

LABOR DEFENDER

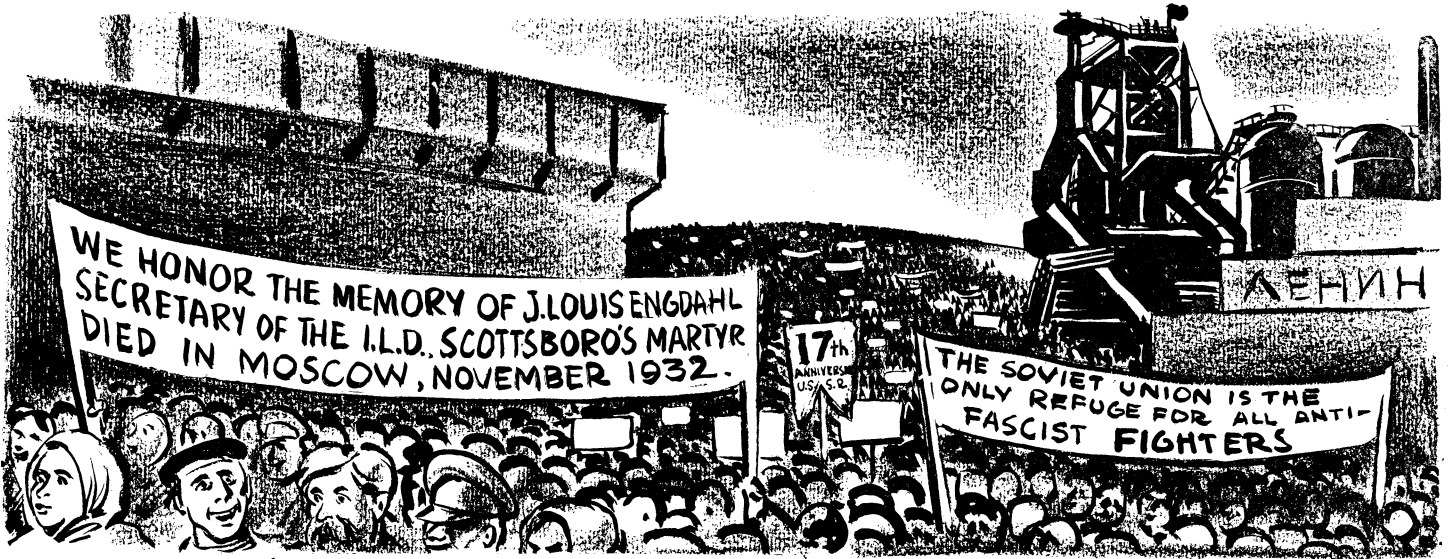
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"HELP US SAVE OUR BOYS"

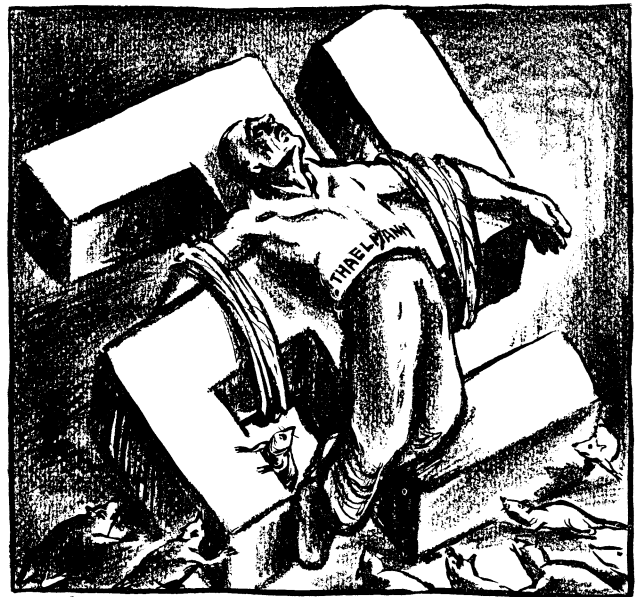
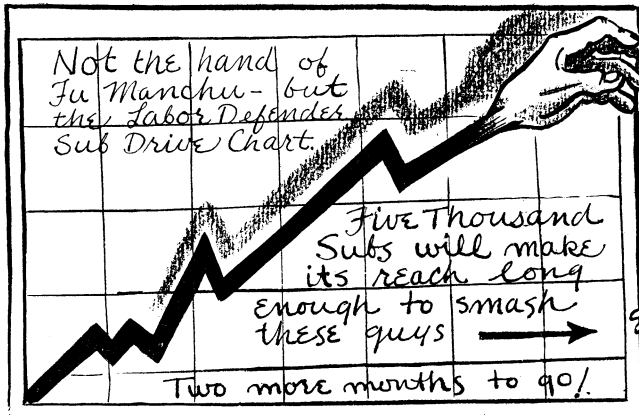




Greetings through the Labor Defender to the triumphant builders of socialism in the U.S.S.R on the 17th anniversary of the Oct. Revolution



Swamp the Scottsboro Executioners with mass protests.



Free Ernst Thaelmann!



See page 6

LABOR DEFENDER

Official Organ of the

International Labor Defense

America's Only Labor Pictorial

Editors: WM. L. PATTERSON, SASHA SMALL

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POST OFFICE:

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WE ANSWER THE ENEMIES OF THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS

While lynch terror is rising to new heights of savagery in Florida and Ku Klux justice rules the day all over Georgia, the Alabama lynchers are rubbing their hands in glee. "December 7th, the date set for the execution of Heywood Patterson and Clarence Norris is only a month away, and maybe now finally we will have our way," Knight and Callahan and Gov. Miller are saying to each other over the corn liquor.

Having made a deal with Mr. Liebowitz's chief assistant and body guard, Terry, and some Negro ministers from Harlem, "to go easy on the boys and send them to jail for life" if they repudiate the I.L.D. they think that they have eliminated the most formidable enemies of their lynch plans—millions of Negro and white people all over the world.

Much confusion has been scattered through the land by the enemies of the defense. Lies have been broadcast from coast to coast. "The I.L.D. has been living royally on the quarter of a million dollars collected for the Scottsboro Defense. I.L.D. negligence in filing necessary papers has crippled the defense. The I.L.D. never cared about saving the lives of the boys anyway." And so on and on.

These lies are answered on other pages of this issue. They were answered as soon as they were told in the only newspaper that opened its columns to the I.L.D.—the Daily Worker.

They have been answered during the past three and a half years by the relentless struggle led by the I.L.D. in every corner of the world—a struggle in which workers have lost their lives, a struggle in which dozens went to jail, a struggle which has kept the boys alive to this very day.

J. Louis Engdahl, late secretary of the I.L.D., died in Moscow on November 21, 1932 at the end of a tour of 19 European countries with Mother Ada Wright—a tour which mobilized millions of workers behind the Scottsboro defense. Wm. L. Patterson, National Secretary of the I.L.D., is in a hospital today regaining the health he lost in the battle to free the Scottsboro boys and all class war prisoners in the United States. Ralph Gray, leader of the Alabama share croppers was murdered at a Scottsboro protest meeting in the heart of the Black Belt. German workers were killed in Berlin at Scottsboro protest demonstrations. Not one single day in the past three and a half years went by without at least one Scottsboro protest action in some corner of the globe, led by the I.L.D.

Liebowitz, who owes his life, threatened by lynching in Decatur, to the mass protest he now labels, "annoying telegrams to the judge and juries," is doing everything in his power to win glory for himself at the expense of the Scottsboro boys. Not content with having done a good job, for which the I.L.D. was the first to give him credit, at the

two trials in Decatur, he is ready to let the Scottsboro boys rot in jail for life, just so that he can be sole "defense" counsel in the case. He is ready to, and has made deals with Attorney General Knight who has stormed for the lives of the boys since the very beginning. He is ready to, and is preparing the way to sacrifice Haywood's life to discredit the I.L.D. by spreading what he knows to be lies about filing appeal documents on time.

And look at all the forces jumping on his band wagon. All the enemies of the defense who during the three and a half year battle against the lynchers have done nothing to help and everything to hinder. They have slammed the doors of their churches in the faces of Scottsboro mothers. They have refused consistently to join the mass protest movement. They have covered the pages of their newspapers with slimy slanders against the only defense organization that was fighting for the lives of the innocent boys. And suddenly they have become "the true friends of the Scottsboro boys".

They have become the true friends of the lynchers! Not a word of blame on those who are responsible for the frame-up. Not a word of attack against the lynch elements in the South. In fact, by calling for an end to the "disgraceful rioting and annoyances to the judges" *they are white-washing those who have, for three and a half years, cried for the blood of nine innocent Negro children.*

FLASH:—As we go to press the I.L.D. received legal retainers from Patterson and Norris leaving the cases completely in our hands and expressing full confidence in our program.

We call on all our members and supporters to help us raise the urgently needed funds to carry the Scottsboro and Herndon cases to the Supreme Court, to carry on the mass protest campaign against the lynchers, their assistants and all the enemies of the Scottsboro boys. Show *your* confidence in the I.L.D. by rushing funds to the Scottsboro Herndon Defense Fund, Room 612, 80 E. 11th Street, *today!*

GREETINGS

November 7, 1934 will focus the eyes of workers and farmers all over the world on the Soviet Union where 160,000,000 workers, peasants, teachers, students, men, women and children will celebrate the 17th anniversary of their victorious revolution.

Spanish workers, herded into improvised jails and rushed before firing squads for their armed resistance against fascism, Austrian workers re-uniting their forces after a temporary defeat last February, German anti-fascists gathering their strength for the final blow against Hitler's brown pest, Cuban masses ceaselessly fighting against Yankee imperialism and its native puppets, Chinese toilers oppressed by native tools of international imperialism, American workers and farmers smarting under the blows of New Deal terror and oppression—all the victims of ruling class terror and repression will turn their eyes towards their only fatherland, the Soviet Union, and shout across the seas, "Greetings".

On other pages of this issue the Soviet Union's peace policy, the Soviet Union's inspiring work in building a refuge for the persecuted anti-fascist fighters and their children, the Soviet Union's program for building men out of the last fragments of a corrupt empire are described.

Here we wish to convey the greetings of the 200,000 members and affiliates of the International Labor Defense to the Soviet workers and peasants and to pledge defense of the only country that is a bulwark of peace in a world that is rushing toward another war, the only land that is an asylum for the oppressed and persecuted of all nations, the only country in the world where there is no terror—no Scottsboros, Thaelmanns, Rakosis, Tom Mooneys.

Mass Action—Mass Protest—Mass Defense

Will Save The Scottsboro Boys

With less than a month in which to arouse world-wide protest against one of the most barbaric lynch verdicts in history, Samuel S. Leibowitz, George W. Chamlee, and their mouthpiece, the "Amsterdam News", have decided to launch a hypocritical and unprincipled attack on the I.L.D. which for over three and one-half years has led the struggle for the unconditional release of the innocent Scottsboro victims and has aroused millions throughout the world in protest against the horrible frame-up.

For three and a half years I worked with Mr. Chamlee on the Scottsboro case and never did I hear from him by word of mouth or pen disapproval of tactics of the I.L.D. or of myself, except as to one question. He felt that the I.L.D. had made an error in retaining Mr. Leibowitz as a trial lawyer and had made a bigger error in keeping him after the first trial before Judge Horton, upon the return from which trial Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz made that stupidly "brilliant" remark about lantern-jawed morons on the Alabama jury.

We selected Mr. Walter H. Pollack, of this city, to argue the appeal in the United States Supreme Court because he had a reputation second to none so far as standing before the United States Supreme Court was concerned. Pollack was not and is not a radical; he was not and is not a member of the I.L.D. He was and is a first-class constitutional lawyer. In making our decision for the first appeal all we looked for was to get the best man for the particular job at hand without considering whether he was radical or conservative. That is why now, as before, we picked Mr. Pollack.

