

LABOR DEFENDER

SMASH BOSS WAR

H. W. L.
17 AUG 1932

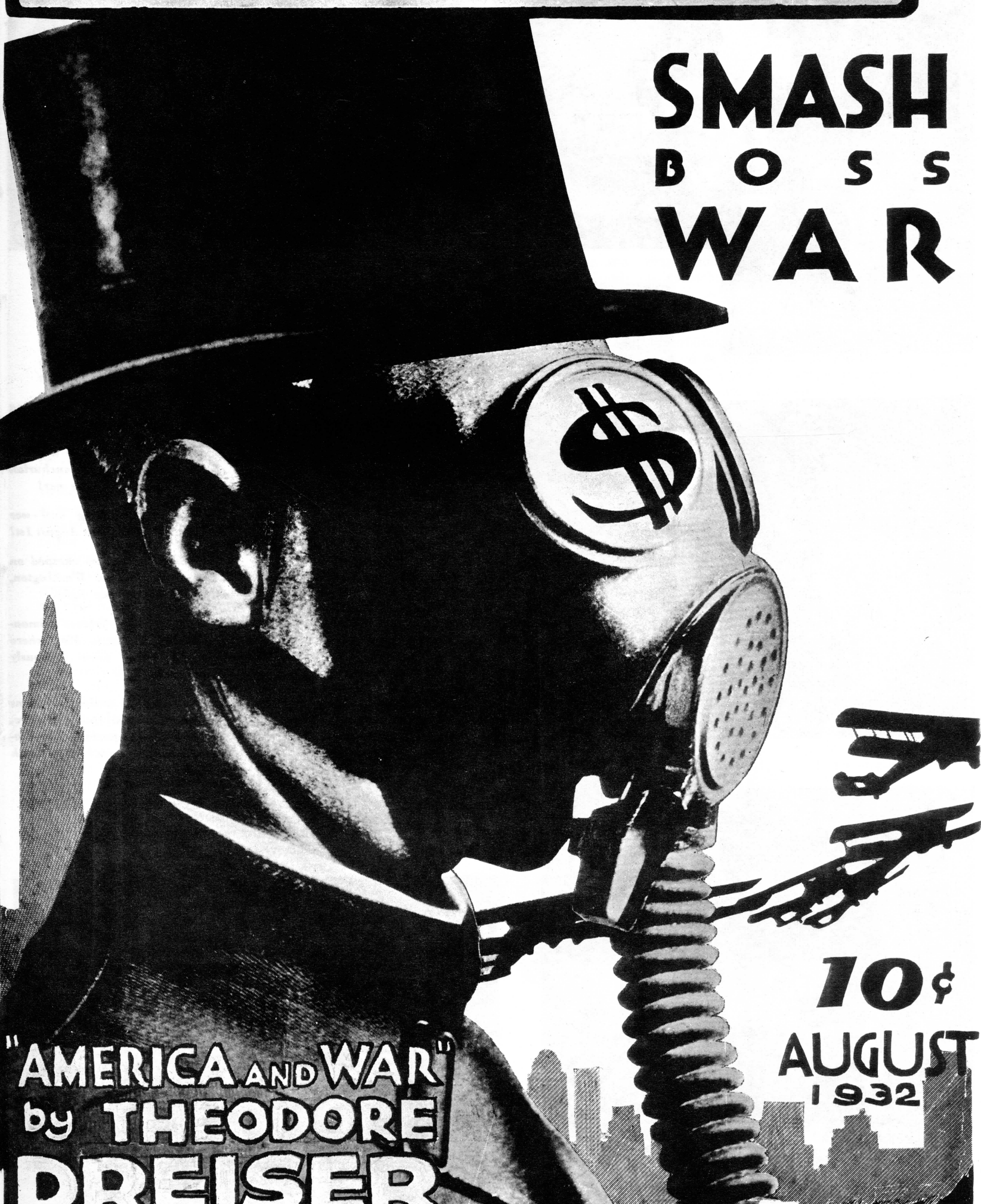


"AMERICA AND WAR"
by THEODORE
DREISER

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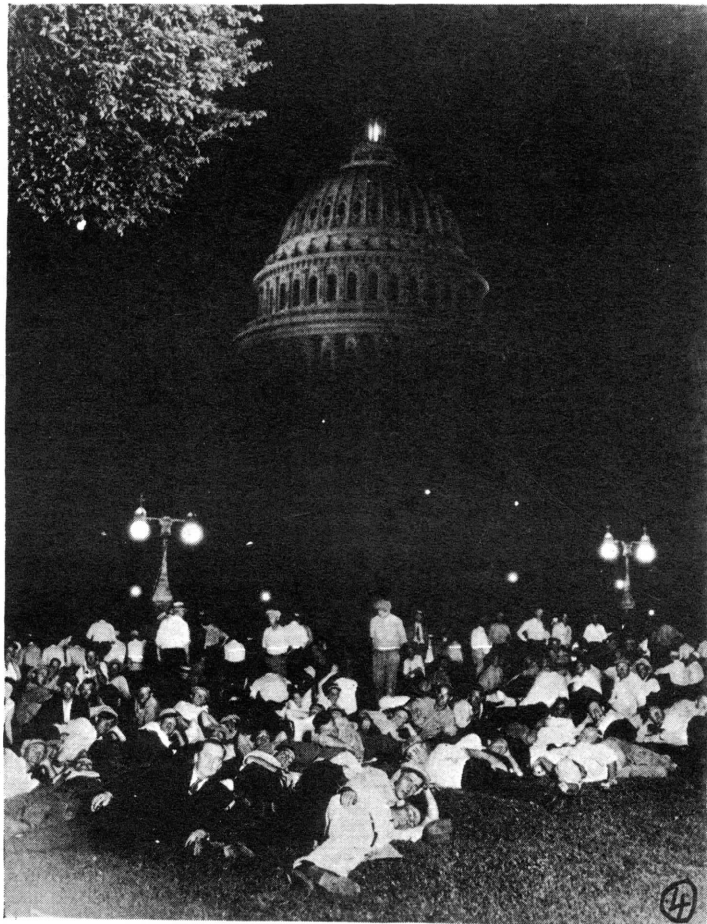
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VIEWS OF THE MONTH

1. One of the ever increasing eviction scenes in New York City.

2. Part of the Japanese war machine now patrolling Manchurian streets. Down with boss war!

3. Worker addressing anti-war demonstration. All out August 1st!

4. "Bonus" marchers camped on Capitol grounds in Washington, D. C. Support their fight.

5. Scenes from jobless demonstration in St. Louis, Mo., where four workers were seriously wounded.

6. Part of huge anti-deportations demonstration in Union Square, N. Y. Smash deportations! Protect the foreign born! Down with the Dies bill!

LABOR DEFENDER

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America—And War

By THEODORE DREISER

In America, at this time, there are two distinct phases to this threat and now clear possibility of another world war. One is that presented by the American people themselves, who do not really want another war of any kind anywhere, and most certainly not at the present time when their own economic and social conditions are so strained; the other, that of their Government, manipulated as it is wholly and solely by and for the financial and industrial Gorgons of Wall Street, who see in the possible destruction of Russia—and that through the agency of Japan, backed as it is now by England, France and the non-national group of money-swine who dominate this country—in a way to make the world safe not for democracy or liberty in any form, but rather for a Caesar-like domination of everything for themselves. And, if they can have their way, Russia will be destroyed, and every country of whatsoever size will have a petty and brutal little dictator whose business it will be to run the country and the people over which he presides, in the interest of the money-bags who desire only dominance and luxury for themselves and, of course, at the expense of every other. It is the truth. And we are seeing it here—just as such countries as Italy, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, the Argentine, Chile and nearly all South American countries, as well as China, are seeing it abroad.

Money, money, money! More imperial ease and power for a wretched few, with no social or economic program which means anything for anybody but themselves, and poverty, long hours and ignorance and disease for the millions whom they so clearly hope to enslave or, rather, hope to keep enslaved, in order that they may continue to pose and strut and show off as they and their forbears of the same stripe have now done throughout the thousands of years of recorded history.

But will they succeed? I wonder. Is there at last enough sense as well as enough misery in the social state of the masses to permit them to recognize in part at least the sources of their economic ills? I won-

der. For here is Russia, and the marvelous and humane program which it is demonstrating and, on the other hand, torn and hungry Europe and America and South America and, in short, every other land and spot on the face of the globe.

For here is war, with all its horrors, in China—thousands upon thousands of its workers and peasants and their families being slain—or already slaughtered, and for what? The glory of a military war group in Japan? Yes. The ease and security of the world's profiteers and money masters everywhere, inside and outside of Japan? Yes. It is just that and nothing more. For I personally charge that there is now existing an absolutely fiendish conspiracy on the part of the money-masters of the world—the great bankers, their industrialists, and the idle and pampered rich whom they have set up as a dominant class above the miserable many—to enslave those miserable many everywhere and keep them so enslaved.

As for America and its particular money thieves, it now wobbles between a hostile attitude toward Communist Russia, which it so greatly fears, as well as such parts of China as have already turned Communist, and commercial fear of the

subsequent growth and power of the present despicable war and money and power crazed nobles of Japan who wish not only to preserve but to extend their form of industrial slavery on which rests a medal-bedecked and power-and-authority-crazed set of numbskulls who wish to extend their imperialism over that of every other, and will do so unless they are checked.

For, whisper: We (it is our American money-masters who are doing this particular whispering) will let Japan invade Manchuria and capture and keep that so as to put a stop to the advance of Russia in the East. Next, in order to keep a possible Communist China from attacking Japan (in Manchuria) we will allow Japan to attack and hold as much of China as will safeguard her checking of Russia. But, lastly, once Communist Russia and China are warred upon and destroyed—if Japan does not then share the great loot of Asia with us, we will turn and attack her and so we ourselves become—or remain—the great money and imperial war lords of the world.

