate of the Gastonia Local of the N.T.W.U.; Russell Knight, released Gastonia defendant; J. Louis Engdahl, executive secretary of the International Labor Defense; Bill Dunne, Southern representative of the Communist Party; Wm. Z. Foster, secretary of the T.U.U.L.; Sophie Melwin, released Gastonia defendant. Standing (left to right): Liston Oak, I.L.D. publicity director; George Maurer, Southern organizer for the I.L.D.; Dewey Martin, organizer for the N.T.W.U.



An arrest at a New York street meeting

Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburgh, Belmont County, Northern Michigan, Ohio and Chicago, Accorsi, Topalsanyi and more.

The class war prisoners of labor are to be found in a score of prisons. Political prisoners get no special privileges except that of special, excruciating torture, worse than that suffered by prisoners who have placed mutinies and uprisings upon the order of the day in the intolerable prison life of America.

Leaders of the fascist "Black Hundreds," charged with the flogging, kidnapping and threatened lynching of National Textile Workers' Union organizers,

NOVEMBER 7, 1917—the day of Soviet Power's triumph over the czarist reaction in Russia—will forever remain the outstanding day in the Red Month of November. This year we celebrate its Twelfth Anniversary.

This year we commemorate the victory and twelve years' existence and progress of the First Workers' Republic, with its own spokesmen, the Soviet Flyers, in our midst. There is tremendous significance in their coming to the imperialist United States of America, for the workers of every country on earth.

The members and sympathizers of the International Labor Defense greet Shestakov, Bolotov, Fufaev and Sterlingov coming from the "Land of Soviets" where there are no militant working class fighters in prison. There workers are at the head of the government.

The Soviet Flyers come to a land where a growing Fascist oppression seeks to grip tighter its hold upon the throat of labor, where Haymarket, Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone, Centralia, Mooney-Billings, Everett, Joe Hill and Sacco-Vanzetti signify past heroic battles and find their sequels in Gastonia, Bessemer City, Marion and King's Mountain, in North Carolina; Mineola, Woodlawn,

"Red November" Calls to Greater Battles

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

100" of the Loray Mill of the Manville-Jenckes Corporation, at Gastonia, sent a bullet through the right breast of Ella May, seeking to silence her song, just as the State of Utah, with its firing squad on NOVEMBER 19, 1915 shot out the life of Joe Hill, at the same time, however, defeating its own purpose by putting his songs on the lips of labor in every land.

The massacre of the Marion mill workers, with its many dead and wounded, recalls the cold-blooded butchery of workers, members of the Industrial Workers of the World, shot down on the deck of the steamer Verona, at Everett, Washington, before they were even able to land and join in the local struggle for free speech against the lumber barons. The Everett Massacre, NOVEMBER 5, 1916, was symptomatic of the days when the administration of Woodrow Wilson was preparing to rush the United States into the world war.

"Hold the Fort" was the song that came from the lips of Felix Baran, John Looney, Hugo Garlot, Abraham Rabinowitz and Gustav Johnson, even to their last dying gasp.

Three years later, after the war, on Armistice Day, NOVEMBER 11, 1919, the guns of the ruling class blazed once more against the Industrial Workers of the World in the state of Washington, this time at Centralia. The American Legion, out for a holiday, developed into a howling mob of blood-thirsty lynchers. The I. W. W. Hall was attacked, all resistance was beaten down, and Wesley Everest was dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck, brutally maltreated, horribly mutilated, thrown into jail and then at night hanged from a railroad bridge. Others whom it was sought to lynch legally in the capitalist courts are now serving terms of 25 to 40 years imprisonment in Walla Walla, Washington. These are Eugene Barnett, Bert Bland, O. C. Bland, Ray Becker, John Lamb, James McInerney, Britt Smith and Loren Robert.

These milestones in the American class war need but to be recalled to stir American labor to greater purpose during this month of November.

The month of November finds a whole series of sedition and criminal syndicalism cases being developed against labor. It becomes sedition to attempt to organize the unorganized; to protest on behalf of

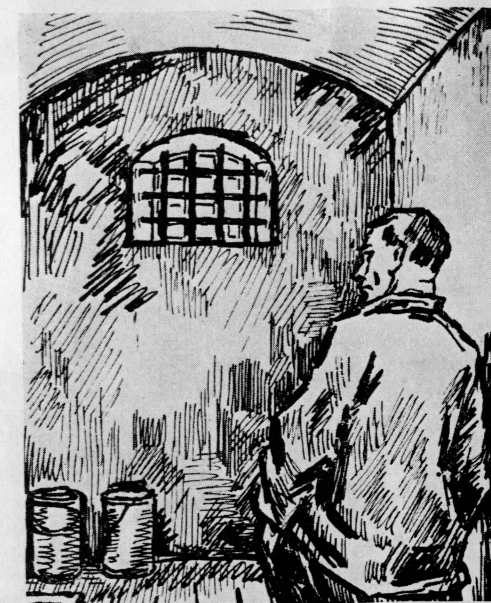
the imprisoned Gastonia strikers and organizers; to demonstrate against the growing threat of war against the Soviet Union; to expose the profit ambitions of Yankee imperialism in other lands.

The militant furriers of New York again face trial in Mineola. The Woodlawn sedition case, in Western Pennsylvania, seeking to outlaw membership in the Communist Party, goes to the United States supreme court. Salvatore Accorsi is shackled by "the law" in New York City and taken to this same western Pennsylvania to face trial for murder, it being charged that he shot down a coal and iron policeman. In the case of John Topalsanyi, the Hoover dictatorship joins with the Hungarian fascist tyranny to revoke the citizenship papers of this worker and thus make him subject to deportation to Hungary, which means instant death at

the hands of Horthy's hangmen. There are almost daily trials as a result of the hundreds of arrests in a score of cities for merely seeking to speak upon the streets.

In congress in Washington provisions are put into the new tariff law to bar all militant working class literature from these shores; new attacks are being prepared against the foreign-born, while other legislation is in preparation to strengthen the growing fascist dictatorship.

The International Labor Defense rallies the working class to defend labor's interests in the growing clashes of the struggle, the ever-increasing attacks of capitalist interests against it. This mobilization is featured by the drive for 50,000 new members, the district conferences being prepared in all sections of the nation, finally the Fourth National Conference to



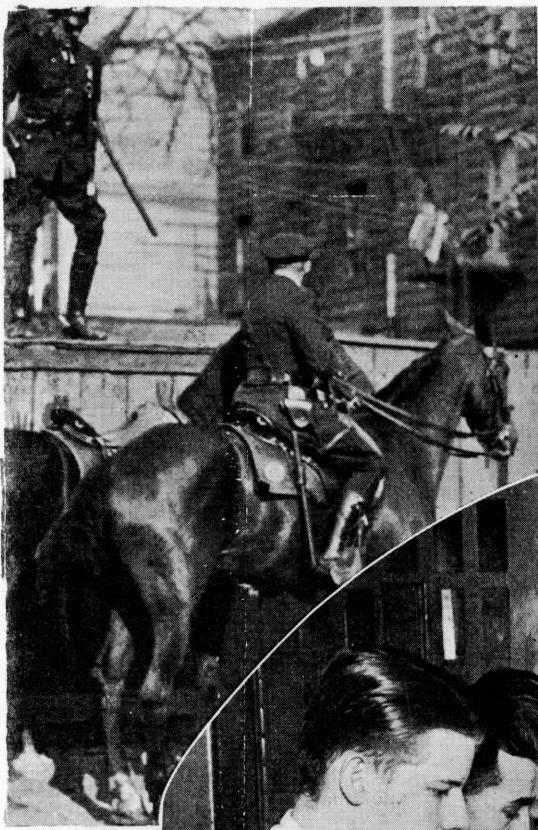
We must free our class-war prisoners

be held at Pittsburgh, the very citadel of the reaction, December 29-31. "Red November" calls to new and greater battles.



The Soviet fliers arrive in "The Land of the Soviets" at Seattle, bearing greetings from the Soviet Union.

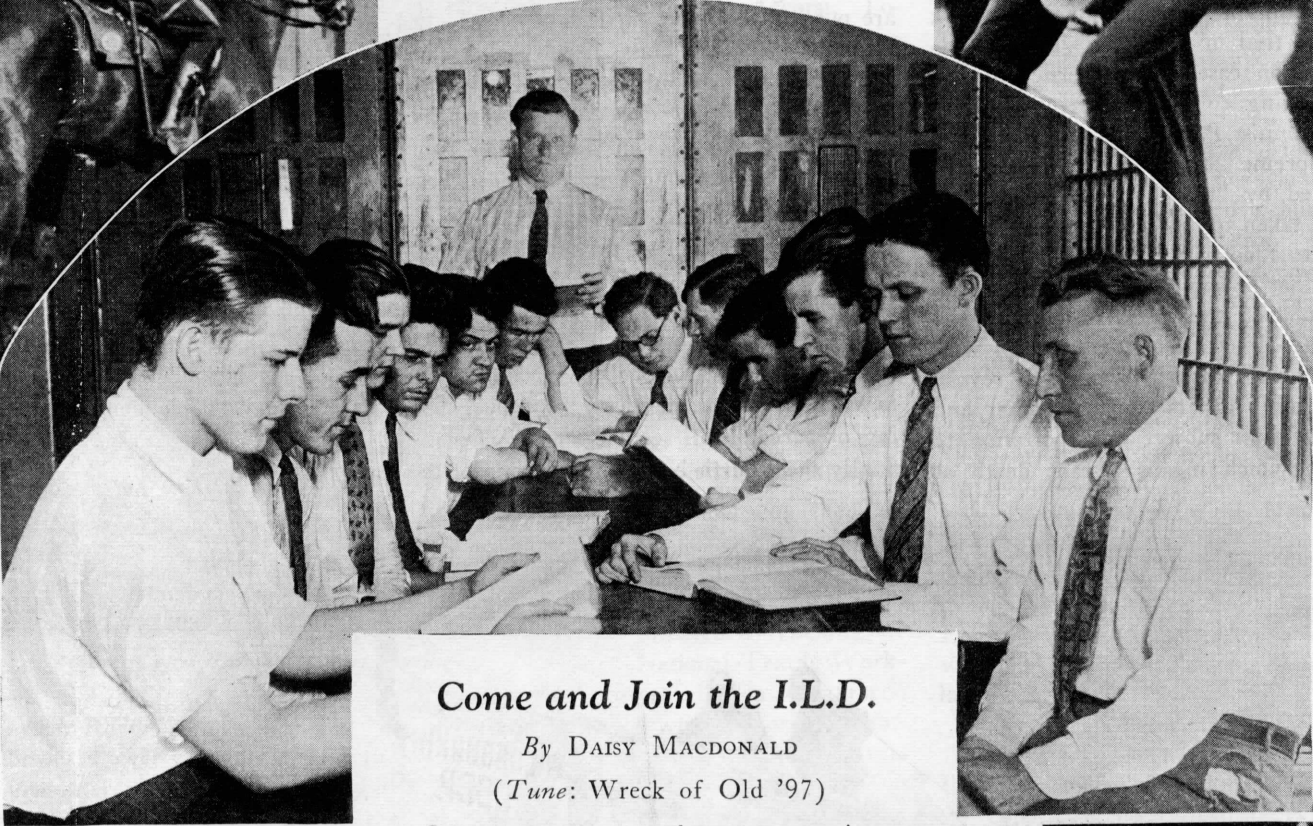
50,000 New Members in the I.L.D!