Angelo Herndon addressing mass demonstration in Harlem
(Workers Film and Photo League)



Excerpt from statements by
Jos. R. Brodsky
(Counsel for the I.L.D.)

Now, I put it to you frankly: What would you think if we did not make every effort to get Mr. Pollak, who had argued the appeal before successfully, to argue the appeal again in the United States Supreme Court? Supposing you had found out later that it was possible for us to get Mr. Pollak and that we had refused to do so merely because we did not want to hurt Mr. Leibowitz's feelings? Wouldn't you think that we had done the boys an injustice? Well, I would.

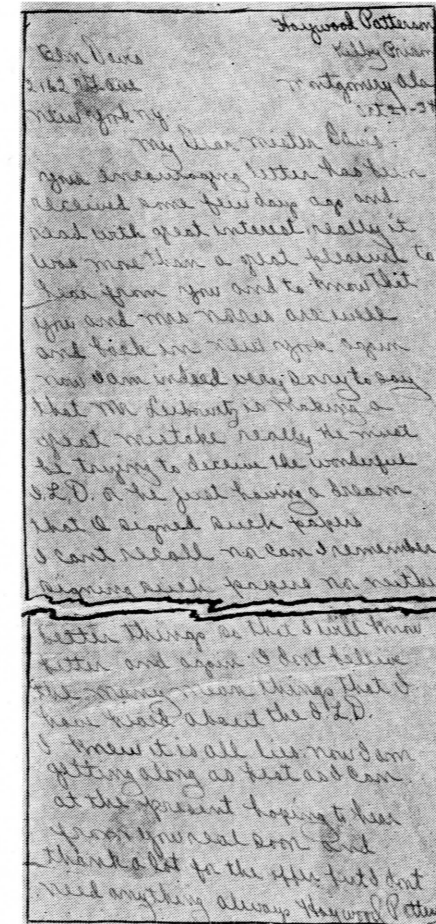
Frankly, we did not consider Mr. Leibowitz for the appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Why should we? He had never argued an appeal in that court in his life. He might be a great trial lawyer, but he certainly has no reputation as an appeal lawyer, and to take Mr. Leibowitz for the appeal would be like taking a great eye doctor to perform an operation for kidneys, when, as a matter of fact, what was needed was a good kidney specialist who might know very little about eyes.

Knowing that Mr. Samuel S. Leibowitz had never argued an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in his life, the I.L.D. did not propose that he gain his first experience at the expense of the Scottsboro boys, to whom it was a question of life and death. The reaction of Mr. Leibowitz was first to announce his withdrawal, but he had already sent emissaries to sign up the defendants, and then followed the barrage of criticisms against the I.L.D. for its propaganda. And when that charge, coming from the lips of a man who had known full well and was entirely familiar with the campaign of the I.L.D. waged before he came into the case and during the year and a half that he was in it, fell flat, he turned to personal accusations and insinuations against the attorneys for the I.L.D. and the I.L.D. itself, charging them with negligence. In the light of the foregoing this charge also fails to hold water.

At the time that I told Mr. Leibowitz that Mr. Pollak was going to handle the appeals he did not say anything to me about getting out of the case. So you can well imagine my surprise to read a few days later in the newspaper that Mr. Leibowitz announced that he was out of the Scottsboro case. The thing that got me sore about that announcement was not merely that he got out, but his state-

ment that the reason that he got out was the arrest of Swift and Cohn and the fact that the I.L.D. was making propaganda, etc.

First, as to Swift and Cohn. Those boys did not go down to bribe anyone; nonsense. I can assure you that when their time comes to give their side in court everybody will see that they went down to help the Scottsboro boys, and certainly it was not proper for Sam

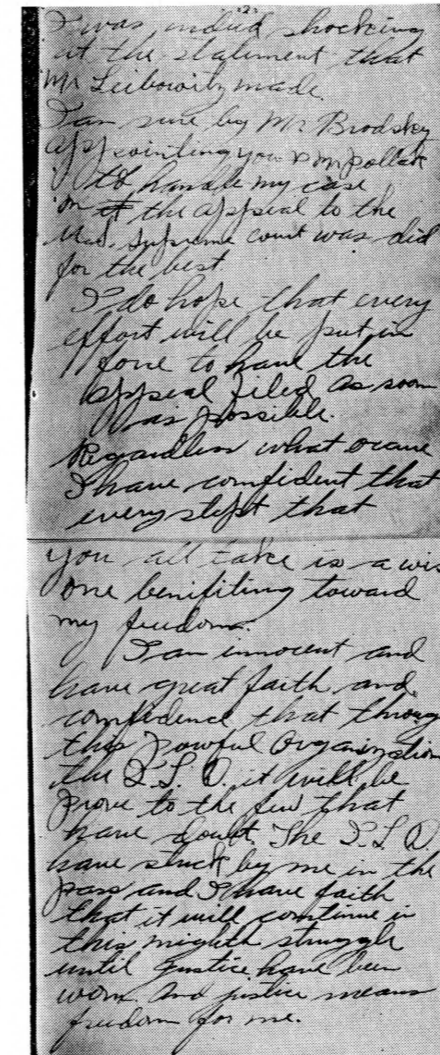


A letter from Haywood Patterson. Since Oct. 29, when this was written, we have received additional letters and legal papers confirming his stand.

Leibowitz to criticize them even before he knew anything about the situation or before those boys had had a chance to give their side of the story.

The accusation about negligence on our part in filing necessary documents is entirely false and known to be so to those making the charge. The third trial of Haywood Patterson was held before Judge W. W. Callahan in Decatur, Alabama, and a jury brought in its verdict of guilty on December 1st, 1933. Sentence was delivered on December 6th, 1933.

Immediately after the jury brought in the verdict, Mr. Leibowitz requested Judge Callahan for thirty days from the time when he would get the stenographer's minutes within which to make a motion for a new trial; this the judge declined, stating that Mr.



A recent letter from Clarence Norris expressing confidence in the I.L.D.

Leibowitz had thirty days within which to file such a motion, and counsel apply for continuance if necessary.

These proceedings are fully reported in the "New York Times" and the "New York Herald-Tribune" of December 2, 1933, and also in the "Daily Worker". This meant that by the court's direction, a motion for new trial had to be filed on or before December 29th, 1933, and in order to make it doubly sure, the task of finally determining the last day for the filing of this motion was assigned to Mr. Chamlee.

The motion for a new trial was filed on December 29th, 1933. I applied to Judge Callahan for a continuance, and the latter, over his own signature, continued the motion to January 27th. Mr. Fraenkel, who had in the meantime been

retained to take charge of the appeal, advised Judge Callahan that he had been informed by Mr. Kingsbury, court stenographer, that the minutes of the trial would not be ready until the end of January, 1934, and requested a further continuance of the motion for a new trial, which again was granted over the signature of the judge, and February 24th was finally fixed. On February 24th, Mr. Fraenkel appeared at the Decatur court room to argue the motion for a new trial. And here Attorney General Knight, with whom Leibowitz is making all sorts of deals now, moved to strike the motion on the ground that the original motion for a new trial had been filed too late.

Judge Callahan granted the Attorney General's request to strike out the motion for a new trial, ruling that regardless of what he had earlier done or said, he had no power to grant an extension beyond the term of court which expired on December 23rd. No claim was made at that time either by Leibowitz or Chamlee that either the I.L.D. or any of its attorneys had been guilty of any negligence in regard to this matter; no such claim could be honestly made.

It is my firm opinion now that all of the attorneys in the case had a perfect right to rely upon the judge's instructions and vehemently condemn and criticize both the judge and the attorney-general, who raised miserable legal quibbles and technicalities of their own making for the purpose of defeating Haywood Patterson's efforts to take a proper appeal.

And likewise, I condemn in no unmeasured terms the efforts of Messrs. Chamlee and Leibowitz to make it appear that the I.L.D. or Mr. Fraenkel or myself were negligent in filing the motion on December 29th, 1933.

Under Alabama law a bill of exceptions, which in effect constitutes the transcript of all the proceedings at the new trial, must be filed either 90 days after denial of the motion for a new trial or ninety days from the date of entry of judgment. But we had just had a bitter test of Alabama legal hair-splitting, and so Mr. Fraenkel decided that he would not wait for ninety days from February 24th, but that he would file his bill of exceptions within 90 days from the date of entry of judgment.

There was some discussion at the time between Mr. Chamlee and Mr. Fraenkel as to whether the 90 days ran from the date of conviction or from the date of sentence which was rendered on December 6th. Mr. Fraenkel gives it as his opinion that neither event was controlling, but that the controlling event was the entry of judgment in the docket.



(Workers Film and Photo League)
Ruby Bates, Herndon, and Anna Damon leading Scottsboro protest parade in Harlem.

Both Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Chamlee, who were in Decatur at the time that the motion for a new trial was so summarily and cruelly disposed of by Judge Callahan, examined the clerk's minutes in Decatur and came to the conclusion that judgment had been entered on December 6th. Their opinion in this respect was corroborated by the written motion of Attorney General Knight himself, who, in moving to strike the motion for a new trial, had set forth that "this court no longer has jurisdiction, power, or authority over the judgment rendered in this cause on the 6th day of December, 1933."

The bill of exceptions was filed on March 5th, which is within the ninety-day period calculated from the date of sentence set forth in the judgment docket and as solemnly recited by the Attorney-General.

The appeal was reached for argument on May 25, 1934, and then for the first time the Attorney General, just before the argument started, made a motion to strike the bill of exceptions.

The argument on appeal was made by Mr. Fraenkel and Mr. Leibowitz. Mr. Chamlee was also in court; and all of these attorneys agreed that this attempt on the part of the Attorney-General was shameful, and prophesied that it was doomed to failure.

The Alabama Supreme Court, disregarding all of the foregoing facts and all the arguments made, struck out the bill of exceptions; it remains to be seen whether the Supreme Court of the United States will permit such tactics to pass unrebuked and such outrageous conduct to remain uncorrected. The responsibility, however, for what happened must be upon the authorities and courts of the State of Alabama.

"As We Go Marching Thru Georgia"

1866 or 1934 — It's All One to Georgia's Lynchers

By Louis Colman

"Ain't it a shame to beat your wife on Sunday—
When you got Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday, too . . .
Ain't it a shame!"

—Old Spiritual.

On Sundays, the Rev. John A. Hudson is a pillar of the church. He preaches to pious ruling-class white folks.

On week-days, he is the most fiendish persecutor of the Negroes, of the white workers, in Atlanta.

Terror, legal murder, fiendish torture and persecution, are the weapons of this survivor of medieval barbarity, carrying out the dictates of the most modern industrialist and landlord class. His job—which occupies him Sunday as well as week-days—he describes as "burning Communism out of Georgia" in the electric chair.

What is it actually?

Well, December 7 has been set as the date of execution for two of the Scottsboro boys. Their cases are now being brought before the U. S. Supreme Court on appeal by the I.L.D. Herndon's case, with its fiendish sentence of 18 to 20 years on the chain-gang (Hudson's job, too) is also being appealed to this "court of last illusions".

The whole ruling class has set itself the task of preparation through terror for these appeals, just as the whole working-class, the Negro people, have set themselves the task of mobilizing the widest protest to smash these verdicts, to force the unconditional freedom of these victims of capitalist justice.

Terror, arrests, sentences, a special law which prohibits the possession of more than one copy of anything which the police feel like calling "Communist literature", fascist bombings, organizing of new and bigger fascist gangs—K.K.K., Black Shirts, American Fascists, White Legion—murder of sharecroppers, frame-up and kidnapping of lawyers. These are the contribution of Alabama.

Terror and frame-up, lockout and blacklist, against the textile workers, the Kotton Ku Klux Klan riding through the fields. These are the contribution of the Carolinas.