Japan is now mobilizing its troops on the Soviet border, and once more the good old "atrocities" lie factories of our last great war days are working overtime. For now one day we hear
(Cont. on page 157)



To Be Aimed At You?

Jap troops making secret attack on Jchul territory—digging deeper into Chinese soil as basis for attack on the Soviet Union.



Some of the thousands of posters and headlines in the European press on the Mrs. Ada Wright, Engdahl tour.

"FREE OUR INNOCENT CHILDREN!"

Dear Friends and Fellow Workers:

I write to the LABOR DEFENDER for my son and eight more boys in jail at Kilby Prison, Montgomery, Ala.

These boys have been in jail now much over a year and the I. L. D. is the organization that is defending the boys, so I will ask one and all to do all you can to save our boys.

Olen is my third child and he always seemed nearest to my heart than the other

children because he never was strong and he is blind in one eye. I married when I was 15 years old.

I lost my older daughter all for the need of attention. She was sick and I had to work and Olen was only six weeks old at the time. She died at 2 years old, and I haven't been well since. I lost my health then. I had to go to work too soon. But I had to work sick or well. We stayed on a rich man's farm, and if I stayed in his house I had to work. This isn't a lie. I can prove every word I say. I won't tell a lie. There has been too many told now. I will leave that to the N. A. A. C. P. to do the lying. They sure can tell them, if they say that I'm not Olen's mother.

I never knew anything at all about the I. L. D. until the boys were framed up, and the first time I saw one of the comrades and talked with him I saw then that that was just what I liked. I am sorry the boys are being punished like they are but may be it's all for the better, I can't tell. I have done all kinds of work for a woman of my age. I worked on a farm, washed and ironed, and cooked and housecleaned, and the first thing they tried to teach me when I went to clean for white people was to steal. They would lay down a piece of money in different places to see if I would take it. Everyone I did house work for down South would do that and I have worked for many. They knew they would not pay me enough for their work and if you got any more you would have to take it. But I knew just what they would do to me if I found the money and kept it, so I always took the money and returned it to the lady. I never gave them a chance to frame me up. I always felt that the

South had to reap what she sowed, so I feel that if we workers just get together it would soon get its reward. If everybody feels like I do it wouldn't be long now. We workers have worked hard all our days and got nothing for it. I worked for 25 cents a day when I was a girl of 12 years old and since I've been grown I have worked for \$1.50 a week, and the most I ever got was \$10.00. But I had to go back to cleaning, washing, ironing, cooking and keeping house and looking after children, and sometime I had to stay on at night until after they got back from the show, and when I got home I wasn't good for anything. I couldn't even make up my bed and had to get into it just the same way as I went out in the morning. Some people seem to like this system, because they never knew any better. I had to have them tell me alright. They say it can't be changed. It will always be like this, and that there was no sign that it can be changed for this world isn't fit to live in as it is now. I don't believe that.

I sure am glad that somebody has seen the right thing, for we have been shot down like rabbits, and talked to like dogs and beaten like horses long enough. I will tell you the truth that I haven't been beaten by the boss but I sure have worked hard for nothing.

I've been so mad I didn't know what to do ever since I saw how the boss-class is trying to kill our boys for nothing. The time has come that we who say we are men and women have got to prove it and not talk so much about it.

Written by one of the Scottsboro boys' mothers.

VIOLA MONTGOMERY.



"PROTECT THE FOREIGN BORN!"

By PETER CHAUNT

Mass protests of "sundry citizens and organizations," from 19 states, as laid before the Senate by Vice Pres. Curtis day after day since the House adopted the Dies bill, forced a compromise on the government. The Senate deferred action on the proposed deportation law but this temporary retreat is by no means surrender. On the contrary it is a maneuver to disarm the country-wide mass indignation. An attempt to avoid the issue of foreign-born persecution in the approaching presidential elections. In the meantime mass deportations continue with increased intensity.

The hysteria that characterized the notorious Palmer raids of 1920 is now tactfully avoided. Newspapers today do not flare headlines about the new hundreds of foreign-born workers arrested, abused and held for deportation.

Quietly without even a back page press account, the government dragnet is set and hundreds of men, women and children are snatched from their jobs and homes. Others are pounced upon at welfare offices, employment agencies, union day rooms, picket lines and club rooms. Even the parks are combed by federal bloodhounds, terrorizing picnic crowds and homeless unemployed. Negro neighborhoods are the scenes of daily mass raids. Illiterate men and women are deported to the West Indies, Latin America, and the South, only to be hired out as virtual slaves to plantation owners and manufacturers. Hundreds of Mexicans are literally kidnapped in Colorado, California and Florida. Citizens and aliens, children and adults alike are "repatriated" to Mexico.

Torture and death are meted out to militant workers by this government conspiracy. Tuberculosis, contracted in the Boston deportation jail, is the death sentence for Edith Berkman, courageous leader of the Lawrence Textile Strike. Inquisition at the

hands of the notorious Rumanian feudal military henchmen is ordered for Louis Bebrits, Editor of the *Daily Uj Elore*, fearless witness at the Fish Committee hearings. Nine Californian workers are scheduled to face death or life sentence by Japan's war government. Jack Schneider, militant needle trades strike leader of New York, A. W. Mills, national organizer of the Hunger March. Frank Borich and Vincent Kamenevich, organizers of many heroic struggles of the miners, are ordered deported.

Every step of successful protection of the deportees is the result of militant public mobilization under the leadership of the International Labor Defense. The government is determined. In the desperate wrestling with working class solidarity the full force of capitalist government is summoned. "There is no more important work before the government"—declared U. S. Labor Secretary Doak, summarizing his annual report to Congress—"than the administration of the Immigration Laws. These laws have a two-fold purpose:

"1. To protect the social and political structure of American civilization from persons who seek to come here with strange new doctrines which threaten the institutions and practices that we, in this country, regard as essential . . . and

"2. To give economic protection particularly as to available employment to those who for both legal and moral (?) reasons should receive first consideration in the blessings (sic) of a work-a-day life."

Indeed nothing is found wanting in the Dies Bill (H. R. 12044), saviour of the social and political structure of Mr. Doak's civilization. "The enactment of this pro-

Daily scene at Ellis Island: Deportations by the hundreds. In inset: A. W. Mills, organizer of Hunger March held for deportation.

posed bill into a law," reported Senator Hatfield, approvingly, "will not only render alien Communists, as such, subject to exclusion and expulsion, but it will relieve the government of much difficult proof."

The army of dry agents, government racketeers, underworld gangsters, now in government pay are employed overtime in the deportation raids. "We'll have the boys busy with deportations after the repeal of prohibition," boasted an Ellis Island official.

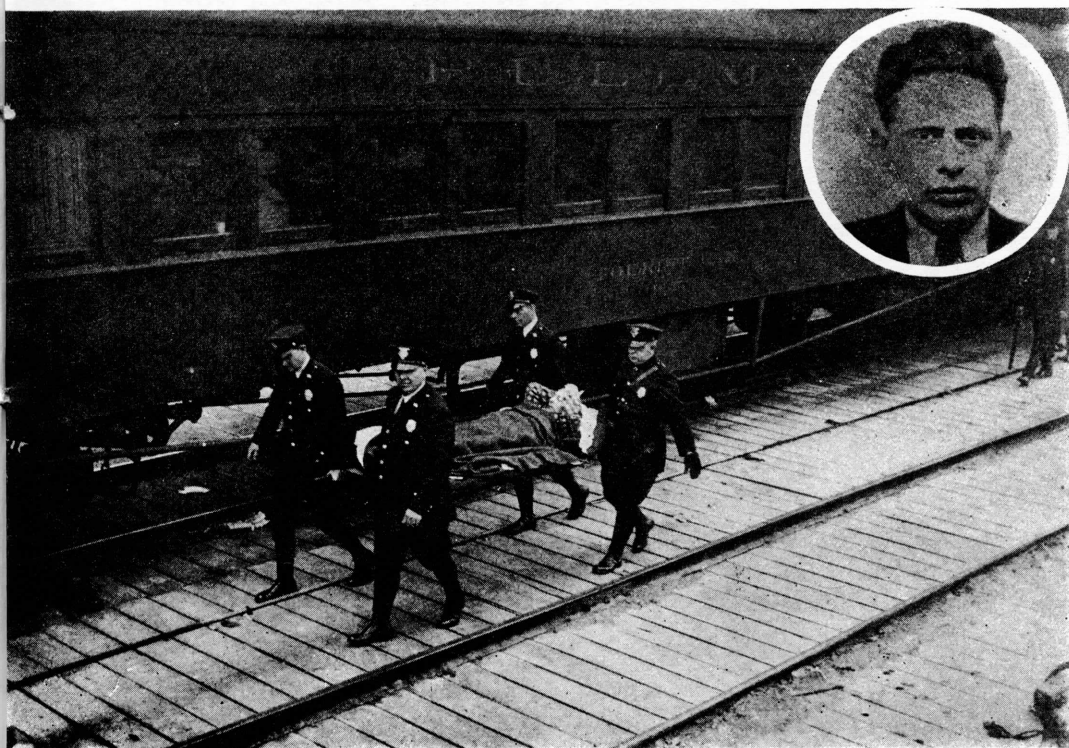
Government economy is not considered when it comes to hounding and persecution of labor. Listen to Congressman LaGuardia; the same LaGuardia who pretended to be the friend of labor by opposing the Dies Bill: "I was speaking with the Commissioner General of Immigration—he said a few days later in Congress, discussing a proposed reduction in the Immigration Bureau's budget—and as far as the enforcement of deportation is concerned, which Congress is set on, with an appropriation of \$10,000,000 it will be crippled in its work." The pretender is worried. The capitalist "social and political structure must be protected" at all costs and by all means.

