

LABOR DEFENDER



Haymarket 1886
Bill Haywood 1906
Mc Namara 1911
Mooney 1916
Centralia 1919
Sacco-Vanzetti 1927
Gastonia 1928
Scottsboro 1931

MAY
1934

BUILD THE I.W.O.
DEFENSE ARM
of the Working Class

10c

VIEWS OF THE MONTH



1. Minneapolis CWA workers showing the might of mass action. They pitched the tear gas bombs right back at the cops.

2. Police terror didn't stop students from striking against war all over the country.

3. Unemployed workers are slugged for demanding relief. Join the I.L.D. in the struggle to defend your rights.



LABOR DEFENDER

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MAY DAY 1934

NEWS of the MONTH

VIENNA

May Day, the international working class holiday born in the United States out of the struggles of the American working class, will dawn upon a world tottering on the brink of war and fascism. May Day 1934 in Germany will find the Hitler hordes desperately attempting to drown the unquenchable resistance of the revolutionary German workers in blood while the Storm Troops sing pagan spring songs. May Day 1934 in Austria will find the heroic Austrian workers defying the brutality of Dollfuss fascism, in spite of more than 500 years in jails sentences, mass evictions and starvation. As for the social democratic leadership who betrayed them to the bullets of the Heimwehr, already 10 of these have been done away with among them so-called commanders of the Defense Corps as a lesson and a warning to those who think the militant workers can be curbed and used as pawns in political chess. May Day 1934 in France is awaited with fear and foreboding by the French ruling class. In February the mass general strike of the French workers was a challenge to the forces of fascism and war.

May Day 1934 in the United States finds the American workers and farmers and wide sections of the middle class stinging under the blows of the New Deal. Ever wider sections of the American masses are realizing that the various alphabetic remedies were so much talk to bewilder them and confuse them into company unions, off their land, into the streets. A mounting wave of strikes is sweeping over the land—strikes that are forcing the Roosevelt regime to throw aside the last shabby veils of treacherous smooth talk and show more openly the armed terror against the workers and farmers who dare to fight for the rights they have been taught for generations to consider as basic an inalienable—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The right of free speech, free assembly and free press. The right, stated clearly in the Declaration of Independence, “when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these needs, it is the Right of the people to alter or abolish it.”

The International Labor Defense has always defended the rights of the American masses to enjoy and to enforce these rights. It invites into its ranks all those who are ready to fight in defense of these rights in spite of police terror, NRA terror, boss-controlled courts and open fascist bands whatever the color of the shirts they choose to wear.

All over the capitalist world the ruling class is building an ever higher and more menacing wall of bullets, cannon, gunboats, ready to plunge the world into the horror of war, send worker against worker to protect their profits at the expense of the profits of their neighbors and to destroy the one country where the workers and peasants rule, the one country where they are building the future for peace, the country that has become an inspiration and a haven to the oppressed of all nations—the Soviet Union.

The world has travelled far since May Day 1889, the first May Day observed by workers all over the world, organized in their political parties and trade unions to fight for the important political demand: the 8 hour day.

Many hundreds of frame-ups have passed through the ruling class courts since the Haymarket frame-up which sent 5 workers' leaders to the gallows, as a result of one of the first May Day strikes in the United States. McNamara, Mooney, Centralia, Joe Hill, Sacco-Vanzetti, Gastonia, Scottsboro—the procession grows longer and wider as it reaches 1934.

But the militant procession of workers organized against terror in defense of their rights under the banner of the International Labor Defense grows wider and more powerful every day. It must grow still stronger, it must branch out into every factory, every mine, mill and farm of the country. Celebrate the international workers' holiday, May Day originating in the United States and spreading to every corner of the globe by joining the only defense organization of the working class, the defense arm of the working class, the International Labor Defense.

Workers' Self Defense

The development of fascist forms of terror and the raising of the whole class struggle to a new high level, due to increased struggles and the greater political clarity in the struggles themselves, demands that policies and tactics on the defense front conform to the present level of development of the whole movement.

(Continued on Page 5)

Twenty-five thousand workers' children, characterized by the Fascist press in Austria as class enemies, are facing starvation as part of the Dollfuss programme of reprisals. Without food, they will soon be without shelter also, as their families are being evicted from municipal apartments to make room for seventeen hundred Vienna policemen who are waiting their turn to move in. The Austrian I. L. D. Workers' International Relief and other proletarian organizations have taken steps to help the children, but are being checkmated by the government at every possible step. Ivan Seikanina, a lawyer representing the W. I. R. attempted to send some of the children to Czechoslovakia; he had to go back to Czechoslovakia himself — without the children.

MINNEAPOLIS

Three thousand unemployed workers demanding relief and continuation of CWA jobs demonstrated in Minneapolis while the city council met. Against them: tear gas bombs, fire hose, machine guns, mounted police. The workers tossed back the bombs before they exploded, prevented the police from attaching the hose, kept up the demonstration, forced the council to adopt resolutions recommending that every one of their demands be granted! 39 workers were arrested, however, including S. K. Davis, I. L. D. organizer.

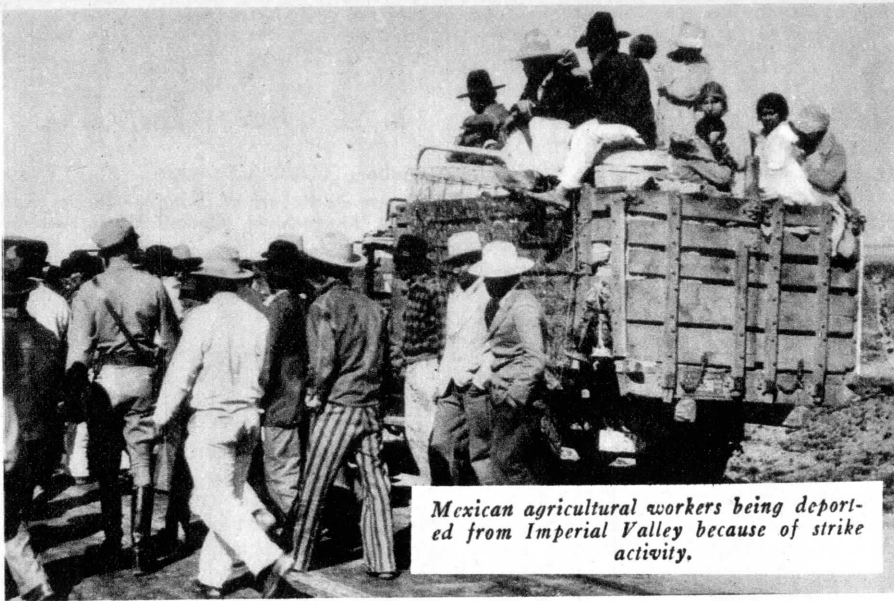
BRIDGEPORT

Socialist Mayor McLevy of Bridgeport has some strong arm men after his own heart. Typical pronouncements by administration forces include the following:

Police Captain O'Connell: “There is not enough clubbing!”

City Clerk Fred Schwartzkopf: “If I had been handling the situation” (referring to the demonstration of snow shovellers asking the city to pay them overdue wages) “I would not have shown such restraint. If I had had a club in my hand, I would have used it the way it should be used.”

Samuel Krieger, Communist leader of the mass protest, was ordered to pay a \$50 fine for his activities. When the case came up on appeal Mayor McLevy was there to testify against the workers. It was postponed to June 5.



Mexican agricultural workers being deported from Imperial Valley because of strike activity.

Class War In Imperial Valley

by S. L. G.

Because the agricultural workers of the Imperial Valley led by the militant Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union are for the third time since the beginning of the year preparing to strike against their intolerable conditions and starvation pay, having won their demands in the lettuce pickers strike and the pea pickers strike, the ranchers and growers of the Valley have declared open war against them.

Their faithful ally in this war is the Mexican Consul Enrique Terrazas who is making every effort to help the ranchers force his countrymen into a company union, which as one Valley paper puts it, is set up to "give a fair deal to the employers" and to smash the militant C and AWU.

But the Mexican Workers in Imperial Valley have learned the fighting strength of their union and despite arrests, terror and mass deportations, they are refusing to join this fake union. They know that the Mexican consul is surrounded by contractors and foremen who have cheated and underpaid them in the past. They have learned the power of united action and they see that this Mexican union is a vicious attempt to divide them from their thousands of Hindu, Filipino, Japanese, Negro and white fellow workers who fought beside them in the last strikes.

This determination of the agricultural workers to stick by their union was proven at many meetings where in the presence of vigilantes, police and all the other agents of reaction, they voted openly against the Mexican "yellow dog" union and for the Cannery and Agricultural workers' Industrial Union.

This militancy is getting the shipper-growers plenty mad. Their vigilantes have robbed, beaten and kidnapped many investigators who have gone into the valley. The official police have carried through mass arrests of hundreds of strikers. The Mexican officials have obligingly deported more hundreds across the border to terror

and starvation in their native land. An Imperial Valley Peace officer is quoted in the 'San Diego Sun' as stating: "If that (Federal) court in San Diego grants a permanent injunction interfering with officers and keeping them from breaking up those agitators' meetings here in the valley, there will be bloodshed. I won't do anything, but there are some people who will.

Latest report received from the Los Angeles District of the International Labor Defense show that "some people have already begun to do something." Dr. Alexander Irvine, 70 year old author and minister and E. O. Jones a newspaper man were seized by vigilantes, driven into the desert and beaten. Dr. Irvine's niece was also kidnapped. Five Mexican workers and two white workers, one of them the I. L. D. organizer in the Valley, were seized by 30 growers as they were released from jail, driven thirty miles out into the desert and threatened with lynching if they dared to return. Among the four Mexican workers was a boy of 19 and his father. Their family consists of ten children and the mother. They have lived in the Valley for years and they are left to starve. Witnesses who testified at a recent trial in the Valley were arrested, brutally beaten, their homes raided and then they were chased out.

Every Valley newspaper is helping whip up the fury with appeals to patriotism, Americanism and vicious attacks against Communism and even the Federal Commission whose reports suggest that the condition among the workers are intolerable. And one of whose members stated that it wasn't illegal to belong to the Communist Party. The growers further criticize the government "as aiding and abetting the workers by issuing food orders to them while they were out on strike, while, at their very elbows ranch foremen were offering work at which men could make \$2 to \$4 a day and families of workers could earn as high as \$8 and \$10 a day". (New York Times). This is a glowing tribute to the fight-

ing solidarity of these workers who rarely make that much a week.

The International Labor Defense of Los Angeles is doing splendid work in defense of the fighting agricultural workers; not only by defending them in court when they have been arrested, but by sending committee after committee into the battlefield to investigate and expose the war, bombarding Senator Wagner of the Labor Board with demands for investigating the activities of the growers and the Mexican consul; bombarding the State department with demands for the recall of Terrazas by the Mexican government; demonstrating before the Mexican consulate; building the widest possible moral and material support and defense of the agricultural workers in Imperial Valley.

They must be supported in this work by every other district of the I. L. D. Trade Unions must be drawn into the struggle to demand the rights of these workers to organize into unions of their own choosing.

War has been declared. The International Labor Defense must accept the challenge and teach these vigilantes who choose to take the weapons of violence into their hands that mass action is a powerful weapon in the hands of the working class. Protests, resolutions and telegrams should flood the office of Gov. Lynch Rolph at Sacramento, California. The battle of Imperial Valley is the battle of every worker and fighting farmer, Negro and white in the United States. Victory in Imperial Valley against the forces of fascist reaction will mean victory against the system of divide and rule, lynch terror, and the destruction of the fundamental rights guaranteed the American masses by the Constitution of the United States.



Two fighting members of the Cannery and Agricultural Workers Industrial Union. Vigilantes can't make them quit.

MAY DAY, 1934 IN CANADA

by A. E. SMITH

National Secretary of the Canadian Labor Defense League

The records of the First of May, 1934 make very meaningful reading for the working class. There are some 200 class war prisoners in this country at this time. They are distributed throughout the whole of the Canadian Provinces, many of them are cases that have fallen wholly within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments. Arthur Evans in British Columbia being an outstanding case of vile frame-up methods of the police and Govt. of that Province. Jerry Donahue is in jail in Quebec, having been charged with a crime and sentenced to two years in prison, despite the fact that he was some 50 or 60 miles from the place where the occasion arose. Seven working class leaders are still in the Kingston Penitentiary. This is now the third May Day in prison for them. One of their number, Comrade Carr, is seriously ill. The CLDL is promoting strong campaigns for the release of all these workers and wide support is being given to these efforts.