(Above) Police riding for trucks in the truckmen's case in New York City.
(Right) The 16 Gastonia defendants at study during trial, before being released.



(Above) Peter Devine, Communist leader in Pittsburgh, jailed on Aug. 15. The I.L.D. is still handling many Red Devine cases.



Come and Join the I.L.D.

By DAISY MACDONALD

(Tune: Wreck of Old '97)

*On a summer eve as the sun was setting,
And the wind blew soft and dry,
They locked up all our union leaders
While tears stood in our eyes.*

*Fred Beal's in jail with many others,
Facing the electric chair,
But we are working with the I.L.D.
To set our leaders clear.*

*Come on fellow workers and join the
union,
Also the I. L. D.
Come, help us fight this great battle,
And set our leaders free.*

*Come listen, fellow workers, about poor
Ella May,
She lost her life on the state highway,
She'd been to a meeting as you all can see,
Doing her bit to set our leaders free.*

*Our leaders in prison is our greatest
friend,
But the I. L. D. will fight to the end,
Come on, fellow workers, join the I.L.D.
And do your part to set our leaders free.*

*We need them back on the firing line,
To carry on the work that they left behind
When they were put in the dirty cell
In the Gastonia jail, we all know well.*



(Above) Sophie Melvin, on tour for the I.L.D., received by workers at a mass meeting in New Bedford, Mass.
(Below) A Ship Committee of the Marine Workers' League on board their ship. John Morgan, Marine Organizer, has just served a six-month term for his activity.



(Above) After a mob of fascist-zionists had raided the Morning Freiheit office in Chicago, with the help of the police.

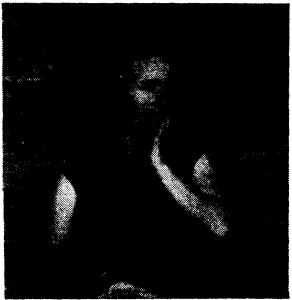
(Below) Noon factory gate meeting of the I.L.D. before the Western Electric Co. in Chicago, where it was voted to send a telegram to the Gastonia defendants.



*Working for the union and I am also doing
all I can for the I. L. D. and I will continue
until it is through and if you are a worker
we want you to for we are going to have a
union inspite of what the boss says
a striker Ella May.
Bessemer city*

(Left) Transcription of last part of Ella May's article written on back of strike leaflet.

(Below) Ella May's I. L. D. membership card. She was organizer for the Bessemer City I. L. D. branch.



Ella May

What I Believe

By ELLA MAY

The following article was written by Ella May on the back of a National Textile Workers' Union leaflet the day after the Manville-Jenckes Black Hundred had raided I. L. D. and Union headquarters in Gastonia and Charlotte and kidnapped Ben Wells, Saylor and Lell, Union organizers. It was written but a few days before Ella May was killed by a Manville-Jenckes murderer. She had probably intended to send it to one of the papers. It was found among her belongings after her death.—EDITOR.

I THINK that the mill owners see they cannot send our leaders and our other boys to the chair, and last night they made a raid on the headquarters in Gastonia and also Bessemer City. I think they thought it would scare all the workers down here and they would quit the union.

But what butts them is that it only makes us stronger. If I had not already belonged I would join now. But I joined when it first came down here and I am not ashamed of it. I can't speak to do any good, but I try. And I do anything else I can to benefit myself and other workers. And if every one of the workers could see it as I can, we would have no trouble winning, and I hope whoever was in that mob of thugs last night will have to suffer. But we cannot look for the law to punish their own bunch.

We must still stick out for our rights. That is what will whip the mill-owners and they see we are going to win out. I want every worker to stick together, and if we do we are sure to win, and if we don't stand up for our rights and we hang on the bosses, we are fighting ourselves and fighting our children and against our freedom for the working class.

Down here in the South we have never had any freedom since I can remember and I am now 29 years old and I have got


five children of my own and I want them to have something to want to live for and not have to slave all their days away for nothing, like I have had to do.

When I came out on strike I was only making eight or nine dollars a week and working 11 hours at night. I mean I worked. I did not stop from the time I went in till I came out and I want to say ever since I came out of the American mill on the night of the strike, I have

COMRADES, we the people of the South, have been slaves for the bosses long enough. Now, since April 1, we have been awakening and seeing where we have been and what we are doing. We have opened our eyes wide enough to see that we are not people but slaves for the bosses. The long hours we have been slaving away, nearing our graves, have been making the bosses richer.

This is just because the bosses never let the people know anything about strikes, and in school the teacher never says anything about how we slave, and are always giving parties or some sports to keep the workers' minds off the hard work they have done in the week, night or day. So, in this way, the workers never have time

International Labor Defense



Membership Card

Name Ella May

Branch Bessemer City

City Bessemer City, Ala.

Date of joining October 1934 Sec'y Charles [unclear]

been working for the Union and I am also doing all I can for the I. L. D. and I will continue until it is through.

If you are a worker we want you, for we are going to have a union inspite of what the boss says.

To All Comrades

to think. Now the workers of the North have seen what we were doing and are trying to help us better our conditions.

Since I have been in the North I have learned more about what we were doing. I saw the children from Russia, where workers are free, and have heard what is going on.

Now I am more determined to go back South and organize the older workers and children, regardless of boss, police or anything.

Always for the workers,

Comradely yours,

BINNIE GREEN.

(14-year old Gastonia mill striker)



Ella May

In the Land of the Soviets

Free from Oppression, the Lives of the Workers, Peasants, Soldiers and Children Have a Healthy and Happy Swing



(Left) Maxim Gorky, beloved proletarian writer of Russia, loves the children of the Soviet Union, who have never seen tsarist oppression and live in a proletarian society.

(Below) Old and young workers demonstrate on Youth Day, at the Red Square in Moscow, against the war preparations of the imperialists and their war-lord tools in Manchuria.

(Right) In a Red Army Camp. The soldiers are tuning in on a home-made radio.
(Below) Members of the Soviet trade unions at the opening of their sports meet in Moscow.



Pioneer Congress in Moscow. (Below, right) Workers' War" in Leningrad on August 1, International Red head represents "Imperialist War," which was overthrown in the play.



Land of the Soviets

tion, the Lives of the Workers, Peasants, Soldiers and Children Have a Healthy and Happy Swing

(Right) In a Red Army Camp. The soldiers are tuning in on a home-made radio.
 (Below) Members of the Soviet trade unions at the opening of their sports meet in Moscow.



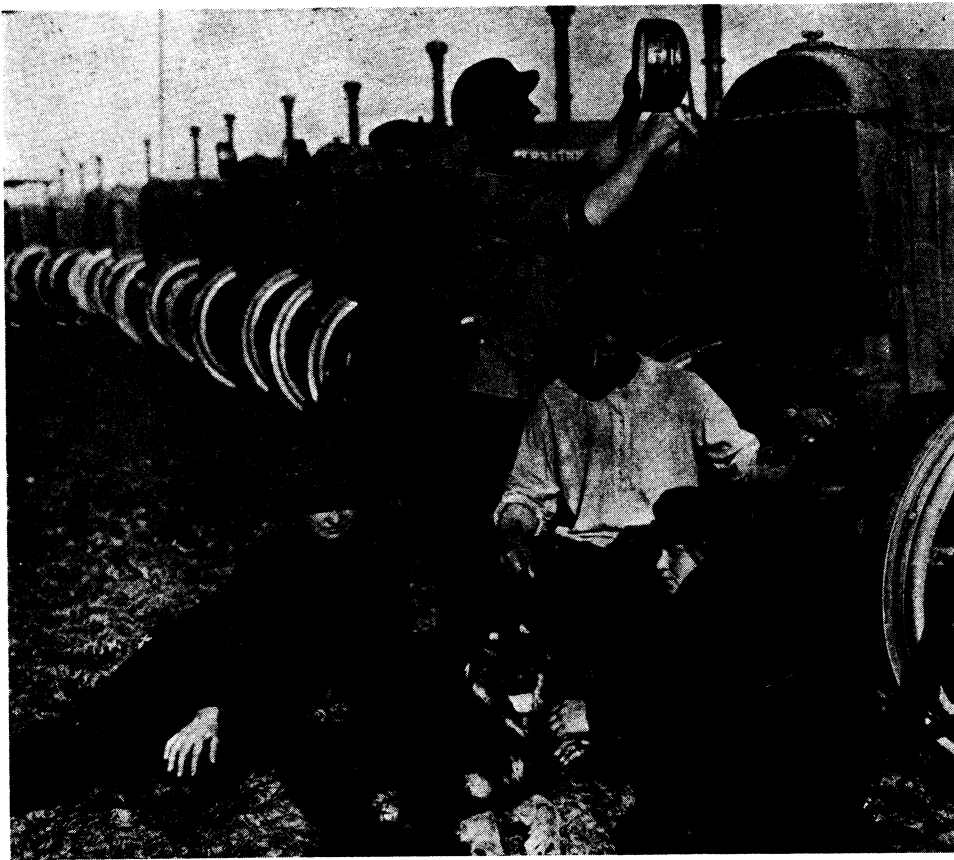
(Right) In the Peasants Rest Home in the Crimea. This was formerly the czar's palace, and the Crimea, before the revolution, was a place only to be dreamt of by the masses. Now it is their common property.



(Below) At the opening of the Pioneer Congress in Moscow. (Below, right) Workers staging "War on War" in Leningrad on August 1, International Red Day. The wooden head represents "Imperialist War," which was overthrown at the close of the play.







