LAbor DefENDER

NOVEMBER 1929

10¢

The SOVIET UNION drives ahead!
Greetings

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

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

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

The Executive Committee, I. L. D. Philadelphia District Branches & Affiliated Organizations

Greetings from

Strawberry Mansion
I. L. D. Branch

Greetings from

Ella May I. L. D. Branch

Greetings from

Ukrainian I. L. D. Branch

Greetings from

West Philadelphia
I. L. D. Branch

Greetings from

Central Committee of
Philadelphia Workers' Clubs

Greetings from Labor Defender Agents, Philadelphia

Esther Decovny, District Labor Defender Agent
Jennie Clark, Fannie Cutler
Schwartz, Louis Barale
R. Staebel, Breez
Schmitt, H. W. Satterdohl

Greetings from Labor Defender

Greetings from Sacco-Vanzetti
I. L. D. Branch

Greetings from

West Philadelphia
Women's League

Greetings from

Mother's League of Strawberry Mansion

Greetings From:

Dr. S. Goldberg M. Mosein
M. Mosenson G. Kipness
Henry Robinson R. Peine
S. Shiner H. R. Dishin

Greetings to workers and peasants of Soviet Union on their 12th Anniversary of the Dictatorship of the Czarevitch

Norfolk, Va., I. L. D. Branch
Meets every Thursday, Progressive Center, Corner Church and Freemen's Street
LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES

Soviet Flies Arrive! They receive mass welcome from workers who present them with tractors for the Soviet Union!

Drive to Organize the 50,000 Textile Workers in the South!

Militant workers must block this attempt to rail road strike leaders.

With your help we'll put this over big!

Class-War Photos Wanted

If a cop socks you send us a snapshot of it!

Class-War Prisoners Still in American Bastiles

We must fight on for their release!

12th Anniversary of the Soviet Union finds workers in factories and peasants in the fields forging ahead in the construction of socialism

Atta boy, big boy!

Charlotte Conference of Nat'l Textile Workers Union!

Don't forget the Haymarket Martyrs!
TWELVE years ago the news that the proletariat of Russia had set out for its final battle with its class-enemy rolled through the world like a thunderstorm.

These tidings were met by the sneers and mockery of the capitalist world. The capitalists were sure of their victory over "ignorant" workers, "tomatoes" and country curds, who—so they thought—could know nothing as the makers of state government.

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

Twelve years have since passed. During this time many nameless heroes fell on the fields of civil war. Those who survived grew into energetic builders of socialism and terrors of those who will be called to take their place and walk with gigantic strides the paths dedicated to us by Lenin.

Millions have gathered round the Communist Party and these millions shall build and complete the construction of socialism. The tasks of the day in U.S.S.R. are: the carrying through of the Five-Year Plan, socialist competition, uninterrupted production, collective and Soviet farming. This glorious work can be completed only by millions of class-conscious workers and peasants. And as the might of the stronghold of socialism grows, so grows the ferocious self-defense of the perishing world of exploitation and its onslaught on the socialist mother-country of the toilers of the whole world. Within the boundaries of the U.S.S.R. the "Kolkhoz" (rich peasants) and private business men are trying to stop the wheel of history through murders, destruction, corruption of employees, attempts to hinder the storing of corn, distribution of intoxicating drinks. The world bourgeoisie, in alliance with the social democracy, by organizing anti-Soviet blocs and disgusting provocations, as the termination of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is paving the way for a new intervention. But not only the united forces of the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. are ready to combat the corrupt desires of the world bourgeoisie and its social-democratic lackeys. Also beyond the boundaries, the proletariat is keenly watching the actions of the bourgeoisie, and by demonstration and protest is showing its attitude towards both "mother countries": the bourgeoisie, against which it is carrying on a fight and the socialist mother-country of the toilers, the U.S.S.R., which it defends by all possible means. Throughout the whole capitalist world, from prison dungeons the cries of the tortured fighters for socialism and the U.S.S.R. are to be heard. In forging links of solidarity between the masses which have not yet joined the banners of Lenin, in uniting the workers and peasants with ties of solidarity, in rendering moral aid to fighters who have been jailed by capitalism, in giving to those whom the bourgeoisie world with machine guns, gargles and electric chairs is trying to remove from its path—the MOPR (world organization of the I. L. D.), counting millions, as it grows both in number and quality, sets new tasks before itself and is bringing its ranks ever nearer to ranks of the fighters, who stand under the banners of Lenin.