The lynching of Claude Neal, with its attendant orgies, with invitations being spread through the lynch-press by a "lynching committee", and their official organ the "Dothan Eagle" of Alabama which has been one of the

foremost lynch-organs in the Scottsboro, Tallapoosa, and other cases, the interstate kidnapping of Neal (in which the Federal government has refused to act through the so-called "Lindbergh Law" obligates them to such action); mass terrorization of the Negro people, terror against the citrus workers, the striking seamen. These are the contribution of Florida, the rich man's playground.

Hudson, beg pardon, the Rev. Hudson, has his own particular task to perform for his bosses. He has decreed:

It is a "capital crime" in Georgia to oppose war and fascism!

It is a "capital crime" to belong to the International Workers' Order, a working-class fraternal benefit organization!

It is a "capital crime" to circulate literature in support of strike struggles!

It is a "capital crime" to advocate the unity of black and white workers!

It is a "capital crime" to live in the same house with anyone belonging to any of these classifications!

These are the "crimes" of Angelo Herndon. On these charges eight Negro workers, one of them a delegate to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, three white women, and two white men, are now held in Atlanta and Decatur, Ga., some of them without bond.

Raid has followed raid in Atlanta. Raids on the offices of the Urban League, on the Negro Y.M.C.A. Raids have been made on private homes. In one of these, Clarence Weaver, Negro

I KNOW THE MIGHT OF MASS PROTEST

By Angelo Herndon

The working class through its mass protest and demonstration have succeeded in snatching me from my death on the chain gang, at least temporarily, and the same thing can and must be done in forcing the release of Anne Leathers and Leah Young and the nine Scottsboro boys.

When the reactionary forces are trying to disrupt the mass defense of the Scottsboro boys and are doing everything that they possibly can in order to send them to their death, I think it is of extreme importance to stress the effectiveness of mass pressure. For it

(Continued on page 17)

delegate to the anti-war congress, was reporting on the Chicago meeting to three white friends—Mrs. R. W. Alling, Nathan Yagol, a graduate student and instructor at Emory University, and Alexander Racolin, an attorney. All four were arrested. They are held in DeKalb county jail without bond, charged with a "capital crime"—that means one in which the death penalty will be asked—under the same law that was invoked against Herndon and the "Atlanta Six".

Raids on private homes also netted the police eight Negro men and women—Mrs. Fannie Aderhold, secretary of the local I.W.O. branch, J. A. Moreland, president of the local, Mrs. Julia Weaver, Mrs. Lucille Lawrence, and other workers whose crime it was that they rented rooms from members of the I.W.O.

These are held on charges of "circulating insurrectionary literature". They have been indicted, and bond of \$5,000 cash has been set for them.

What kind of literature are they accused of "circulating" because they had it in their houses. You'd be surprised, if any thing were surprising anymore about Georgia's reign of terror:

The "Labor Defender", the "Daily Worker", "Liberty" Magazine, "What Every Young Girl Should Know", "Fight", the literature of the U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, literature about I.W.O. policies, applications for I.W.O. membership. A huge stack of literature as miscellaneous as that.

Annie Mae Leathers and Leah Young, two white women charged under the same slave-law for having literature supporting the textile strike in their possession on a textile picket-line, are also among those on Hudson's (the Rev. Hudson's) death list. They are in jail awaiting trial.

The united front of the bosses is watching these Georgia cases, just as they are watching the criminal syndicalism cases in Sacramento, Calif., in Hillsboro, Ill., and other cases all over the country. They are watching the fight that is being put up against this terror, and for the lives and freedom of the Scottsboro boys. They are looking for every means, every method, which can successfully be used to smash workers' organizations.

What can you do?

Read Angelo Herndon's appeal, printed below.

The Soviet Union Builds Men

Instead of the next regular installment of the "Soviet Union Builds Men", we are printing portions of a story called PRISONERS, by the Soviet writer Nikolai Pogodin. It is a true story of the prisoners who built the White Sea Canal, the characters are real people, the author even used their real names. We feel that this insert into our serial on Soviet Prison conditions and methods will make it easier for our readers to grasp the full significance of the manner in which the Soviet Union built men out of hardened criminals. The selected portions deal with the two outstanding characters—Kostya the thief and Sonya the prostitute. Both were ringleaders in the camp from the start. They gambled, drank, fought and they organized the others to refuse to work. How they were won over is one of the most thrilling stories of regeneration.

Kostya, the captain, hollow-eyed and nervous, appeared before the commander at last. He took off his cap, put it on again and glanced at the rifles.

"So it was you who gambled for my wife at cards?" said Gromov (the commander).

Kostya made no reply.

"Tell us straight, did anything like it happen or not?"

"Yes, it did," Kostya replied sullenly.

"Sit down! I'm going to set you the task of floating timber down the river and its got to be done in three days' time. Look here," Gromov pointed to a map. "The timber is right up here. If you can't float it down it will mean a big delay. I've no men to send."

Kostya attempted to speak.

"Oh, there's no time for talking. Take these rifles, ammunition and equipment and sign for them." Kostya was completely defeated. He could not collect his wits sufficiently to object in the good old style. He signed the receipt without a word. "These arms are placed at the disposal of the leader of the expedition." The doctor entered. "You are to be at the disposal of the leader of the expedition. Don't waste a minute." Gromov turned to his assistant. "You're to give out the provisions to the leader, Konstatin Dorokhov," and then to Kostya, "You must come and see me before you start."

Kostya stood up like the other military men and answered smartly, "Right you are."

Kostya stood in the storeroom with an order for provisions in his hand amid mountains of foods that were being set aside for him. There was bread and meat and sacks of meal—Kostya watched the scales carefully and crossed them off his list. "Here's some vodka for you," the store keeper said. "Vodka's allowed on timber floating expeditions.

Sign here." Kostya signed—"Konstantin Dorokhov" and added, "Head of the Timber Floating Expedition." There was a kind of feverish concentration about him now. He sat down and looked thoughtful. "There are about two of the gang I could trust with rifles. But what about the third—" "There's you, suggested the commander.

"I?"

"Yes, of course, you're the head, you're in charge of the expedition." "Yes, of course." Kostya jumped up. "Send for Smelyakov and Vassya from our barrack. They've been in the Red Army."

Kostya hovered around the provisions, settling the sacks, tying them up tightly, rearranging the bottles of vodka. He could not sit down. He could not believe that he had been entrusted with all this. He was terrified lest a single grain should be lost. Smelyakov and Vassya could not imagine what was wanted of them. "You've got to guard these provisions. They're public property," said Kostya, "and if anyone dares to snatch so much as—you understand me."

* * *

"Vassya," Kostya called to a pock-marked fellow, "how many trips have you made to the far north." "Three." "Then you must be an expert on this job by now. I'll give you fifty strong fellows. Now there's no time for talking." Vassya led his men to where the logs lay and showed them what to do. They started in to work. Vassya was certainly an expert at this job. He was as strong as a bull and dexterous. None of his men escaped his eye.

Kostya kept glancing at a newspaper as if it contained his instructions. He seemed worried. He went inside his tent, sat down and started to compose an appeal. How should he begin? "Brother crooks." He crossed that out. "Dear ex-thieves." No, that would hardly do. "Comrades and ex-blackguards." That wouldn't do either. He crossed it out, tore up the sheet of paper and started all over. "All for one and one for all. Let's finish the job in two days and come out covered with glory." It's too short. He added: "Those who don't work don't get any vodka."

Just at that moment two men approached him. One was the village watchman and the other a peasant. "Have pity on us," the peasant said. "One of your chaps has stolen a goat, a live goat."

"Just a minute," said Kostya and went out quickly. He went straight to



The first ship to travel on the White Sea Canal.

the cooks, got hold of one of them and whispered something in his ear. The man nodded. Kostya returned to the tent. "Are you the watchman?" he asked the one with the gun. "Yes, indeed." "You're very lax in the execution of your duties." One of the five cooks came in with the goat. He set it down with silent fury and turned to go, but Kostya called him back with a gentle smile. "Carry that pretty creature home if you please. And you are to guard the peaceful citizens for the day. Get on with you now, and in the evening some one will come to relieve you." "Kostya," the cook pleaded. "You've disgraced my name," replied Kostya ruthlessly. "I made myself answerable for you."

* * *

The first steamer laden with the shock brigades of the White Sea Canal was steaming up from Soroka to Lake Onega. It was a triumphal journey accompanied by music singing, greetings and dancing. Kostya Dorokhov and Sonya stood among the rest. Sonya went over to the side. She noticed absently that a young fellow standing beside her flung a cigarette stub into the water and spat after it. She flew at the fellow who had soiled the canal. She slapped him with all her might—right and left across the face.

"Where d'you think you're spitting, eh?" she shouted, "Where d'you think you're spitting?"

"When in Doubt — Try Kidnapping"

By Martin Wilson

"All picketing is unlawful," shouted Judge Lemmon in ruling on a demurrer in the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism cases against 18 men and women.

The arrest of these 18 workers was a part of the statewide campaign of vigilante raids on homes and workers' halls, mass arrests, which followed a meeting held in San Francisco by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., the California Packing Corp., the Farmers Association, the Industrial Association, and other large state monopolies. The meeting was held during the longshoremen's strike and following a period of agricultural strikes against 10, 15, and 20 cent per hour wages for part time seasonal work. This meeting decided to establish a fund to carry on an anti-union, anti-labor propaganda campaign and a fund to hire special prosecutors in labor (Red) cases.

VIGILANTE RULE

The arrest of these 18 is typical of other cases on the West Coast and shows how the city, county and state governments follow out the orders of large monopolies. Not only were these workers arrested without warrants and their homes and halls wrecked and searched. Anyone suspected of being sympathetic to labor was subjected to the same treatment and ordered to leave town. Chief of Police Hallahan of Sacramento told a business man who opposed the raids to leave town or they would wreck his business. Many "suspects" were dragged out of beds and arrested for "vagrancy" after their furniture had been wrecked in search for "secret" documents. In Salinas, California, strikers' homes were riddled with a stream of bullets.

To make the C. S. cases ultra legal and leave no room for appeal or writs, the prosecution covered the illegal arrest with vagrancy charges and grand jury proceedings so they could be legally served with indictments.

For information to place before the grand jury, along with his stool-pigeon lies, the district attorney questioned each of the defendants but failed to get it. He ordered grand jury proceedings stopped until after the vagrancy cases.

LEGAL GYMNASTICS

In the vagrancy trial the special prosecutor for the first time in the history of this court, not a court of record, had a court reporter. The vagrancy case was to be a legal third degree with a six months jail sentence



The 18 C. S. defendants in Sacramento in the court-room. Demand their release.

instead of a beating for failure to talk. The defendants refused to take the stand. The jury hung up, but after being browbeaten by the judge and threatened with arrest by the prosecution they returned with a verdict of "not guilty" for 9 and "guilty" for 8.

Then the prosecution proceeded with the grand jury on the C. S. charge, depending on the lies of their stool pigeons along with a few plants on the jury to obtain an indictment. The plants succeeded in obtaining an indictment, but the stool-pigeons were not very convincing liars. Mr. J. L. R. Marsh, Secretary of the Sacramento Building Trades Council, a member of the grand jury, stated in the Sacramento "Bee" that the case is a deliberate frame-up, an attack on all workers, and that the prosecution has absolutely no evidence in the way of Criminal Syndicalism.

ADDING TO THE FRAME-UP

After this exposure, one of the district attorney's stool-pigeons, William Hanks, left Sacramento for Wisconsin. The district attorney labeled Hanks his star witness and ran headline stories in the capitalist press, "Star Witness Kidnapped by Communist Sympathizers". During the campaign of kidnap slander, the Sacramento Bee published an article said to be the statement of Hanks on the kidnap which was substantially as follows:

"On Sept. 20th, William Hank was going to see his sister who was in the Sacramento Hospital undergoing an operation. While walking down the street a Communist sympathizer stuck a gun in his back stating, 'Hanks, you lie too much about Communists,' ordered him to go to the Stage Depot.