The fascist character of the Dies Bill lies with its provision to exempt workers from deportations who *prove* that they became members of militant labor organizations "on account of fear, duress, compulsion, misrepresentation, or fraud." This invites spying frame-up provocation. On July 7th Mr. Doak already substantiated this. He laid the ground for the fascist application of the Dies Bill. On this day he held a conference with selected representatives of the Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society and Lithuanian, Polish, Spanish, Hungarian, Italian, and other foreign language organizations. He asked for "cooperation to unveil the smuggling in of aliens." Mr. Doak grew dramatic, "My heart aches when I see how some unsuspecting aliens become victims of passport racketeers." The conference concluded with establishing a committee of foreign language societies to report cases of undesirable aliens. To emphasize the role of public cooperation in government terror Mr. Doak became the permanent chairman of this spy and frame-up institution.

Workers are persecuted in the mills by immigration agents. Organize factory defense committees. Families are terrorized in their homes. Have neighborhood defense committees protect them. A defense committee for every union, one for every club.

Enlist all labor organizations in a militant united front to stop deportations and to defeat the anti-labor Dies Bill. Build committees for the Protection of Foreign Born.

"There is no more important work" before the International Labor Defense today.





"BECAUSE WE WERE FOR THE POOR—"

By UPTON SINCLAIR

On the morning of the trial of Bartolomeo Vanzetti the room was filled with spectators from Bridgewater, curious to behold the wicked bandit; also a few working-people of foreign birth, Italians and Portuguese of North Plymouth who remembered what Vanzetti had done for them in the strike. The men had put on celluloid collars with gilt studs and no ties, the women wore shawls and aprons; they sat, morning and afternoon, following with strained attention a mysterious procedure in a strange tongue.

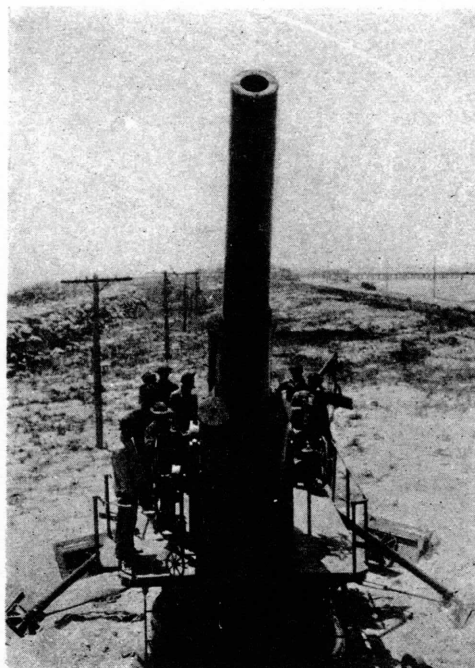
The prisoner was brought in, shackled to a deputy by each wrist; also a steel cage was brought in, and he was locked inside. This in itself was almost equivalent to conviction—it made him look so alarming to a jury, so much like a wild beast. A door in the front of the court-room opened, and there entered a thin, shrunken old gentleman with a white mustache and a face like parchment. The bailiff drew a breath and shouted, "Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons having anything to do before the Honorable, the Justices of the Superior Court, now sitting within and for the County of Plymouth, draw near, give your attention, and you shall be heard! God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!" Whereupon the wrinkled old gentleman sat down and everybody else did the same.

The sharp, withered face of Webster Thayer was a symbol of the old Puritan spirit; his voice, like a steel saw cutting through wood, was an ancestral inheritance, produced by three hundred years of cold and foggy winds. He aspired to exhibit repose, but his fear of so many foreigners in his court-room showed itself by incessant nervous glances. He was obsessed with a phobia on the subject of Reds, and talked about it incessantly, with so much repeti-

tion that many persons avoided him, or ruthlessly shut him up. . . .

* * *

In every great capital of the world there were mass meetings and protests. In London a mob marched upon Buckingham Palace, and had to be ridden down by mounted men—quite as if it were Boston Common. In Berlin there were a score of meetings, ending with parades. In Geneva the demonstrators raided the American embassy, when clubbed away, broke the windows of the League of Nations Palace. Even in far-off Tokio the American ambassador had to receive a deputation of la-



bor leaders, and explain that he had no control over executions in Massachusetts.

* * *

One day before he died he wrote a letter to that little boy, Dante Sacco, whose school friends jeered him because he was the son of a murderer. Said Vanzetti:

"I tell you all this now, for I know well your father, he is not a criminal, but one of the bravest men I ever knew. Some day you will understand what I am about to tell you, that your father has sacrificed everything dear and sacred to the human heart and soul for his faith in liberty and justice for all. That day you will be proud of your father, and if you become brave enough, you will take his place in the struggle between tyranny and liberty and you will vindicate his name and our blood.

"Remember and know also, Dante, that if your father and I would have been cowards and hypocrites and renegades of our faith, we would not have been put to death. They would not even have convicted a leprous dog; not even executed a deadly poisonous scorpion on such evidence as that they framed against us. They would have given a new trial to a matricide and habitual felon on the evidence we presented for a new trial.

"Remember, Dante, remember always these things; we are not criminals; they convicted us on a frameup; they denied us a new trial; and if we will be executed after seven years, three months and seventeen days of unspeakable tortures and wrongs, it is for what I have already told you; because we were for the poor and against exploitation and oppression of man by man."

"OUR PRISONERS ARE WELL TREATED"

By HY KRAVIF

On June 3rd, Arthur Maillifert, a 22-year-old New Jersey youth was strangled to death in the Sunbeam Prison Camp of Florida. He had just escaped—half starved—after being forced to wear a 45-pound barrel for 48 hours. Then he was captured, placed in stocks which drew blood from his ankles, strapped into an air-tight wooden chamber and chained by his throat to the roof. He was found dead in this notorious horror chamber—a victim of the "sweat-box."

Defending this system of torture, Gov. Carlton Doyle of Florida, said (N. Y. Times, July 15) that this was a "rare exception in the prison life of Florida." He added that "on the whole, our prisoners are well care for and well treated."

It is the purpose of this article to show that not only are these cases *not* "rare," but that in addition to thousands of others who have undergone these savage tortures, the Tampa class war victims are also subject to the "sweat-box" and other brutal and inhuman treatment.

There is McDonald, who with eight other Tampa victims is serving in Raiford Penitentiary the very prison to which those confined to the place of Maillifert's death have been transferred. After a month of these horrors he was described by visitors as having lost 30 pounds; his lips became blistered from fever and his complexion turned sallow. At first he was placed in solitary confinement. Despite the fact that he had undergone a severe appendicitis operation, he was forced to labor behind a mule eight miles a day.

Life on the chain gang at Raiford begins at daybreak. After coffee and bread the men are driven at a fast pace on foot to where they work in ditches at the roughest kind of work. In extreme heat they stop 30 minutes for a lunch of beans—usually filled with sand because there is no shelter for the eating place.

After working him so hard at this back-breaking work, they were finally forced to put McDonald in the group of semi-invalids. Invalids are also forced to work

and McDonald was put in the steam-shovel squad.

The little known horrors of Raiford are further revealed in the *Handbook of American Prison Reformatories* published by the very respectable National Society of Penal Information. This book states that "over-



Torture in U. S. A.—sweatbox in which prisoners are murdered. Maillifert died in this one. Below: Tampa workers in front of their Labor Temple pledging solidarity with Soviet Union. Free their leaders!

crowding is as serious as found in any prison." It speaks of the vicious discrimination and jim crowing of Negroes of

whom there were 674 out of 1,101 prisoners in 1928.

The housing quarters, it says, are "poorly ventilated . . . and present a serious fire hazard." Continuing, it reports that prisoners are "disciplined" by "solitary confinement or a diet of corn bread and water . . . up to 10 days." Also for escaped prisoners "leg chains may be used for 10 days."

The women's quarters at Raiford it describes as "frightfully overcrowded, and double beds are largely used." In the women's quarters are Frances Romero, a 54-year-old woman, mother of six children; her daughter Caroline Vasquez, whose "crime" was protesting the arrest of her 14-year-old brother.

Both Carbrero and Cruz are helping build a road in the disease-breeding Florida Everglades with a road gang. This part of it has been drained and is now like a desert. It is sandy and blazing hot. There are no trees. Instead of using machines or horses, the state makes these prisoners grade the roadway with spades.

James Tansey, a San Francisco marine fireman, throws still further light upon prison conditions in Florida where he was once confined (N. Y. American, July 13). Telling of merciless beatings with heavy leather whips studded with steel rivets, he says:

"I was riding a freight in Florida at the time. I was headed for a job picking oranges. We were arrested outside Tallahassee, Fla., when the train stopped and we were sentenced to from 90 days to eight months in the camp. We were sent to the swamps to do logging and lay rails. After twenty-four hours we prayed for death." (My emphasis.) "If we did not work fast enough we were whipped cruelly. The louder a man screamed the more lashes he got. If we could keep quiet we could get off with 15 or 20. And after beating us all week, Higgenbotham (the whipping boss) and his guards would come around on Sunday and make us sing and dance for them." (Continued on page 158)





Mexican peasants who were executed in fight for land at Salmorar. Order of the day in Mexico now.

MEXICAN PEASANTS FIGHT FOR LAND

By FRANK IBANEZ

Mexico is the so-called land of revolutions. Writers, artists, lecturers have spent plenty of time writing and talking about the Mexican agrarian revolution, the "expropriations" and "repartitions" of land to the poor peasants and the continual shooting of "bandits." The whole American continent, perhaps the whole world, was given the impression that the last revolution brought about a betterment in the condition of the toiling peasantry.