On one of the Soviet State Farms, where imported as well as Soviet tractors are being used in the construction of socialism.

Soviet Trade Control

By M. MUNSEY

THE pressure of the British working-class has forced the "Labor" government of Great Britain to get off its high horse and to take steps to recognize the Soviet Union, with the result that the Soviet-British trade, which declined drastically following the break in diplomatic relations in 1927, will expand making for tically following the break in diplomatic ers.

What will be the effect of these better trade prospects on the Soviet Union? The question would seem perfectly unnecessary, for doesn't every worker know that the Soviet Proletariat, partly by expanding its trade with the outside world, succeeded in raising the economic level of the country far above its best pre-war condition. And yet there are people who either with malice towards the Workers' State or through ignorance raise the cry of the Soviet Union becoming conservative, moving away from its socialist path, because of the trade agreements with capitalist countries.

No worker who knows the peculiar character of Soviet foreign trade will for a minute consider these slanders. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in its trade with capitalist countries employs one of the most powerful weapons that the

builders of socialism can have—a monopoly of foreign trade. This means that no capitalist, whether British, German or American, can go of his own desire into the Soviet Union to sell whatever wares he has to offer. This means that capitalists by offering goods on credit, or capital to lend, cannot subjugate the U.S.S.R. as Germany, for instance, is forced to bow to the will of the Yankee banker. It means, furthermore, that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union cannot, like many colonial peoples, be offered cheap trinkets or cotton cloth in exchange for natural resources, hard labor and enslavement.

Soviet imports, and exports, as well, are controlled 100 per cent by the Commissariat for Trade. And it is the duty of this Commissariat to see that only such products are imported as are needed to further the socialist construction of the country. During the past few years, over nine-tenths of all Soviet imports consisted of machinery and raw materials for State owned factories, of implements for State and collective farms and of other products needed to increase the productive capacity of the country. No luxury products for the needs of the bourgeoisie are being brought in now, and only the most necessary of manufactured products, which,

under the tzarist government were imported in huge quantities.

Every worker knows about the great Five-Year-Plan for the reconstruction of the Soviet Union on a new, socialist basis. This plan calls for the erection of several thousand factories, the organization of hundreds of state farms, the construction of many railways, etc. Under the socialist foreign trade monopoly, a recognition of which is the principal point in trade treaties concluded with the capitalist countries, all imports are directed to help in putting this program into effect. The centralized exports, on the other hand, provide the necessary funds for bringing in foreign equipment needed in the building up of the socialist industry and agriculture.

The demagogues who spread brazen lies about socialist construction sometimes drag in also the question of foreign concessions in the USSR as proof of the Soviet state's going capitalist. Workers must know that there are now less than one hundred concessions in the country, involving investments amounting to much less than one tenth of one per cent of the total national wealth. All concessions operate on the basis of very strictly limiting agreements, and even were there twenty times as many concessions they would play but a negligible role in the Soviet economy. And yet these concessions, by helping to exploit these resources, for which the Soviet Government has no funds at present, are very useful.

A few weeks ago was completed the first year of the Soviet five-year program. The achievements of the year along the lines of socialist construction not only amazed world capitalism, but also exceeded the best expectations of the State Planning Commission. Production by state-owned industry increased 24 per cent as against the schedule of 21 per cent (how many capitalist countries can show even a five per cent increase!). The area cultivated by peasants organized in the collectives was extended by more than 10,000,000 acres, while the State Grain Trust organized 50 farms, among them the "Giant" farm with 130,000 acres sown to grain, making it the largest farm in the world. The operations of State railways for the past year were greater than the highest schedules even for 1930.

Similar results are reported for electrification, with power production three and one-half times the pre-war figure, for popular education, with more children in schools than ever before, etc.

In the face of this rapid and uninterrupted progress of the Soviets on the road to socialism no worker will pay any attention to the stupid talk of capitalist slanders and their "labor" disciples.



On one of the Soviet State Farms, where imported as well as Soviet tractors are being used in the construction of socialism.



Photo Graphic

Tammany Police Guard Rockefeller Trucks

Oil Truckmen Strike

THE oil truckmen on strike against Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company, Sinclair's Socony Gasoline, Tide-Oil, and other gas and oil companies, are learning their first lesson in the class struggle.

This lesson is not only an economic lesson, it is also a political one.

The oil truckmen revolted against the seven day week, miserable wages, and open-shop conditions. They now realize that the government of the city of New York is functioning as a strike-breaking agency for Rockefeller and the other magnates.

North Tenth Street and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, looks like an armed camp today. On one side, are the militant Irish, Italian and Negro workers. On the other side is the Standard Oil Company. Between them are the 2,000 policemen sent there by Rockefeller's city government, by Mayor Walker and Police Commissioner Whalen to protect the scabs.

Gasoline trucks with scab drivers—a cop alongside and a motorcycle cop in the rear, to protect the scabs, and cars loaded with gangsters hired by the Standard Oil Company, supplied by the Tammany and Republican machines, speed along the highways with their guns exposed, in order to terrorize the strikers.

Many strikers have been wounded, and other workers living in that section have been mortally injured during the strike. The scabs driving the truck, in their nervousness at seeing the pickets, drive into telegraph poles, and sidewalks, endangering the lives of people in that section.

The Tammany and Republican headquarters are the mobilization points for the underworld.

All these attempts to terrorize the truck drivers into submission have failed. At

By H. SAZER

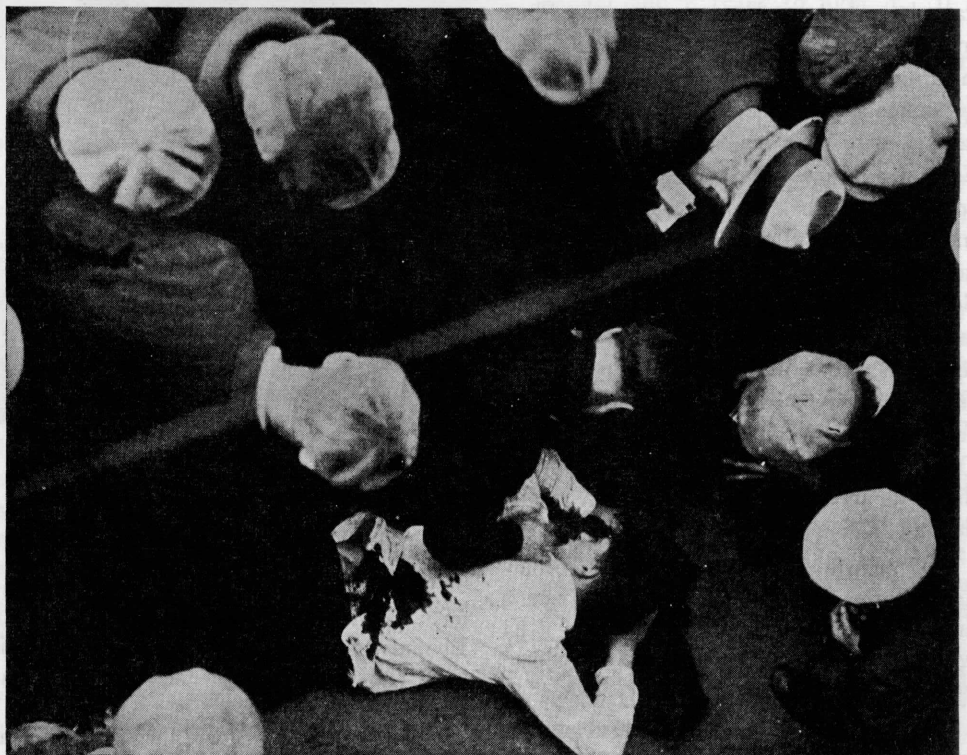
the time of writing the strike is spreading from one section to another. The truckmen of Austin Nichols went on strike in sympathy with the oil truckmen on strike nearby. The truck drivers of the Royal Glass followed. Two hundred workers, the majority of them Negro workers, recruited by the oil companies to scab, when they realized the purpose for which they were hired, also went on strike. These workers immediately joined the picket lines of the strikers against the company.

The A. F. of L. bureaucrats are playing their usual game of maneuvering with the company and the city government for mediation, or arbitration, in order to betray the strike.

These schemes are being exposed by the Trade Union Unity League. The organizers of the T. U. U. L. are actively participating in the strike, are issuing leaflets and holding meetings in the strike area. They expose the role of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats and are mobilizing the workers for one united struggle of all truckmen, garage men, pump men, and the men at the filling stations.

The T. U. U. L. calls upon the strikers to take the situation into their own hands by organizing rank and file strike committees jointly with the other workers employed in the oil industry.

With the organization of these committees, the police and gunmen will not force these workers into submission to Rockefeller's open-shop conditions.



William Tuffy, 18 years old, shot in the back by Standard Oil gunmen.

Photo In'l

Fighting Reaction in Latin America

THE WHITE TERROR IN HONDURAS

THE daily activities of the petty-bourgeois government of Mejia Colindres have brought about a situation of terror and persecution, only comparable to the tyrannies that use fascist methods in Latin America (Machado, Gomez, Ibanez, etc.). The Liberal Party in power is, if you wish, more reactionary than the most crude conservative.

The writer of these lines has been able to notice facts of genuine fascist regime. In Puerto Castilla, the revolutionary workers are being deported from the country or jailed. In San Pedro Sula several comrades have been thrown into jail. Lately, following the anniversary of the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti and because of the agitation to organize the section of the Socorro Rojo Internacional (I. L. D.), the official terror attained an unheard of brutality.

On August 23 a great deal of printed propaganda was circulated and a mass meeting arranged for the evening of the same day. But the government would not allow such a revolutionary and anti-imperialist mass demonstration to take place. At 5 P. M. Comrades N. Briseno and Fernando Canas were arrested, but this failed to dampen the revolutionary spirit of the workers. At 7 P. M. the meeting started, and the policemen arrived. They arrested me and took me to a cell. The meeting continued and at 8 P. M. again the police arrived. They took away Comrades Castro, Benitez and a girl comrade, Carmen Quiroz. The meeting was broken up by the police. They used their rifles and grossly insulted the assembled comrades among whom were many women. Comrade Carmen Quiroz was compelled to leave the country. The rest of the comrades were set free. Only I, the undersigned, was imprisoned and am still kept in a military barrack as a soldier. Our freedom is naught; every comrade that was arrested is watched like a criminal.

All printing houses have been forbidden to print our leaflets and my arrest is only a maneuver to kill our paper "El Martillo" above all. They want to prevent the organization of the I. L. D.