The ruling class in this Country continues to march along the road to Fascism. Political reaction marks all the deliberations and acts of the legislative bodies in Federal and Provincial areas. The Quebec Legislature has achieved a record in this respect. The Tashereau Government has been in power in this province for many years. It has the support of the Roman Catholic Church. Two proposed enactments now before the Quebec Legislature make specially notorious the fascist intentions of this reactionary political group, to smash and thwart the development of the working class movement. In a bill called the David Bill, the provision is made for complete domination of all meetings of the militant working class. Another equally notorious piece of master class trickery made into law, is called the Arcan Bill. In this instrument Trade Unions

and Manufacturers are ostensibly brought under the control and guidance of the government. This for the plain intent to defeat any struggles of the workers in Quebec for bettering their conditions.

The Canadian Labor Defense League stands for the Defense of the working class against the methods of the capitalist class. There are 1,200,000 unemployed workers in Canada at this date. There are fully 2,500,000 people living in undernourished conditions in this land, amid the storehouses which are packed with plenty of every necessity for the happiness of human life. Blind political reaction continues to defraud the people of the truth regarding the situation and continues to rule by means of force and violence.

The charge of "sedition" laid against myself some few weeks ago, resulted in an acquittal. The jury returned with the verdict "Not Guilty". The political import of the case could be seen immediately. Radio programs were interrupted to convey the news. This produced miniature riots in some quarters where people gathered. Telegrams poured into the CLDL office, followed by letters. This shows that hundreds of people had shifted from their former attitudes and had moved to the "left".

The fight for free speech was strengthened by this victory. For the workers, the struggle for free speech holds concrete aims; the right to speak, publish, unite freely, without surveillance, to assemble in halls, streets, parks, to demonstrate and parade en masse. For these, workers must steadily struggle.

Above all, the demand for an open public investigation into the attempt on Tim Buck's life must go forward with renewed vigor. If the victory means anything, it means that.

WORKERS' SELF-DEFENSE

(Continued from Page 3)

The brilliant example of Dimitroff has given to the working class a practical experience in defense tactics and conduct before class courts that is worth any number of political documents and abstract arguments. In the course of the Reichstag fire trial, Dimitroff unfolded in life all of the basic and fundamental policies of a consistently revolutionary and class defense program which must be applied in increasing measure to all cases of capitalist prosecution and frame-up.

Self-defense before capitalist courts must be made a central slogan for the I.L.D. and must be built into the cornerstone of our basic program of action in relation to capitalist courts. Every trial of a revolutionary worker before the bar of capitalist justice must be made a political trial, in which the defendant transforms himself from the accused to the accuser, and, by militant, courageous conduct, rips aside the veil of legalisms and brings forth the class issues involved, exposes the class nature of the court as a weapon for the suppression of the working class, and makes of the prisoners dock a forum from which to speak to the masses and rally them for militant defense actions.

No reliance upon lawyers other than as technical aids! No confirming with bourgeois legalisms! Destroy the illusions of the masses in bourgeois justice by exposing the class content of capitalist jurisprudence!

Mass Unity freed A. E. Smith

GREATER MASS UNITY CAN FREE THE SEVEN IN KINGSTON PENITENTIARY!

JOIN THE C.L.D.L.

THE SHIELD OF THE WORKERS!

MR. BENNETT

WE DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION INTO THE SHOOTING AT BUCK.

ILD branches follow this splendid example in our local and national cases.

The CLDL has issued hundreds of thousands of stickers like these to follow up their victory in the Smith case.

BROKERS ARE FREED,

WORKERS' LEADERS ARE SHOT AT!

THE ACQUITTAL OF A. E. SMITH

MEANS AN OVERWHELMING DEMAND FOR A POPULAR INQUIRY INTO THE SHOOTING OF TIM BUCK.

JOIN THE C.L.D.L.

THE SHIELD OF THE WORKERS!

Let's cover every telephone pole in the country with stickers like these. Scottsboro stickers; anti-criminal syndicalism stickers; Herndon stickers; smash injunctions stickers; recognition for political prisoners stickers; join the ILD stickers.

BROKERS ARE FREED,

WORKERS' LEADERS ARE SHOT AT!





Merci à tous ceux qui ont contribué à nous sauver! Continuez la lutte contre le fascisme et pour la libération d'Ernst Thälmann et de tous les antifascistes en prison!
Kosice, Mars 1934 *George Dimitroff*

"Thanks to all those who helped save us! Continue the struggle against fascism and for the freedom of Ernst Thälmann and all anti-fascist prisoners."

Fight Against Fascism

by **GEORGE DIMITROFF**

At the Leipzig trial German fascism made its debut in the role of European gendarme against Communism. This debut ended in disaster for the fascists: German fascism entered Leipzig as a proud lion and left it like a whipped poodle.

The Reichstag fire was intended to serve and did in fact serve, as the signal for the terrorist campaign of German fascism against the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. The fascist frame-up of February 27, 1933, was to be the signal for the "annihilation" of Marxism, by which was meant the revolutionary movement of the German workers. The fascist fools wanted to display all the forces hostile to the revolutionary movement and the Soviet Union. They wanted to show the "historical role" of German fascism, the role of policeman of capitalist Europe against the proletarian revolution.

The provocative Leipzig trial—the biggest trial in recent political history—was staged by the National Socialist leaders in order to prove to the world that, at the end of February 1933, the fascist hangmen 'saved Europe from Bolshevism.'

Large scale preparations were made for the trial. The fascists employed all the means at their disposal. The entire apparatus of the police and the courts, the national socialist party apparatus as well as the apparatus of the ministry for Propaganda were brought into action. All this was not only in order to bolster up the indictment, but before all, cost what it might to discover "suitable witnesses." Six months passed in this frantic and desperate quest for witnesses.

The fascists were particularly interested in finding the necessary witnesses precisely among workers, among Communists and leading persons of the

Communist movement. According to the plans of the fascist incendiaries, these witnesses were to furnish the proof that the Communist Party of Germany, and the Red Front Fighters League were preparing for an armed revolt in February and March, 1933 that instructions to this effect were sent out by them, and that the Reichstag fire was to be the signal for this revolt. The fascists did not even shrink from manufacturing evidence. Thousands and thousands of Communists and revolutionary workers were subjected to the most monstrous moral and physical torture in the prisons and concentration camps in order to render them pliable witnesses, who would be prepared to confirm everything that this provocative and framed-up indictment demanded.

But the fascists suffered a complete fiasco. In spite of all their efforts, the only witnesses for the persecution were national socialist deputies, common criminals, coiners, thieves, mental deficients and drug addicts.

The fascists were unable to find the witnesses they desired among the workers. All the workers summoned as witnesses behaved courageously before the court as befitted proletarians, in spite of all the threats and tortures.

The warm sympathy of the German working masses during the trial, the sympathy with which my exposure to the fascist incendiaries was received, the sympathy I felt even in the court room and everywhere where I appeared under police guard, even in prison, the sympathy which was expressed in letters, greetings, etc., which reached me by various ways in spite of all police obstacles — all this is an irrefutable proof that the German working class, in spite of the fearful blows which have been rained upon it as a result of the treacherous social democracy, has not lost its courage, has not given way to despondency, but is continuing the fight under indescribably difficult conditions.

The mobilization of the forces of the working masses of Germany, of the proletariat of the whole world, of the proletariat of the USSR — all this converted the Leipzig trial into a battlefield, and the blow that was directed at Communism recoiled with shattering force on the heads of the German fascists.

This international solidarity was revealed in the fight of the German proletariat during the trial and was seen also in other countries. It not only created the prerequisites for the victory over fascism in Leipzig, in that the four Communists whom the fascists intended to behead were saved for further struggle, but it delivered an annihilating blow to the further provocative plans of fascism.

Between the Court where we fought against fascism and the fight of the proletariat of Germany and other countries there existed an indissoluble connection. This was shown not only by the response of our fight in the whole

(Continued on Page 21)

"WE STICK WITH THE I. L. D."

Say the Scottsboro Boys

The Alabama lynch-class mind reaches its highest ideals of torture in its daily treatment of the Scottsboro boys. Nothing is too low or brutal as a means of terrorizing these boys into submission. The hope is, of course, that the boys will die under their cruel treatment so that it will be unnecessary to further expose "Alabama Justice" to world-wide protest of the working class under the leadership of the I. L. D.

The boys are living in a state of abject terror. Two of the boys are now ill, but they inform us that, "I am afraid to ask for medicine". When asked why; both said, "I am afraid the medicine will poison me." One boy suffering from severe pains in his chest is fed "worthless pills" which in no way give him relief. Real medicinal attention is something that the "Scottsboro Niggers" are not entitled to.

Warden Rogers, stated "he didn't know what had gotten into them Scottsboro niggers. They're the worse bunch of niggers he ever saw. Always raising hell when they get the best treatment possible."

But the seven Scottsboro boys in Jefferson County Jail tell a different story about the "best treatment possible. Andy Wright was confined in solitary for more than 3 weeks because he refused to go "outside into the snow and sleet to catch a death cold." This was at the request of Warden Dan Rogers. Then Olen Montgomery was placed in solitary because he kicked against the starvation portion put on his food plate. Warden Rogers considered this "the best treatment possible."

The boys are put in solitary, in a division of the jail across the white women's ward. Fortunately the boys know this and try every precaution to see that they are not framed for "insulting some of the white women prisoners." Of course, if the jailers want to frame them on such a charge the boys could in no way prove their innocence.

Once Warden Rogers brandished his pistol on one of the boys threatening to kill him. As the boy pleaded for his life, Rogers belched, "I ought to kill you now, they're going to kill you anyway, just like they're going to burn Patterson and Norris."

The boys also state that when cash money is sent to them in letters, they are never sure that they receive a part of it or any of it at all. One of the boys stated specifically that he saw the jailers selling packages which were sent to them last Christmas.

Warden Irwin said to one visitor, "Those boys have the devil in them. It must be that stuff they get from the I. L. D. We're going to stop them from getting it". Since that time the

boys state that the jail authorities destroyed 10 newspapers right before their eyes. They do not permit the boys to see I. L. D. literature and whenever one of the jail authorities receives the Daily Worker for the boys "he flies into a rage."

A few weeks ago, Mrs. Hook, Negro stool pigeon and direct agent of the NAACP misleaders, attempted to turn the 9 Scottsboro boys against the I. L. D., their militant defender. She had been visiting the boys in Jefferson County jail traitorously ingratiating herself into their confidence by carrying them comforts. These comforts she secured from the I. L. D. and its sympathizers in Birmingham, but she told the boys that she brought them herself or else that they were sent to them by the NAACP. Each time she visited the boys she cleverly tried to make the boys doubt the I.L.D. by slandering the I. L. D. leaders and attorneys, William L. Patterson, Samuel Leibowitz, and Joseph Brodsky.

Then as a crowning act of treachery, Mrs. Hook wrote a letter to the Scottsboro boys asking them to give up the I. L. D. and to accept the betrayal policies of the NAACP misleaders. In the letter she attempted to pledge the boys to the closest secrecy, requesting the boys to destroy the letter after they had received it.

But to all these attempts to betray them, the boys reacted with staunch working class solidarity. They turned the foul letter over to the I. L. D. and notified it not to place any further confidence in Mrs. Hook. Besides the boys sent Mrs. Hook word that if the "NAACP misleaders could do so much for them, why hadn't it saved Willie Pet-

erson in Birmingham and John Downer in Georgia." Mrs. Hook was no more able to answer these questions than her NAACP misleader masters, Walter White and Co. The boys dealt Mrs. Hook a decisive fatal blow and she has not been heard from since.

About three weeks ago Wm. Pickens and 2 or 3 white "liberals" all seeking to turn the boys from the I. L. D., visited them and asked the most provocative questions concerning the I. L. D. tactics. They asked the boys "if they could be satisfied with the I.L.D. and its policies." Pickens asked one of the boys "if the I. L. D. was going to free you." The boy replied, "I got confidence in the I. L. D." Then Pickens smiled contemptuously and told the boy that if he ever wanted to change to let him know.

Deputy Warden Dan Rogers, the leading torturer of the boys, is constantly browbeating the boys with such statements as "if any of you niggers want to change to the NAACP let me know and I'll call them", and, "if you niggers had the NAACP you'd get along better. You oughta have Walter White and that gang of niggers defending you." He locks them in solitary confinement telling them that "if you were dying I'd never tell the I. L. D., but if you had the NAACP and got sick, I'd call them on the phone right away." Deputy Wardens Rogers and Smith are constantly dogging the boys that as long as "you keep the I. L. D. you're going to continue to catch hell."

But — the statement of one of the boys expresses the sentiment of all, "I'm going to stick with the other boys and the I. L. D. if they kill me."



The Scottsboro Boys are in jail, tortured and threatened with death to prevent fighting unity like this. Protest to the Warden against this torture. Demand immediate freedom for the boys.

Boss Courts Do Their Part

By OSMUND K. FRAENKEL
Scottsboro Defense Counsel

Not satisfied with showing hostility towards the accused, the ruling class courts have often openly shown this hostility toward his counsel. In the recent past, instances have multiplied. The activities of the International Labor Defense in the south have resulted in threats to the Scottsboro counsel, in the near lynching of the Tuscaloosa counsel, in actual violence to and attempted disbarment of Euel Lee's counsel, Bernard Ades.