(Continued on page 21)

NEBRASKA

Fascism—Nebraska Style Mother Bloor's Appeal

Mother Bloor, who needs no introduction to the readers of the Labor Defender, and six other Nebraska leaders of the farmers and the unemployed face jail sentences of 30 days each and \$100 fine or indefinite stays in jail until the fine is worked off. Charge? "Inciting to riot and brutally attacking" a whole list of thugs. Mother Bloor says she was glad about that part of the charge because that was the first time they were able to find out exactly who was responsible for the attack!

The whole affair started in July with a protest meeting in support of some girl workers in a creamery who were being brutally underpaid and developing serious skin diseases because of their unsanitary working conditions. The meeting was enthusiastic and peaceful, held in the open air before the Court House in Loup City, Nebraska. Across the street a gang of thugs circulated back and forth. Just as the meeting was dispersing, a piece of wrapping paper was handed up to the chairman with the following message in it: "All Grand Island people had better get out of this town in 5 minutes".

Before the message could be read, the crowd was savagely attacked. Bert Sells was knocked down, his head was cracked, ribs broken, kidneys kicked and left for dead. In fact, the thugs were so sure he would die, they threatened to add murder to the charge against the defendants. Many were badly hurt.

(Continued on page 9)

The crowd dispersed. The next day Mother Bloor, who was at the meeting and dragged off to jail without a warrant. Floyd and Loretta Booth, Negroes were arrested in the same way, also four others. They were held incommunicado and were shipped around from the Loup City to the Grand Island jail and back. After the indictment they were held in jail for 11 days until the case came up in court.

The trial was conducted in a court room jammed with armed thugs. Mother Bloor says, "I was literally surrounded by tough brutes carrying guns all over their bodies. Then they had the nerve to ask me on the witness stand, 'Did I carry any deadly weapons when I went to Loup City to speak'."

The sentence was thirty days and \$100 fine each for Mother Bloor, Harry McDonald, chairman of the Farmers County Holiday Association, Carl Wickland, member of the National Committee of the Farmers National Committee for Acion, Floyd Booth, Negro who would have been lynched by the thugs who attacked the meeting if he had not been saved by the farmers and workers in the audience, and Bert Sells.

(Continued on page 22)

NEW JERSEY

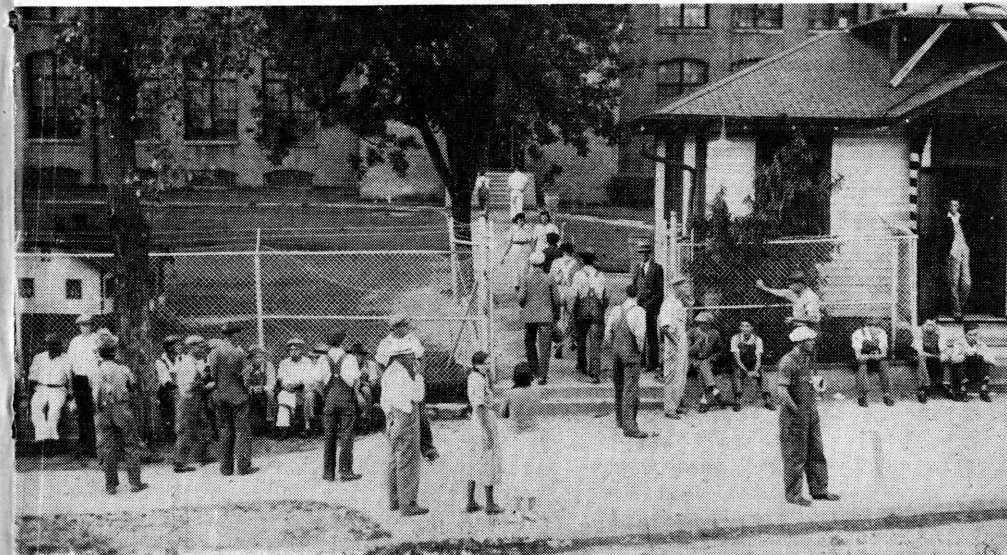
Hitler — Grown, Packed, and Canned in South Jersey!

By Vivian Dahl

(Organizer of the Agricultural and Cannery Workers Industrial Union)

Dynamite plots, imported gangsters, scabs, mass arrests, tear gas, black jacks and pick axe handles wielded by the sheriff's deputies and official township

Blacklisted textile workers outside the Loray Mill in Gastonia, N. C., after the strike sell out.



vigilantes, fire crosses burned near the homes of Negro union members—the KKK attack on the home of the organizers—a vicious red scare—the treachery of the federal conciliator Moffet—have all failed to smash the militant spirit of the agricultural workers of South Jersey.

Even after he had fired all of the union workers for strike activity, Mr. Seabrook, lord and master of Seabrook farms in Bridgeton, N. J., has the bitter pill of having to pay the scale of wages which the strikers had won from him in recent strikes led by the Agricultural and Cannery Workers Industrial Union. And so, in complete violation of the agreement made with the strikers, Charles (Hitler) Seabrook, brought charges before the grand jury of

(Continued on page 21)

ALABAMA

A Birmingham Dick Sees Red

By Beth McHenry

From all parts of the deep south, delegates came to the Birmingham I.L.D. conference. They came from the heart of the black belt below Montgomery, where terror is part of every day's routine, from Georgia where chain gangs await the muscles of workers, from small towns of Alabama. Far rides on busses and long walks through open country, in order to reach Birmingham early on Sunday and the meeting place on the edge of the town. Strong men whose faces reflect the light of dawn. Strong women crossing fields to a better world for their children. Thirty in all, bringing reports of work accomplished, plans for work to be done, and undying enthusiasm for the cause which has become their lives.

The delegates arranged themselves in orderly rows on the wooden benches. A

program for future work is discussed; an all Southern Conference in a few months time; quotas to fulfill during the coming period. Pencils move. Quotas for dues; quotas for literature; quotas for new memberships. None must fall short; competition will be keen. Taking advantage of all local issues, neglecting no opportunity to build the I.L.D. by tackling neighborhood struggles. No falling down on leaflet distribution. Circulation of more literature.

OUR LABOR DEFENDER

Eyes brighten at the mention of literature. They know its value. Everybody takes some. A great deal will be sold in the future. Emphatic nods punctuate the decision to take the Labor Defender into every workers' home, into every factory, shop and mill. The Labor Defender, best recruiter for the I.L.D. The comrades are all proud of the Labor Defender. They know that it unites them with workers all over the world, making common the struggles of the oppressed everywhere.

The organizer from Selma takes the floor. A tall strong young fellow with a vast grin. He reports I.L.D. growth in his town.

A REAL I.L.D. TOWN

"We got 250 active members in Selma now, and more comin' in every day. Pretty soon Selma is goin' to be what you-all might call a real I.L.D. town. Ain't goin' to be anyone outside the organization except the cops." Again the broad, fascinating grin. He goes on to explain a difficulty in organizing both sexes in Selma. "We have a

(Continued on page 20)

CONNECTICUT

Two Victories for Mass Defense in Connecticut

By Joe West

(Conn. Dist. Sec'y. I.L.D.)

Danielson, Conn.—Russell Danielson, direct descendent of the first settler of the town of Danielson, son of the well-to-do milk farmer, James Danielson, graduate '33 Dartmouth College, arrested on the charge of sedition, along with Donald Wiley, graduate of Penn State College and student of the Union Theological Seminary, both held on bail of \$1,000 each.

Hartford, Conn.—Clifford Horton, 28-year-old Negro farm hand from Americus, Georgia, arrested on the charge of criminal assault on a white woman, accused by police of raping woman in standing position in a bar hall-way while holding the victim's husband at bay with a rubber squirt gun.

Where is Danielson? Only a little spot on the map until the "liberal"

(Continued on page 20)

"We Have Already Won Our Freedom"

Helena Stassova Reports for the Soviet Women at the International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism

"I bring the warmest greetings of the Soviet delegation to your congress. Our delegation is composed of women of various professions and of various shades of opinion. Your splendid fighting spirit fills us with joy because it has brought you here from all parts of the world to organize a powerful protest against fascism and to make imperialist war impossible . . .

"There is no difference in the wages paid to men and women in the Soviet Union for the same type of work, whether they are working in industry or on the land, in offices or in schools. No sort of differentiation is made in organizing shock groups to take part in socialist competition. Very often such shock groups demand that a woman be elected as the leader, because they know that the women not only do their utmost to reach the aim which has been set, but that at the same time they pay special attention to the living conditions of the group. They see to it that the food is good and plentiful, that it is served under hygienic conditions, that the dining-room is tastefully decorated with fresh flowers, that it is well-lighted.

EVERY COOK MUST LEARN TO RUN THE GOVERNMENT

"The Soviet government remembers Lenin's demand that a state of affairs must be reached in which every cook can run the government. We may say that the Soviet Union is well on the way towards achieving this aim, for the woman has her place on all stages of the Soviet system and in all departments of political and social life . . .

"Six thousand women are members of the Soviets and many of them are members of the executive committees

of the Soviets,—4.3% of these women are members of the executive committee of various Soviet Republics of the Union, members of the Councils of People's Commissars and even members of the leading body of the Soviet Union, the Central Committee . . .

"In all the oriental districts of the Soviet union the policy adopted by the

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Soviet government toward women means nothing short of a re-birth for them. In all parts of our great country the Soviet government has brought emancipation to the women and in the oriental districts it rescued the women from slavery. The Soviet laws have abolished the traditional right of the man in the oriental countries to purchase a woman to be not only his wife but also his slave without any human rights. The establishment of textile factories in these districts has given women economic independence. One of the most popular songs among the women in Soviet-Turkestan is one in praise of the factory which has freed her from the yoke of marital slavery . . .

INTERNATIONALISM

"The women of the Soviet Union are being educated in the idea of internationalism, for the Soviet Union harbours over a hundred different nationalities within its borders and all these nationalities enjoy the same rights. In the Soviet Union there is a Negro Soviet which enjoys exactly the same rights as the Russian, Ukrainian, Tartar, Mongolian, Georgian, Carelian and other Soviets. Because the women of the Soviet Union are educated in this spirit they are always ready to extend their hand to all persecuted anti-fascists, for the Soviet Union is the only country which grants the full right of asylum to all anti-fascists and to all colonial and semi-colonial fugitives . . .

SOVIET PEACE POLICY

"Thanks to the policy of peace pursued by the government of our country we have been able to continue our work."

(Continued on page 22)

"Every cook must learn to run the government"—Lenin. An unusual photograph of Lenin and his wife Krupskaya.



The French I.L.D. sold these tickets to send a protest delegation to see Thaelmann.



Thaelmann speaking.



Ernest Thaelman

(FIRMA)

Defensa Obrera Internacional (Sección Cubana del S. R. I.)

¡¡Salvemos a Thaelman

Protestamos energicamente del terror de Hitler. De la prisión y torturas al cama Thaelman. Exigimos su libertad y la de los 200 antifascistas presos con él.

Mayo 30, 1934.

The Cuban I.L.D. mailed these postcards to Hitler!

FREE THAELMANN!

In previous installments, the story of Thaelmann's early years as a dock worker and union leader was told. His anti-war activities in the trenches under the leadership of Liebknecht led him further along the road to Communism. His participation in the armed uprising of the German workers in 1919 made him a loved figure among the masses. The last installment told how Thaelmann went over from the Independent Social Democratic Party to the Communist Party taking 90% of that large group with him. It also related the beginnings of the campaign against Thaelmann by the forces of reaction.—Ed.

In 1931, the reformist leadership of the Transport Workers Union, which had only two years previously honored Thaelmann "for his loyalty and devotion proven during the 25 years of his membership in the union",—in 1931 they expelled him from its ranks.