MANUEL CALIX HERRERA,
*Representative of the I. L. D.
in Honduras.*



Form of torture in Venezuela

I. L. D. FORMED IN EL SALVADOR

The first local branch of Red Aid International (I. L. D.) in the Republic of El Salvador has been organized and is now functioning in the city of Ahuachapan.

The organization of this branch was successfully undertaken by the Industrial Union of Ahuachapan. We are now work-

ing hand in hand with the Workers' Federation of El Salvador and other trade union bodies, towards the formation of other local branches as also for the calling of a National Convention and we believe that we will soon have a Central Committee of El Salvador section of I. L. D. in function.

The formation of this branch marks, for the Caribbean Secretariat of Red Aid, another milestone in its struggles to organize national sections in the countries under its jurisdiction. Since the month of May we organized sections in Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia, Ecuador, Porto Rico, all of which have many branches and Central Committees and we also have established organizing committees in Cuba, Panama, and Costa Rica.

JORGE A. VIVO,
*Gen. Sec. Caribbean Secretariat.
I.L.D.*

MEXICAN WORKERS ON GASTONIA

The following resolution was passed at a recent mass meeting in Mexico City:

The workers of the City of Mexico gathered at a meeting under the auspices of the Mexican section of the International Red Aid, send their hearty greetings to the seven accused in Gastonia, the textile strikers of North Carolina and to those workers of the United States who in their respective sections have fought an open struggle against Yankee imperialism.

The Mexican workers have fought for the release of the Gastonia workers who are threatened by long jail sentences and have joined the American working class in their struggle against a government of electric chairs and lynch laws.

Only the unity of the workers of Latin America and the workers of the United States joined together into a powerful united front can combat American imperialism, and the counter-revolutionary governments of Latin America who act as its agent.

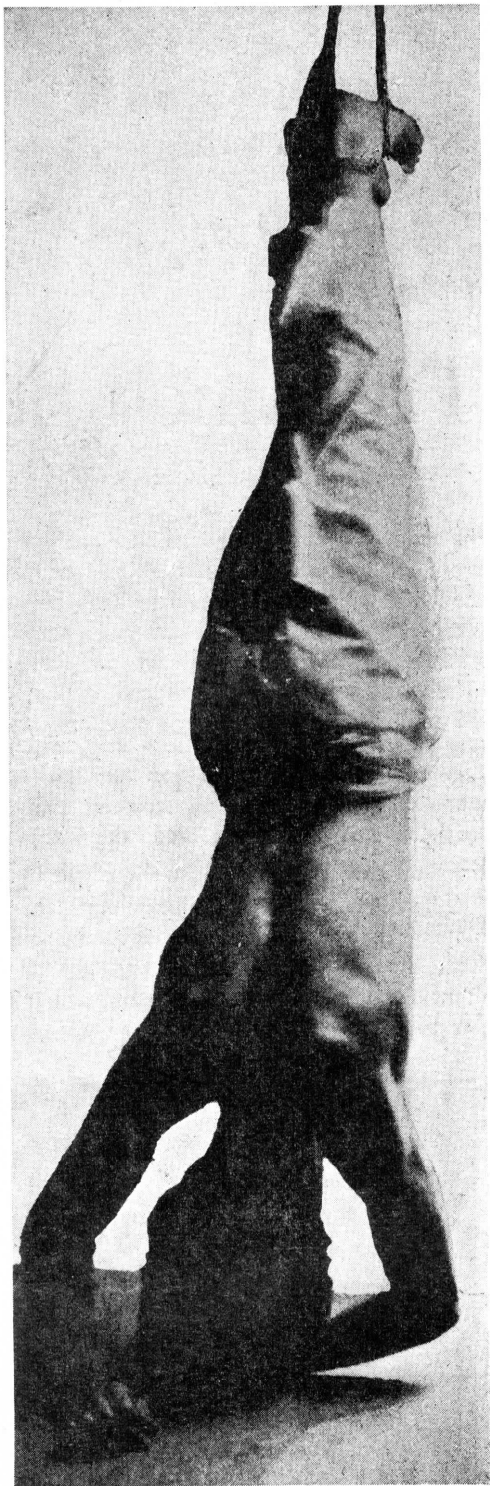
Long live our brothers in Gastonia!

Long live the unity of the American proletariat and the workers of Latin America!

Down with the government of electric chairs and lynch laws!

Down with the petty bourgeois governments and tyrants of Latin America!

Down with the white terror in the United States and in Latin America!



Form of torture in Venezuela

FASCISTI MARCH IN AUSTRIA

By MALKE SCHORR, Vienna

IN order to make clear the present situation in Austria it is necessary to trace briefly the development of the so-called democratic republic during the last ten years.

At the end of the war, the Austrian working class, as in many other countries of Central Europe, was swept by a powerful revolutionary wave. At that time there stood before the working class the alternative of either again building up capitalism or seizing power for themselves. The workers pushed ahead and were determined to carry the revolution on to the end, but the "left social-democratic leaders" ranged themselves on the side of the bourgeoisie. They formed a coalition government and their main purpose was to prevent the victory of the revolution.

When the Communist Party called upon the workers, on June 15, 1919, to seal their solidarity with the Hungarian Soviets and to carry on the fight for the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, 17 workers were shot down by the Vienna police who were under the supervision of the social-democratic minister of the interior. This bloody day ushered in the "democratic republic."

After the working class had lived through the suffering of an inflation period, currency was stabilized with the help of foreign loans. This stabilization, however, was hoisted upon the backs of the working class. It meant higher prices for food and industrial products, the curtailment of the 8-hour day, wage cuts and extensive unemployment.

Under the mask of protecting the border against Jugoslavia, there was founded in 1919 the organization known as the *Heimwehr* (Home Defense Corps). This *Heimwehr* followed the course of other reactionary organizations and formed the illegal armed corps of the bourgeoisie, shooting down workers from time to time, including women and children.

In April, 1927, the social-democracy won a victory at the polls, obtaining 43% of the total votes and control of the capital, Vienna.



(Left) A division of the Austrian Schutzbund which put up a brave fight against the fascisti in St. Lorenzen.

(Right) High mass being said for the Heimwehr, Austrian fascisti. They are being blessed for their activity against the Austrian working class.



But the bourgeoisie showed on July 15, 1927, that the real might did not rest in the ballot, but in armed force, by killing 90 workers.

On October 7, 1928, the fascists staged their first armed march in Weiner-Neustadt, a proletarian suburb. This provocation aroused a tremendous wave of protest among the workers, who were ready to march to Weiner-Neustadt and halt the fascist parade. The government, however, protected the fascists with all of its armed state forces. The social-democratic leadership through their *Schutzbund* (Defense Corps of the S. P.) stopped every action of the workers who had been called upon by the Communist Party of Austria to halt the fascist march.

During the last few months the slogan of the fascists has been: "March on Vienna with gun in hand." The realization of this slogan, which means the installation of a fascist dictatorship, we are now fast approaching.

On August 18, the fascists attacked a social-democratic mass meeting in St. Lorenzen with machine guns. On the eve of this meeting the fascists let it be known that with 2,000 of their armed men they would attack the square. They attacked the square, tore up the red flags, destroyed the pictures of Marx.

But the sentiment of the Austrian working class, their determination to fight against fascism, was expressed at St. Lorenzen. A group of the *Schutzbund* took up the fight and a regular street

battle followed. The workers were unarmed and although they fought bravely, two workers were killed and about 25 seriously wounded. About 80 fascists were wounded in the battle.

St. Lorenzen brought a sharp change in Austrian politics. The bourgeoisie made public its program of the proclamation of an open fascist dictatorship.

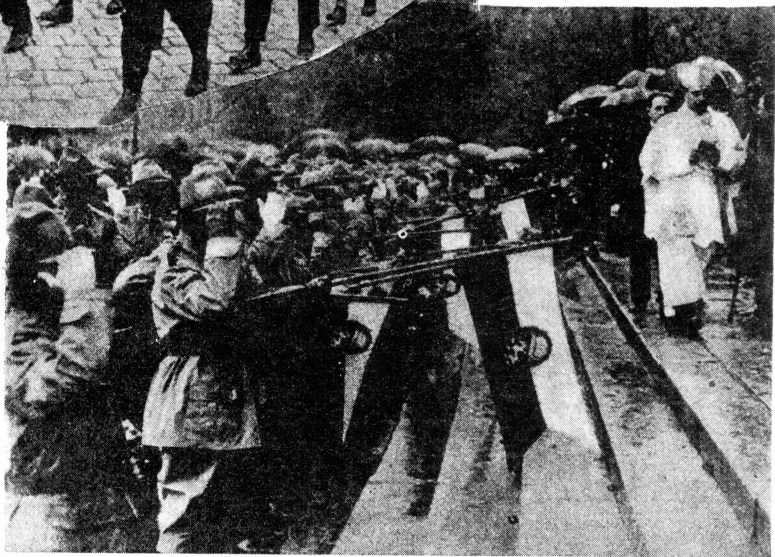
The working class understands this danger and is ready to fight it. It must be added that the Austrian workers have not yet been beaten in open encounter and that their organizations are strong and powerful. The unions have 800,000 members in a country of 6,500,000 population. In addition there are workers' sports organizations which embrace hundreds of thousands of members.

The anti-fascist front, which arose against the will of the Socialist Party and which found its expression in the Austrian anti-fascist congress, grows from day to day. In many factories the workers go on strike with the slogan "away with the fascists in the factories" and in many cases they have succeeded in ousting the fascists.

The Austrian working class now stands in the midst of the fight against the preparations for a fascist dictatorship and the next few weeks will bring events in this country, which ought to be followed with the greatest attention by the international proletariat, for the fight of the Austrian workers against fascism is not only their fight, but the fight of the international working class.



(Left) A division of the Austrian Schutzbund which put up a brave fight against the fascisti in St. Lorenzen.



(Right) High mass being said for the Heimwehr, Austrian fascisti. They are being blessed for their activity against the Austrian working class.



Photo Press Cliche

The Composing Room in the Tagansk House of Detention, Moscow

A TRIAL IN A SOVIET PRISON

By D. ZASLAWSKY

A Former Class War Prisoner of Tsarist Russia

"At the knock of the guard a square window in the great iron gate opened and the head of the watchman appeared. I stepped over the threshold of prison."

So begin tens of stories of prison life. In this way I also could begin several chapters of my reminiscences. But, for the first time in my life it was to my own knock that the window in the big iron gate opened and for the first time I entered a prison without a guard.