Ades had made a persistent fight to save Euel Lee's life and had secured two notable victories in the Maryland Court of Appeals. He obtained first a change of venue and then the reversal of a conviction by a showing that discrimination had been practised against Negroes in excluding them from jury service—a brazen violation of their constitutional rights. When Ades unsuccessfully attempted to obtain the intervention of the Federal courts after Lee's second conviction, he was summarily suspended from practise in such courts by Judge Coleman.

Ades was charged with having injected himself into the Lee case not primarily in Lee's interest, but to exploit the views of the International Labor Defense. This charge was buttressed by the claim that Ades knew that Lee had confessed and did not want him to act as his attorney. Ades was also charged with having falsely represented that he was employed by two other Negroes who had been arrested although they also did not want him to act for them. Ades was charged with having induced Lee to make a will in his favor so that he might take Lee's body to New York and hold a memorial meeting over it to incite race prejudice.

American fascists on the job. Readers of the Labor Defender: send us all material of this sort that you come across.

HALT GENTILE !!

Act to Save

Your Home - Your Family
Your Country and Your Constitution

In This Envelope You Will Find

The Truth

About

The Alien International Bankers,
Communists In Our Government,
The Secret World Conspiracy

Read -- Think -- Act

THE SILVER LEGION OF AMERICA
P.O. Box 2630 Asheville, N.C.

"United We Stand -- Divided We Fall"



This Milwaukee cop got a taste of what boss class courts would call "disrespect for the law." The ILD defends strikers' rights to resist police brutality and to fight against terror.

These charges were filed in the Federal Court when they did not have anything to do with proceedings pending in the Federal Court and when no charges had been made against Ades, either by the local bar association or the State courts. Why? The statement of the International Labor Defense explains: "Judge Coleman was aware that other judges were opposed to making Ades a 'martyr' and so to insure the disbarment of Ades, he decided to hear the case himself in spite of the fact that he was also prosecutor. It was only with the greatest difficulty and by threats of exposing his prejudice that his co-judges and other influential persons persuaded him that in the interest of apparent fairness, he should let some other judge hear the proceedings."

The hearing disclosed no justification whatever for the charges that Ades had improperly injected himself into any of these cases or acted for people who did not want him to act. No evidence was introduced to show that Ades attempted to intimidate the State's witness as he was charged. There was, of course, no question about the fact that Ades had induced Lee to make a will in his favor. Ades was refused permission to obtain the body.

Judge Soper, in a courtroom packed every day of the trial by white and Negro workers, so many that the court was forced to permit them to stand, after a very full review of all the circumstances was compelled to dismiss all the charges except those based on the obtaining of the will and certain general charges to the effect that Ades had made "false statements criticizing Maryland Courts and officials." These statements were that Euel Lee had been legally lynched and Page Jupiter railroaded to his death.

It is quite clear that the attack on Ades was an attempt to intimidate lawyers representing radical organizations from volunteering their services. Had it been successful it would have been a severe blow to all oppressed groups in this country. The arguments advanced in support of these charges

against Ades appear to be to the effect that when a trial court has assigned local attorneys to the defendants no one else has a right to step in and seek to represent them. Judge Soper could not lay down any such rule. He could not but recognize that the Supreme Court of the United States in the Scottsboro cases had in effect laid down the contrary rule and pointed to the fact that in the Lee case itself, Ades had obtained rights for Lee which counsel assigned by the Court refused to fight for.

However, Judge Soper said that Ades had gone "to such extremes of action and statements in some respects as to merit the condemnation of the Court," and therefore merited a public reprimand, because "it is the duty of an attorney to maintain a proper respect for Courts of justice and judicial officers."

The International Labor Defense once more makes clear the real reason for this reprimand: "But the real reason for the reprimand is that the Maryland officials have no intention of according equal rights to Negroes and they are trying to intimidate the I.L.D. lawyers into silence. Judge Soper himself stated from the bench that absolute justice for Negroes in Maryland is 'impractical.' Judge John R. Pattison of the Maryland Court of Appeals has recently informed the grand jury that 'in most cases' Negroes ought not to be lynched. And therefore, in order to maintain the wavering faith of the masses in the integrity of the courts, it is necessary to silence all criticism; to threaten honest lawyers with disbarment if they expose the lynch law character of the Maryland courts and of Maryland justice."

This case is of importance as showing the bitterness which has resulted from the efforts to secure for the Negro his legal and constitutional rights. Ades was on trial solely because of his fight for Negro rights. Fortunately the attempt to restrict volunteer activities by lawyers for organizations such as the International Labor Defense has failed.

SAVE THE RUEGGGS

by
JOHN PHILIPS

It is very significant and important to understand that where exploitation and oppression is greatest, there the struggles of the workers becomes sharpest and bloodiest. And so it is that in China where May struggles had their beginning in 1919, these struggles have resulted in the most brutal white terror that the world has ever witnessed. The International Red Aid (of which the I. L. D. is the American Section) reports that 1,400,000 workers and peasants were murdered and imprisoned from 1927 to 1932. The International Red Aid further reports that during 1933 alone, white terror in White China and the parts occupied by the Japanese was responsible for the murder of 423,000 and for the imprisonment of 108,000. And it must be remembered that imprisonment in the barbarous, medieval torture chambers called jails in China is equivalent to a death sentence.

We of the American I. L. D. have

ing to give notice to their demands for a re-trial and our demands for their freedom. After 24 days of hunger strike, Paul Ruegg is now on the brink of death and his wife has been given another week to live... If you do not immediately take action to bring this strike to an end by meeting the demands of the prisoners, revolutionary and liberal opinion around the world will read of the death of the Ruegggs as a Kuomintang murder, another murder in a long toll which can find its counterpart only in the barbarous brutalities of Hitlerism in Germany..."

(Signed) Mme. Sun Yat Sen.

Shortly after this the Ruegggs were sent to a hospital for a few days only to be returned to prison again. These two valiant fighters must be saved. They must not die. World wide mass

action has snatched Dimitroff from the clutches of Hitlerism, the mass protest of the Russian Workers saved Mooney's life in 1917, international mass action has saved the Scottsboro boys for three years. Mass action on an international scale can save the Ruegggs.

In a draft resolution last year issued by the I. R. A. on the activity and tasks of the Revolutionary Mutual Aid Society of China (the Chinese I. L. D.) the following two paragraphs occur: "The R. M. A. must establish close contact with the I. R. A. sections especially that of Japan, U. S. A., France, and England, and with those countries having a Chinese economic emigration where it will be possible to develop a strong Patronati movement". And "Patronage must become one of the best means of securing moral and material support for the victims of the white terror and for the education of the toiling masses in the spirit of international anti-imperialist solidarity".

The American I. L. D. and all sympathizers must redouble their efforts and make up for lost time. Every effort should be made to establish contact with the Ruegggs. Every known means should be used to force their release. Which I. L. D. branch will be the first to adopt the Ruegggs?

Chinese spinning mill workers parade on May Day despite terror and murder.

Sikhs (Hindu soldiers hired by British Imperialism) attacking May Day parade in Shanghai.



not done enough to help the victims of white terror in China. Ever since June 15, 1931, Paul Ruegg, secretary of the Shanghai Bureau of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, and his wife Gertrude, have rotted in jail because they helped organize Chinese Workers. Our Comrades Paul and Gertrude Ruegg have gone on several hunger strikes as a protest against the inhumanly barbarous prison regime. Labor Defender readers are well aware of the full facts of this monstrous frame up by the British police. On January 12th of this year, the 24th day of Paul Ruegg's hunger strike and the 16th day of Gertrude's, Mme Sun Yat Sen, sent the following wire in duplicate to two executives of the Kuomintang government:

"You are deliberately permitting Paul and Gertrude Ruegg to starve to death, without so much as even deign-



J. B. McNamara -- the Oldest Political Prisoner in the World

"I'll Get Out When the Workers Come and Take Me Out"

By LAWRENCE EMERY

When twenty-three years in one of the worst of the capitalist prisons can't dim the fighting spirit of a militant son of the working class like Jim McNamara, then you know that the working class itself can't be whipped. Twenty-three years is a long time; it covers the life-span of most of us youngsters who are learning of the life and struggles of Jim McNamara for the first time. And when we become acquainted with that story, we see this old fighter who will never give up as the embodiment of all the qualities that make the working class itself invincible. Jim is as solid, as steadfast, as unwavering as the working class from which he draws his strength and courage, and because of this, he becomes an inspiration to all of us and is a source of strength and courage himself.

It took guts to do what Jim did. And it takes guts to carry on as he does today, with his head high and with a magnificent contempt for those "labor leaders" who betrayed him for the bosses they serve. He's able to do it because he has boundless faith in the working class; a burning conviction that the conquest of power by the working class is inevitable.

When Jim fought in the front ranks of the class war twenty-five years ago, he didn't wear silk gloves. The class struggle raged with an acute fury. America was expanding. Fortunes were piled up overnight. The bosses were swollen with power, mad with greed, ruthless. They rode roughshod over obstacles. "To hell with the workers. Sweat 'em; if they won't be sweated, shoot 'em. . . ."

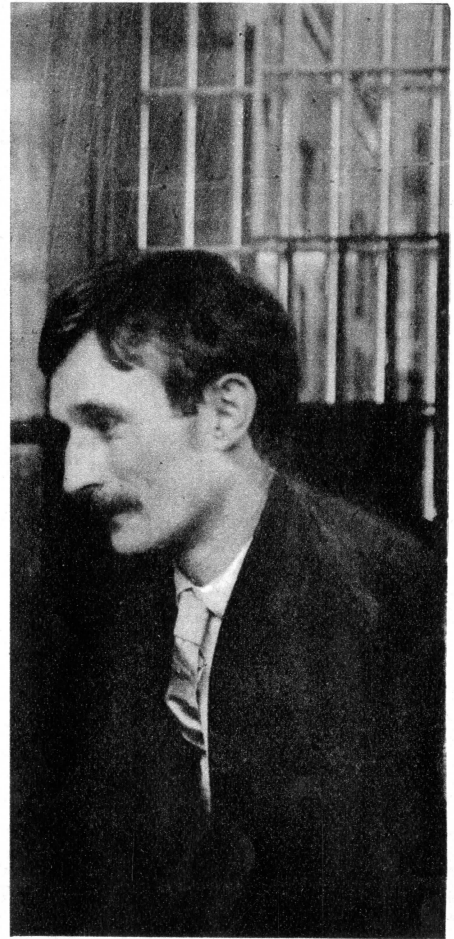
Labor was a lusty young giant. It suffered from growing pains. It's vision was not clear, but it was strong in its

aspirations, impatient. The workers organized; they came into unions to fight. They wanted a work-day that gave them leisure; a pay-day that gave them comforts. The labor movement was undeveloped—and trade union leaders were already being bought up in the service of the bosses. There was little theory to light the path of the workers' struggles; strategy and tactics were crude, fashioned in the white hot battles provoked by a capitalist class growing fat on blood. The workers fought back with the weapons at hand, weapons determined by the historical conditions of the period.

Expanding industry was pushing west, and out on the Pacific Coast the class struggle reached a bursting point with the explosion that wrecked the Los Angeles Times building. Los Angeles was the battlefield on which the war for the open shop centered at the time; and the Los Angeles Times was the mouthpiece for the open-shoppers. That explosion blasted straight into the heart of the class struggle of twenty-five years ago. It was an ultimatum; it was a climax to a distinct period in the history of the American labor movement.

The working class and the bosses both girded for the fight that was to center around the murder trials of Jim McNamara and his brother, trials that were to last for a year. The outcome of those trials would determine the course of the labor movement for years to come, and both sides knew it.

It looked as though the working class would win. Clarence Darrow, fresh from the celebrated victory in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone frame-up in Idaho, was engaged as the trial lawyer. The whole trade union movement backed the defense, and a fighting fund of



J. B. McNamara as he looked in 1911. All pictures on these pages were taken 23 years ago.

over \$200,000 was raised and spent before the trials were over. The Socialist Party ran their candidate for Mayor in Los Angeles, and on the background of the McNamara case, it promised to be a landslide. It was the greatest defense movement ever waged in the United States. The lusty young giant Labor was showing its strength, and it looked pretty strong indeed. But

J. B. McNamara and his brother J. J. being taken to court



the working class was beset by enemies from within, as well as from without.

The bosses, too, were strong. They began to put pressure on J. B. McNamara. They bought off one of Jim's closest co-workers, who became a witness for the state; they bought one of Darrow's confidential investigators, arrested Darrow and charged him with bribing jurors (he was later freed from the charges); labor "leader" after labor "leader" came to Jim, coaxed, begged, cajoled, threatened—they wanted him to plead guilty, to "save the labor movement." Everyone told Jim the game was up. Even his mother was prevailed upon to plead with him.