Zapata was assassinated while fighting for his slogan "LAND AND FREEDOM," but the assassination of Zapata was also the death of the peasant movement he headed. For he and his followers ignored revolutionary theory and did not see the need for working class leadership in the movement. The last revolution was supported by the peasants because they hoped the land would be given to them. The masses have learned by now how they were deceived by the "revolutionist" bourgeoisie.

Mexico has a sowing area of 130,315,600 hectares. Of these, 6,150,702 hectares have been given to 702,904 family heads. This is what they so loudly boast of as the "repartition" of the land among the peasants! On the other hand we see that only 276 big landlords, generals, politicians, bankers, governors, etc., are in possession of 47,966,814 hectares.

The demagogic Mexican government is proud of its policy of extending loans to

the peasants through the government controlled agrarian and agricultural banks. But we see that while 13,000,000 Mexican pesos have been loaned to 59,080 poor peasants, the big Agricultural Credit Bank alone loaned about 31,000,000 pesos to 1,704 landlords!

Most of the poor peasants have been completely ruined by the high interest, heavy taxation and finally having their land taken away from them either by the big landlords or the usurer bankers.

With conditions growing steadily worse, with the offensive of the bourgeoisie against the living conditions of the masses, with the widespread wave of terror and persecution by the Fascist government of Portes Gil, Calles, Rubio—all of them Wall Street's agents in Mexico—we are seeing the awakening of the peasant masses. They are ready now to shake off the yoke of exploitation and oppression, resorting even to armed struggle against their oppressors. There have been many small uprisings, bloody encounters with Federal troops, State and Municipal police and White Guards from the plantations and imperialist enterprises.

Unfortunately these armed struggles and movements, without revolutionary leadership and without being linked to the revolutionary movement of the city workers are always doomed to failure. They are drowned in a blood bath at the hands of

the Fascist and reactionary forces of the capitalists and landlords.

For the last few months peasants, no longer able to stand the offensive of the exploiters and the terror of the local authorities, were forced to take arms in hand and defend themselves. This happened in Michoacan, Salmorar, Vera Cruz, Paso Macho, Huatusco, Zacatecas, Durango, Jalisco and Chiapas. Fifteen peasants were executed in one day by Federal troops and Fascist agrarian guards. Many villages witnessed exhibitions of lifeless human flesh.

The idea that the killing of organizers is the quickest and most economical way of putting an end to the resistance of the masses is very popular among the bourgeois landlords. But the terrorist methods of the Mexican government, the bourgeois landlord exploiters is met with real mass resistance of the peasantry. They are beginning to organize themselves into peasant leagues fighting under the leadership of the working class not only for their immediate demands but also in laying a basis for the carrying out of a successful agrarian anti-imperialist revolution.

OLYMPICS VS. COUNTER OLYMPICS

By SI GERSON

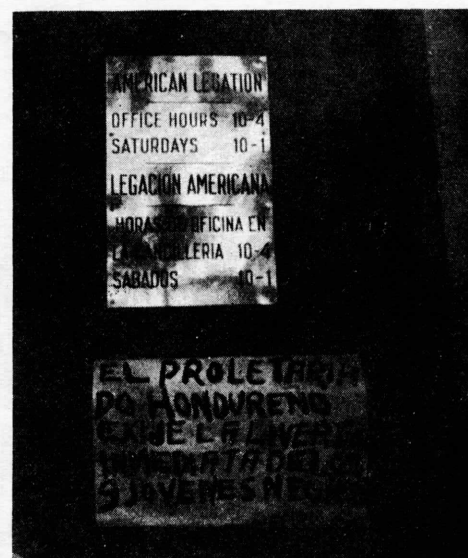
Two campaigns. Which one should workers support?

One is conducted by the American Olympics Committee. Its honorary chairman is Herbert Hoover. Other leading office holders are such reactionaries as General Douglas McArthur and Colonels Ely and Roosevelt. It is boycotting the Soviet Union. Not one athlete of this great country was invited to the Olympic games. The A.O.C. jim-crows Negro workers, and in most cases denies Negroes the right to participate in preparatory meets. The boss-controlled games are held in Los Angeles, California, the state in which Tom Mooney, Labor's Martyr, is imprisoned, due to one of the foulest frameups in history.

Against all this the American worker sports-

men have organized a counter-Olympic campaign, started by the Labor Sports Union, the American section of the Red Sports International. Tom Mooney is Honorary chairman.

Soviet athletes, sent by the Soviet Council of Physical Culture, workers from capitalist countries will attend. The campaign will wind up in the International Workers' Athletic Meet, at Stagg Field, Chicago, July 28, 29, 30. A real meet of worker and farmer athletes, Negro and white, foreign-born and American-born, rallying under the slogans, Struggle against the Olympics, fight for the Freedom of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys and all class war prisoners. The meet will rally for the defense of the Soviet Union.



Hammering at the doors of the American embassies. In Honduras, workers pasted the placard calling for freedom of the Scottsboro boys on door of American legation.



Deportation express trains arriving for Ellis Island daily. Typical scene of deportees.

The Dies Deportation Drive

By ROBERT DUNN

labor fakers of New York and Washington.

Charles G. Wood of the "conciliation service" of the anti-labor Department of Labor, who speaking at a luncheon of the Queens Rotary Club recently, "made an appeal for support by business men of the Dies bill." He is a professional strike-breaker drawing a federal salary for the job. He encouraged shoe manufacturers in Brooklyn to break contracts they had made with the Independent Shoe Workers Union in 1929. Recently he instituted injunction proceedings against the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union in the I. Miller shoe strike, Long Island City. Some years ago he mulcted about \$200,000 from victimized workers in his Golden Rule Hosiery Co. in Massachusetts, and was openly denounced in the Senate of that state as "incompetent, unreliable and an officious inter-meddler and trouble maker." But still useful to Doak and the open shoppers!

WHAT THE DIES BILL WOULD DO

Deport all non-naturalized members of the Communist Party, the Trade Unity League and its affiliated unions, the I. L. D. and other such organizations which would be construed by the immigration service of Doak's Department of Labor as being in some way tied up with the Communist movement.

Deport all those who take part in strikes of militant unions, for these would all be interpreted by capitalist courts as advocating "sabotage" and "unlawful damage, injury, or destruction of property." Hunger marches, relief protests, anti-war demonstrations, eviction meetings, would also be considered as within the broad range of these provisions.

Protect entry and presence in the United States of all Russian White Guards and other aliens who advocate overthrow of the Soviet Union government by force or violence. Not only this but it would, in effect, be an invitation to alien fascists, monarchists and White Guards in the United States to organize to overthrow the Soviet government in Russia or similar governments set up later in Europe or Asia.

Constitute an overt attack on the Soviet Union and all republics established in the future on the basis of "a regime termed 'proletarian dictatorship' or a system based upon common ownership of property and abolition of private property." (These are the words used in the bill.)

THE BACKGROUND OF THE BILL

Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican, New York tenement-house owner, and his official congressional committee to investigate radicals in this country, after a \$25,000 fishing expedition, recommended that all alien Communists be deported, that Communists be prevented from entering the country, that the Department of Justice be given large appropriations to enlarge its spy system, and that alien Communists be forbidden naturalization.

OTHER SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL

The *National Republic*, America's foremost fascist monthly, of Washington, D.C. It said: "This legislation will take care of the 'alien' agitator when apprehended. Now, if Congress will but call out and vote the Jeffers bill to curb American-born naturalized Communists, we might rest in peace awhile" The Jeffers bill—another fascist trial balloon—would have made it a crime for a native citizen to advocate the overthrow or destruction of the Wall Street dictatorship.

Matthew Woll, President of the *National Civic Federation*, pal of the former Helen Gould, heir of the Gould millions. Woll is also head of an insurance company and an advocate of a high protective tariff to help the infant U. S. Steel Corporation. Yes, he is also a "labor spokesman," a vice-president of the A. F. of L., and the leading publicity hound among the top

BACKERS OF THE BILL IN CONGRESS

Martin Dies, Democrat, the introducer, of Orange, Texas, member of the law firm of Dies, Stephenson & Dies. Martin once declared he would like to send the Texas Rangers to New York to clean up them Communists up thar.

Samuel Dickstein, New York City, Tammany "friend of the poor," member of the New York Democratic Committee.

Thomas L. Blanton, another Texas Democrat—and as anti-working class as you find them—who took the occasion to say: "The time has come when we ought to stop putting on our ballot any Communist ticket in decent American elections. It is an outrage on common decency for a Communist ticket to appear on an American ballot."

The entire Hoover-Garner, Democratic-Republican coalition of wage-cutters and relief givers—to bankers—supported the measure.

THE OUTLOOK: FIGHT DEPORTATIONS

Deportations continue by the thousands under the existing law. An estimated 20,000 will be deported in 1932. Doak's machinery of suppression grinds on. There must be no let-up in the opposition of workers, sympathizers, and I. L. D. members to the bills, acts, persons, and organizations that are opposed to the foreign-born militants. Fight for the release of Edith Berkman, Frank Borich, A. W. Mills and other workers held for deportation.

PALM-TREED PARADISE

By MARTIN BANK

Southern California, as advertised to the outside world, is a palm-treed paradise in which everybody lolls and dreams away a "happy" life. Strictly confined to the idle rich, this propaganda is true. But what about the workers? What about that section called Imperial Valley? Do the agricultural workers laboring 11 hours a day in the broiling summer sun of Imperial Valley know anything about "paradise"? Certainly not!

On the huge vegetable fields of Imperial Valley can be found Mexican, Filipino and Negro workers, slaving, starving—exploited to the bone.

It was on these fields in 1930, that the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union organized the laborers, and demanded better, more human conditions. The union demanded the abolition of the contract system, piece work and brutal speed-

up, demanded a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour instead of 25, free ice, better housing, better water, no race segregation.