I have had a more or less wide acquaintance with prisons, but up to this time I had never chanced to be in the Tagansk House of Detention in Moscow.

* * *

A spacious room is filled with light and crowded to the doors. On the white walls are slogans and streamers and in the corner the bust of Lenin. All this is as it would be in a small club and at first sight even the public is the same and only in looking closer does one notice on some faces the unmistakable pallor of long imprisonment. *For more than two hundred people deprived of their liberty there is only one supervisor in uniform.*

Today a trial is due to take place. A trial in prison, a trial by those deprived of liberty over a free man. The defendant is already here, he came to the house of detention without a guard and he will go back to freedom, no matter how severe is the sentence. And his judges after delivering the verdict will scatter to their various cells. In the room, according to custom, there is a table for the court; on the sides, tables for the prosecuting attorney and the social prosecutor,* and for the defendant and his attorney. The tables are covered with a red cloth and radio broadcasters are placed on them. There are present in the room a little more than two hundred people, but the entire house of detention will hear the proceedings of the trial. Radios have been installed all over the house and in all cells there are receivers, the prison having its own station.

The court is coming, all are asked to stand up!

We all stand up smiling. But the judges are serious. This of course is not a real trial, but a "literary" trial. This is a play in court. But one must play seriously—otherwise what kind of a play is it? All the forms of regular court proceedings are observed to the most minute detail, for here are the experts, those who went through the school of trials in actual practice. The chairman of the court is a young writer, the hero of a recent big trial. He is dignified and strict and never smiled during the entire trial.

Seated on both sides of the chairmen are members of the court. One of the young lads, wearing a leather jacket has a kindly, simple face. He is an agricultural laborer, former member of the Young Communist League who was imprisoned for killing his wife.

The "Prosecuting Attorney" was formerly a trade union worker in charge of cultural work and has been condemned for misappropriation of funds. Now he is mercilessly strict and all the questions to the defendant are of a crushing character. Alongside of him is the "social prosecuting attorney." He figured as the hero in one of the popular romances of the time of the civil war.

The secretary reads:

"At the end of 1928 in a number of papers appeared an announcement of the coming publication of a book of stories by S. Broide about prison life called 'Day and Night.' A little later the book appeared, issued by the publishing society 'Federation.' In accordance with the instructions of the court, organized by the literary-educational section of the Moscow Tagansk House of Detention. I, prisoner E, the prosecuting attorney of the said court, after familiarizing myself with the contents of the book of S. Broide 'Day and Night' have found that..."

Prisoner E. finds that the book of S. Broide is a slander on the Soviet prison. True enough,

Broide set for himself the task of showing the superiority of the Soviet prison over the capitalist prison, but, in reality, he created some kind of a caricature. The Soviet House of Correction, in his exposition, is more of a brothel than a House of Correction. He brought out, right along pathological types, the heroes that are almost exclusively intellectuals, the social strata who form the majority in the Houses of Correction are not mentioned. The examples of distortion bring joyful laughter from the auditorium and a cross smile from the author.

The defendant only partially admits his guilt. He insists that it pictures prison life in 1922.

A witness is called. He is a Georgian and possesses a considerable pre-Soviet jail standing.

This witness finishes the author. He was sitting in jails just at the time of the writing of the book and he categorically denies the possibility of the events described. The author feels awkward. He shrugs his shoulders, smiles ironically, but the witness insists on the correctness of his story. As early as in 1922 production had been organized in the Houses of Correction, the prisoners were at work and there could not be such pictures of wholesale license, "freedom" of sex relationship between the male and female prisoners with which the book is full. The case is going against the defendant. Remarks from the audience break out more and more frequently and the chairman calls for order. The prisoners take a live interest in the discussion.

The discussion begins. The "prosecuting attorney" and the "social prosecutor" deliver thunderous speeches. Involuntarily one forgets that these are people deprived of liberty, that not so long ago they themselves were the object of no less thunderous orations. These people deprived of liberty, isolated from the Soviet social life, are warmly coming out in defense of the slandered Soviet social life, are warmly coming out in defense of the slandered Soviet prison, are re-establishing the class truth, are branding the perverted sensationalism in Broide's book. "The social prosecutor"—a degenerate communist, a former revolutionary worker. He is isolated, but he is again moving back towards Soviet social life and painstakingly arranging the broken connections. He speaks about himself and his own downfall as an example, and does not spare himself in his speech. For him the jail is not a hole into which he is thrown, an unwanted man, not a collection of the refuse of the Soviet society, but a true labor correction institution. He believes in the possibility of his correction and for this reason he feels so indignant over the vulgarity and perverted sensational presentation of the Soviet prison in the book of Broide.

The court having adjourned to consider the evidence, is returning with the verdict. It was in conference only five minutes, and the reading of the verdict takes more than half an hour. What does this mean? The verdict was prepared prior to the trial! And forgetting that the entire trial is only a play, the staging of a literary dispute, the audience warmly and indignantly protests. If a court—then it must be a court.

The session of the literary court is closed. From the brightly lighted room, where, at times, in the enthusiasm, all of us forgot that we are in the House of Correction and that bars are dividing us from the world, we are going out into the dark corridor. Before the condemned author the heavy iron doors will obligingly swing open. He is free, but is leaving under the burden of the verdict brought in by the people deprived of freedom.

*Prosecutor representing some social organization such as a trade union, newspaper, etc.



Photo Press Cliche

The Composing Room in the Tagansk House of Detention, Moscow

Voices FROM Prison

Moundville, W. Va.

Very glad to know that our comrades in the South are getting all the help that the International Labor Defense can secure. I extend greetings to all of them and hope to hear more from them in the future. I saw all of their pictures in the LABOR DEFENDER and read these stories and I think that they deserve all the loyalty and confidence of their fellow workers.

I await the coming of the New Labor Defender with interest. I extend greetings to all workers and peasants of the Soviet Union as they go marching on their way to victory.

ALEX CHESSMAN.

San Quentin, Calif.

The main motive for writing this letter is not the reaffirming of my appreciation of the I. L. D. for the many acts of assistance rendered in my behalf, but to go on record as a supporter of the Gastonia victims. All I can do is affirm my class interest with them and warn the workers that unless they back the I. L. D. the Gastonia victims are doomed.

GUS C. MADSEN.

Richmond Co. Jail.

Received your check for August for which I am very thankful. I am feeling well at present and hoping you are enjoying your health, I wish again to express my thanks.

SALVATORE ACCORSI.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Now at present I am sorry that here it's the same day in and day out with nothing new to say to you. Now the only thing I have to say is that I myself am a working man and greet all workers alike.

At end letting you know that I am well.

STEVE MENDOLA.

Welfare Island.

I will take this occasion to voice my appreciation for the valiant struggle the I. L. D. is making in defense of the Gastonia workers, who I believe are innocent of any crime.

I say it is the duty of all workers to rally to their defense and I wish to convey my heartiest greetings to the November Issue of the LABOR DEFENDER and to my fellow workers and farmers of the U.S.S.R. who I know have succeeded in breaking the shackles of capitalist tyranny through militant organization. I have been a sailor for many years and though we sailors carry the world's trade on our backs we are the lowest paid and most abused of workers, but now the Marine Workers' League of which I am a member is getting a great response.

JOHN SANORGAN.

Bellefonte, Pa.

I would like to correspond with some of the girls and boys in the city, if I can, who would like to correspond with me, but must be union members. I am thinking about coming to New York when I get out but do not know any one there. Saying long live the U. S. S. R.

ROBERT ANDERSON..

Moundville, W. Va.

I will be on the lookout for the special issue of the I. L. D. Magazine on the Twelfth Anniversary. I am hoping that our success in the future will be a thousandfold stronger in helping the labor class throughout the entire country.

I am in great sympathy for my brothers who are awaiting their fate at Gastonia, and I am proud of the I. L. D., that they are standing ready to do all possible under the circumstances to free them.

FRANK BRBOT.

I thank you most sincerely for the financial assistance and please find enclosed receipt for the monthly contribution.

With my best wishes to you and the workers of Soviet Russia,

FRANK YOCHLARSKY.

Walla Walla, Wash.

Today was my wedding anniversary. My wife and I were married fourteen years ago today. And ten of these years I have been locked away from her because I hate the robber system which pauperizes the producers and makes millionaires of the parasites.

The I. L. D. is on the right track in its fight for the Gastonia victims, in making it a clean-cut class fight. That is exactly what it is, and smearing molasses on it cannot sweeten it. Soft pedalling is what has kept us here for ten years. Send my best wishes to the comrades on trial and tell them I have great hopes the I. L. D. will be able to save them from the fate the Centralia victims have suffered for their loyalty to the working class.

Fellow Tar Heels: stick to the N. T. W. U.

EUGENE BARNETT.



Photo Press Cliche

The "Lenin Corner" in the library of the Second Women's House of Detention, Moscow.

FROM OUR PRISONERS' DEPENDENTS

From the near relatives of our class war prisoners the International Labor Defense has received the following notes:

Staten Island, N. Y.

I want to thank you with my heart and soul for the help of my three children.

MRS. SALVATORE ACCORSI.

Received the check and thank you very much, hoping all will be for the best some day. It is very hard to wait so long as I and my son have been waiting, but wishing you all the best of luck.

MRS. ANNA BILLINGS.

Flemington, W. Va.

I received the check and thank you very much for it. I am sending a message to the Gastonia strikers. They have my heartfelt sympathy. My husband was framed and sent to prison for ten years just for standing up for his rights. He has been gone for almost two years and I have two children to care for.

MRS. JOHN LYNCH.

As a result of the yearly I.L.D. Christmas drive, the wife of every class-war prisoner is to receive \$50, and each child \$5.



Photo Press Cliche

The "Lenin Corner" in the library of the Second Women's House of Detention, Moscow.



This photo, showing the widow of August Spies, Haymarket Martyr in Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago, was taken by Walter Sukut and sent in to the Labor Defender.

Photos sent in by Comrade Childs of Chicago, Comrade Zelms of Boston, Comrade Saltzman of Pittsburgh and Comrade Maurer of Charlotte, also appear in this issue.

Let your cameras click, fellow-workers. Flood the Labor Defender with your photographs!

Cooperation, with the camera, in the struggles of labor, will help considerably in keeping the LABOR DEFENDER full of live and interesting photos.

The LABOR DEFENDER

Only Labor Pictorial in America
presents every month a wide picture account of labor's struggles thruout the world.