Jim told them all to go to hell. He'd fight through to the end; and he knew the workers would be with him.

The pressure on him was increased. Labor "leaders" were getting panicky; they were seeing now very clearly, more clearly than before, how things were lining up, and they were ready to play the bosses' game; the bosses' cash felt good in their pocket, and the bosses' esteem swelled their pride.

But Jim still believed in them, retained his faith, he still thought they were for the working class.

Finally they convinced him. They made him believe that it was in the best interests of the labor movement for him to plead guilty—all would be lost otherwise.

When they made Jim believe that by sticking his head into a noose, he was serving the working class, he didn't hesitate a moment. He was ready to give his life for his class. He changed his plea to guilty.

It was a mistake. But it wasn't Jim's mistake. He was honest and fearless, and true. He was a man, surrounded by cowards and traitors and scoundrels—labor "leaders" who

led the working class to the hang-man's noose.

The guilty plea was the second explosion in the Times case. From Sam Gompers down, the "leaders" began to howl for blood. The workers were confused, bewildered. The defense movement collapsed. The Socialist election campaign in Los Angeles, on the eve of elections, with victory assured, burst like a pricked bubble. The open shoppers had won—they had bought their victory, and one of the finest fighters ever produced by the working class was ready to march to his death because

he had been betrayed.

Today Jim McNamara has spent more time in prison than any other political prisoner in the world. And his case has been neglected long enough. The working class must at once come to his defense, must at once build up a powerful movement for his freedom, exposing the betrayals and the ruling class viciousness which has taken the life of one of our best and most loyal fighters.

Jim McNamara belongs to the working class. He must be returned to its fighting ranks.



The McNamara brothers during their trial.

Greetings to the I. L. D. from Cuba

Thru the delegation of the Anti-imperialist League of the U. S., we received your message of support to the fight of the masses of Cuba against imperialism and the expression of your purposes to intensify in the U. S. the campaign for an end of the U. S. intervention in Cuba, for the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. warships and armed forces from Cuba, for the abrogation of the Platt Amendment and the cancellation of all debts imposed by Wall Street bankers on Cuba.

In the name of our organization and in the name of the Cuban masses, which day after day continue in their struggle for national liberation, we extend to you and to the American Workers our deepest thanks for your message of support, and in turn, pledge ourselves to cooperate to the utmost in the mass revolution movement against our common enemy: Yanqui Imperialism.

In accordance with a resolution of our national executive committee, this letter is written you, not only to express our thanks and our decision to fight Imperialism to the end, but also to ask from you cooperation in the forwarding of *Literature to us*, and in the organization of *monthly collects* for the Cuban revolutionary movement. We ask you to present this, our petition, at the next meeting of your organization, and to inform us of the decision arrived at. We are particularly interested in *Literature on the Negro Question*, and on monthly, weekly, and daily publication on the revolutionary movement, in Spanish, English and French. English and French literature is very necessary for the Jamaican and Haitian workers on the sugar mills and cane plantations. With regards to funds, we consider it unnecessary to point out to you, that precisely due to the deepest economic

crisis in Cuba, we are always, in spite of our efforts, without the necessary funds to attend the growing revolutionary movement.

●
**Is Your District
Fulfilling the
3 Months
Plan?**

**How many Labor Defender
Subs so far?
Rush them in.**



MAY DAY THE WORLD OVER

UNITED STATES



JAPAN



BERLIN



LONDON



MOSCOW



I.L.D. STRIKE STRUGGLES

During the year 1933 more than a million workers went on strike. The use of violence in attempts to break these strikes or to otherwise defeat them increased. The induction of "crooked referees,"—arbitration boards which openly favored the employer, by the NRA administration, has been described in detail by Maurice Sugar, attorney for the Mechanics Educational Society of America in the New Masses, March 27, 1934. The results were a worsening of the conditions of the working class all around. The outlook for 1934 is one of even more widespread strike struggles: more terror by the government forces called in by the employers and greater and more intense resistance on the part of the workers.

A Wall Street account (Kiplinger's Letter, March 25, 1934), states:

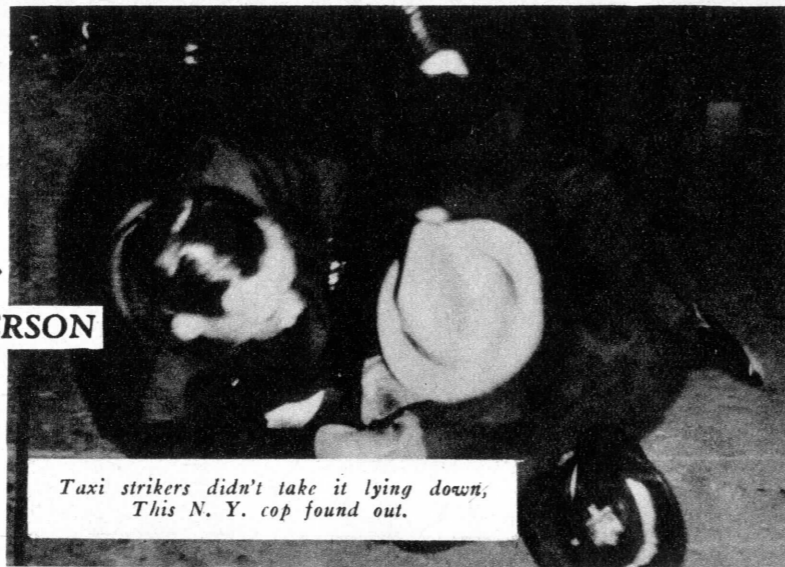
"Labor relations are critical in many industries besides automobiles, steel, railroads and coal. The administration is none too confident of its ability to prevent numerous strikes in the next few months."

Speed-up, stretch-out, wages below the starvation level, fines for breakage, etc., and the lengthening of hours, are but a few of the basic causes of the struggles. These are an inseparable part of the crisis. The Pennsylvania State Labor Bulletin stated January last year:

"The fact is that although we have jobs we are putting in hours only comparable to those of the sweat shop days, of the early 1900's."

The taxi-drivers' strike of New York City offers a splendid example of the attitude of municipal, state and federal

by
WM. L.
PATTERSON



governments towards striking workers.

Approximately six hundred strikers required medical attention as the result of police brutality condoned by the city government. More than eight hundred strikers were beaten, but received no medical attention.

Strikers were arrested for parading and attempting to bring their plight to the attention of the public generally, and particularly to sympathetic workers. They were charged with disorderly conduct, malicious mischief, felonious assault. Fifty of them received jail sentences, "as examples to others." Some were given from thirty to sixty days, simply for shouting "rat" at scabs.

What is the significance of this strike, of the numerous strikes throughout the country, to the International Labor Defense? What is the role that it must play?

The New York taxi strike concretely answers this question. In it the "right of search and seizure," "right to a speedy trial; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor," right to be free from "excessive bail or fines or cruel punishment," and other constitutional guarantees were violated without stint. The operators, their municipal government and their police, became the law. One police captain stated openly. "The only law that is necessary is our clubs." The judges unquestioningly accepted the testimony of the police.

In the coal strike in Utah and New Mexico, the silk strike in New Jersey, the steel strike in Pennsylvania, the struggles of the farmers, the constitutional guarantees of right of assemblage, the right to organize, the right to protest against grievances, were violated by industrialists, municipal, state and federal governments, and the workers were on all occasions denied redress.

These are not examples only of the denial of democratic rights. These are unquestionably examples of the manner in which democracy is exercised by the ruling class in moments of crises. The Constitution of the United States becomes for the ruling

class at such a movement a scrap of paper. The struggle of the I.L.D. is for complete democracy, all that is expressed in the Constitution and more.

But the government is prepared to go even further. The Assistant Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, in the January 6 issue of Liberty magazine, gives us some idea of what the government is prepared to do to protest the interest of the American industrialists.

"People who believe that the United States Army is not ready and able to take charge of this nation in an emergency simply do not know the facts. Our army happens to be the only branch of the government which is already organized and available, not only to defend our territory but also to cope with social and economic problems in an emergency." (Emphasis mine—W.L.P.)

The International Labor Defense is a defense arm of the working class. The violations of the constitutional rights of the American workers and poor farmers will increase as their struggles against starvation and for a living wage increase. The International Labor Defense must lead the fight for the enforcement of constitutional guarantees. It must rally those who have faith in the Constitution to its standard. It must unqualifiedly endorse and support the programs of struggle of the militant trade unions, the Unemployment Councils, the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, etc. Their struggles are the very essence of lawfulness. It must develop and struggle for the execution of a program against deportations and for political asylum, for workers refugees from fascist countries and political or national presentation. It must inaugurate and fight for the recognition of the political status of prisoners arrested in these strike struggles and other economic and political disturbances. It must demand the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments, the constitutional guarantees of the right of assemblage, to picket, to strike, to organize and to protest.

Auto Workers Strike!

HERE IS A STRIKE SITUATION IN WHICH THE I.L.D. MUST PARTICIPATE. AUTO WORKERS: BUILD JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEES WITH THE I.L.D. DURING STRIKE PREPARATIONS. PREPARE YOUR DEFENSE IN ADVANCE — N O W !

by A. B. MAGIL

The delegate from Flint, Mich., member of the Pattern Makers' Union of the American Federation of Labor, was on his feet. One of the delegates of the Mechanics Educational Society of America, an independent union of tool and diemakers, had objected to the resolution demanding the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney. He had raised similar objection to the one on Thaelmann and Torgler. "We've come here," he said, "to decide what to do in regard to the situation in the auto industry, to organize the united front. And we'll have our hands full with that without bringing in any issues that don't immediately concern automobile workers. Now understand, I'm in favor of freeing..."

But the Flint pattern maker was on his feet. "I'd like to know," he boomed, "what would happen if we got Tom Mooney out and he came to Detroit. We'd have a united front that would put the auto companies on the run!"

There was a thunderclap of applause. Another delegate from the Mechanics' Educational Society took the floor. He wanted it understood that the man who had opposed the resolution on political prisoners did not represent the sentiment of the rank and file of the MESA. He wanted to make it clear that the fight for the Scottsboro boys, for Mooney, for the victims of German fascism had a hell of a lot to do with the struggles of the automobile workers. He might have gone on to say that the I. L. D. which was leading the fight for the freedom of these prisoners, is the defense arm of the working class ready to defend these long fought for rights — the right to organize, strike, picket.

It was the United Front Conference, called on March 25 by the militant Auto Workers' Union, to organize united action against the sellout negotiated by the A. F. of L. leaders in Washington — united action for the demands of the great mass of automobile workers. Delegates from the A-WU, from the MESA, rank and file members of the A. F. of L., delegates from unorganized groups of shop workers, fraternal delegates from the Wisconsin auto strikers, from the victimized strikers of the Ford plant at Chester, Pa., from other organizations had come here in a fighting mood, determined to do all in their power to forge the unity of the workers against the open shop auto magnates, the government and their A. F. of L. lackeys.

On the very day that the conference met, the finishing touches were put on the Washington sellout.

The threat of a general strike in the auto industry arose against a background of strikes. The workers were demanding action. The A. F. of L. leaders were compelled to go through

the motions.

What the companies needed was time, delay, postponement. President Roosevelt gave it to them, the NRA gave it to them, the A. F. of L. leaders gave it to them.

Meanwhile the manufacturers were piling up production, firing militants and bringing in men from other cities and from the farms to act as strike-breakers in case of a walkout. And finally Roosevelt, the man of the hour, again was brought forward to do a last-minute recovery act, killing the strike, giving the manufacturers all they wanted in the settlement of March 25.

The "new course in social engineering" charted in the Washington settlement marks an important advance toward fascism. In the "works councils" and in the Automobile Labor Board there is created the framework of Hitler trade unions even before we have



principles in which we believe."

What are these principles? The Detroit News declares: "It (the settlement) recognizes the principle of the open shop by providing for proportional representation of all unions and other employed groups on these bargaining councils."

The A. F. of L. officials, on their return from their shadow-boxing stint, tried to palm off the settlement as a "victory", but the leading manufacturers' organs themselves confirm all that was said by the Auto Workers' Union. The labor misleaders began by ditching the workers' demands regarding wages and speedup. They ended by dumping overboard union recognition. Instead, they gave recognition to the hated company unions. The betrayal was complete.

And five days after the sellout the greatest department strikes that had occurred in any factory took place at the Hudson Gratiot plant, winning wage increases for several thousand workers.

On the heels of the Motor Products strike comes the news that the Nash auto strikes in Kenosha, Wis., and the

reached the Hitler stage in this country. The settlement strengthens the company unions, legalizes the blacklist against militant workers and provides the machinery for outlawing strikes. The vague and specious phraseology of much of it is intentionally designed to make it adaptable to all kinds of exigencies — to serve the capitalist class as a velvet glove or a mailed fist as occasion may demand. President Roosevelt has also indicated that it be a model for other industries.