But the bosses, determined that profits must flow unimpeded, got every agency they control to smash the union. The American Legion helped them. The capitalist court and the American Federation of Labor helped to break the strike.

In the struggle, militant union leaders were beaten and jailed. The vicious Criminal Syndicalism law was employed. Carl Sklar, Oscar Erikson, Lawrence Emory, Tetsuji Horiuchi and Danny Roxas, because of their brave working class activity, were sentenced to Folsom prison and today are serving from three to 42 years. Eduardo Herara and Braulio Orosco, both Mexi-

can workers, are serving from two to 28 years in San Quentin prison.

The International Labor Defense has, from the start, led a powerful struggle for the release of these innocent Imperial Valley prisoners. This month Mr. Whyte of the State Board of Terms and Paroles, refused to release Oscar Erikson and Danny Roxas, because the kind of jobs they would have when released did not satisfy his department. This excuse is an attempt to keep them in prison until they rot to death.

Workers everywhere must send telegrams of protest to Governor Rolfe of California, demanding the immediate release of these class-war prisoners.

"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"—(Life of an Immigrant Worker)

Upper right: Another member of the family on strike for living conditions in Chicago—being slugged by the cop. Those seated below are bonus marchers on their way to Washington. They see a demonstration against deportations—and below that, an eviction.



Lower left: The big family you see above is that of an immigrant from Poland who settled in Lincoln, Calif. Above them you see the shacks they lived in while working; below you see where they had to sleep when jobless. Then you see one of the family lying bloody on the ground—shot in the Colorado coal strike. He was the miner you see above, loading the car. The group on the back of the truck are going to a strike meeting. Then below them are picket lines.

Lower right: Now at sunny Florida, you see Jim Nine, sentenced to 10 years for striking. The bonus marchers in front of the Capitol in Washington—empty plates—and they fought for Wall Street. Above them, is the deportation train at Ellis Island—the foreign-born, being deported, while the Statue of Liberty looks on. Above, Edith Berkman, courageous fighter, held for deportation to death in Fascist Poland. This is America—1932. What are you going to do about it? Fight the Dies-Doak anti-labor bills. Organize! Native and foreign-born, fight for unity of the working class!

THE WORKINGMEN NOMINATE

By JOSEPH NORTH

the bullet . . . the noose for the upright head . . . your answer?)

5. AGAINST CAPITALIST TERROR: AGAINST ALL FORMS OF SUPPRESSION OF THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS.

(Tom Mooney, dean of class war prisoners, staring across the blue waters at San Quentin, peeling potatoes sixteen years for the guards . . . framed-up . . . the "plunderbund" got you . . . and you, J. B. McNamara, and you Centralia boys . . . and you 100% Americans of the Kentucky mines . . . gun-thugs and machine guns when you meet . . . when you talk organization . . . what about it?)

6. AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR: FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND OF THE SOVIET UNION.

(You, world war vets, rotting off in hunger, fighting across country for the bonus "back wages" . . . you kids playing ball on the lot in a thousand American cities, cannon fodder for the next war . . . you haven't heard of the secret orders to print 32,000,000 draft blanks? . . . you haven't heard of the war plans . . . the buzzards' heads are close together . . . the Japanese troops are swinging on to the Soviet borders . . . Wall Street encouragement, munitions from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Frisco, Seattle . . . war . . . war . . . war . . .)

Vote Communist for these demands!

You millions out there—what about it, fellow workers?



Foster, when arrested and slugged in Los Angeles, being finger-printed in the police station. Fight for the right of free speech and assemblage.

William Z. Foster.

Communist candidate for president.

"The most famous man in America outside of Who's Who," J. P. Morgan's *New York Post* termed him that day in 1930 when the trio of Tammany judges sent him up for six months on Welfare Island. His crime? He had said, his long forefinger pointing the way, "Then let us go," to the 110,000 jobless on Union Square, March 6, leading the march on the City Hall for relief.

* * *

Blood-red banners stretched from girder to girder in the Communist convention hall. The slogan in three-foot high letters cried out: VOTE COMMUNIST FOR THESE DEMANDS!

1. UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE AND EMPLOYERS.

(What do you say to that, you 15,000,000 jobless, daily watching the cheeks hollow into death of your children, your wives? . . . you on the breadline that curls like a questionmark across America from coast to coast, what do you say? . . . you dying amid the pyramids of wheat burned to keep prices high in the Pit, what do you say?)

2. AGAINST HOOVER'S WAGE CUTTING POLICY.

(You, reading that little white sign tacked on the wall near the blast furnace. . . . "Due to present conditions . . . wage cut of 10% starting immediately"—what do you say" . . . you American workers on the job slashed 60% in wages since the Wall Street earthquake November, 1929, what do you say? You staggered workers who heeded Messrs. Green and Hoover in their agreement "No strikes, no wage-cuts"—what of that demand?)

3. EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR THE POOR FARMERS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND BANKS: EXEMPTION OF POOR FARMERS FROM TAXES, AND FROM FORCED COLLECTION OF RENTS AND DEBTS.

(You, man of the hoe, the man they ask in Congress to plow every third row under . . . what do you say? You of the countryside, you farmers of England, Ark., starving while across the fields they're burning wheat to keep prices high in the Pit . . . what about it?)

4. EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGROES AND SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACK BELT.

(Nation of Negroes in the United States . . . 12,000,000 in the field and foundry . . . "first to be fired and last to be hired" . . . jimcrow and lynch law . . . Scottsboro, Camp Hill . . . the rope and faggot . . .)



The great American side-show. Siamese triplets.



The great American side-show. Siamese triplets.



In Wall Street! Workers Demonstrate Against War.

Washington, D. C.—The capitol of the United States bristles with armed forces—from Washington's monument to the Presidential castle—police, Secret Service men, stand ready at the President's call to go into action against the bonus army.

In the ranks of the fighters for the bonus are some 20,000 veterans: men who saw service in the World War, hundreds of them bear scars of battle. Today they are starving. Their families back home living off the few crumbs tossed them by the charity agencies.

"We've got back wages coming us," the bonus army says. "They call it 'bonus.' It's nothing but what's coming to us." Thousands of the marchers realize they fought the "war to save democracy" for the sake of Wall Street's gold hoards.

They freighted across country: walked, hitch-hiked, advanced despite every difficulty. They couldn't be stopped. They

were hungry. And it's "coming them.

In Washington, the government saw that force couldn't hold them back. Stool pigeons were placed in the ranks: agents of the Secret Service pushed forward for leadership. Fascists shoved ahead to shunt the struggle from the right tracks.

A procession of misleaders pass before the rank and file. Little Mussolini Waters, former lumber boss in Oregon; Doak Carter, of a Philadelphia detective agency; Robertson, ex-circus barker, who urged the men to "go back home" and "barnstorm" the country. All misleaders; all fakers playing the game of General Glassford, the police agent with the silk glove technique.

But when the men refused: "We'll hold our ground regardless of all your threats," Glassford's silk gloves came off—the mailed fist showed beneath. "I'll use force," he warned.

The veterans scoffed. "We saw force in France—you can't scare us." And under leadership of the Central Rank and File Committee of the Bonus Marchers, they set out to picket Hoover in the White House to demand an extra session of Congress to pass the bonus.

Immediately all the armed forces were brought in display. Machine guns placed on Hoover's lawn; Secret Service men openly displayed revolvers; police by the dozens bearing tear gas bombs at their sides.

The rank and file marched. Three leaders were arrested: Pace, chairman of the rank and file committee, Eicker, secretary, and Johnson. Mass pressure of the veterans forced their freedom after two days.

More terror is promised. Orders to evacuate by August 4th, were rescinded the following day, when the veterans refused to be alarmed by the shower of notices to leave dropped on them by airplane.

From shack to shack, wherever the veterans have dug in, they talk of 25 marines who are said to have thrown down their guns when called into action against the bonus marchers, on July 14th. The marines, the story goes, were thrown into solitary

confinement. The rank and file veterans have appointed an investigating committee, and demand their immediate freedom—if they are to be punished for their show of solidarity with the bonus marchers.

The members of the I.L.D. must support to the fullest this great mass movement. These veterans are fighting in the front line trenches at Washington not only for the bonus—but for immediate unemployment relief and insurance. They must be backed up by the millions of jobless and part time workers in all parts of the country. The I.L.D. must protest the increasing terror used against the vets: hold demonstrations of protest: send telegrams and resolutions to Hoover, demand hands off the bonus marchers. Support their fight for an extra session of Congress to pass the bonus bill and unemployment relief legislation.

SAVE HIS LIFE!

Workers:

Matti Tenhunen, U. S. citizen, organizer of American Finnish Workers' Emigration to Karelia, was arrested by the political police at the Helsingfors Foreign Office. His life is in immediate danger.

Rush demand for his immediate release to Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, U. S. State Dept., Washington, D. C.

Rush financial support for his nationwide defense to

Comm. for Protect. of Foreign Born of the I.L.D., 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

JUSTICE IN CHINA—FREE THE RUEGGs!

By JOE STARK

After 13 months in a Kuomintang jail together with tubercular prisoners, and after a hunger strike of 14 days, Paul and Gertrude Ruegg are ill to the point of death.

Ruegg, secretary of the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, was arrested with his wife, in Shanghai, in June, 1931, and charged with attending the May Day demonstrations there as a paid agent of Moscow.

The Ruegg's two lawyers, Fisher and Chen of Geneva, Switzerland, although they were allowed to interview the defendants only as visitors, proved conclusively that the Ruegg's were not in Shanghai in May, 1930, but in Berlin: that the Chinese law provides that prisoners must be freed if kept in jail for four months without indictment; and that the whole procedure of transferring the defendants from Shanghai to Kiangsu was illegal.