They explained this move on the grounds that Thaelmann, as president of the Communist Party was too partial to the left wing opposition in the union.

FIRST ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION

All the hatred of the enemies of the people became more and more concentrated against the individual, Ernst Thaelmann. Several attempts were made to assassinate him. The infamous Capt. Ehrhardt tried to kill him. Von Tchow, Rathenau's murderer, planted dynamite under the windows of his house in Hamburg. Only the fact that Thaelmann was away at a meeting at the time, saved his life.

THE FASCIST TRIAL AGAINST THAELMANN

In Hamburg and in Berlin files are piling higher and higher upon the desks of officials. Thaelmann's name is printed in large letters on every one of these files. Goering slaves sit behind the desks sweating away at the indictment.

In addition to containing all the crimes punishable by death, the indict-

ment is also striving to avoid another Reichstag fire trial fiasco. These gentlemen of Hitler's know that Thaelmann is of the same heroic calibre as Dimitroff. They know he will conduct himself with the same revolutionary courage if he is given the chance. And so they toil away collecting a mountain of lies and plots and slanders beneath which they hope to crush the revolutionary truth embodied in Ernst Thaelmann.

A LINE-UP OF VILLAINS

1. M. AUGUSTE LASS (Halmut) member of the Prussian State Secret Police Commission established solely for the purpose of preparing Thaelmann's trial. Once editor of the "Rote Fahne" (German Communist paper), he was sent to Danzig by the Communist Party in 1933. It was there that he exposed himself as a fascist stool pigeon. In this crater of imperialist passions, in this powder box that could set fire to Poland, Germany and the whole world, Lass began to organize a "communist army" on the frontier—a clear manoeuvre to provoke a war between Poland and Germany. It is known that he spent large sums of money provided by the Gestapo (State Secret Police) and had at his disposal large quantities of arms and ammunition. The signals were all arranged. The Nazis were hopeful of a war resulting from this plot and if it failed—well, it could always be blamed on the Communists. Only the intervention of the Communist Party of Danzig and the central committee of the German Communist Party prevented the execution of this plot. This is only one of a series of crimes against the workingclass accomplished for the Nazis by this traitor, Lass.

2. M. GEORGE SCHWARZ—who sells his poisonous pen to the highest bidder and loves the basest spying intrigues. It is he who gave birth to a book called

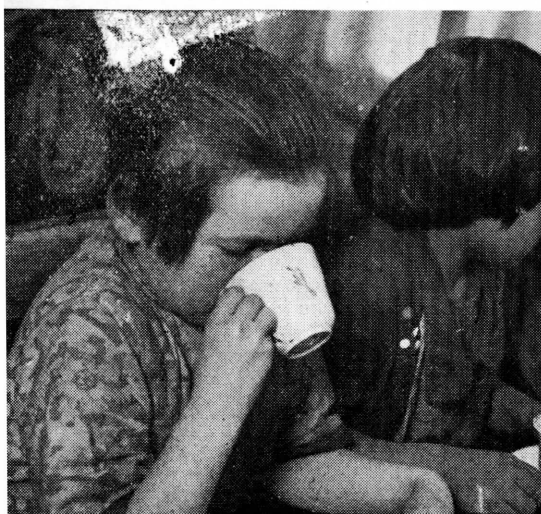
the "bankruptcy of the Germany Communist Party"—240 pages of infamous lies. The least of these atrocity stories is that Thaelmann's wages were 60,000 marks!

Schwarz was driven from the Communist Party when it was proven that he drove his wife to prostitution and lived regally on the money she made. Since then he is steadily sinking from one level of baseness to the next. Now he is one of those creatures who spy on the whole world and sell their information to the highest bidder.

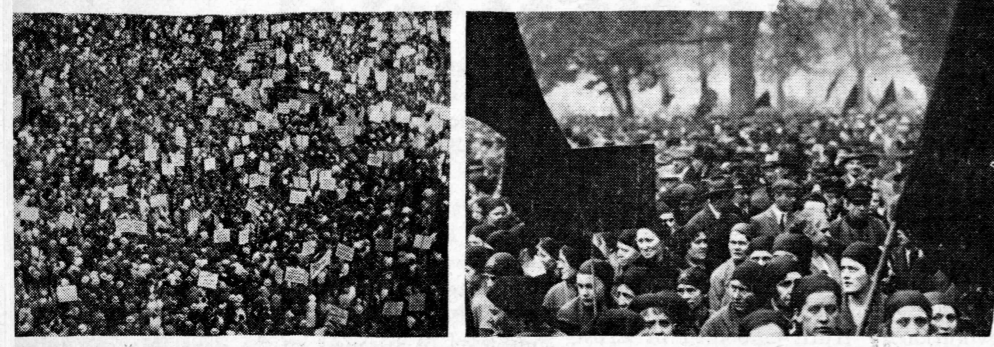
He furnished information about the Communist Party and the Red Front Fighters League to M. Piduhn, chief of the political police in the Ruhr. In 1928, he sold this same information to the French secret police in Dusseldorf through a Mr. Seldte, today working for the Nazis. He also worked for the Prussian Minister of the Interior and for Severing who paid generously for his services. He sold some of Capt. Roehm's famous letters about his homo-sexual life to the newspapers. These are only a few of the characteristics of this charming fellow.

THAELMANN THE SYMBOL OF ALL THE ENEMIES OF HITLER

The masses of working people all over the world must enter the arena where the battle for the life and liberty of Ernst Thaelmann is being fought. They must make his cause their cause. Because Thaelmann's cause is the cause of the German revolution, and the cause of the German revolution is the cause of the workers of the whole world, because triumph of the workers in the heart of Europe will set all the workers of the world on the road to victory against the forces of reaction. (Concluded in the December Labor Defender)



The Scottsboro Boys Must Be Freed



ABOVE: For three and a half years the mass protests of millions the world over, N. Y., Berlin, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Hamburg, have saved the lives of the Scottsboro boys and stood solidly behind the defense policies of the I.L.D. Certain individuals have been outstanding in the three and a half year battle (reading from left to right, top row: Walter H. Pollack, Mother Mooney and William L. Patterson, Helena Stassova, head of the I.R.A., Joseph R. Brodsky, Anna Damon, Acting National Secretary, I.L.D., Mother Ada Wright and J. Louis Engdahl! BOTTOM ROW: Ernst Thaelmann, Ben Davis, Jr., Osmond K. Fraenkel, Maxim Gorky, Angelo Herndon, Ruby Bates, and Lester Carter.)

In recent weeks certain individuals (reading from left to right: George W. Chamlee, Att. Gen. Knight, the K.K.K. and Samuel S. Leibowitz) for personal ambitions have been plotting together to sacrifice the lives of the boys and to slander the I.L.D. BUT THE I.L.D. IS IN THE FIGHT TO STAY AND WIN!

THEY LIVE TO TELL THE TALE

A Lesson From The Past

By Rose Baron

In darkest Russia during Czarist days, thousands of revolutionaries were thrown into jail and exiled to wild forsaken places in Siberia. Defense or relief organizations could not exist. No organization that opposed the Czar in any way could exist legally. Help for the political prisoners was organized, however, in Switzerland, France, Germany, the U.S.A. and other countries by groups of Russian refugees.

The relief that came from these organizations saved the lives of thousands of revolutionaries who are now building Socialism in the U.S.S.R. Many of them occupy very high positions in the government as well as in the Communist Party.

Here in America, the organization was called the *Relief Society for Political Exiles in Siberia*. It was formed by a few exiles who escaped from Siberia in January, 1910. These people who went through torture themselves, understood very well the importance of such organizations. They issued a call in which they described their own sufferings and the sufferings of the thousands that were left behind in Siberia, and called on the Russian refugees to help save the lives of their comrades by forming a relief organization. The response was very good and in a short time branches were established in every part of the country. The center was in New York. Thousands of dollars were raised through affairs, banquets, tag days, mass meetings, theatre parties, red flower days, etc.

The Red Flower Day was always the most successful method of raising relief for political prisoners. This is how it was arranged: On May 1st, when tens of thousands of workers were marching in the streets celebrating the proletarian holiday, a few hundred men and women members of the society made it their business to bring to the attention of the workers that while they were free to celebrate the proletarian holiday, thousands of their comrades were being held in Czarist jails, tortured, dying of starvation and sickness, freezing to death.

The women participating in the Red Flower Days carried baskets of live flowers and wore sashes bearing the name of the organization, and an appeal to help save the lives of the imprisoned and exiled revolutionaries. The baskets were encircled with chains like the chains which bound the hands and feet of their imprisoned comrades. The men who accompanied them carried collection boxes.

During the evening, meeting halls were visited—additional flowers were sold. The workers gave generously and the next day the treasury was a few thousand dollars richer. Help was sent to individual exiles who were distributed all over Siberia, far away from each other, and in most forsaken places.

In places where there were larger groups exiled, cooperatives, clubs and libraries were formed.

The Relief Society for Political Exiles in Siberia helped in the organization of these institutions — financed them and sent literature (books, magazines, etc.). The formation of these institutions helped the prisoners not only materially but morally.

Interesting and impressive letters came from the prisoners. They were widely publicized and helped a great deal in the collection of funds. Here is one example:

"On long winter nights, when the cold and hunger grips me, I often think that it is impossible for a human being to live like this. Why not put an end to all my sufferings. But then again I think of the human sufferings in general; in Russia with the millions of oppressed people; the tyranny of the Czar; the cynicism of the bourgeoisie that lives on the backs of the toilers; the thousands of our comrades that are being tortured and murdered daily for trying to protest. Then I forget about my own sufferings, and a strong desire to live overwhelms me to once again join in the fight for the liberation of the suffering masses. Today I have a new reason to live. A letter of encouragement from friends came to me. They offer assistance. They are concerned about my health. What a wonderful feeling to get such a letter after being buried alive for such a long time. This letter was a ray of sunshine to me. I thank you my dear friends from the bottom of my heart. Your letter meant much more to me than the few dollars for which I bought warm clothing and something to eat."

After the establishment of the Soviet Republic, the former exiles and prisoners formed an organization called: "*The Former Relief Society for Political Exiles and Prisoners*". This organization occupies a very prominent place in the U.S.S.R. This organization together with the Society of Old Bolsheviks was responsible for the organization of the International Red Aid, with sections in every corner of the world, of which the International Labor Defense is a branch. The National Secretary of the International Red Aid, Helena Stassova, is one of the former political exiles.

Conditions in the prisons in the U.S.A. are no better than in the Czars prisons, with one exception—that in Czarist Russia, political prisoners were recognized as such, and were kept in separate cells from criminals. In this country, political prisoners are not even recognized. The International Labor Defense, with the help of all its sympathizers and friends, is trying to save the lives of class war prisoners and their dependents. We must follow the example of the good work done by the *Relief Society for Political Exiles*, and raise enough money to keep up the strength and spirit of our class war prisoners, in order to restore them again into the fighting ranks of the working class; so they, too, may live to tell the tale.

Members of the Relief Society for Political Exiles in Siberia. We must follow their splendid example.



THE IRA FRONT

ITALY—

Unless Antonio Gramsci, leader of the Italian working class is freed, he will die in Mussolini's dungeons. Mussolini, like his understudy, Hitler, thinks that by keeping the leader of the anti-fascist fighters in jail he will crush all the organized resistance against him. Gramsci was sentenced to 21 years. He has already served 8 years of this brutal sentence. One of Mussolini's own doctors said that he is at death's door. Mass protest has forced his transfer from a miserable dungeon to a hospital prison. But only freedom can save his life. Gramsci is only one of hundreds of political prisoners thrown into jail by Mussolini. Only recently 233 political prisoners in the Civitavecchia jail went on a hunger strike against their brutal treatment. The IRA has called for a powerful protest movement in behalf of the victims of Italian fascism. This call must be answered with real action.