Follow the fight of the International Labor Defense for the unconditional release of the Gastonia prisoners, its fight for the protection of the foreign-born, against the frame-up and for the release of all class-war prisoners.

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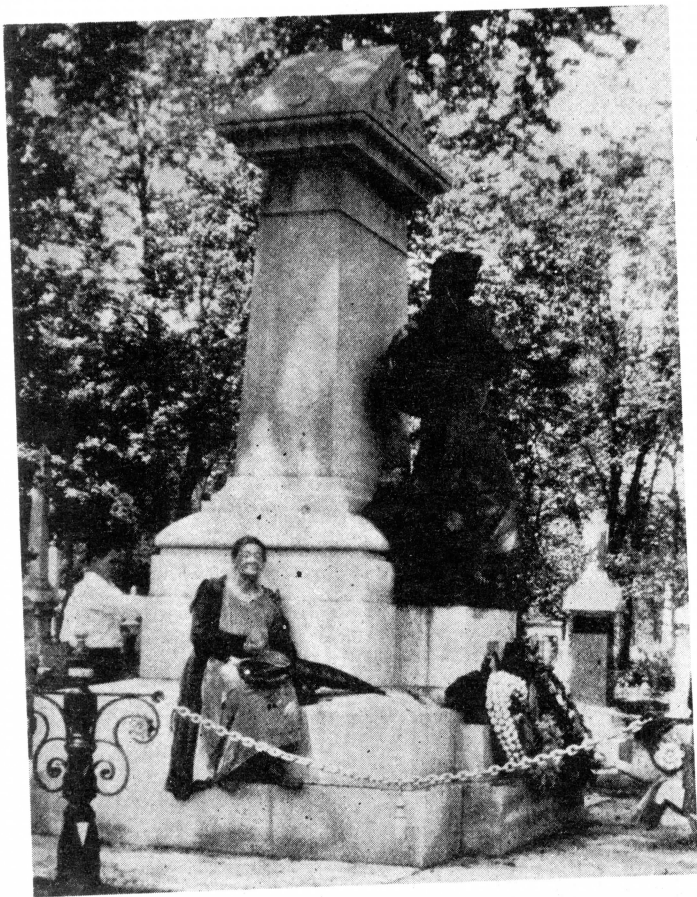
GREETINGS!

To the workers, peasants and soldiers of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the Twelfth Anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution, from the following comrades and friends throughout the country:

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Hilma Paul Lyra, Flint, Mich.
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C. Hamlin, Flint, Mich.
Anna Korman, Flint, Mich.
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Defense Branch at Work

By A. JAKIRA

THE functions of the branches of the International Labor Defense are very important and manifold. It is impossible to lay down iron bound rules for the conduct of branch meetings or for the carrying on of defense work. The branches are continually being supplied with instructions and directions from the National and District Offices. These instructions should be followed by all branches as effectively as possible under the local conditions. The branch itself, however, should develop initiative and work out plans on how to meet the local problems.

The suggestions given here may be of help to the branches, and should be used as guide.

1. The secretary opens the meeting and calls for the nomination and election of a chairman. He submits a proposed order of business prepared previously either by himself or by the branch executive committee. The members of the branch, of course, have a right to change or amend this proposed order of business if the majority so desires.

2. After the election of the chairman and the adoption of the order of business the secretary reads the communications or the most important parts of these. All points requiring action should be taken up immediately after the communication is read or should be added to the order of business to be taken up at a later hour.

3. A few minutes should be spent on a roll call, paying of dues and the acceptance of new members. Special attention should be paid to those members who are inactive and fail to attend branch meetings. These members should be visited or written to and urged to take active part in the branch activities. The branch should discuss this question from time to time and decide upon the methods to be used.

4. The question of the Labor Defender should be taken up and ways and means found for increasing its circulation.

5. Each branch should pay close attention to the local cases, local strike situations and be ready to give any assistance that may be necessary. A list of sympathizers and friends who would be ready to put up bail when necessary should be compiled. Where City Central Committees exist this should be centralized on a city-wide scale.

6. The branch should give serious consideration to all campaigns and demonstrations carried on by the district or national organization and should help make them a success.

7. On many occasions it is necessary and advisable to form united fronts with other workers' organizations for joint action. Such was the case, for instance, in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, such is the case at present in the Gastonia Defense campaign. Such united fronts, in order to be effective, should, as a rule, be formed not with the leaders, but with the large masses of workers of the various organizations or of the shops, factories, mines and mills. The branches (or the City Central Committees, where such exist) should work out their own plans. These plans should always be in line with the general policies and instructions of the National or District Offices.

8. The I.L.D. branch must always find ways and means to reach the broad masses of workers

with its propaganda. The branch should compile a list of organizations and have members visit them in order to enlist their support for defense work. The question of carrying on campaigns in the shops, factories, mines, mills or lumber camps must be given special consideration by the branch—thru factory gate meetings, thru distribution of literature, thru indoor mass meetings in sections where the factories are located, etc.

9. From time to time the International Labor Defense arranges tag days, or house-to-house canvassing. The branch should in all such instances discuss the matter thoroughly and work out plans to make the tag days or house-to-house collections a success.

These house-to-house canvassing and tag days must not be limited to collection of funds only, but always be accompanied by the proper agitation, propaganda and organization work. The members participating in such tag days or house-to-house collections must be supplied with the necessary leaflets or literature, with application blanks, Labor Defenders, etc.

10. From time to time special affairs are arranged for defense—dances, showing of films, picnics, banquets, tea parties, bazaars etc. Such affairs should be thoroughly discussed and properly organized.

11. The question of recruiting new members must always be given consideration—how to get new members, how to get organizations to affiliate as a body, how to form new branches in places or shops where no I.L.D. branch exists.

12. Educational work is another question of importance. Each branch must carry on some educational work. Much time could be spared for this work at the regular branch meeting if the routine work is attended to by the branch executive committee. Special educational meetings should also be held, to which friends and sympathizers should be invited. Speakers or lecturers should be secured from the city or district office. If this is impossible one of the members of the branch should be assigned to lead the discussion on a certain question.

There are plenty of questions to be discussed. For example, take the Gastonia trial — a discussion should be carried on about the real issues involved, why the textile workers strike, the role of the capitalist government in the strike, how the workers can best protect themselves against capitalist justice, the fascist methods used by the bosses. The construction and aims of the International Labor Defense should be discussed, so that every member will realize why he or she should take active part in defense work. The question of the white terror in other countries should be discussed and compared with the white terror in the United States, the need for solidarity of the workers internationally.

13. Each branch should make an effort to undertake the responsibility of raising five dollars per month towards the Prisoners Pledge Fund to be sent to the National Office. Out of this fund the National Office sends five dollars to each political prisoner and twenty dollars per month to their dependants.

From the above it is clear that the I. L. D. activities are numerous, and that the I.L.D. is not merely a "collection agency," but a real fighting organization, an important weapon and shield of the workers.

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HISTORIC SOUTHERN CONFERENCES

(Continued from page 223)

and Harper, of the Labor Jury at the trial of the Gastonia strikers, and half a dozen more Negroes sat among the dele-

And right here, in the heart of the brutally chauvinistic South, these Negroes dared take the platform and adocate racial equality and international co-operation. The white Southern workers reacted to this unparalleled situation in a greatly enlightening manner.

They appeared not to be a bit shocked, gates.

Due to lack of space, greetings arriving late have been omitted and will appear in the December issue of the LABOR DEFENDER.

An article on electrification in the Soviet Union and another on MOPR in the Soviet Union, which were to appear in this issue, will appear in future numbers.

although all their lives they have had race prejudices formed into them as a major principle of the ruling class. They vigorously applauded effective points made by the Negro speakers.

The textile conference adopted a manifesto with the following demands; abolition of the stretchout system, abolition of the 10 to 12-hour day; establishment of 8-hour day for adults and 6-hour day for young workers; abolition of night work and child labor; equal pay for equal work for men, women, Negro workers and youth; \$20 minimum wages and recognition of the National Textile Workers' Union.

It was well realized by the workers that since the T. U. U. L. and the N. T. W. U. had successfully resisted the attacks of the police and fascist gangs, that the A. F. of L. was to enter the field as a special reserve force of strike-breakers.

From every point of view the Charlotte Conferences were a success. They indicated anew the radicalization of the workers in the South, not only in textile but in other industries. They mapped out practical, concrete programs. It now remains for the T. U. U. L. to mobilize all its forces. The South is on the eve of great movements of the workers. The T. U. U. L. must head these mass struggles.

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of the Soviet Union*

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Greetings from

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

I. L. D.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGE-
MENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY
THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,
OF LABOR DEFENDER, published monthly at New
York, N. Y., for October 1, 1929.

State of New York
County of New York
ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State
and county aforesaid, personally appeared Marguerite
Dunne, who, having been duly sworn according to
law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager
of the Labor Defender and that the following is,
to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true state-
ment of the ownership, management (and if a daily
paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publica-
tion 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 Street, Room 402, New York, N. Y.

Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, 80 East 11th Street,
Room 402, New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor, Sol Auerbach, 80 East 11th St.,
Room 402, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager, Marguerite Dunne, 80 East 11th
Street, Room 402, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corpora-
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immediately thereunder the names and addresses of
stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more
of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corpora-
tion, the names and addresses of the individual
owners must be given. If owned by a firm, com-
pany, or other unincorporated concern, its name and
address, as well as those of each individual member,
must be given.)

International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street,
Room 402, New York, N. Y.

J. Louis Engdahl, Secreary, 80 East 11th Street,
Room 402, New, N. Y.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, New York,
N. Y.

Edw. C. 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: (If there are none, so state.)
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4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving
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holders, if any, contain not only the list of stock-
holders and security holders as they appear upon the
books of the company but also, in cases where the
stockholder 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 circum-
stances 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 than as so stated by her.

MARGUERITE DUNNE,
(Signature of business agent.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day
of October, 1929.

(SEAL)

CAROL WEISS KING

(My comission expires March 30, 1930.)

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Greetings from the
**FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S
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Greetings to the
**SOVIET UNION ON ITS
12th ANNIVERSARY**
FINNISH WORKERS' CLUB
Nashwauk, Minn.

Greetings to The Soviet Union
from
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**SOVIET UNION AND
CLASS WAR PRISONERS**
RUSSIAN BRANCH, I.L.D.
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the Soviet Union on the 12th Anniversary of
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workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on
the occasion of the 12th Anniversary of the
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NEW CONSTITUTION FOR I.L.D.