Alvan Macauley, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, had good reason to say: "We are very grateful to the President and Gen. Johnson (and the A. F. of L. leaders, he might have added — A. B. M.) in that they have been able to find a settlement in accord with the

Seaman Body strikes in Milwaukee have overwhelmingly rejected the settlement negotiated by the Automobile Labor Board — a settlement completely on the companies' terms which the strikers had emphatically voted down only two weeks before.

Confused, betrayed, divided by the splitting tactics of the A. F. of L. leaders, the automobile workers are, nevertheless, not taking it lying down. The continuing department stoppages, the Motor Products strike and the clearheaded action of the Wisconsin strikers are a living challenge to the Washington sellout. The fighting men and women of the auto industry are beginning to take those steps that a lone can break the shackles of company unionism, to forge in struggle the united action of the members of all unions, as well as the unorganized, to defeat the Washington sellout and win their just demands.

WHAT TO DO WHEN ARRESTED

Before you go out on picket duty, see that the defense captain or picket captain has the name that you will give, should you be arrested.

- When taken to the police station
1. Give your name and address only
 2. Answer no other questions
 3. Give no information or engage in any discussions about the strike or Union with anyone in the station or any other striker you are arrested with
 4. Demand that you be allowed to use the phone.
 - a. Call Union Headquarters, KINGSLEY 9922 or PENNYPACKER 9755, or the I. L. D. Headquarters, WALNUT 8181. Memorize these telephone numbers.
 - b. Ask for someone from the DEFENSE COMMITTEE of the Knit Goods Workers Union
 - c. Then give your name as given to the police — what station you are at — where you were arrested (name of mill) and what charge was placed against you. Say nothing else over the phone.

If you are not taken out immediately, remember that the I. L. D. Defense Committee is doing everything in their power to get you out. KEEP UP YOUR SPIRIT.

- At the hearing:
1. ADMIT NOTHING EXCEPT THAT YOU WERE PICKETING AND HAVE A RIGHT TO DO SO.
 2. The I. L. D. lawyer will give you all information.
 3. If arrested and brought to station house and immediately brought up for hearing, demand that you be given time to get in touch with the Union so that a lawyer may be present. Even demand that your hearing be postponed until the next day so that the lawyer will be present.

Remember that the courts and the law are wholly on the side of the bosses — otherwise you would not have been arrested. Therefore any victory that may be won will be because of the vigor of the fight that you and your fellow strikers will put up. The strongest weapon will be the crowding of the courtroom.

DEMONSTRATE YOUR SOLIDARITY WITH THE ARRESTED STRIKERS BY PACKING THE COURTROOM AND DEMANDING THE RELEASE OF YOUR FELLOW STRIKERS.

Always Keep Up Your Spirit! Remain Calm!

Stick Up For Your Rights in Court or Outside!

Issued by
KNIT GOODS WORKERS I. L. D. DEFENSE COMMITTEE
810 Locust St. and 49 N. 8th St.

Here's a fine example of ILD strike activity from Philadelphia.

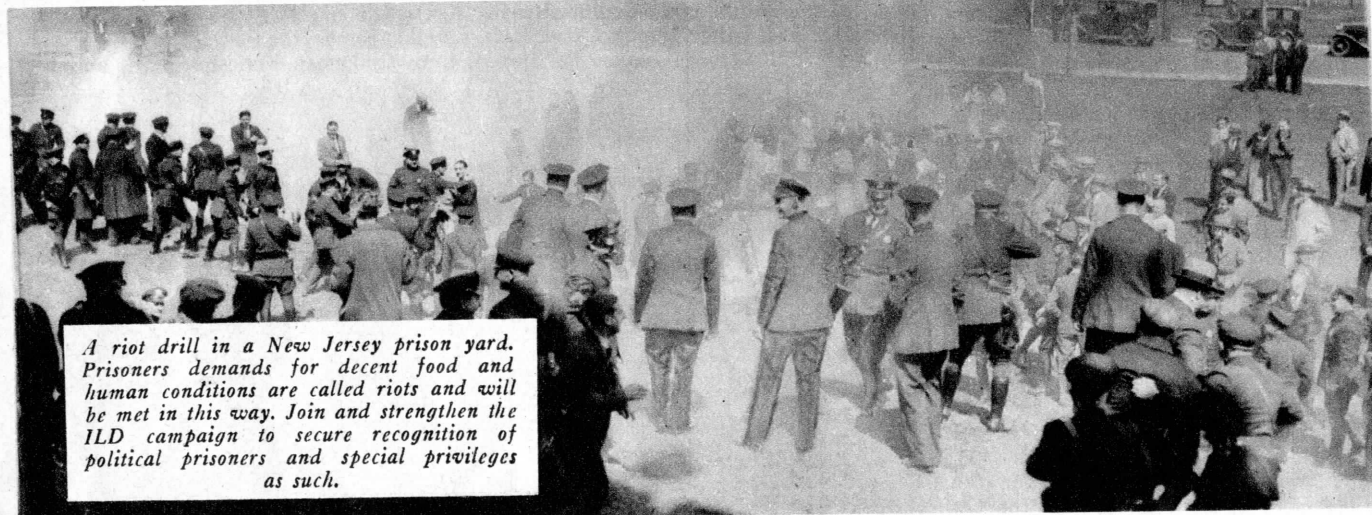
We Demand Recognition of Political Prisoners

By JAMES EGAN
(National Secretary Steel & Metal Workers Industrial Union)

Following its recent victory at Sing Sing prison in New York where similar action forced Warden Lawes to allow the Labor Defender and other publications to be read by political prisoners, the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, Pittsburgh Branch, sent a delegation to Warden Robert H. Brown at Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., to protest the denial of the right of political prisoners to receive labor publications and to demand that their status as political prisoners be recognized and that they not be classified with common gangsters, murderers, gun men and grafters. The Warden received the delegation at his palatial office in the prison and smiling cynically listened to the speakers of the delegation demanding the

International" and the "Communist Monthly". The full delegation then went back into conference with the warden and launched fully into an attack to establish the rights and recognition of these workers as political prisoners and entitled to receive all publications of the labor movement without censor by any of the prison authorities. In answer to this the warden arrogantly answered: "My answer is no!" When asked who is the final censor of material that may be read by the prisoners he said: "I am the judge of what's good for the prisoners to read." When asked by Allan Taub, what did he consider was good for the prisoners to read, he said: "Only literature which is constructive". He then launched into denunciation of all radical literature as against the American principles and that he stood for "the principles of those forefathers who had hewed their

in the country." The warden, true to his A. F. of L. training; immediately hedged and in true "friend of labor" fashion said: "Oh! I am for the coal miner too". He boasted of his membership in the Painters' Union and that he had received his training in the ranks of labor and he knew all about "this mass action business" and that is the reason he does not want the Daily Worker in the prison, because the prisoners might get the idea of kicking against the authorities. "And you know what that would lead to!" He told the committee how sympathetic he was to the workers and that he himself would steal before he'd go hungry. What he forgot to tell about is that when he was sheriff of Allegheny County during the coal strike, how he led the deputies (gun thugs) against the miners' picket lines and brutally beat up many of the strikers. Surely this must cause the rank and



right of the entire delegation to interview the four political prisoners serving time at this institution. The warden refused. But the committee, finally won the demand that a sub-committee of four should have the right to interview the four prisoners jointly and that this visit should not count against the prisoners as a regular visit. This is the first time that the 40 year old prison regulations have been set aside, even to this limited extent. This partial victory is only the entering wedge to force the granting of the full demands of the delegation. The committee found that despite their forced isolation from any news of the class struggle thru working class literature, the prisoners were highly enthused about the news of the class battles already beginning, which they heard of thru the capitalist press, and questioned the committee about the recent developments in the coal fields and steel towns, and asked the committee to do their level best to get them literature. Eddie Sherwood, 20 year old coal mine organizer, now doing his third year, requested especially regular copies of the "Communist

way thru the forests to establish this fair land and made it possible for such people as you to come here in palatial ships and trains and reap the benefits". Bill McMillan of National Students League said: "You forget Mr. Warden that my family settled in this country in 1680 and my ancestors fought in the revolutionary war under general Washington." Mr. Gilbert Nowell, Sec'y Pittsburgh Branch National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners who is a direct descendant of the American Indians and Scotch and Irish Colonial settlers, a Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps in the last world war, also took the wind out of the sails of this overfed defender of American "freedom". Allan Taub pointed out that "we are the real Americans who are following the traditions of early American rebels and the workers and farmers of the U. S. have always struggled for their rights and regardless of whether a worker descended from the time of the American revolution or whether he came here a year ago, and is working in the coal mines, his labor is creating the wealth of this country and he is entitled to equal rights with everyone else

file of the Painters' Union throughout the country much indignation to think that such a man boasts of a membership in a labor organization, while at the same time leading deputies to smash up picket lines and now being the jailer of the working class leaders in Western Penna. This prison, known as Allegheny County Workhouse, in which many of the best fighters in the ranks of the miners and steel workers of Western Penna. have given the best years of their lives and in which Milan Resetar died of tuberculosis contracted in a dark dungeon, is a hell hole. Within the confines of this body-wrecking torture chamber of the steel and coal barons such militant leaders as Tom Meyerscough, Stella Rasefske, Leo Thompson, Adam Getto and innumerable others have done their bit for the monstrous crime of refusing to starve and daring to strike for better conditions.

In telling the delegation how he "lovingly" looks after the welfare of the prisoners, Warden Brown unwittingly paid a glowing tribute to Eddie Sherwood, serving his third year: "I have

(Continued on Page 21)

AID VICTIMS OF AUSTRIAN FASCISM

I. L. D. Campaign

Austrian Notes

While the Austrian workers fought heroically on the barricades, while they stood firmly against torture which struck thousands upon thousands in Austrian jails, while they faced the gallows, while the women and children, the widows and orphans, starved on the streets, what were the actions of solidarity carried out by the American workers?

In a few principle cities, demonstrations of protest against Austrian fascist terror were held. The American workers by turning out in thousands for these demonstrations proved their international working class solidarity, their understanding of the unity of their struggle with the struggle of their Austrian brothers.

The International Labor Defense set itself a minimum quota of \$3,000 to be raised by April 15 for the relief of victims of Austrian fascism.

The workers of America, the working farmers, the students, the honest intellectuals, were ready and eager for an opportunity to prove their international solidarity in practice.

An individual branch in Arkansas, where no district has yet been organized, responded immediately, topped its quota in the \$3,000 drive.

Detroit sent in an immediate contribution of \$20.

The national office of the I.L.D. got out stamps to stimulate the collection of relief for the victims of Austrian fascism—very late, and shipped them to the districts.

In many districts, the stamps lay in the offices for weeks before they reached the branches. In some, they reached the branches without accompanying material, directives, or suggestions on how to carry on collections. In very few places did the districts make any attempt to have discussions in the branches on the role of the I.L.D. in its task of international solidarity.

Instructions—sent out in plenty of time—that all collections taken up at Paris Commune meetings were to be turned over without deduction under any circumstances, for the relief of the Austrian victims, were completely disregarded in many cities.

First major important attempts made by the district offices to carry out these directives were tag-days organized in two cities for the end of March and the first days of April—only two weeks before the date on which the drive was to have been completed.

The toiling masses of America are eager to help their Austrian brothers—the slow reaction of the leadership in branches, sections, districts, of the I.L.D. failed to organize this solidarity, and so deprived the Austrian workers of relief, deprived the American workers of the opportunity to participate directly in the work of helping the Austrian victims.

Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Omaha, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Haven, Milwaukee, Denver, Baltimore, had not sent in one cent for the victims of Austrian fascism by April 12, three days before the end of the drive.

The I.L.D. did not anywhere bring this issue into the shops. The initiative of branches was stifled by the failure of district apparatus to respond to this call for help from thousands of tortured and dying Austrian workers.

COMRADES OF THE I.L.D.!

The Austrian workers must not cry in vain for help!

The final date for fulfilment of the minimum quota of \$3,000 has been postponed to MAY 15.

Into the shops, into the streets, collect funds for the victims of Austrian fascism!

The "Daily Express" (London), reports that the bodies of 39 members of the Schutzbund who were murdered without court proceedings and thrown into the river, have been found in the Danube. The Budapest "Nepazava" confirms this report and adds that many more executions have taken place than were ever publicly announced by the fascist butcher government.

In the process of taking "Schlingerhof," a workers' house, cannons and two bomb-throwers were used. The workers tried to bring the 200 women and children who were in the houses to safety. When the government observation plane saw this, they opened fire to prevent it. A 12-year-old child was killed and several women wounded.

When a worker, under examination as a witness in the military court, spoke of the mistreatment of prisoners, Baier, presiding judge of the Court of Appeal, said: "I am sorry for every blow that missed."