BULGARIA—

The trial of the 123 young soldiers and students is over. 11 have been sentenced to death for participating in a demonstration against war and fascism on August 1st. The most ridiculous charges were brought against the defendants who were allowed absolutely no defense. A Parisian lawyer sent by the French I.L.D. was deported from Bulgaria after he attempted to defend them. The charges were embroidered with idiotic charges of attempts to buy off the whole artillery with Communist money.

CUBA—

Terror and reaction in Cuba following the establishment of a peasant Soviet at Realengo and a general strike of 250,000 workers called by the National Confederation of Labor of Cuba, has taken a heavy toll. Between October 1 and October 20th, 5 were killed and 23 wounded, over 150 beaten, and over 750 thrown into jail and still held out of about 3,000 arrests during the above mentioned struggles against terror and fascism. In addition three workers have been deported and 5 are still held for deportation. On October 24th seven young workers and students, outstanding figures in the revolutionary movement were arrested and are being framed-up in connection with the supposed attempt to murder Caffrey, U. S. imperialism's ambassador to Cuba. Solidarity for our fellow workers in Yankee imperialism's chief colony must be organized. Protest must be forwarded to Pres. Mendieta, Palacio Nacional de Cuba, Havana, and Secretary of State Hull in Washington.

CHINA—

With \$20,000 rewards posted by the Kuomintang government for the capture of leading Communists and Red Army generals, dead or alive, plastered all over Kuomintang, China, and incredible tortures practised against the political prisoners inside the jails, the Chinese I.L.D. has issued the following call:

"Workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals, scholars, of all countries—all you who struggle for humanity and justice! You have heard the cries of pain wrung from the lips of tortured victims of the Kuomintang prisons. We feel certain that you will raise your voices in indignant protest and will come to the help of your brothers who are groaning under the fascist white terror of the Japanese and other imperialists and the Kuomintang.

"We ask you most urgently to help us everywhere in the protest movement against the Japanese imperialists and the cruel terror regime of the Kuomintang. Send protest delegations to the Japanese and Chinese consulates and embassies abroad! Help us to render relief to the political prisoners and their families and to the bereaved families of the murdered fighters."



TOP: The Cuban masses are in revolt: demonstration in Havana. MIDDLE: The Spanish workers revolted against fascism. Over 15,000 are now in jail. Protest action must free them. Demand their release from the Spanish Ambassador, Consuls, and the fascist president of Spain. BOTTOM: Antonio Gramsci.

"YOU ARE WORKERS WHO FOUGHT AGAINST FASCISM"

Austrian Heroes Find Refuge and Work in the Soviet Union

"We do not ask for any party membership cards, we are not interested in your passports; here, all over the whole Soviet Union, your passport is the fact that you are workers who fought, weapons in hand, against fascism."

With these words, the MOPR (Soviet I.L.D.) representative in Moscow greeted the first group of Austrian Schutzbunders (members of the defense corps).

Six hundred heroes of the February uprising in Austria have found a home in the Soviet Union. Over 250 were sent to recover their health in sanatoriums in the Crimea and the Caucasus. They passed four never-to-be-forgotten weeks in places that were once the pleasure resorts of the rich and the nobility. They lived in the luxurious castles of former tsars and grand dukes, in the palaces of former nobility—today, sanatoriums at the disposal of the workers in need of rest. Sunburnt, with new vigour and energy they returned. Now they are members of the colossal army of the Russian proletariat. Just as in February they stood as class conscious worker in the foremost ranks, now, too, they march in the front ranks with the fighters for socialist construction.

WORK FOR ALL

In Austria many of the Schutzbunders were unemployed. Young and full of energy and the desire to work, they were unable to find it. The factories of Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Rostov and Gorki received them. Who-

ever wanted to, could learn a new profession.

"Over there I was an unskilled building worker because I had to earn money quickly and I had no money to learn; here I can carry out my wish, to learn motor mechanics!"

Nearly all of them have their "Udarnik books", showing that they are shock brigade workers. "We promised to become Udarniks (shock workers) and we must keep our promise."

Even this is not enough for the Schutzbunders. Socialist competition has been organized among themselves, with the Russian workers, with the neighboring shops and departments. And the Schutzbund shock brigade leader of Elektrozavod proudly informs the Schutzbund shock worker from the Moscow Hotel construction:

"My brigade is fulfilling the plan 150% and was rewarded as the best shock brigade in the whole works."

"HERE I CAN CREATE"

Every capacity and talent is given a chance to develop. A stone mason from the Waldviertel works is now one of the best sculptors in Kharkov and is decorating the newly built theatre. A little Viennese engraver is working on the "great world atlas" of the Soviet Union, a new geographical work which will take three years to prepare and will be the only one of its kind. An unemployed designer from Linz is a valued and well paid collaborator in a Moscow newspaper trust. "To work just to be able to live—that is what I did in Austria. Here I can create, free to my heart's content, and now I know that this work gives a meaning to life."

Only 7 hours' work a day, every sixth day a free day . . . what do the Schutzbunders do with their time? "Boredom? There is too little time for me, comrade, there are general production meetings in the factory, language lessons, a Schutzbunders on parade in the Crimea.

political circle, every other evening the workers' university, and then in my spare time I want to study . . . here, only here I have the chance to learn, not for myself, but also for the comrades at home!"

The Austrian Schutzbunders Club is the place where they get together, hear news from home and exchange experiences. A monthly newspaper, "Red Front", written and published by the Schutzbunders themselves, connects up all the February fighters in the Soviet Union. But they do not want to be isolated nor form a separate society. Their real life is the Soviet factory. They are the most active members of the factory sport teams, and in the great demonstrations of the Russian proletariat the Austrian Schutzbunders march with "their" factory in line with their Russian brothers.

"WE CAN UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER"

"Language is a hinderance, but workers understand each other the world over." Thus, for example, the Schutzbunders in the Experimental Department of the Stalin Works have taken technical patronage over the Komsomol (Young Communist) brigade. Every day, half an hour before work begins, they come together in the factory, every Komsomol must give his respective Schutzbunder a report of his work on the previous day, and together they discuss the work for the coming day. In the evening, half an hour after work, the Schutzbunders meet with the Komsomols, but this time it is the Schutzbunders who give a report, on their Russian lessons, show the written homework in Russian, etc., and the Komsomols helpfully correct mistakes in spelling and pronunciation. "The workers of the world should do as we do, understand each other, learn together, fight together and . . . triumph together."

For the Schutzbunders, their life in the Soviet Union is an answer to all the lies they have been told. In hundreds of pamphlets, meetings and newspapers in Austria they had the Soviet Union represented to them as a country of dictatorship over the proletariat, a country which was ruled by "red tsars" who left the people to starve while a "small number feasted and lived in luxury".

"Even then we did not believe all this, and here . . . there is no people having more freedom than the people of Russia; there is no proletariat which so completely rules the country as does the Russian proletariat. Austria is like a far strange land to us; our fatherland is the fatherland of the world proletariat; it is the Soviet Union."

VOICES FROM PRISON

A Plea for Books We Must Answer

San Quentin, Cal.

Dear Comrades:

We received the two letters, August 15th and Sept. 15th, each containing money orders for One Dollar. We thank the comrades for the support in keeping the Prisoners Relief Department a department of deeds and not words for this money to us on the inside signifies the great sacrifice many must make so that we are able to taste the few necessities the rules allow us.

At present we find ourselves handicapped in writing along the lines we desire. However, the future shows signs of change and it is these changes that will then allow us to express ourselves in written words—words that will express thoughts—the thought that is now gripping the brain of every living toiler.

We have not received a D. W. (Daily Worker—ed.) in many years and last March we received our last L. D. (Labor Defender—ed.). However, the fault is not with our comrades; instead the administration discourages the reading of these papers. Therefore we desire books and they must be sent direct from the publishers, otherwise they are not permitted. We have read of books lately released pertaining to the Chinese workers; Dimitrov; Labor in the South by E. Lowell, etc., etc. We have found that books give us our greatest inspiration for our time can be spent in study and reading. We know that every P. P. (Political Prisoner—ed.) would enjoy a good book during the holidays, but by no means should be taken to mean that we should be fed with knowledge on one day per year as is done for the toilers, and then, forgotten the other 364 days of the year. But we have no fears, for our comrades are not members of the fat boys class.

With warmest comradely greetings to all,

Comradely yours,
JOHN J. CORNELISON,
No. 37287.

Back in the Fighting Ranks

Dear Comrades:

Received your letter of the 15th, inst., with One Dollar Money Order enclosed mailed to Michigan State Prison at Marquette, and from there forwarded to me here, because I was finally released on bond pending my appeal to



Contributed to the Christmas Drive for Political Prisoners and their families.

the Supreme Court, the 15th of this month. I am contributing this dollar to our defense fund, because funds are needed to carry our appeal through. Now when I am free for the time being at last again I hereby express my thanks to I.L.D. and workers for the help given me and my family during the time I had been in jail, which is over a year. I am in good health and in the best fighting spirit. Will give my best in our common fight against the capitalist oppression and for a final victory for the working class. Only when he is a victim of capitalist persecution and jailed for your working-class activities, does a man really understand what such an organization as the I.L.D. means in the coming struggles and now also.

Fellow workers, I can not too strongly urge you to support the I.L.D. in its work. Make the I.L.D. a broad strong mass organization by drawing new working-class elements to its fold. Help make it such an instrument in the hands of the workers, that when the cry "Free all Classwar prisoners" is heard it will chill the spine of capitalism and win freedom for all.

E. F. Burman.

(Continued from page 6)

was mass pressure that enabled me to live behind the walls of Fulton Tower and see the long tedious and excruciating days (days that seemed to have no end) go by until 26 months had elapsed.

FLOOD THE REV. SOLICITOR HUDSON WITH PROTESTS DEMANDING THE RELEASE OF LEATHERS, YOUNG, THE OTHER THIRTEEN ARRESTED WORKERS AND AN END TO THE NEW REIGN OF FASCIST TERROR AGAINST THE WORKERS OF GEORGIA: ADDRESS: REV. SOL. HUDSON FULTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

We Will Never Give Up the Fight, Comrade Tom

California State Prison
San Quentin, California

Dear Comrade Damon:

Please accept my warmest thanks for your beautiful telegram of condolence. I was very glad, indeed, to have this expression of sympathy from the International Labor Defense and I appreciate deeply the heroic efforts you were making to gain permission for me to attend my mother's funeral. The fact that all our efforts in this respect met with failure proved to us that it is necessary to steel ourselves still further in order to achieve the goal for which millions all over the world are waiting—my unconditional freedom.

Once again I want to thank you and the International Labor Defense because the I.L.D. stood by me so valiantly in these dark days of my imprisonment.

With warm, comradely greetings,

(signed): TOM MOONEY,
31921.

CHRISTMAS DRIVE

The National Executive Committee of the I.L.D. reorganized the Prisoners Relief Department, but it will not be able to make any progress unless it gets full co-operation from all the districts sections and branches. The first and most important task of every district is to set up a Prisoners Relief Committee with one comrade responsible as secretary. This committee is to prepare plans for the branches with a proper check-up system. We sent detailed directives for general prisoners relief work as well as for the special winter campaign to the districts.

Special attention should be given to the winter campaign. All the material for this campaign has reached the districts early enough this year to start the campaign on time. This campaign is not to be limited to our own members. We must make every effort to reach the workers in the shops, factories, mills, on the farms. We must also reach the middle class, intellectuals, women, youth, children. We must call conferences—involve fraternal organizations, clubs, trade unions and make them take patronage over prisoners and their families. The Christmas season must be utilized to bring to the larger and broader masses our message of solidarity not only with the prisoners of the U.S.A. but also with the imprisoned workers in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Hungary, Poland, etc.

Our campaign for Political Prisoners carried to its highest level can be made a clarion call for working class solidarity at a moment when ruling class oppression and violence has reached its highest point.