An International Defense Committee, con-

sisting of Mme. Sun Yat Sen, Maxim Gorky, Romain Rolland, and Theodore Dreiser, were able, in cooperation with the International Red Aid, to arouse enough mass anger against the reactionary Kuomintang government to save the two from immediate execution.

The foreign newspapers in Shanghai report that Paul and Gertrude Ruegg, who had been in irons for days, were too weak to undergo forcible feeding. Mrs. Ruegg was so near the verge of death from torture and hunger that she was unable to recognize her attorneys.

At the same time that Mme. Sun Yat Sen has issued a world-wide call to continue mass protest in order to beat back still further the retreating Nanking government, Willi Munzenberg, secretary of the Workers' International Relief, announces from Berlin that defense activity must be intensified in order to insure the safety of the Ruegg's lives and their final recovery.



FULL SPEED AHEAD!

(To the Fifth Convention of the I.L.D.)

By **CARL HACKER** (Acting General Secretary, I.L.D.)



Reading I.L.D. (MOPR) literature on a Soviet collective farm.

ment created by our propaganda. For instance, no one will deny that the Scottsboro campaign has been, and is, the most far-reaching campaign ever conducted by the I.L.D. Yet, numerically, the I.L.D. membership remains stationary. During the first six months of 1932 the average dues-paying membership has been 9,100. During the same period, 5,000 new members have paid initiation fees and have joined the I.L.D. and yet the membership remains where it was on January 1st. This indicates that workers are ready and willing to join the I.L.D. but that our organization is not equipped to hold these new members.

There are many reasons for this. One of these is the almost complete absence of education in the principles of the class struggle. There is terrible confusion as to the policy and the functions of the I.L.D. This results in the muddling up of the functions of the I.L.D. with those of other Revolutionary organizations. It is quite a common thing for I.L.D. branches to

obligate themselves to carry out the functions of the unemployed councils, trade unions, the Communist Party, etc., etc. The fact of the matter is that many I.L.D. branches exist not for the purpose of carrying out defense activities but for the purpose of carrying out every activity in the revolutionary movement but that of defense. This must be changed. It will be changed during the coming months and with the first months that follow the fifth convention.

As a part of the preparations for the fifth convention we are carrying out a recruiting campaign, a membership drive on the basis of proletarian competition between the various I.L.D. districts which will result in the sending of a delegation of five American workers as guests of the M.O.P.R. to the Soviet Union for a period of two months. The five districts which fulfill their quotas as given below, to the greatest degree, will select one worker each, to make up this delegation. This delegation will go to the

(Continued on page 158)

The Fourth National convention of the International Labor Defense held at Pittsburgh during the closing days of 1929, adopted resolutions, the purpose of which were to correct the line of the I.L.D. and to lay the basis for and begin building a broad mass workers' defense movement; a defense movement based upon mass mobilization and mass struggles of workers in the defense of those who become the victims of capitalist terror, rather than a movement as heretofore based chiefly on legalisms.

It must be recorded here that since the Fourth Convention, more than 2½ years ago, some progress has been made in the development of a mass defense movement. We need but to point to the case of Paul Kassay in Ohio, charged with Criminal Syndicalism in the construction of the Akron, the Navy's most modern airship. It was the mass mobilization of the workers throughout the country and particularly in Ohio, in Kassay's defense, that forced the judge to render a decision declaring the Criminal Syndicalism law unconstitutional in the state of Ohio.

The reduction of the sentences in the Imperial Valley cases are an outstanding example of what the mass pressure of the workers can accomplish for defense.

Most important of all are the cases of the Negro boys in Scottsboro and that of the Negro worker, Orphan Jones. Certainly no one but the misleaders of the N.A.A.C.P. and kindred organizations can today say that it was anything but the mass mobilization of the workers by the millions throughout the world that has so far prevented the legal murder of the Scottsboro boys. In the case of Orphan Jones, a tremendous victory was won for the whole working class, and particularly for the 15,000,000 Negroes in this country. Orphan Jones was condemned to die. The I.L.D., in appealing the case, raised the question of exclusion of Negroes from jury panels in the State of Maryland. For 26 years not a single Negro had been called for jury service in the county in which Orphan Jones was tried. The court, under the pressure of the masses aroused by the I.L.D. called a momentary halt to this legal lynching and granted a new trial.

Thus, the beginning has been made in transforming the I.L.D. from an organization of legal defense into one which resorts primarily to the mass mobilization of workers, but which at the same time utilizes as far as is practical and necessary, legal defense. The two methods of defense are linked together, the one supplementing the other.

However, there have been serious shortcomings in the organization of our work, particularly in the ability to crystallize organizationally the senti-

QUOTAS FOR I.L.D. DELEGATION TO THE U.S.S.R.

I.

STEEL WORKER DELEGATE

Districts to be involved:

	Pittsburgh	Cleveland	Buffalo	Chicago
Present membership	200	700	225	1,650
Present LABOR DEFENDER Circulation.....	725	1,200	583	2,400
Quota new members.....	150	400	150	600
New Steel workers into I.L.D.....	50	150	50	250
New Negro workers into I.L.D.....	35	100	35	200
Total Dues Payments Oct. 1.....	400	1,250	425	2,500
Total L. D. Circ. (Bundles).....	1,000	2,000	800	3,200

II.

AUTOMOBILE WORKER DELEGATE

Districts to be involved:

	Cleveland	Detroit
Present membership	700	780
Present LABOR DEFENDER Circulation	1,200	2,000
Quota new members	400	400
New auto workers into I.L.D.....	100	250
New Negro workers into I.L.D.....	100	75
Total Dues Payment Oct. 1.....	1,250	1,300
Total L. D. Circ. (Bundles).....	2,000	2,500

III.

TEXTILE WORKER DELEGATE

Districts to be involved:

	New York	Boston	Conn.	Phila.
Present membership	2,075	545	250	500
Present LABOR DEFENDER Circulation.....	6,000	810	415	1,566
Present Textile membership.....	100	150	50	—
Quota new members.....	750	250	150	250
New textile workers into I.L.D.....	200	150	50	75
New Negro workers into I.L.D.....	250	50	50	100
Total Dues Payment Oct. 1.....	3,000	900	450	850
Total L. D. Circ. (Bundles).....	8,500	1,200	600	2,200

IV.

MINER DELEGATE

Districts to be involved:

	Pittsburgh	Chicago	Minn.	Colorado
Present membership	200	1,650	150	170
Present LABOR DEFENDER Circulation.....	725	2,400	680	110
Quota new members.....	150	600	100	100
New miners into I.L.D.....	75	200	35	35
New Negro workers into I.L.D.....	35	200	25	25
Total Dues Payment Oct. 1.....	400	2,500	300	300
Total L. D. Circ. (Bundles).....	1,000	3,200	1,000	500

V.

AGRICULTURAL WORKER DELEGATE

Districts to be involved:

	Los Ang.	San Fran.	Chatt.	Kan. C.	Seattle	Colo.
Present membership	570	570	85	20	260	170
Present LABOR DEFENDER Circulation.....	1,462	1,067	150	30	1,140	110
Quota new members.....	150	150	50	80	130	100
New Agric. wkrs. into I.L.D.....	50	50	25	40	35	35
New Negro wkrs. into I.L.D.....	25	35	not all	20	25	25
Total Dues Payment Oct 1	850	850	135	100	400	300
Total L.D. Circ. (Bundles).....	2,000	1,800	300	100	1,750	500



Reading I.L.D. (MOPR) literature on a Soviet collective farm.

YOUNG WORKERS, ATTENTION!

House of Correction,
Deer Island,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Comrade Strong:

I received the letter you sent me through the Boston I.L.D. office.

You are right about the necessity of getting the I.L.D. Youth branches, other youth organizations as well as individuals to write to us who are in jail. Letters are to us a means of contact with the struggle we have been forced to leave temporarily. Often it is our only one besides our visitors.

It is such a simple thing to write a letter and it means so much to us to hear from the "outside." Yet our comrades forget to write. We all want to know that those we worked and fought side by side with remember us while we're in the "can." I hope you can get the comrades to write to me and the others in jail. True, we cannot answer often because our mail is limited. However, this should not be a great hindrance.

Again thanks for your letter. I hope you will write me as often as possible and I trust this letter will help make our comrades write to those of us in jail. With best regards and comradely greetings.

IRVING KEITH.

This letter of comrade Keith should be a call to all comrades and youth branches to write to some prisoner at least once a month. Each month we will give a few names and addresses of some youth prisoners to whom you can write so that these comrades will feel that we are behind them.

Ernest McDuffy, 18 years. St. Cloud Reformatory, St. Cloud, Minn. Arrested January, 1932, on frame-up rape charge. Sentenced to seven years.

Jim Nine, 20 years. County Jail, Tampa, Fla. Sentenced to ten years for strike activity in the Tampa Tobacco Strike.

Leo Thompson, 24 years. Allegheny Co. Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa. Serving two years on inciting a riot charge, at Cannonsburg.

ON YOUTH WORK IN THE I.L.D.

By S. STRONG
National Youth Director

At the last National Plenum of the International Labor Defense, held in New York in October, 1931, there was no Youth Work to speak of. There had been Youth Directors, and Youth tours, but because there was no policy on this work, no foundation had been laid and all efforts were wasted. The plenum marked a change. True the plenum set no complete policy; it decided that we organize youth branches, and set up youth committees in the districts. In this work the National Office set the pace by organizing a National Youth Committee.

To-day after nine months of work we have 37 Youth branches with about 900 members. The National Youth Committee has issued 2 children's pamphlets of 2,500 copies each and 1 youth pamphlet of 3,000 copies. We have functioning youth committees in three districts and youth directors in four other districts.