Police shot at random into windows even in streets that were absolutely quiet. A child from Steyr wrote to foster-parents who had just adopted her: "They are shooting through the windows, and they have killed my brother Heinrich. He was shaving and all at once we heard a crash and he fell to the floor. My mother thought he was just feeling bad and poured water over him. Then she saw his brains swimming in the water. Then they arrested my father and my three other brothers. Dear friends, you sent us money to go to you; don't be angry. We had no money and we used this to live on because we didn't have anything to eat, and we had to take food to those in prison, because they had nothing to eat."

In Bruk on the Mur, almost the entire male population has been arrested. Food sent to them by relatives is stolen by the Heimwehr.

In Vienna, a social-democratic worker was arrested, tortured, and released. When he was arrested again, his horror at facing the torturers again was so great he attempted to commit suicide.

The "Volkerecht" reports: In order to obtain confessions, the prisoners are tortured. In the Ninth District, a member of the Schutzbund had his head pulled off. His wife and children committed suicide.

In the Tyrol, prisoners are forced to drink motor oil.

The "Manchester Guardian" reports that in Florisdorf 36 prisoners were held in a cell three yards wide, and four yards long. They were only permitted to get food if they paid for it, and then all they could get was bad soup. When they were released they were threatened that they would be shot if they told anyone of the treatment they received. A 60-year-old man was so terrorized that he refused to speak to the correspondent, though his face was swollen and he could neither stand nor sit.

"They Shall Not Die!"

Reviewed by ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

THEY SHALL NOT DIE. A Play by John Wexley. Alfred A. Knopf \$2.00.

John Wexley has made superb use of the Scottsboro case. With sure dramatic instinct he has stuck to the facts of the case making no attempt to invent, where invention would be pointless and even harmful. I know very little about Southern dialogue; and whether he has managed the exact vowelings of the Alabama drawl or not, I cannot say. But it does not much matter. The language is wonderfully natural throughout, as natural as in any play I can remember. This, in itself, is an impressive achievement.

In the events of Scottsboro there is more than enough of conflict and climax for any dramatist and for any drama. His task has been one of selection and this task he has done quite perfectly for the dramatic pattern he has chosen.

This pattern which Mr. Wexley has selected pivots the drama upon the Southern courtroom, and consequently much had to be left out. However by restricting the events of the case to those that took place in the South, Mr. Wexley has been able to emphasize one of the two outstanding lessons of the Scottsboro case with tremendous clarity and vigor. The scene in the jail where the sheriff and the solicitor work out the rape charges and lay the basis for the frame up; and later, the court scene where the state's attorneys with the outright connivance of the judge, play upon the race prejudice of the jurors and of the mob in the courtroom, these show in action and with unequalled dramatic force, the white ruling class at its vicious work of preserving the division between the white and black masses, the division which preserves the ruling class in its privileges and power.

Equally vivid is the scene in prison where the representatives of a Negro reformist organization (NAACP) attempt to induce the boys to put their case in its hands. The role of these

reformists' organizations of the white ruling class is made unforgettably clear. The value of the play in demonstrating these two factors of the class struggle in the South, the deliberate use of race conflict by the white ruling class of the South and the alliance of the Negro bourgeoisie with that ruling class, is incalculable.

But because the play is pivoted on the southern sector, so to speak, of the Scottsboro battle, the most important sector of the struggle was neglected. I refer to the mass pressure, the omission of which was almost equivalent to leaving out half the battle. The omission was of course not absolute. In the prison speech of the Defense attorney to the nine boys, in the scene where the secretary of the defense organization (I. L. D.) arranges with the criminal lawyer who volunteered his services for the case, that mass action must continue undiminished through the trial, and in the courtroom scene where the judge and the state attorney are confounded by the tide of protest telegrams, the importance and the might of mass action is shown.

But the method is the indirect one of implication. Had it been told directly, the emphasis would have been shifted to balance the frame up artists of the white ruling class. There would have been shown the national secretary of the International Labor Defense, a negligible figure in the play and other leaders in their wonderful work in organizing mass action; and to balance the hate blinded southern white mob poisoned in mind by the boss class, there would have been shown the truth led masses, Negro and white mobilized by our International Labor Defense against the enemies of the working class.

This is the unwritten Scottsboro play. When it is written it will, in conjunction with *They Shall Not Die* present in its completeness one of the great human battles in the American class war.

BERLIN

While the Nazi officials prepare the fake evidence and forged documents on which they hope to convict Ernst Thaelmann of high treason, the secrecy concerning his condition is carefully maintained. A delegation of Paris workers spent five days in Berlin making every effort to see him, but apparently his condition was such that his jailers dared not let it be known. "Thaelmann is quite well," said the magistrate, and then, a minute later, "Thaelmann is better." He refused to explain the contradiction of the two statements. Meanwhile an appeal to the workers of all countries to save Thaelmann was sent out by George Dimitroff's mother, who says, "I owe it to your solidarity and the Soviet Country that my son George Dimitroff and his two comrades were released from prison and saved from death.... but I know that this victory alone is not sufficient."

ITALY

In Trani, Italian prison for women, political prisoners are not only incarcerated, they are poisoned. After forbidding books and all forms of study to some of the more militant women in the hope of breaking their morale, the authorities resorted to more drastic measures. Comrade Camilla Ravera had a throat disease, the prison doctor prescribed a medicine, and Sister Patricia administered the remedy. Result: a severe burning about the mouth and throat for Comrade Ravera, followed by a long illness.

NEW ORLEANS

In the one week between March 27—April 2, New Orleans managed to arrest twenty four white and Negro workers for participation in the Communist Party "write-in" campaign in the city elections. And for organizing workers into Unions. Due to mass protests and legal assistance arranged by the I. L. D. the release, either on bail or unconditionally of all but one of these prisoners has been obtained. "Our fists are all the warrants we need," the cops said when they made the arrests. And now the men arrested find themselves jobless. But the I. L. D. reports an amazing growth in membership in the city. What's your warrant for that, coppers?

Angelo Herndon's Story

Continued from April Labor Defender

On August 3, in Birmingham, three white girls were shot. Two died, one recovered. The shooting happened in an exclusively white neighborhood, but a Negro war veteran, Willie Peterson, was framed for the crime. According to reports in the capitalist newspapers, the Negro had made a "Communist speech" before he shot the girls down.

Next day, while I was out visiting some miners, one of the notorious gunthugs that had arrested me before, came to my room, broke in, and confiscated a batch of literature. Next morning, before day, I was lying in bed, with one of my room-mates, when one of the gun thugs came to the window and put a gun in our faces. Other gunmen broke in the door. My room mate and I were forced to get out of bed, and then handcuffed. When we began to put our clothes on, we were stopped and forced to put on only what they wanted us to wear.

We didn't know what it was all about. When we got to the police station, we demanded to know what were the charges against us. The thugs told us that we would find out in time.

While we were being questioned, one of the thugs hit me across the head for refusing to say "No, sir" and "Yes, sir". We were not locked up until 9 o'clock. About one hour later, they came to my cell, and took me about twenty-one miles out of the town. All the while I was being carried to the woods, some of the thugs would point to places where they had killed Negro workers.

After we had gotten far into the woods, the car stopped. One of the thugs asked me if I had my thinking cap on. I said, for what? He answered: "You'll soon find out." Then they said: "We don't care anything about your little old Communist Party, but we want to know who shot Nell Williams and the other two girls." I said I didn't know. They said: "If you didn't do it, you know who did—and you are going to tell us, otherwise you won't leave here alive." Two of them pulled their coats off, and slipped a rubber hose from their trousers. I was still handcuffed. Then they started to beat me across the head. One would beat me while the other rested. They beat me for half an hour, but I did not talk. They said: "You god-damn Reds aren't supposed to tell anything. But before you leave here, you are going to tell plenty." I said: "I have told you all I know, and that is nothing."

Then they handcuffed my hands behind me, and started again. They beat me for almost another half-hour. One of them said: "Let me go down in the woods and get mad. Then I will kill the son-of-a-bitch." I told him he could turn blue if he wanted to.

On the way back to jail, they asked me to point out some of the white comrades. I told them I wouldn't. That evening Nell Williams, who had "identified" Willie Peterson by his hat, came to the jail to identify us. As we marched in line before her, she began to shake her head. We could see someone hear her telling her to say "Yes."

We were finally booked on a vagrancy charge. Three weeks passed before we were tried.

In a few days I was out on bail. The comrades decided that I should go to Atlanta. For 1 week I stayed home, for I was still suffering from the severe blows I had received on my head.

In June, 1932, all relief agencies in Atlanta cut off relief. This affected more than 23,000 people. The county commissioners, with their usual make-believe, handed out statements that nobody was starving in Atlanta.

The Unemployed Council then distributed thousands of leaflets, calling upon the starving unemployed white and Negro workers to demonstrate before the relief offices and demand the continuation of relief. When the workers went to the Commissioners' offices, no one was to be found. Finally when someone did come to the offices, the Commission locked the door until a group of policemen arrived.

There was no "disorder" or "violence" during the demonstration. The next day, however, in spite of the fact that even the commissioners had admitted that there was no money in the county treasury to provide for relief, they voted \$6,000 to aid the jobless. About a week later, when I went to the Post Office to get the mail, I was arrested.

When I demanded to know what I was wanted for, I was told that Solicitor Boykin wanted me. I was taken to the police station, where the police tried to get in touch with Boykin, but Boykin was out of town. Then the police began to question me themselves. One big pot-bellied fellow sitting in a revolving chair and puffing a cigar, said to me: "I used to belong to a labor union myself, and I think it's a swell idea, but you Reds try to get by the law and you are always hiding. If you meant any good, you wouldn't always be dodging around."

Another red-headed, dapper-looking gentleman popped up and said: "You damned guys are nothing but a bunch of degraded bastards. You would drink the blood from your mothers just for the sake of agitating." Meanwhile, I was playing dumb-brute. One guard asked me where I lived. I told him I didn't know.

This guard said: "Let's take this bastard upstairs and give him the works. He thinks he's in the hands of the

New York police. But he can't fool us." They led me up a dark flight of stairs into a little dark room. There was a coffin and skulls were strewn around it. In the center was a chair made of steel. One of the men connected some wires to it.

Someone said to me: "Now, if you don't talk, we are going to electrocute you." I still refused to say anything. One of the men walked over and slapped me in the face. I told him he would have to kill me before I would get in that chair. Then another said: "Take that bastard back and lock him up." I was placed in a filthy, lousy place called the "state cell."

The first six months before I was tried, I was forced to live in a cell with a dead man. I almost died from starvation and lack of medicine. After my lawyers had demanded a trial, time after time, a trial was finally called for January 16, 1933. The trial judge was obviously hostile. He overruled motion after motion that would have given me my freedom. He warned the court to keep quiet, for a man was on "trial" for his life. And he wanted "justice" to be done in this case. The solicitors raved and snorted about Communist revolution and social equality among the white and Negro workers.

Solicitor Hudson demanded that the jury bring in a verdict with an automatic penalty of electrocution. We offered white economists as defense witnesses, to testify as experts on the nature of the literature confiscated from my room without a search-warrant. But the judge overruled this attempt. He stated that the court does not deny the fact that the defendant is an economic (?) man. The defense could make little headway through the mountain of prejudice and the talk of the Red Scare.

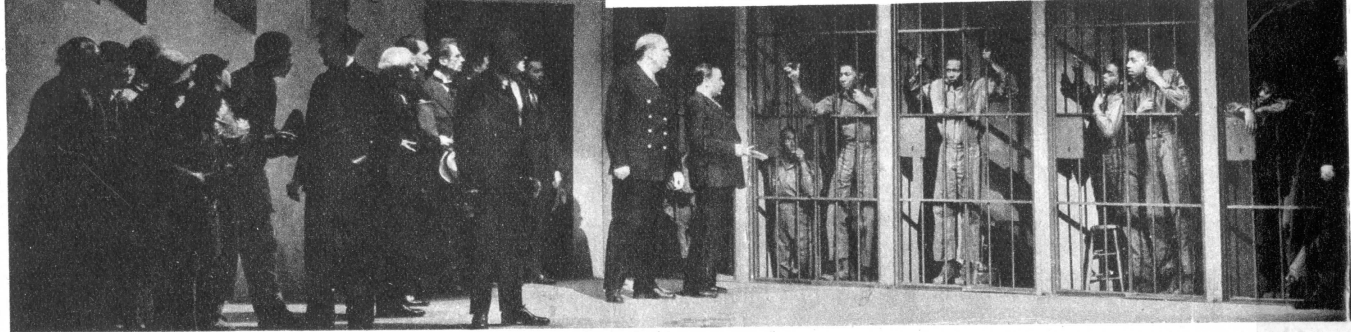
The state's star witness was one of the solicitors who had investigated me—before the trial. On the third day, the trial ended with a verdict of "guilty". The jury recommended "mercy". Sentence was from 18 to 20 years on the murderous Georgia chain-gang. An application for bail was filed with the trial judge, but promptly denied. A writ of habeas corpus was then filed, demanding bail, and it was likewise denied. A new trial appeal was taken before the State Supreme Court, where it is still pending awaiting a decision.