The Fourth National Conference which will be held in Pittsburgh, Penna., on December 29-31 will consider important changes in the constitution of the International Labor Defense, made necessary by the increased persecutions of the workers and by the intensification of the white terror everywhere.

A draft of the new constitution was submitted for discussion to all branches and affiliated organizations.

One of the most important changes is the establishment of district organizations. The present constitution fails to provide for district organizations. Life, however, made it necessary shortly after the Third National Conference to form district committees in various parts of the country.

Another important change is the formation of branches in the shops, factories, mines and mills and the limitation of the language organizations. At present the language branches buy their dues and supplies from their National Sections and in many cases these language organizations have been functioning as autonomous organizations independent and apart from the general I. E. D. organization. This weakened the I. L. D. activities. The Fourth National Conference will give this matter serious consideration with the view of establishing a more centralized form of organization than is the case at present. All branches will from now on get their supplies and dues stamps from their respective district organizations and will be closely linked up with the general organization.

The new draft of the Constitution also provides for closer relations between the I. L. D. and the various organizations affiliated to it as a body on a collective basis. It also provides for direct affiliation with the International Red Aid, which is the defense organization of the workers on a world wide scale.

All branches and affiliated organizations are called upon to thoroughly discuss the proposed changes in the constitution and to submit their recommendations and amendments to the National Office as soon as possible, so that they can be submitted for consideration to the Fourth National Conference.

RUSSIAN BRANCH OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

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Vivu la tutmonda Revolucio!

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and to

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Proletarian Greetings

from our Branches and Affiliations

to the Workers and Peasants

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on the

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949 Broadway—Room 512

New York City

P.S.—This Tour is one of two Annual W.I.R. Tours arranged each year for the May 1st and November 7th celebrations in the Soviet Union. If you cannot go this May, plan for a future trip.

The United Council of Working Women



*Greets the workers and peasants of the Soviet
Union on the occasion of the 12th
Anniversary of their success-
ful revolution.*

*Greetings to the Workers and Peasants of
the Soviet Union on the 12th Anniversary of
the founding of the Socialist Fatherland.*

GREEK SECTION
of the

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
3511—33rd Street Astoria, L. I.

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PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY

CONSUMERS' CO-OP. DAIRY

ASTORIA, OREGON

WORKERS' FARMERS' INSTITUTIONS

**GREETINGS FROM CITY COMMITTEE AND BRANCHES
OF**

I. L. D., LOCAL LOS ANGELES

Our City Committee greets the workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Twelfth Anniversary of the victorious revolution and the establishment of the Proletarian Dictatorship. We hail your successful building up of socialism.

It is the onward march of socialist construction that temporarily unites the rival imperialist powers for an attack on the Soviet Union and to ruthlessly suppress the working class at home.

But the workers forced by miserable conditions of capitalist rationalization of industry and speed-up become more and more class-conscious and learn whom to fight and for what to fight. The increasing struggles of the American workers against their oppressors (Gastonia, etc.) is proof of this.

The existence of the Soviet Union and the building up of socialism there is a challenge to the entire bloody capitalist regime. The workers throughout the world, will uphold this challenge and rally to the defense of the Soviet Union.

LONG LIVE THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS!

CITY COMMITTEE I.L.D., LOCAL LOS ANGELES,

FRED FIRESTONE, Secretary.

Mooney and Billings Branch, meets every first and third Thursday at 129 West 3rd Street, Room 114, Stimson Building.

German Branch, meets every second and last Tuesday at 129 W. 3rd Street, Room 114, Stimson Building.

South Slavic Branch, meets every first Tuesday of month at 129 W. 3rd Street, Room 114, Stimson Building.

Hungarian Branch, meets every first Monday of month at 129 W. 3rd Street, Room 114, Stimson Building.

Japanese Branch, meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday at 211½ E. 1st St.
Russian-Ukrainian Branch, meets every second and fourth Friday at 2114½ East 1st Street.

Lithuanian Branch, meets every 2nd Sunday, 10 a. m., at 1914½ East 1st Street.

Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of month at 2706 Brooklyn Avenue, Cooperative Center.

GREETINGS FROM CHICAGO DISTRICT

Greetings from the
Chicago District
of the
**International
Labor Defense**

23 S. LINCOLN STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

Seeley 3562

Greetings from
BARNETT BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
RUSSIAN BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
TOM MOONEY BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
BILLINGS BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

"Race Equality—Class Solidarity"
INTERRACIAL BRANCH
Meets every 1st Thursday of Month at
MOVEMENT HALL, 226 E. 43rd St.

Die deutschsprechende Mitglieder der
I.L.D in Chicago fordern alle deutsch-
sprechende Arbeiter auf, ihrer Organiza-
tion beizutreten und an der Arbeit sich
zu beteiligen.

Greetings from
LITHUANIAN SECTION
of the

I. L. D. CHICAGO
3116 S. Halstead Street

**JUGOSLAV SECTION OF THE
WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL RELIEF**
23 St. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
THE UNION PRESS, Inc.
2003 N. CALIFORNIA
Cicero, Ill.

JUGOSLAV SECTION
of the
I. L. D.
National Office
23 S. Lincoln Street
Chicago, Ill.

**SOUTH SLAV BRANCH OF
I. L. D.**
*Greets the Labor Defender as the Fighting
Leader in the struggle Against the Bosses' and
Police's Brutality on the Workers; Against the
Imprisonment of Militant Workers in General
and Gastonia Textile Strike Leaders
Particularly.*
**LONG LIVE THE LABOR DEFENDER!
LONG LIVE THE GASTONIA STRIKERS!**

Greetings from

HEGEWICH, ILL.

J. Szufloa
W. Pasterczyk
W. Hlusko
J. Kaczmarczyk
F. Kot
J. Tazbirck
W. Fedorenko

**LAKE-VIEW SCANDINAVIAN
WORKERS' CLUB OF CHICAGO**

Greets the November Issue of the
LABOR DEFENDER

Greetings to the
FIRST WORKERS' COUNTRY
ON ITS 12th ANNIVERSARY
Hungarian Workers' Club
1537 N. Damen Street
Chicago, Ill.

I.L.D. AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

<p><i>Greetings from</i> CZECHOSLOVAK BRANCH Cicero, Ill.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> SLOVAK PROGRESSIVE PRINTING ASSOCIATION <i>Commercial Printing—Machine Composition Translations</i> 1510 W. 18th ST. CHICAGO, ILL.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> POLISH BRANCH Hegewich, Ill.</p>
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JEWISH CHICAGO CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

<p><i>Greetings from</i> JOE HILL BRANCH Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> BRANCH 100 I. W. C. Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p>SACCO-VANZETTI BRANCH</p> <p><i>greet the workers of the Soviet Union on the 12th Anniversary of the Workers' and Farmers' Government.</i></p>		
<p><i>Greetings from</i> JEWISH WORKERS CLUB Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> BRANCH 519 W. C. Chicago, Ill.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <p>Eva Greenspoon Louis Greenspoon Sonia Greenspoon H. Tickotzky S. Slutsky E. Stolar R. Beckerman B. Green C. Weinstein T. Berson R. Gold A. Gishner</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <p>M. Adler L. Shaw Erlich R. Eitigton R. Stolar , Geller G. Goldberg L. Nissenson P. Blue H. Held B. Arinson Mankin</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Eva Greenspoon Louis Greenspoon Sonia Greenspoon H. Tickotzky S. Slutsky E. Stolar R. Beckerman B. Green C. Weinstein T. Berson R. Gold A. Gishner</p>	<p>M. Adler L. Shaw Erlich R. Eitigton R. Stolar , Geller G. Goldberg L. Nissenson P. Blue H. Held B. Arinson Mankin</p>
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<p><i>Greetings from</i> MOTHERS LEAGUE Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> SOUTH SIDE SOCIAL RADICAL CLUB Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p>A Sympathizer</p>		
<p><i>Greetings from</i> WOMEN'S COUNCIL Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> FREIHEIT YOUTH CLUB Chicago, Ill.</p>			
<p><i>Greetings from</i> LENIN BRANCH I. W. C. Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> STARADUBER UNTERSTINGS VEREIN Chicago, Ill.</p>	<p><i>Greetings from</i> KARL MARX SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS CLUB 2733 Hirsh Blvd., Chicago, Ill.</p>		

MICHIGAN DISTRICT

POLISH I. L. D. MEMBERS OF DETROIT

Express Solidarity with our Russian Comrades in their wonderful progress in the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union

and call upon all Polish workers of Detroit to join the most convenient of the following three branches:

POLISH WEST SIDE
Meetings every 2nd Friday at
3605 28th Street, Detroit.

POLISH EAST SIDE
2nd Fridays at
5770 Grandy, Detroit

POLISH HAMTRAMCK
3rd Fridays at
3014 Yemans, Hamtramck

The Auto Workers Union of Detroit
Greets our Fellow-Workers of the Soviet Union on the Twelfth Anniversary of Their Victorious Revolution.

Greetings of Solidarity

with the Workers of the Soviet Union and the Struggling Workers throughout the world from the Lucy Parsons Womens Branch of the Ild.

Greetings from the

Scandinavian Workers Educational Club of Detroit to the Workers of the Soviet Union on the Twelfth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

South Slavic Ruthernberg Branch of Detroit greets our fellow-workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the twelfth anniversary of their victorious revolution.

ITALIAN COMRADES OF THE I.L.D.

in Detroit send the warmest greetings from our branch to our comrades of the Soviet Union on this twelfth anniversary

DETROIT WORKINGMAN'S CO-OPERATIVE

greets our comrades of the Soviet Union

We are giving to the workers of Detroit practical demonstrations of the results of working-class co-operation in the following two restaurants which we operate for the benefit of workers.

2934 YEMANS AVENUE,
HAMTRAMCK, MICH.
2718 GEIMER AVENUE
HAMTRAMCK, MICH.

of

International Labor Defense

Greets our comrades of the Soviet Union and pledges our solidarity against any Imperialist attacks upon the Fatherland and only stronghold of the working class. As each year passes and we see your ever greater strides forward in the building of socialism and bettering of workers' conditions. While our conditions rapidly grow worse, we draw ever greater inspiration for our own struggles.

Detroit Auto Workers!

We call upon you to join and build the I.L.D. here in Detroit. The shop and department strikes against the worsening conditions are becoming more frequent and sharper and soon we can expect big struggles in the auto industry. Then when leaders are arrested, picket lines smashed and meeting broken up we will need a powerful I.L.D. here in Detroit.