YOU AND THE LABOR DEFENDER

By Jan Witteber

(One of the Hillsboro defendants)

Think of a tireless organizer that works twenty-four hours a day. One who works while we are asleep, speaks the language of the workers and prepares minds by answering questions and overcoming prejudices. One who can make us many friends and new members. One who can help us in our financial difficulties. That one is the LABOR DEFENDER.

We have never made a serious effort to exploit the Labor Defender to our interests. Fully 80% of its strength has been robbed by our negligence in the past. Yet it is surprising how with a minimum of effort we can put this young giant to work. This cannot be done without careful planning. Some of the experiences where this has been done will positively result in concrete gains if tried elsewhere. A little consideration by the most interested members will prove this. Get a small group together with the Labor Defender agent and try them out.

They should read each new issue themselves. Discuss those articles that are of special interest and they will know what they are selling to the other

WHAT IS THE I.L.D.?

Here is the pamphlet that everyone, I.L.D. members and members of mass organizations and unions alike, have been waiting for. Here is an explanation of the tactics and policies of the I.L.D. It is written in simple, clear language. It is interesting. It reads like a story, the story of how workers defend themselves against capitalist "justice" in America.

The first half of the pamphlet gives a picture of the I.L.D. in action in various fields and various industries.

The second half of the pamphlet outlines the general policies and tactics of the I.L.D. One chapter deals with workers' self-defense, pointing out many important things the workers should do when under arrest or facing trial. Another chapter pictures the organizational structure of the I.L.D.

This pamphlet is undoubtedly one of the most important pamphlets published in years. No worker—certainly no I.L.D. member can afford to be without one. Price 3c for single copies and 2c in bundle orders. Order from the National Office.

members and their friends. Carry this interest and enthusiasm to the membership.

When a sale is made don't forget to see the reader with the new issue. At the second visit try to get him to subscribe. Try to get names of friends who might be interested. Also stores, newsstands where the Labor Defender could be placed for sale.

It would be well for the Labor Defender agent to cut out all the pictures and titles of each new issue, post them on colored board and display it in the headquarters. This will help to stimulate interest. A slogan could be raised above it with the following: "Have you read this month's Labor Defender? Did you sell a Labor Defender this month? Let the Labor Defender help you get a new member for the branch."

One section reported that a contact was made with six newsstands. The first month these stands sold over thirty-five numbers. A check-up in a branch territory proved that 14 people in offices, stores, etc., wondered why the Labor Defender was not brought around and agreed to buy one each month if a member would bring it around to them.

Write to the Labor Defender. Tell them what your experiences have been. Let us make the Labor Defender our Ambassador. He will work without pay and do a real job in making our branch work a pleasure.

The cover of our new pamphlet

What is the I.L.D.?

Price 3c

Published by the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE 1934

SIDELIGHTS ON THE SUB DRIVE SWITCHED ON

By Grace Wylie

Briefly and to the point — here's what's happening all over the country on the Labor Defender.

SELMA GUBIN (N. Y. Dist.)—The new agent for this district, and she's starting off seriously and with plenty of push. Held a preliminary conference of section and branch agents. Is organizing discussion in branches on L. D. in preparation for a conference of the membership on the contents and finances of the Labor Defender.

WM. BOECKER (also a new agent, from San Francisco Dist.)—commonly called "San Fascisto". And this is what these fellows say—to hell with vigilantes and the police—we're going to build a stronger I.L.D. than ever—and Labor Defender comes first on the program as the best fighting weapon we can use. This district sends in money on their bills. This district is organizing an affair to pay off their old debt. This district sells L. D. under conditions of terror. Good work, Bill—Keep ti up. Keep up the fight!

Here's good news from *Helper, Utah*—"We raised \$21 at a press banquet for the Labor Defender which we know needs funds very badly." (and how—ed.)

GLORIA GOLDMAN (Chicago, Ill.)—First to win the Dreiser book. She went hot foot after ten subs and sent them in.

S. HOSHKO—Also from Chicago (now we see why Chicago District is way up on the scale) wins the library of I.L.D. pamphlets.

(There are a few other winners of the third prize. What do you say, Comrade Winners, do you want us to send these prizes—or do you want to compete for the higher prizes? Let us know!)

MORE FROM CHICAGO—Listen to this: "We are entering the work of raising hell with the Labor Defender. Watch our smoke. Take it from us, the rest of the country will have to work day and night to keep up with us on L.D."

What this sub drive needs are a few real challenges. Who'll challenge Chicago?

5,000 New Subs By January 1st.

WHAT WE MUST DO AT ONCE

Next Organizational Steps in the Scottsboro Defense

By Anna Damon

With December 7th, the date set for the execution of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, drawing dangerously near, at a time when all the true friends of the boys should be straining every effort to save their lives and win their freedom, a number of people, lawyers, Negro ministers, Negro reformist misleaders, are indulging in manouvers which are not only creating great confusion in the minds of thousands of Negro and white workers, but are actually playing into the hands of the Alabama lynch lords.

The manouvers are explained and exposed elsewhere in this issue. Here we will concern ourselves with what we must do to develop the broadest Scottsboro campaign and to get all the true friends of the defense to do.

WHAT THE MOTHERS ARE DOING

The determined spirit of the four Scottsboro mothers here in New York at this time to carry on mass protests on even a greater scale than before, should serve as an inspiration to all. When an agent of the misleaders, a Negro woman reporter, came to one of the press conferences arranged by the I.L.D. proceeded to slander the I.L.D., before the other reporters and before the mothers, they listened carefully to her speech. They smiled a little when she told them that "the best people, colored and white" who had been helping their boys would leave them if they did not repudiate the I.L.D., Mrs. Montgomery spoke up, "You say you're from some paper. Well put this in your paper. My boy is in jail for something he ain't done for the same reason that other Negro boys is being lynched."

This is how the mothers understand the class struggle program of the I.L.D. which has kept the boys alive for 3½ years. Only a few days ago the four mothers attempted to address a meeting of the ministers alliance and in spite of the fact that they were not permitted to take the floor and the chairman kept banging on the table with his gavel, one of the mothers stood up and told them what she thought of them and who the only friends of the boys were.

CONFERENCES

1. Broadest emergency conferences, involving organizations of all kinds, on the widest united front basis—churches, trade unions, fraternal organizations, reformist organizations—must be held at once. They must work out a concrete plan of work, action, meetings, demonstrations and should constitute themselves Scottsboro Herndon Action Committees.

FUNDS

5. Funds must be raised more energetically and rapidly than ever before. The legal, and even more important at this moment, the mass campaigns must not be hindered or held back for lack of funds. This situation will certainly develop unless all members and friends of the I.L.D. utilize every mass protest action, every conference, every meeting, every oppor-

These postcards addressed to the U. S. Supreme Court must be mailed by thousands. Order at once from National office—75c per 100.



ACTION COMMITTEES

2. Every I.L.D. district committee should appoint a special Scottsboro Action Committee to work within and with the united front committee and independently to spur on the work of swamping the U. S. Supreme Court, the President, the Governor of Alabama, with protests and resolutions demanding the immediate and complete freedom of all the boys.

PROTESTS

3. Protests in the form of post cards, telegrams, letters, resolutions must be called for, organized and sent off. Street and indoor meetings, daylight and torch-light parades using trucks covered with placards and loud speakers wherever possible, should be organized to converge upon the city halls where delegations should call on the mayors and city officials demanding their protest action to the President and to Governor Miller of Alabama.

LEAFLETS

4. Leaflets, calling for immediate mass action, exposing the role of the splitters and reformists and most important of all, carrying a detachable blank addressed to the U. S. Supreme Court must be put into the hands of hundreds of thousands from coast to coast.

tunity for raising funds for the Scottsboro Herndon Defense and send them into the National Office at once.

I.L.D. RECRUITING

6. The best answer to the slanderers of the I.L.D., the best weapon in the fight to free the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon and all class war prisoners, will be an unparalleled recruiting drive for thousands of new members for the I.L.D. within the next few months. A mass defense organization will build the strongest shield for the working class in its fight against terror, will build an impenetrable wall against all enemies and slanderers.

The time is too short for lengthy discussion or analyses. Lagging behind in the Scottsboro Herndon Campaign at this moment when strenuous efforts are being made to cripple the defense and hand the two boys over to the executioners on December 7th, will be doing just what the lynchers and their assistants want more than anything else at this time. ACTION—PROTEST—AT ONCE—EVERY DAY—CAN AND WILL LEAD THE I.L.D. TO VICTORY IN THE THREE AND A HALF YEARS BATTLE FOR THE LIVES OF NINE INNOCENT BOYS.

(Continued from page 9)

time gettin' over the idea that women, too, belong in the I.L.D. Some of the men still got the notion that their wives belong in the kitchen and we got to get hard to work on the kids. In my section we're trying to organize the children. We all know we got a definite responsibility about them. They needs us and we needs them. We can't let them grow up a-thinkin' they's doormats for the bosses. They got to grow up fightin' for the workin' class."

"KU KLUXERS, WE'RE WATCHING YOU"

A delegate from Tallapoosa County speaks:

"When they starts terrorizin' us down in my county," he begins, "we darn quick showed 'em they was up agin a real, fightin' organization. A time or two they gits together and rides around in the night, liftin' people outta their beds and beatin' those they thought they could. Then they puts out a real Kluxer leaflet. On it they says, 'Alabama is a good state for good niggers, but a bad state for niggers who believe in social equality,' an' signs it the 'Ku Klux Klan'. Well, do you know what the I.L.D. in Tallapoosa County did? It straightaway issues a leaflet right on the heels of that one, and on our leaflet it said, 'Ku Kluxers, we're watching you'. And I must say as how we ain't heard another goddam thing from the Ku Klux Klan in our part of the county since."

The organizer from Atlanta tells about the white girls, Leah Young and Anna May Leathers, jailed for activity in the recent textile strike. The faces of the delegates reflect their pride in these working class women who even in Georgia prison cells carry on the fight for their class. They listen eagerly to the account of Leah's two and a half hour speech in the courtroom and recognize that her speech was not in defense of her own self, but in defense of all oppressed peoples. They will carry back home the story of how these two workers defied all Jim Crow prejudice and precedent and insisted that John Geer, a Negro attorney, defend them in court. They will repeat the words of Leah Young, "White or black, we're all fighting together for the same thing."

THE DICK SEES RED

A sudden hush falls over the meeting as the door is flung open. Every one present recognizes the intruder. It is Moser, captain of the local red-baiters, one of the most despised of the local detectives. Fear and surprise mingle with his expression of excitement at



Georgia's Concentration Camp. Girl strikers jailed for exercising their right to strike and picket.

having captured a nest of "reds". It is plain he had not looked for such a large gathering. There is not the slightest sign of confusion, no smallest evidence of fear.

"All you niggers get out of here and get out fast," the detective orders. No one stirs. He goes on to say that, "every white person in the room is going to jail."

"No arrest can be made without a warrant," the forgetful dick is reminded by a white worker.

"I'll show you if they can or not," he replies and grabs the worker's arm. The latter easily releases himself from the detective's grasp, tearing his shirt sleeve in the process. Moser's tweed coat now is flung open. A gun appears in a fleshy hand. Moser looks around. The delegates have all risen and are pressing towards him. In less than a second he is out of the room, running down the stairs. All records destroyed. All papers into the stove—and everybody is out of the building and across the fields.

But Moser is not yet finished. It is not his wont to permit lack of evidence to restrain his activities. A patrol wagon drives up in front of a house. Moser and his fellows force four people into the wagon. The patrol driver asks for a "slip". Moser looks nonplussed. He has no slip. The driver of the "Black Mariah" is irritated. Before the entire crowd he berates the stupid detective. The four in the wagon step again into the street. Moser disappears into the night.

Out of the crowd that has gathered, four new people join the I.L.D.