The latest activity started by the National Youth Committee—Children's work

—although only three months old has already shown some success. We have 10 children's groups organized with over 200 children in them.

The one big shortcoming in our work is that we have not yet been successful in winning over the entire I.L.D. apparatus to the understanding of the need for doing youth work. Because we failed to do so our youth branches are concentrated in only five districts. This means that there are twelve districts that have no youth branches. Ten districts haven't even got youth directors who could be called upon to start this work.

We hope that through this youth page we will be better able to convince the entire I.L.D. membership of the importance of organizing Youth branches so that young workers can be drawn into the struggles of the I.L.D.

The National Youth Committee calls upon all Youth Committees of the I.L.D. Districts, all Youth Branches, and all members of youth branches to write letters about their experiences in the work, so that by publishing these letters we will be able to illustrate the importance of building more youth branches.



Each month there will appear on the youth page under this heading short accounts of two or three cases of persecution in the past. The purpose of this is to acquaint our comrades with the history of class persecution in this country so that we will better be able to understand the tasks we have before us.

* * *

THE MURDER OF FRANK LITTLE

The miners of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in the city of Butte, Montana, were on strike in the month of August, 1917. The company was losing millions of dollars because of the strike. To break the strike and force the men back to work the company decided it would be best to murder the leaders, Frank Little, Wm. F. Dunne and Campbell.

Frank Little, crippled and able to walk only with a crutch, was slugged by thugs of the Anaconda Copper Company, as he lay asleep in his bed in a cheap lodging house on North Wyoming Street. He was tied to the back of an automobile, dragged through the streets to the trestle where his body was mutilated. Then he was bound and left on the open road, his body clothed in only half a suit of underwear. On his breast was pinned a rectangular piece of cardboard of the Vigilantes of the Montana (a "patriot organization"). That

piece of cardboard was a warning to Dunne and Campbell that they were next.

The murder of Little did not break the strike but instead steeled the men in their fight for better conditions and against the imperialist war of 1914.

JOHN PORTER

John Porter joined the army at the age of 16. After two years of service he realized that life in the army was not the one grand adventure it was cracked up to be. He realized the army was for use against workers.

He deserted and left for home in New Bedford, Mass. He got a job in a textile mill. On April, 1928, the textile workers of New Bedford walked out on strike. Porter walked out too. He became very active and as a result was elected vice president of the New Bedford Textile Workers Union. The police discovered that he had deserted from the army. They decided to use him in breaking the strike. "If you quit this strike we'll let you go," they told him, "otherwise, we'll turn you over to the army officials." Porter refused. He was arrested and turned over to the army officials for court martial. For two weeks he was held incommunicado at Fort Rodman, Mass., and at Fort Adams, R. I. Then he was court-martialled and given a maximum sentence of 2½ years of hard labor and sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.



Lucille Wright, sister of Roy and Andy, now touring the country to help save her brothers' lives.



Lucille Wright, sister of Roy and Andy, now touring the country to help save her brothers' lives.



LABOR DEFENDER NEWS

I. L. D. DELEGATION TO THE SOVIET UNION

Here is still another way for five workers to visit the U. S. S. R. as guests of MOPR. You just have to decide for yourself which way you would rather go. The I. L. D. can send five workers to Moscow as guests of the Soviet section for TWO MONTHS—OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

How to become one of them? Easy.

The delegation is to consist of five workers who have been active in the I. L. D. for at least the past year—NOT AS PAID OFFICIALS. All five delegates MUST be workers. That's a simple enough condition to meet. Two must be Negro workers, one from the South and one from a Northern city. One must be a woman and one a youth. They should all—or most of them—be American born.

There are hundreds of LABOR DEFENDER readers who automatically fill these requirements. The organizational gains for the I. L. D. that will result from this contest are discussed elsewhere. Here we are talking only about the LABOR DEFENDER.

The districts have been lined up for a real proletarian competition. They have been divided into five industry groups. For instance—Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo and Chicago compete for the steel worker delegate. The district that gets the highest percentage of all its quotas, will choose the delegate from among those who have been most active in the contest. Everybody working together to send one worker to the Soviet Union.

The quotas are as following:

	Present LABOR DEFENDER Circ.	Quota
Steel Worker		
Pittsburgh	725	1,000
Cleveland	1,200	2,000
Buffalo	583	800
Chicago	2,400	3,200
Automobile Worker		
Cleveland	1,200	2,000
Detroit	2,000	2,500
Textile Worker		
New York	6,000	8,500
Boston	810	1,200
Connecticut	415	600
Philadelphia	1,566	2,200
Mine Delegate		
Pittsburgh	725	1,000
Chicago	2,400	3,200
Minneapolis	680	1,000
Colorado	110	500
Agricultural Worker		
Los Angeles	1,462	2,000
San Francisco	1,067	1,800
Chattanooga	150	300
Kansas City	30	100
Seattle	1,140	1,750
Colorado	110	500

These rises in circulation must be brought about only by increases in bundle orders. This has nothing to do with subs. That's our other contest.

Every worker who reads this page has equal opportunities of winning a FREE TRIP TO THE SOVIET UNION. It just needs "perseverance and patience," as Comrade Gerber says. And he knows.

Pledge Their Best—

Los Angeles

Dear Comrades:

The Freiheit Mandolin Club encloses check for \$2.50 in answer to your appeal. The club has 15 subs now. We also pledge ourselves to work with the district in the sub drive to send our second delegate from Los Angeles to the USSR.

Max Factor

Difficulties, yes. Lots of difficulties. To build socialism in a backward country is a great problem. It would be much easier here but the workers are learning all the time. They have much to overcome ignorance, lack of training and sabotage by members of the ruling class. The workers of the USSR overcome all difficulties. They have shown that by their achievements in the last few years.

The LABOR DEFENDER is the finest Labor pictorial magazine in this country. At the MOPR I was told that they consider it one of the finest in the world. All over the Soviet Union I saw pictures from the LABOR DEFENDER and the LABOR DEFENDER itself in almost every large factory I visited. It can be made still better—it's up to us.

* * *

How about it, fellow workers? What has been done once can always be done again. Comrade Gerber collected almost 300 subs for the LABOR DEFENDER. 300 subs! During the whole month of June we did not receive that number of subs from all over the country—up to July 20 we received only 150 subs! You will not only be winning a trip to the Soviet Union for yourself by winning this contest. You will be doing very important and valuable work in building what MOPR considers to be "the finest magazine in the International Red Aid." Next month we expect to be able to fill the page with the scores of those who are competing in the sub drive contest. Remember the contest ends October 1st. Two more months to go. Comrade Gerber has brought several hundred beautiful buttons from the German Red Aid. Every workers who sends in three subs gets one of them.

FROM LABOR DEFENDER FRIENDS

A Little More Work on Them—and They'll Think on Our Line

Watervliet, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

I am living on a farm where I have nobody in my neighborhood who is thinking on our line. I can't help you with subscriptions. Enclosed a dollar. Possibly you know a comrade in distress who like to read our beautiful LABOR DEFENDER—or you will receive this dollar as a donation. Money is very scarce on the farm now or I would enclose more to keep our LABOR DEFENDER going.

A. M. Welling

From a Widow of One of the Haymarket Martyrs

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed find \$1. I wish I could afford more, but I have been sick for some time, besides I am "busted".

Wishing you success

Fraternally yours,

Lucy E. Parsons

IN THE SOVIET UNION

By SAM GERBER

You can go to the Soviet Union as a guest of the MOPR. It can be done. To begin with, you read the LABOR DEFENDER. Next you find out about the sub drive and write to the LABOR DEFENDER, 80 East 11th Street, N. Y. C. for sub blanks and you are off.

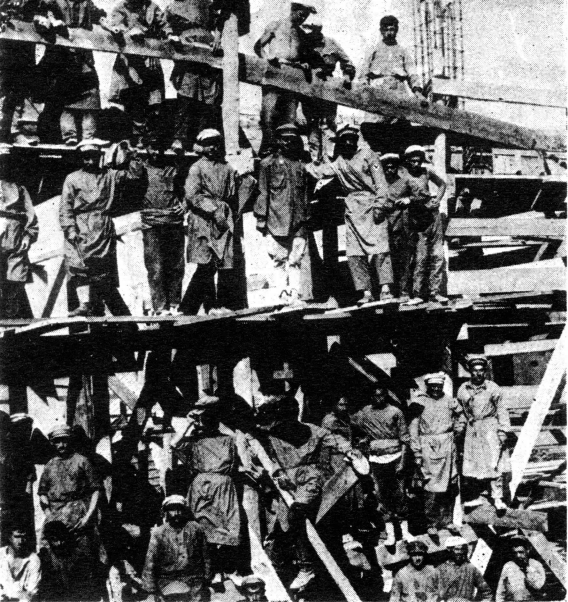
It is not difficult to sell subs for the LABOR DEFENDER to workers. The place to go for subs is to your labor union and tell your friends about it. Make popular the fact that you are a contestant in the sub drive and that you are trying to win the trip to the Soviet Union. Organize your friends to act as your agents and publicity directors. Distribute old copies of the LABOR DEFENDER free to prospective readers—at union meetings, in the shops, wherever you meet workers. After doing all this, with a little persistence and patience and plenty of harping on the subject you win the trip. I know this to be true, for I did it myself in the last sub drive.

In the Soviet Union the comrades in the MOPR made it possible for me to go wherever I wanted and see whatever I wanted and everything was done to make my stay in the Soviet Union pleasant.

I visited factories, a collective farm, a prison, I took a five day trip on the Volga, saw the best shows in Moscow and many movies. In short, it was the trip of a lifetime.

I saw with my own eyes the remaking of a country and its people. Until the October Revolution the toiling masses of Russia were kept in ignorance and filth. What did the ruling class care? While millions of workers and peasants lived like cattle and starved, they lived in palaces. Russia before the Revolution—darkness and ignorance.