*Build and Strengthen the I. L. D.
for the Coming Struggles in the
Auto Industry!*

District Office:

3782 Woodward Avenue

Phone: Columbia 0654

ARNOLD ZIEGLER, Mich. Dist. Sec'y

Greetings!

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASS'N
YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE
WOMEN'S SECTION
EBEN JUNCTION, MICH.

RUSSIAN COMRADES OF DETROIT

send our Warmest Greetings to the Workers of the Soviet Union. Forward with the Five Year Plan! Every year your progress gives greater inspiration to the Workers of the World. We call upon Russian Workers of Detroit to Join the Ild.

RUSSIAN WEST SIDE
Meets 4th Sundays, 10 A. M.
4959 Martin Street, Detroit

RUSSIAN HAMTRAMCK
Meets 3rd Sundays, 11 A. M.
2934 Yemans, Hamtramck

RUSSIAN DELRAY
Meets 2nd Sundays, 10 A. M.
8890 Copland, Detroit

MEMBERS OF THE SACCO- VANZETTI JEWISH BRANCH

of Detroit greet our fellow-workers of the Soviet Union and pledge ourselves to the building of a powerful labor defense movement in this country.

Warmest Greetings to our Fellow-Workers of the SOVIET UNION from the largest English speaking branch in Detroit. We call upon all Detroit workers to join the TOM MONNEY Branch. Meetings every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month at 3782 Woodward Avenue, 8 P. M.

Greetings of Solidarity

to the Workers of the Soviet Union from the Northern Progressive Ladies Society of Detroit.

Warmest Greetings to our Fellow-Workers of the Soviet Union on the Twelfth Anniversary of their Successful Revolution from the
FINNISH BRANCH OF THE
ILD IN DETROIT.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK BRANCH OF THE I. L. D.

Greets the Workers of the Soviet Union and their tremendous strides forward in the Building of Socialism. Meets 4th Sundays, 10 A. M. at 3605 28th Street.

Greetings of Solidarity to the Workers of the Soviet Union from the
BULGARIAN BRANCH OF THE
I.L.D. IN DETROIT

YOUNG PIONEERS OF DETROIT STAND "ALWAYS READY"

To Defend the Soviet Union, the First Workers and Fathers' Fatherland.

GREETINGS

By ROSE BARON

Secretary, International Labor Defense, New York District

GO into a courtroom in the Soviet Union and you will find workers, dressed in simple working clothes, acting as judges, as lawyers, pronouncing sentence on people accused of crimes against the working class and the workers' state.

Go into a courtroom in any capitalist country—say, the United States of America. And suppose that courtroom to be located in Charlotte, N. C., during a certain period in the year 1929. There also you will find workers; but they will be sitting in a place reserved for prisoners with guards around them, and pronouncing sentence on them will be the representatives of the capitalist class for crimes committed against the capitalist class and the capitalist state—crimes such as organizing half-starved textile workers, defending one's life against attacks by police and mill thugs, etc.

Here we have two eloquent and contrasting pictures: in the Soviet Union—war against all enemies of the workers and poor peasants thus making possible the steady growth of socialism and the improvement of the conditions of the toiling masses.

In the U. S. A.—Gastonia, symbol of capitalist terror against the working class, symbol of the most ruthless exploitation and oppression, symbol of the class conspiracy that seeks to murder or imprison seven brave fighters for the enslaved textile workers.

The twelfth anniversary of the revolution that made possible this great contrast—the Bolshevik Revolution of November 7th, 1917—must burn into the minds of the workers of the entire world the tremendous significance of the Gastonia case. Twelve years since the Russian Revolution mean twelve years in the history of the one country in the world

where there can be no Gastonia cases. They mean twelve years of heroic struggle on the part of the international proletariat with the Revolution of November, 1917, as the shining inspiration, leading us on.

Since the eleventh anniversary of the Russian Revolution was celebrated, the American capitalist class has aimed a savage blow at the workers of this country in the form of the trial of the Gastonia prisoners. Will this blow be defeated? The workers must answer! The workers to whom the Russian Revolution is something more than a name—a concrete and inspiring reality—must give their answer in unmistakable terms.

And they can give it only thru the organization whose birth was made possible by the Russian Revolution, the International Labor Defense. The International Red Aid, the world organization of the I. L. D., was the child of the November Revolution. Its American section is carrying on the traditions of that great Revolution by organizing and leading the defense of the Gastonia prisoners. Not only in Gastonia, but everywhere in the United States, the I.L.D. is on the watch, ready to defend workers who are attacked by the capitalist courts for their labor activities.

Free the Gastonia prisoners! is the burning message of the Russian Revolution twelve years after. Translated into concrete terms this means: support the drive for 50,000 new I.L.D. members by January 1, 1930 (the quota for the New York District is 8,000); build and strengthen the I.L.D. in every possible way.

Astoria English Branch
Armenian Branch, meets every 2nd Thursday in month.
Bath Beach English Branch, meets at 48 Bay 28th Street, Brooklyn.
Bronx Workers Athletic Club Branch, meets at 1400 Boston Road.
Bronx Cooperative Branch, meets at 2700 Bronx Park East.
Brownsville English Branch, meets at 154 Watkins Street, Brooklyn.
Brighton Beach English Branch, meets at 227 Brighton Beach Avenue, Brooklyn.
Czecho-Slav. Branch, Yorkville, meets every 1st Tuesday in month at 347 E. 72nd St.
Downtown English Branch, meets every 2nd Tuesday in month at 28 Union Square.
Estonian Branch.
Finnish Staten Island Branch
German Bronx Branch, meets 3861—3rd Av.
German Yorkville Branch No. 43, meets in Yorkville Labor Temple every 2nd Thurs. in month.
German Ridgewood Branch No. 64, meets every 1st Tuesday in month, at Queens County Labor Lyceum.
Greek Branch
Harlem English Branch
Hungarian Yorkville Branch, meets at 350 East 81st Street.
Hungarian Bronx Branch, meets at 1330 Wilkins Avenue.
Italian Harlem Branch.
Italian DiVagno Branch, meets every Sat. eve. at 336 East 120th St.

Italian West Side Branch.
Italian Gaston Sozzi Branch, New Brighton, Staten Island.
Interracial Branch, Harlem.
Japanese Branch.
Jugo-Slav Branch, meets every 1st Friday in month at 347 East 72nd Street.
Lettish Branch.
Latin-American Branch, meets every Friday at 26 West 115th St.
Lithuanian Brooklyn Branch, meets at 46 Ten Eyck Street, Brooklyn, every Second Wednesday in month.
Jewish Down Town Branch, meets at 238 East Broadway, N. Y. C.
Morning English Branch, meets at 28 Union Square.
Newspaper Shop Branch.
Milliners Shop Branch, Carnegie Hat Co.
Night Workers Branch, meets at 28 Union Square, N. Y. C.
Polish Greenpoint Branch No. 48.
Polish Brooklyn Branch No. 57, meets at 652—4th Avenue, Brooklyn, every 1st Sunday in month.
Polish Branch No. 49, New York, meets 3rd Friday in month at 257 E. 10th St.
Russian Williamsburg Branch, meets 1st Wed. in mo. at 118 Cook St.
Russian South Brooklyn Branch, meets at 642—4th Avenue.
Shop Branch Paper Factory No. 67
Middle Village English Branch, Long Island.
Russian Karpatho Branch, meets 1st Sat. in month at 15 East 3rd Street.

Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, meets at 1472 Boston Road 1st Mon. in month.
Williamsburg English Branch, meets at 56 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.
Yorkville English Branch, meets at 347 E. 72nd Street, every 2nd Tues. in month.

OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN:

Portchester, N. Y., Branch.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Branch.
Cliffside, N. J., Branch.
Elizabeth, N. J., Polish Branch.
Clifton, N. J., Polish Branch.
Clifton, N. J., Russian Branch.
Elizabeth, N. J., Russian Branch.
Carteret, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
Jersey City, N. J., Polish Branch.
Newark, N. J., English Branch.
Newark, N. J., Polish Branch.
Newark, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
New Brunswick, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
Passaic, N. J., Ukrainian Branch.
Passaic, N. J., Jewish Branch.
Passaic, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
Perth Amboy, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
Paterson, N. J., English Branch.
Union City, N. J., English Branch.
Woodbridge, N. J., English Branch.
Yonkers, N. Y., Branch, meets at 252 Warburton Avenue.

7 GASTONIA STRIKERS ARE SENTENCED to 117 YEARS!

32 Other Workers in Capitalist Dungeons Have Already Spent the Best of Their Lives in Jail!

1,000 Workers Are Going on Trial in 16 States of the U. S. A.

What Is Your Answer to this Unparalleled Drive Against Labor? The International Labor Defense Say They Must All Be Freed!

The I.L.D. is raising a \$50,000 fund this Christmas to free the Gastonia strikers as well as 32 other class-war prisoners who are in capitalist dungeons, some of whom have already spent the best part of their lives in jail. More than 1,000 workers are going on trial facing long terms in prison throughout sixteen states of the U. S. A.

Do you know that more than 150 workers face trial in Chicago? Most of them are charged with sedition for demonstrating on behalf of the Gastonia strikers.

Do you know that Andy Mellon's Pittsburgh courts have their hands on 60 more workers in Pennsylvania for demonstrating against imperialist war.

Do you know that seven workers have been convicted and are in danger of 10 years imprisonment in California for having conducted a summer camp where they dared to speak about Communism?

Do you know that there is a drive against the foreign-born in the U. S. A.? Many of them are facing deportation to fascist countries where death awaits them.

Knowing These Facts What Is Your Answer?

The class war prisoners and their families receive relief from the International Labor Defense throughout the year. The families get \$20 a month and the prisoners \$5 a month.

By Christmas the I.L.D. wants TO RAISE A FUND OF \$50,000 which will INSURE MONTHLY AID FOR PRISONERS RELIEF AND DEFENSE IN 1930, with a Christmas gift of:

\$ 5 to each of their children
\$25 to each labor prisoner
\$50 to their dependants

With this fund the I.L.D. also wants to insure the possibility of giving adequate defense to all political prisoners now facing trial in capitalist courts.

JOIN THE I.L.D.!

GREATER MASS PRESSURE WILL RELEASE ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS!

Show your class solidarity—Contribute for the defense of the class-war prisoners and for the relief of their dependants.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
80 EAST 11TH STREET, ROOM 402
NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed please find \$ _____ to help send Christmas checks to the men in prison, their wives and children, to defend those who are coming on trial and to release our class-war prisoners.

Name Address