Late that night the delegates return to their homes. Into the Black Belt, into

Georgia, into all parts of the deep south. Moser's interruption came too late to seriously interfere with the business of the conference. They are going back home with renewed vigor. To free Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. The Atlanta girls, Taylor and Burke. They are going back to carry out every aim and purpose of the I.L.D.

CONNECTICUT

(Continued from page 9)

Governor Cross called out the National Guard to break the textile strike there. Donald Wiley, whose crime consisted of distributing copies of a Daily Worker leaflet warning against arbitration in the textile strike was arrested, held in the barracks of the State Police and questioned for hours. The police made constant reference to the shelves of their library which contain the complete works of Marx and Lenin in several languages. Failing to label Wiley as an alien, after clumsily trying to get him to read Lenin in the Russian edition, they asked "Where did you get your radical ideas?" "Oh, in the Union Theological Seminary," Wiley replied. The police revealed their Hitlerite leanings. "The way to clean up this damned red business is to line these Jewish professors up against the wall."

James Danielson, Sr., bailed his son out in time to milk the cows, but not before he bewailed his lot to the sympathetic police, "I spend five thousand dollars to give my boy an education, and now I must bail him out of jail."

MASS PRESSURE WINS AGAIN

The I.L.D. got busy. The trial was scheduled for Monday morning. Joe

West, district I.L.D. secretary was arrested outside the court while speaking to the workers regarding the case at hand. The whole town was there to attend the trial. "They'll be arresting us pretty soon for reading the papers," said one Yankee farmer in blue jeans. "There ain't nothing wrong in what them Communists was a' distributing." Despite the protests of the Prosecuting Attorney, West defended himself and argued for the other defendants, a precedent in Connecticut where one must be admitted to the State Bar before pleading another's case. A postponement for two weeks was gained.

Meanwhile the farmers of Windham County, staunch supporters of the textile workers struggle, were mobilizing. A mass meeting of farmers in Plainfield heard Wiley speak and applauded the line of the I.L.D. They came forward: "We pledge two hundred cars in a solid line of protest, bearing banners demanding the release of these men on the day of the trial." Result: all cases were thrown out while the entire town of Danielson crowded about the courtroom.

Simultaneously with the release of the workers held for sedition, came the news of Horton's freedom. The mass protests, open-air meetings, delegations and united front conferences called by the I.L.D. and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights had taken effect.

"MASS DEFENSE WILL FREE YOU!"

The attorney secured by the reactionary Negro Republican Association had attempted to trick Horton into pleading guilty to a breach of peace charge to save the face of the Hartford politicians and police. But the I.L.D. had done its work. Horton had been visited and warned, "Plead not guilty, mass defense will free you."

Despite beatings in jail, despite the treachery of the local Republican Association, Horton is free and has joined the I.L.D. Meanwhile, Hartford, the capital of the State, fosters new attacks upon the Negro people and the white working class. Negro children are being jim-crowded in the public schools, the Municipal hospital places Negroes in separate wards. The KKK has reopened activity. But spurred on by the two victories—Danielson and Horton—workers in Connecticut are arming themselves with a powerful weapon—mass defense.

CALIFORNIA

(Continued from page 8)

He was forced to buy a ticket to Reno there and the man, holding the gun in his back, escorted him to Reno. He did

not write to the district attorney until he was among friends."

Following this article, the Sacramento Union published an article substantially as follows:

"Hanks had packed his things the night of the 19th and informed his landlady that he was going to take a trip to Wisconsin; that he had bought a ticket on the bus to Salt Lake City; that the sister he said he was going to see had left town three days before he was supposed to be kidnapped."

Neal McAllister's public answer to these points was that he had been kept too busy with a stream of protests that were pouring in from all over the country accusing him of frame-up and "threatening him", to check developments with Hanks.

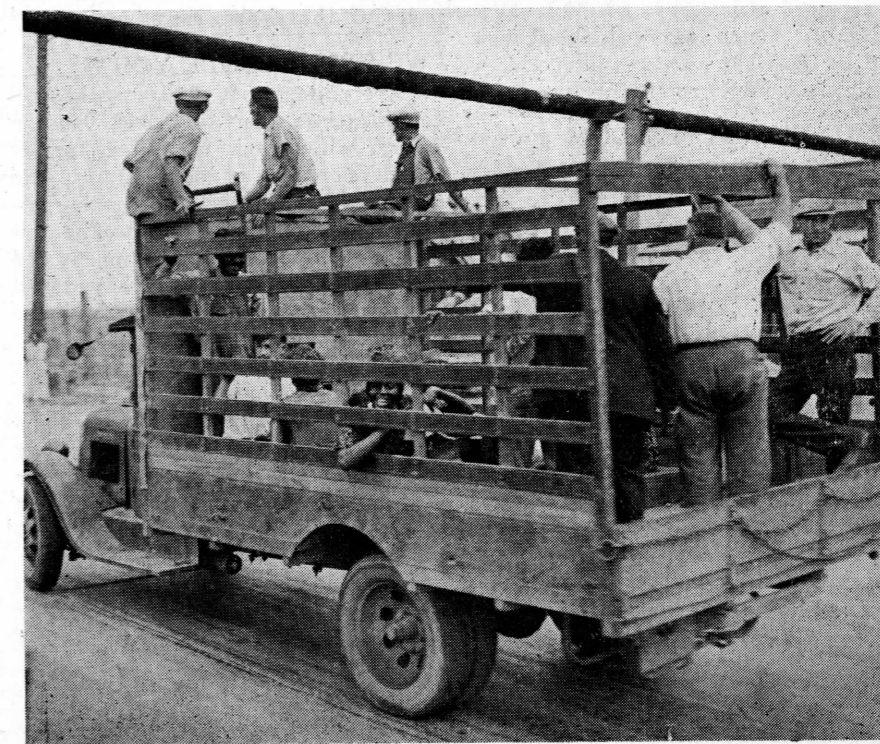
This attempt at a kidnap frame-up shows clearly that the California political puppets will go to any lengths to frame these workers and send them to San Quentin for from 7 to 98 years and open the way to declare all of labor rights illegal and "all picketing unlawful".

The only way we can answer this vicious attack on labor's rights is with militant, National, mass protest and mobilization of workers. Out of the fight against this frame-up we must build a strong International Labor Defense to stand ready to assist and lead the workers in their combat against NRA fascist terror.

SEND PROTESTS TO:

District Attorney Neal McAllister
Superior Judge Lemmon
Sacramento County Courthouse
Sacramento, Cal.

Seabrook Farm workers taken to jail during the recent strike. Eleven will be tried next month.



(Continued from page 9)

Cumberland County and had 11 of the strikers indicted for "assault and battery". One indictment is complicated "with intent to kill", and carries as sentence of from 3 to 10 years!

HITLER'S UNDERSTUDIES

Recently an ordinance was passed in Bridgeton by the loyal servants of Seabrook, the City Councilmen, prohibiting meetings, distribution of leaflets, speaking . . . almost breathing . . . as far as the working class is concerned, Hitler himself could not have done a better job than these City Councilmen. Succeeding in getting the ordinance passed in Bridgeton, the bosses of Vineland thought it would be a good idea to have the same thing in Vineland since the Unemployed Council has been exposing the relief situation (100 children who had been unable to start school for lack of shoes) and the mass resentment of the workers was growing. However, the attempt to pass the ordinance in Vineland was met by the organized resistance of the trade unions and unemployed. The ordinance has not been passed!

The South Jersey Committee in Defense of Labor and Farmer Rights urges all organizations and sympathetic individuals to join in the defense of these Eleven Seabrook Strikers. The defense is being conducted by the I.L.D. Telegrams of protest should flood the offices of Judge Leroy W. Loder and Prosecutor Thomas G. Tuso, Court House, Bridgeton, N. J.



An Island of Refuge

In the middle of a green forest, just outside of the town of Ivanova, stands a two-story white cement building. All around it are flower gardens, vegetable gardens and the most beautiful playgrounds. Farther on are a few smaller buildings—stables, garages, workshops.

Inside of the building are sleeping rooms, play rooms, class rooms, dining rooms and a great theatre. Who lives in the building? Over 150 children of 27 different nationalities from all over the world. There are two Chinese children whose father, Su, was executed by the murderer Chiang Kai Shek. There are German children whose parents were killed by Hitler. There is a Bulgarian boy Petro, who was thrown into a prison filled with snakes by the police who tried to make him tell them where his father, a brave fighter, was hidden.

How did they get there? The name that hangs over the gate gives you the first hint. In large letters a sign proclaims "Stassova International Children's Home." Helena Stassova, is the leader of all the I.L.D.'s all over the world and is devoting her life to helping political prisoners and their families all over the world. This home was built by the Soviet I.L.D. to be the refuge of the children of murdered or imprisoned workers who fell in the battle to make the world a better place for their children to grow up in.

The children have a fine time here. They have their own school, own theatre, movies, orchestra, work shops. Here they are safe from those who persecuted their parents. Here they can grow up to be healthy useful citizens of the only country in the world where

workers are free to live, and work and rule themselves and build a happy future for their children—the Soviet Union. November 7th will be the 17th birthday of the Soviet Union. In November 1917 the Russian workers kicked out the Czar and all his cosacks, and generals and police and started to rule that great country by themselves and for themselves. Since then it has become one of the most powerful nations in the world. Listen, you Young Defenders, how about sitting right down and writing birthday greetings to the kids in Ivanovo and all the Soviet Young Defenders? Send them to the corner and we'll send them on to the Soviet Union.

Fair Warning!

Every Young Defender who wants us to keep this corner must write us a letter at once. Otherwise we will use the space for something else.

Christmas Drive for the Children Whose Fathers Are in Jail

We know there's no Santa Clause. That's easy. But we know that there are several hundred boys and girls in this country, the children of political prisoners who will go without warm clothes, good shoes, books and toys this winter, if we, the Young Defenders, don't get on the job and push this Christmas Drive over the top. On other pages of this issue there are things

about the Drive. Ask your leader to tell you about it and start right away collecting presents for these kids whose fathers are in jail for something they never did, or for fighting to get enough for them to eat. This is no Santa Claus bunk. This is real working class solidarity. They depend on us and we aren't going to fail them, are we? You bet we won't. Write and tell us what your group will do.

"WE STAND BESIDE YOU"

"Everything that I have said will convince you that we Soviet Russian women will do our utmost to further the development of our country, and this further development is only possible if peace is maintained. For this reason we support our government and our Communist Party, which we shall defend against all attackers with all the powers at our command.

"We are convinced that the ideas which have brought you all here are our ideas and that your will to fight against fascism and the danger of war is our will. We have already won our freedom and we wish you all success in winning freedom for the women all over the world. We know that fascism and war block all possibilities of winning freedom. Therefore we stand side by side with you in the struggle and

appeal to those who have not yet come to join us quickly.

"The tasks which are facing us are tremendous, but we feel that our emancipation has released all our forces and we appeal to you: Advance to new victories in the struggle for the emancipation of women! Close your ranks in the struggle against fascism and war. Long live the world congress of women against fascism and war!"

NEBRASKA FASCISM

(Continued from page 8)

The I.L.D. which is conducting the defense of these cases heartily endorses the appeal of Mother Bloor, "In this crisis we call upon the International Labor Defense to stand by this young new group of defenders, youthful but courageous, undaunted they march, farmers and workers, united against fascism."

17th ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET WORKERS AND PEASANTS

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Womens Council, Jewish Workers Club, I.W.O. Br. 100; Sam Kroger, C. A. Sition, H. Tikozky.

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2 C. S. victims, Redwood City (face 1 to 14 years imprisonment)
3 Stockton vagrancy and petty theft frame-ups sentenced to 1 year each.
9 Angel Island workers — facing deportation and the hundreds of victims of vigilante terror and fascist prosecution.

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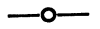
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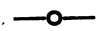


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