Today you see giant factories built where just a few years ago was desert. Today the masses are fighting their own ignorance and are conquering industrial technique. Today the workers rule.



Voices *From* Prison

FROM THE LAND OF THE SOVIETS

(Continued from last issue)

Instead of the prison sentences other measures are applied in the U.S.S.R.—measures of social influence, such as—rebuks, censure, prohibition to do certain work, and also reformatory work without deprivation of liberty. During the last year 51 per cent of all those condemned have been sentenced to reformatory-labor without confinement. The individual condemned to reformatory-labor may live at home during the period of his sentence, and he is not at all limited in his rights. The period of such sentence must not exceed 1 year. Within the last year confinement was applied only to those individuals who actually had to be isolated from society. So we have, for instance, only 10.8 per cent of all those sentenced last year were sentences of deprivation of labor, and in 1928, of all verdicts—all over the Republic—26.2 per cent were those of confinement. Thus, we see, that confinement is replaced by other measures of social defense. Only the most serious offenders of the law are deprived of their liberty. We will also note here that the Soviet Union does not recognize imprisonment for life. The longest sentence of imprisonment is 10 years—and this sentence can also be shortened by a number of privileges—of which latter we will write lower down.

6. You are very much interested evidently in the question of how the convicts are paid for their labor in the places of confinement. In particular you ask about the conditions of labor of those confined in the lumber camps. In this question you are absolutely mistaken. In the U. S. S. R. the prisoners do socially-necessary work.

The prisoner has a six-hour working day. The conditions of labor, and defense of labor, are exactly the same as for all other toilers. The prisoners doing physical work receive the same rations as the workers, and are given all objects of primary necessity by the government. Their wages differ according to their qualification and the quality of the work done in exactly the same proportion as the wages of the workers who are free. On an average the prisoners receive about twenty to thirty dollars a month (C1 95, Conditions in places of confinement). Besides this, the prisoner gets three roubles a day for food and clothes. No prisoner works without pay. The prisoner himself disposes of nearly the whole of his wages in the manner he thinks best—he may immediately spend it all on his clothes, or he can send money to his relations—just as he likes. Just a small percentage is temporarily held back by the administration and is put on the prisoners' current account. This latter sum of money is given to the prisoner on the day he leaves the place

of confinement in order that he should be provided for during the first days and weeks after leaving the place of confinement.

(Continued in the next issue)



Before the House of Justice: At New York City Hall, slugging workers.

FROM THE SISTER OF A SCOTTSBORO BOY

Dear Comrades:

Chattanooga, Tenn.—I am a sister of one of the Scottsboro boys. I am very glad that the I.L.D. got my brother's case. If the N.A.A.C.P. people had my brother's case he would have been killed. I'm so glad that my brother is saved, and all of the other boys, too. I'm going to do my best to help to save all of the boys. If all of the people in the South get together and help and work for those boys, and don't be afraid of the police and the rich people, it would be better for us poor class of people. I myself am selling books and papers, everything I could, for them. My father and mother are working day and night; my sisters are doing their very best. We hold meetings every Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.

LOUISE PATTERSON.

TO AN IMPERIAL VALLEY PRISONER

Dear Comrade:

Our intention was to write to you comrades at least every month, but it seems like day passes after another without writing, even though you with the rest of you boys behind bars are continuously in our minds.

Undoubtedly you are aware that five of the six of our local comrades have been deported since our last letter. To our joy, with the aid of comrades in Germany, the boys landed in Soviet Union, instead of fascist Finland. They sure like it there too; are busy at work and in the line of education. The sixth, or Comrade Mannistos case has been appealed. So far the labor department has not given their decision, but in case of necessity the I.L.D. is going to appeal Mannistos case and fight it to the finish.

So far we been living here peacefully but the indications are that the workers are getting restless sooner or later for the reason that the livelihood is diminishing to the zero. The finishing, which is the basic industry, does not provide no living for those occupied in it and the other lines are the same. Everybody is questioning that "what's going to happen" and this questioning is getting louder as the days go by.

Well, we surely would like to hear from you and the rest of the boys, so let us know at your earliest opportunity.

—From Your I.L.D. Comrades.

AMERICA—AND WAR

(Continued from page 143)

from the Polish border of "atrocities" there, and the next from the Roumanian border. And the American capitalist press avidly reprints these lying stories.

More, the pacifism of the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact should not blind anyone to the war horrors and the Imperialistic nature of the "investigating" League of Nations Commission. The Disarmament Conference in Geneva, controlled as it is by England, France and America, but fought by all the lesser powers which sit there and want safety and peace, is already a battle field between Imperialists and a meeting ground for their general staffs of war against the Soviet Union.

(Continued in next issue)

In the next issue Dreiser exposes the hypocrisy of the pacifists, the fake fight for peace of the Socialists. He further analyzes the forces behind the war plans and calls upon all workers to be wary of the threatening horrors of war. Read the September issue for the second section of Dreiser's article.

* * *

August 1st is International Fighting Day Against Imperial War. All I.L.D. members and sympathizers must join in the demonstrations against the impending mass slaughter. Fight Boss War! Defend the Soviet Union!



Before the House of Justice: At New York City Hall, slugging workers.

WHAT WORKERS ARE READING



A WEAPON OF NATIONAL OPPRESSION

Lynching, by H. Haywood, and M. Howard, International Pamphlets, No. 25, 5c.

The sub-title of this new 16-page, five-cent pamphlet, is "A Weapon of National Oppression." The Negro nation in America has had to suffer more than any other class of people in this country—more than the working class as a whole, more than any other part of it, more than the foreign-born, who are systematically discriminated against.

The use of lynching to keep the Negroes "in their place"—the place of deepest oppression—is a weapon sometimes used against other workers, but against the Negroes, this cruel weapon is used as a matter of course. Why? Because until a short time ago the Negro has never known real leadership out of his horrible situation. The ruling class can get away with it because there has been no organized resistance. The so-called "leaders" of the Negro have misled him into paths of resignation and submission. The Negroes constitute a separate nationality within the country and until the International Labor Defense effectively took up the struggle in the Scottsboro and Orphan Jones cases, they have had no effective leadership in their nationalist strivings, in their resistance against the oppressing nation—white boss America.

That's why the lynchers could until recently get away with it. That's why the flimsy frame-up of "rape," was sufficient justification for the horrors against a helpless oppressed nation.

This new pamphlet on lynchings explains all these factors. It explains the political and economic position of the Negroes in this country. It explains the misleadership of the Negro "leaders." It explodes the role of the state and federal government as "protectors" against lynching. But most important of all, it explains how the fight against lynching must proceed. It explains how lynching against Negroes is an attack on the working class as a whole, and that the working class as a whole, black and white, must join hands in this most recent direct and vicious weapon of attack against them.

FLORIDA

(Continued from page 147)

The conditions thus described are ones which those who tried to organize the tobacco workers and those who celebrated the 14th anniversary of the Russian Revolution in Tampa on Nov. 7, 1931, are forced to undergo. Help rescue this group of class war victims from their living hell. Send funds—even small amounts—to the Prisoners Relief Fund of the I.L.D., Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

Your Experiences Are Valuable

This new section of the LABOR DEFENDER is meant not only for getting you to read the latest pamphlets and books, but to get all of you to get this literature out among the masses of workers. Some of you have doubtless made efforts to do this—let us know what progress you have made, so that others can learn from you.

Others have not yet started. There must be some reason why, some difficulty you cannot overcome without help. Let us know what these difficulties are, and we will do what we can to help you.

Address all letters to I. L. D. Literature Editor, 799 Broadway, N. Y., Room 430.

FIGHT DEPORTATION DEFEAT THE DIES-FISH BILL

The attack made on the foreign-born workers of the United States, which goes on continually in various forms, has reached an acute stage. The foreign-born are subjected to discrimination in jobs, in political action, in social oppression—but the direct open attack, which was carried on with such fury by the Palmer administration after the war, is being renewed.

The Dies-Fish bill, calling for the deportation of all foreign-born workers who show the slightest resistance to wage-cuts and other economic evils, is the form which this newest attack on the foreign-born workers is taking.

The International Labor Defense, fully realizing the gravity of this situation, is mobilizing against this bill, and is fighting all deportation cases. In this connection, the I. L. D. is preparing a new pamphlet explaining this vicious Dies Bill, and giving all the facts in the most prominent of the present deportation cases.

The fight against deportation is on. By the time this announcement reaches you the pamphlet will be off the press. It will sell for five cents. Order it now for your activity in mobilizing the workers in the anti-deportation fight!

FULL SPEED AHEAD!

(Continued from page 154)

Soviet Union to study the conditions of the workers there and primarily to be able to come back to this country to explain to workers here the contrast between the prison system in the United States and the reformatory system as it functions in the Soviet Union.

The campaign of competition is based on organizational gains that are to be accomplished by the districts. We hope through this proletarian competition which will end October 1st to be able to increase substantially our membership and the circulation of the LABOR DEFENDER. We hope to be able to recover a large portion of the new membership that has been lost to us in recent months. The National Committee will do everything in its power to improve the life of the branches, to give better political direction and guidance to the branches, to give directives for educational work that will bring about a better understanding on the part of the entire membership as to the functions and purpose of the I.L.D. and consequently as the result of this make it possible for us to hold in our ranks the thousands of new members who are joining our organization.

* * *

Next month: Read Patterson's article on the "Significance of the Great Victory in the Yuel Lee (Orphan Jones) Case." In this case the I.L.D. forced open the issue of the right of Negroes to serve on juries wherever that right is denied them.



Worker reading pamphlet issued by I.L.D.



Worker reading pamphlet issued by I.L.D.