Meantime, I am still in the death house at Fulton Tower, where I have seen four prisoners go to the electric chair within the past two months. This is further proof that the slave masters are determined to kill me or drive me crazy, from the strain of waiting in the death house.

One of the scenes from the second act of the "They Shall Not Die" showing the Scottsboro Boys in Kilby Prison death house.



One of the scenes from the second act of the "They Shall Not Die" showing the Scottsboro Boys in Kilby Prison death house.





A Soviet shock brigadier.

Two Letters from the U. S. S. R. Written by ex-American Political Prisoners

It is almost five months since I was forced by the Roosevelt "New Deal" government to leave America. Thanks to your cooperation, your united and persistent protest I was not sent to fascist Bulgaria but instead I came to the workers' only fatherland, the Soviet Union.

Before I left the U. S. A. I made a tour that took me to Boston, Providence, Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland, Philadelphia and New York. In every one of these cities I found severe unemployment. I saw workers sleeping in the parks, in the streets. I saw workers picking remains of food from garbage cans. I saw workers clubbed on picket lines by police. I spent three days in London, England. I saw the same picture there. The same unemployment as in America and all the horrors that come with it.

Before entering Leningrad port I was wondering about unemployment in the Soviet Union. But as soon as we entered the harbor, we could see workers busy everywhere — men and women — busy building new constructions in the biggest port of the Baltic Sea.

The Moscow subway is being built with the greatest speed in history. The workers are determined to have 12 miles ready for the next November 7 celebration. And how they work. I believe they will have more than 12 miles ready for the celebration. For instance, last week there was a rest day and 80,000 workers from different factories, with their flags and banners and bands marched to the subway construction to give one day's free work. This happens on every rest day. Not only from the factories, but from workers' clubs, intellectuals, men and women, young and old give their one free day to help complete the first soviet subway in the shortest possible time.

Comrades, we here in the Soviet Union will celebrate the proletarian holiday May Day by opening new factories, dining rooms, railroads.

We will celebrate by demonstrating against war and for world peace, but at the same time prepared to defend the Soviet Borders from any invasion of the bourgeoisies.

We are ready. Always ready? Are you? You are not. Your I. L. D. is very small. We urge you to join and build the I. L. D. in America. We urge you to increase and intensify the struggle to free the Scottsboro Boys, Tom Mooney and all class war prisoners from the American dungeons. We urge you to build a mass circulation for the Labor Defender.

With revolutionary greetings,
TODOR ANTONOFF.

I was one of the Long Beach comrades who were arrested in Jan. 1932, at a workers' meeting where you could hear a pin drop as the stools testified but charged us with "unlawful assembly". During the two months that

the trial lasted, the I. L. D. succeeded through mass agitation and pressure to free the 45 workers, but 12 of us faced deportation charges.

Again the I. L. D. was on the job and succeeded in getting voluntary departure instead of being sent to fascist countries as Japan and Greece. In Dec. 1932 the eleven comrades left "voluntarily" for the S. Union, but I was arrested again by the infamous red squad of Los Angeles charged with Criminal Syndicalism, thus was prevented from leaving.

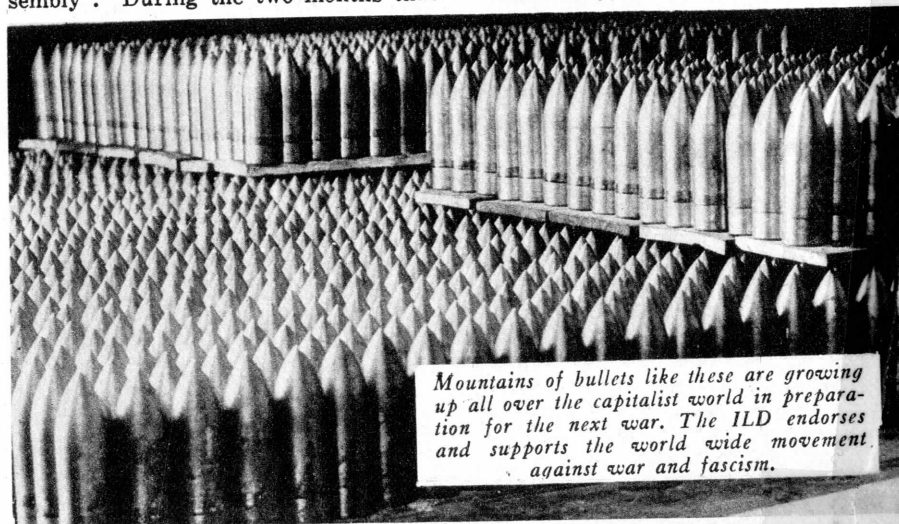
Between the deportation charge and the Criminal syndicalism case, the I. L. D. was kept busy fighting on two fronts, four times I was ordered deported and once the I. L. D. had to stop a train in the desert and take me off, not to go to fascist Greece where the immigration authorities notified their officials to wait for me. Also four times the C. S. case was postponed through the efforts of the I. L. D.

The protests of over seventy workers' organizations and the good fight put up by the I. L. D. finally forced the powers that be to grant me "voluntary departure" but with strings to it that I leave by a Pacific port! Workers also saw to it that I left, and over 300 gave me a rousing send off at San Pedro last May, which I shall never forget.

The Soviet I. L. D. was on the job and took me to the home of political refugees, a splendid building that was once a parasite's palace. The next day they took us to see Museums or any place we wanted, we chose to see the Museum of the Revolution, which is housed in the former Winter Palace. Those who read John Reed's book "Ten days that shook the world", can see still the holes made by the guns of the "Aurora", manned by red sailors, and other very interesting things.

Since being here they take us out to acquaint us with the workers' life, in one celebration of the factory Red Proletariat, given at a theatre, we saw how well dressed the workers are and how well they looked and listened to the reports of their factory, and awarding bonuses to the udarnicks.

Fight against deportations, and Red Front salutes to all political prisoners. Comradely, Peter G. Panagopoulos.



Mountains of bullets like these are growing up all over the capitalist world in preparation for the next war. The I.L.D. endorses and supports the world wide movement against war and fascism.

WE MUST WIN RECOGNITION FOR THESE POLITICAL PRISONERS

JACK ALEXANDER
CHARLES ALEXANDER

Charge, murder. Sentence, life.

"But through such kindness as the I. L. D. has shown with so many as it has with me, certainly helps one to endure." — Jack Alexander.

DOYLE ASSAD

Charge manslaughter. Sentence 1 to 2 years.

"I spent the day reading letters which I have received from my son Doyle Assad who is in Frankfort and telling my little boy what he was there for and telling him what it meant to him that I wanted him to grow up a union man for his brother was in prison because he was holding up for his rights."

— From Ollie Assad, mother of Doyle
LAWRENCE ALLEN

Charge, Redman Act. Sentence, 10 years.

GANZIE BANKS

Charge, Manslaughter. Sentence 3 years.

"I am thankful that some one in the world is thinking about us".

—From Catherine Banks.

RAY BECKER

Charge, 2nd Degree Murder. Sentence, 40 years.

The last of the Centralia prisoners who received to accept a parole.

LEON BLUM

Charge, broke parole on old charge in laundry strike action. Sentence, 3 years.

FIGHT AGAINST FASCISM

(Continued from Page 6)

world and the expressions of sympathy we received from other countries. The German revolutionary proletariat, in the person of the accused at the trial, fought against fascism. And its fight set the proletariat of the whole world in motion. It inspired the fight of the Austrian workers against fascism, and the fight of the French workers. It provided an impetus for strengthening the fight against fascism in the whole world. Just as we the accused in the trial felt encouraged and strengthened by the consciousness that millions of workers in Germany and in the other countries were supporting us, so the workers of Germany and the whole world derived confidence and strength in following our fight against fascism in the court room.

The Leipzig defeat of fascism and our release is a tremendous victory. But the fight is still going on and must be increased. The anti-fascist public must not rest content with this victory. The fight for the release of the leader of German revolutionary workers, ERNEST THAELMANN, the fight for the release of Ernst Torgler and other prisoners of fascism is a question of honor of the international anti-fascist movement.

"To my experience of the class struggle is now added more bitterness. I have now one more cause, one more crusade — a new call to banish the crazy inhuman capitalist system from the world."

CHARLES H. BOCK

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, life.

SAM BONITO

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, 12 years.

"I want to say to you all, who depend upon his own daily wages, that except we do help one another we never can make any headway to amount to any value."

WILLIE BROWN

Charge, murder. Sentence, life.

"My heart only can go out to you in gratitude for the continued interest that you have shown in my welfare."

WARREN K. BILLINGS

Charge, murder. Sentence, life.

"All books are censored and neither books nor periodicals of a

liberal or radical nature are allowed to come in."

STEVE CHUCK

Charge, assault with deadly weapon. Sentence, 2 years.

THOMAS BUNKER

Charge, placing explosive in vessel. Sentence, 6½-25 years.

"The revolutionary unity of the workers against the frenzied savagery of the bourgeoisie must surely renew afresh the hope of every class war prisoner."

CHESTER CLAUSE

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, 10 years.

"Without the help that I get from you, things surely would be blue here for me. My family are in such a need for the necessities of life that I cannot expect much help from them."

NED COBB

Charge, 4 of assault. Sentence, 15 years.

(Continued on next page)

JUNE 28, 1934

Is the ninth anniversary of the International Labor Defense. We must celebrate this anniversary, which is of the greatest importance to the whole working class, in a fitting militant fashion. Directives will be sent to I.L.D. districts in the immediate future. Immediate action must follow their receipt.

In the meantime, I.L.D. branches. The contest WHY MY BRANCH IS NAMED has been extended until May 15. Some fine stories have been received to date—but not enough of them. When you send in your story tell us how old your branch is. Tell when it was formed. We are collecting as complete as possible a history of the I.L.D. for our ninth anniversary and this contest can be a real help.

If you have any information about the early years of the I.L.D.—letters, clippings, pictures—send them to the Labor Defender at once.

Recognition for Political Prisoners

(Continued from Page 16)

spoken to this boy on many occasions and tried to show him the error of his ways, but I find he is incorrigible, he will never give up his ideas of the labor movement as long as he lives".

Given but 2½ hours a week out in the yard for airing, the remainder of the week these prisoners slave in the rag sorting shops and furniture shops and then be filed away in the tiers of cold, dark cells of the prison, in solitary loneliness, deprived even of the literature of the labor movement which they love so well. Even in Czarist Russia in its darkest days the right of political prisoners in regards to literature was recognized, but not so in "civilized" and "free" America.

Workers, liberals, intellectuals, trade unionists, students, we must unite our voices in a mighty protest against the non-recognition of the political status of these prisoners and against the denial of their right to read and re-

ceive the publications of the labor movement. Too long have the trade unions been passive on this burning issue. The trade unions, regardless of affiliation, must unite with the International Labor Defense, the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, on this issue. Join in this protest, organize delegations to visit local working class prisoners. Especially must the rank and file of the painters throughout the country protest against the man who claims to be a member of their organization, and denying the rights of the political prisoners. We must broaden this fight and link it up with the fight to smash the frame up of Phil Frankfeld, leader of the unemployed movement of Allegheny County, now facing two to four years in Blawnox, and Jim Egan, facing one year for leading the mighty unemployed demonstration of last March 4th and every class war prisoner in the United States.

-: MAY DAY GREETINGS -:

NILES COCHRAN

Charge, 2nd degree manslaughter. Sentence, 3 years.

"It makes us bear the burden so much better to show there is so much sympathy shown us toward a husband or father being in prison." — From Mrs. Nile Cochran.

JOHN J. CORNELISON

Charge, murder. Sentence, life.

"We, the political prisoners, call for all workers to organize behind the banner of the Third International and the I. R. A. and bring about the emancipation of the working class and the destruction of nationalism and war."

K. N. HENDRI

Charge, murder. Sentence, 5 to 7 years.

"I am not allowed to write any letters at all without the risk of extra punishment."

ANGELO HERNDON

Charge, inciting to insurrection. Sentence, 18 to 20 years chain-gang.

"Never was I so happy in my life (and that is no clap trap either) when I got the news that Dimitroff and the other comrades were released by the Fascist hounds. And all done by mass pressure of the workers."

WILLIAM HUDSON

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, life.

"I sure have had hard time to get bread for my four children and house rent which is \$5.00 a month and it is pay or move."

— From Mrs. Sallie Hudson.

TEDDY JACKNOWSKI

Charge, assault with intent to kill. Sentence, 5-20 years.

"While I work for the state, my wife is sick and my four children are starving. This is capitalist justice."

PETER KRAUSS

Charge, rioting and assault. Sentence, 2-3 years.

"For two months when we got in jail, we were receiving the Daily Worker, then the officials had it stopped. He said we were carrying on too much propoganda." — From Frank Carone who was just released on same charge.

ERNEST McDUFFY

Charge, mistreating white girl. Sentence, 7 years.

Not permitted to receive Labor Defender.

J. B. McNAMARA

Charge, dynamiting Los Angeles Times building, 1912. Sentence, life.

"...and it will be through struggles and sacrifices that the workers and farmers will find their way to economic security, by equal distribution of production and consumption of all the material necessities of life for all who toil."

"My course is the right one, a life dediacted to the emancipation of all human kind and with undying confidence in the workers."

RAYMOND McSURLEY

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, 12 years.

WILLIAM MAKAROFF

Charge, carrying concealed weapons. Sentence, 1-3 years.

"Only thing we will be discouraged about is this, for not being out on May first demonstration. We hope you will have a big success."

ALEX MARTIN

Charge, assault and battery. Sentence, 1 year.

Because of treatment he received, he became insane and is now in insane asylum.

TOM MOONEY

Charge, murder. Sentence, life.

CLINTON MOSS

Charge, attempt to kill. Sentence, 10-10½ years.

SAM MOSS

Charge, assault with attempt to kill. Sentence, 5-6 years.

ERNEST MULLINS

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, life.

ELZIE PHILLIPS

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, life.

"Oh, my heart run over with joy just to know that the good fellow workers is doing their whole duty towards my family."

ALEX PIVOVAROFF

Charge, carrying concealed weapons. Sentence, 1-3 years.

JIM REYNOLDS

Charge, manslaughter. Sentence, life.

M. A. SCHMIDT

Charge, dynamiting Los Angeles Times bldg. 1912. Sentence, life.

TOM SCOTT

Charge, perjury with intent to conspire. Sentence, 2-3 years.

"I have received word from the officialdom of this institution pertaining to your sending the Labor Defender to me. I wish to inform you that the Board of Managers voted against it being read by me."

CHARLES SHADRICK

Charge, voluntary manslaughter. Sentence, 2 years.

"Thankful to know that there's workers and sympathizers who are ready and willing to help us in our great time of need."

JUDSON SIMPSON

Charge, Assault with intent to kill. Sentence, 10-12 years.

JOHN SODERBERG

Charge, placing explosives with intent to kill. Sentence, 12½-25 years.

"I would rather be out there with you in the struggle doing my little bit, but I would sooner die a million deaths in this steel-studded cage, rather than compromise on one single little principle of the class struggle."

PLES THOMAS

Charge, (Conn. Kentucky strike). Sentence, 1-2 years.

From a memo on the Kentucky mine prisoners: Deputies took him (Thomas) to the prosecutor's office. "We have nothing against you Ples. Sign an affidavit that Judge Jones is impartial and we will release you." Ples answered: "I don't think he's fair. He's agin the miners. Take me back to jail."

WILLIAM TRAJER

Charge, placing explosive with intent to injury. Sentence, 61½-25 yrs.

"Anything and everything from the pens of that magnificent triumvirate, Marx, Engels, and Lenin, would indeed be welcomed."

GRANVILLE VAUGHN

Charge, participation in Evarts battle. Sentence, 4 years.

"If there is anything I can do to help you in any way I am standing willing and anxious at any-time to help during my stay here and after my release from here."

SAM WEINSTEIN

Charge, felonious assault. Sentence, 2-4 years.

"...it is the knowledge that there is an organization which has not forgotten those workers who thru no fault of their own outside of their political convictions are forced to spend part of their life in custody of the state."

ALF WHITE

Charge, assault with intent to kill. Sentence, 10-10½ years.

THEODORE JORDAN

Charge, murder. Sentence, — case being appealed.

"I am now in the death cell as a result of the filthy doings of a giant corporation who wishes to terrorize the workers by putting me to death even tho I am innocent."

THREE BRIGHTON BOYS

(Colorado) Montoya, Saiz, and Virgil Charge, murder. Sentence, death. Case being appealed.

DANNY BENNING

Charge, rioting and assault and battery. Sentence, 2 years.

E. F. BURMAN

UNTO IMMONEN

Charge, violation of Red Flag Law. Sentence, 2-6 years. Case being appealed.

"No matter what happens my convictions will not change, but be firmer than ever."

JOE HAWKINS

Charge, assault and battery. Sentence, 6 years.

"They keep workers on the run as long as we do not organize."

ED SHERWOOD

Charge, participation in Pa. mine strike. Sentence, 6 years.

THE NINE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

Has your Branch adopted one of these prisoners? Do you write to him?

Have you demanded the recognition of his status as a political prisoner from the proper authorities?

PENNSYLVANIA

J. Banek	A. Hissinger	S. Morris
F. Arbanas	J. Stumhofer	F. Gerovac
Jim Banich	H. Shuler	N. Pikic
J. Krizetich	C. Framer	A. Volk
S. Perechinec	J. Renner	A. Karlovic
L. Galekovich	J. Keegan	J. Obrovac
A. Arabanas	C. Lansendorfer	T. Barisick
K. Arabanas	C. Skaich	J. Barisick
M. Arabanas	J. Lindinger	M. Alkaman
V. Turcic	H. Moyer	J. Hecimak
S. Turcic	J. Deron	A. Kubachka
J. Mesich	M. Muskovac	P. Ivanac
M. Pletkin	J. Prilbonic	E. Arbocianskon
S. Kreusberg	J. Katusa	G. Buckingham
Margaret Young	S. Juros	J. Satonickos
K. Granipp	W. Perin	M. A. Yurkin
Heinz Young	W. Beck	J. Kammar

MASSACHUSETTS

T. De Luca
John Zappala
A. Fine
H. Foster
H. Hillgrove
D. Lothrop
A. Hennessi
W. Ivers
A. Sheehan
G. Gates
S. Diego
H. Saranpaa
D. Lynch

INDIANA

C. Edwards
A. Wraigo
J. Denis
C. Tsiguloff
L. Young
T. Huett
C. Blue
Nick Smith
S. Wuckovich
T. Vukers
D. Haas
A. Friend
M. E. Herrick

UTAH — Helper

Margaret Nomanic	Margaret Taylor	Ephraim Towne
H. E. Ford	Joe Krisman	Nick Pappas
George Mudron	Anton Kabonic	R. T. Haycock
Anton Skerl	Vall Tomrik	Jennie Chesnick
Joe Banic	Paul Eror	Edith Schiro
Joe Miljak	Joe Blazevic	Louise Kaucich
Frank Sanches	Silvio Dalproz	W. M. Mitler
Martin Smolich	Leo Pignulti	Caroline T.....omsic
Tony Starcovich	John Policnik	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Carl Anderson	J. Henrikson	C. A. Henrikson
Julius Anderson	K. Hopman	Fred Swanson
Carl Freidlund	D. Sorenson	D. Heartquist
C. Luoma	C. Amor	C. Carlson
E. Kubin	Gust Carlson	C. Hansan
A. Canadera	F. Berestrom	Thure Peterson

ILLINOIS

A. Kupstas
W. Ogar
G. Bendix
L. Kukanskas

OREGON — Portland

C. J. Anderson
E. Laremoie
C. Waller
A. Michael

MISCELLANEOUS

E. W. Theinert — Arizona
G. H. Abel — Wyoming
C. Nelson — Ohio
Frank Topal — California
O. Beldner, Huntington, W. Va.

BARRE — Vermont

A. J. Quinlan	E. Morlenton	T. Carasoli
J. M. Holland	H. Ohlin	A. Robinson
T. Chumpin	C. Francesca	G. Nissin
Ragnar Olson	L. Diemer	H. Caleare
Mr. & Mrs. O. Blad	P. Funt	P. Mansfield
Wm. Lillie	Giss	E. Sampson
W. Hoyt	A. Rumeau	S. Taylor
B. Carlson	A. Friend	R. Redson
L. Liljengren	T. Coffey	E. F. Weatherhead
P. Carlson	F. Tirone	G. George
J. Lanquist	B. Auiza	B. Cozzi
L. Erivellano	T. H. Hilling	J. Gorger
C. Johanson	Banis	E. Thyder
Helge Carlson	Alex McCarthy	MacDenko
J. Navoin	V. Cecchini	M. Baracha
E. Nylen	A. Bohlin	M. Bertolini
C. Freeman	M. Herboso	M. D. M.
B. Manstrawn		

NEW YORK STATE

Pauline Berman	M. Schiff
N. Seledsow	S. Trachtenberg
P. Palchik	Atlas
A. Korofkin	Hirshaut
P. Kudritski	Zimmer
K. Buseff	Zarin
Herzog	Dr. Koplin
M. Belomitt	H. Krieger
T. Nemia	M. Fudman
N. Drill	Paul Leib
M. Drayton	Claudio Baldwin
M. Ushko	John Lycke
M. Katz	Chaley Platt
M. Goldsten	Alex George
T. Stymanski	Gene Leglin
C. Anikey	Coleman Remson
G. Mango	Elizabeth Moldvan
P. Brody	John Torok
I. Schwartzman	Susie Torok
P. Matushek	John Jonyer
J. Conklin	Paul Jonyer
Mrs. Henry Lerner	Andrew Diasi
J. Rosenberg	Louis Gura
S. Rosenberg	Sam Friedman
H. Kritan	Jacob Kasser
J. Sidler	F. A. Barnes
R. Lazaroff	Jessie Kasser
M. Litpshtiz	Paul Branger
A. Cohen	August Saks
J. Lashinsky	Hermine Saks
I. Green	John Chan
Shapiro	Tom Fang
Dr. Nemerson	Sing lee

NEW JERSEY

George Brown	Anna and J. Crane	Y. Kenner
Luba Lehrer	A. Kolodny	B. Blackman
J. Rebelsky	Sam Goldman	James Scott
S. Rebelsky	Vera Vanpolsky	Paul Turschmann
J. Goodman	M. Goodman	Joseph Katz

IDAHO — Spirit Lake

A. Pennanen
D. Grigorieff
Mrs. D. K. Grigorieff
S. Kiolgieff
Joe Willis
Jim Mercer
J. A. Mowbray
Oswald Sorenson
Edith Sorenson
Blair Meng

MICHIGAN

John Antilla
Henry Morton
Louis B. Worden
Philip Gustafson
Alina Laithea
Jafet Hakkanan
Alfred Laitala
Eli Saari
Alfred Backman

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Do you write to
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**Have you demand-
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political prisoner
from the proper au-
thorities?**

-:- MAY DAY GREETINGS -:-

<p style="text-align: center;">New York District greet the LABOR DEFENDER on May Day and pledges to put the Labor Defender in every workers hands.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">From I.L.D. Branches LUCY PARSONS BRANCH Detroit, Mich.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Louisville, Kentucky Hails the working masses through the HARRY SIMMS BRANCH, I.L.D.</p>																																						
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>NEW YORK CITY</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td>V. J. Hanover</td><td>S. Burtz</td></tr> <tr><td>A. Loren</td><td>M. Stine</td></tr> <tr><td>M. Adelman</td><td>L. Archer</td></tr> <tr><td>A. R. Wendler</td><td>H. Saxon</td></tr> <tr><td>E. Kirslime</td><td>P. Lucher</td></tr> <tr><td>B. Maddow</td><td>H. Wilson</td></tr> <tr><td>L. Sachs</td><td>U. Ross</td></tr> <tr><td>W. Kains</td><td>J. Price</td></tr> <tr><td>M. Greene</td><td>N. Schreiber</td></tr> <tr><td>M. Halpern</td><td>M. Greene</td></tr> <tr><td>P. J. Keller</td><td>A. Worth</td></tr> <tr><td>G. Lapidus</td><td>K. Serrell</td></tr> <tr><td>T. Spivak</td><td>J. Cole</td></tr> <tr><td>C. Budinoff</td><td>R. V. De Ward</td></tr> <tr><td>L. Denister</td><td>A. Bard</td></tr> <tr><td>S. Tannenbaum</td><td>A. Bard</td></tr> <tr><td>M. Sands</td><td>R. Roth</td></tr> <tr><td>F. Barry</td><td>B. Roth</td></tr> <tr><td>W. Popkin</td><td>B. Sautin</td></tr> </table>	V. J. Hanover	S. Burtz	A. Loren	M. Stine	M. Adelman	L. Archer	A. R. Wendler	H. Saxon	E. Kirslime	P. Lucher	B. Maddow	H. Wilson	L. Sachs	U. Ross	W. Kains	J. Price	M. Greene	N. Schreiber	M. Halpern	M. Greene	P. J. Keller	A. Worth	G. Lapidus	K. Serrell	T. Spivak	J. Cole	C. Budinoff	R. V. De Ward	L. Denister	A. Bard	S. Tannenbaum	A. Bard	M. Sands	R. Roth	F. Barry	B. Roth	W. Popkin	B. Sautin	<p style="text-align: center;">JOHN REED BRANCH Roxbury, Mass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHIO "I hope that this dollar will help some poor worker or prisoner. I know what it means to slave." TONY R. BEZZOSI</p>
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