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

In the accomplishment of this task the MOPR, by preparing reserves of fighters, plays an enormous role. Though the situation at present is not immediately revolutionary, yet the moment of the world November is nearing. Not only the ghost of revolution is haunting the capitalist world, but a real revolution. The day is coming when the proletariat of all the other countries shall be freed. Under the banners of Lenin, of the November Revolution, the troops of the proletariat shall go to the final decisive fight, and under these banners victory will be theirs.
In the trial just ended in Charlotte, N. C., where Beal, Miller, Harrison, Carter, McLaughlin, McGinnis, Hendricks, were given by a jury of fundamentalist farmers, dominated by a retired manufacturer, prison terms amounting to life sentences, the state fought to attain three principal objectives: (1) To preserve at all costs the fiction of the classless nature of capitalism's courts. (2) To outlaw workers who defend themselves against raids by armed bands of police and thugs, and thereby to put the members of militant unions, such as the N.T.W.U., at the mercy of the black hundreds of capitalism. (3) To outlaw the Communist Party and its members.

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

In the ten days preceding the close of the trial, the full force of the new Southern capitalism and its state was mobilized for the offensive in the Charlotte courtroom. The bars were thrown down. The state attorneys dropped all pretense of prosecuting for the formal charge of the "murder" of Chief Aderholt and based their entire attack on the political and religious beliefs, no only of the worker-defendants, but of the Communist Party and its members. Second only to the attack on the Communist Party was the attack on the National Textile Workers' Union. The demand of the Communist Party for full social, political and economic equality for Negroes, and the program of the N.T.W.U. for the organization on a full basis of equality for black and white workers in the textile industry, was placed before the jury as the real crime on which they were to render a verdict.

The "impartiality" of Judge Barnhill, so widely heralded by the capitalist and social-reformist press, was clearly shown to be nothing else than the cunning of a clever servant of capitalism, carrying out definite instructions to observe and thereby protect the legal forms used by the publicists of imperialist reaction as the basis for the claim of impartiality of the courts, as between the working class and the capitalist class. Cruel and vicious, accompanied by obscene and sadistic performances on the part of the state attorneys, capitalist justice once more had taken its toll of workers who challenged its rule and led bitterly exploited members of their class in militant struggle. The Charlotte trial marks the maturity of the new Southern proletariat. It was part of the drive of American imperialism, taking on characteristics of Fascist reaction against the rising working class. The conviction of our comrades, and the vicious sentences handed out to them by Judge Barnhill, does not end but intensifies the struggle for the organization of the Southern masses into militant unions. The trial itself has raised the whole struggle in the South to a higher political level. It shows to the working class that it confronts in its struggle against the stretch-out and speed-up, starvation wages, pellagra, and long hours, not only the mill owners and their Fascist band, but the state power, no longer disguised by the catch phrases of capitalist democracy and social reformism, but openly mobilized to smash all working class organization.

The International Labor Defense correctly insisted from the first that the Charlotte trial was a class case and that the elementary issue of the right of workers to self-defense, the right to organize, to strike and picket, were involved. Hundreds of thousands of workers now clearly understand that American imperialism strikes at the whole working class in the persons of the seven members and organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union. They can be freed only by multiplying the mass protest movement a hundred-fold. There must be no slackening in the campaign. Our comrades have been sentenced to a living death. The demand of all workers, north and south and throughout the world, is for their unconditional release. Return them to the ranks of the working class! As American imperialism prepares for a new war of world conquest, let the working class of the world know that in the United States, after whose gigantic industry and efficiency methods the rulers of the whole capitalist world pattern, that capitalist prosperity and the wonders of American rationalized industry flower so brilliantly only because they are rooted in the flesh and blood, and lives and liberties of the American working class and its militant leaders.
Fred Irwin Beal, behind the bars.
The Labor Jury, picked at the T. U. U. L. Convention, which followed the proceedings in the Charlotte trial and found the capitalist class GUILTY—of murder and oppression.

The Gastonia prisoners: Left to right, Joe Harison, sentenced to 17—20 years; Wm. McGinnis, 12—15 years; Carter, 17—20 years; Fred Real, 17—20 years; C. Miller, 17—20 years; Kendrick, 5—7 years; McLaughlin, 12—15 years.
The Book—Weapon of the Proletariat

By A. Khalatoff

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Translated by Sam Miron.
Making up a wall newspaper. At a picnic near Kharkoff the workers elected a press committee and put out their wall newspaper.
FIVE POUNDS OF LEAD
—FIVE MARTYRS

By LIEUTENANT M. OAK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The mass funeral came on Friday. On the slopes of a hill, under the limbs of trees, the caskets were laid out. Fifteen hundred workers gathered around the bodies of their martyred fellow workers, in front of the speaking stand. Fifteen hundred mill slaves in revolt against the starvation wages that left them worn-out at the age of thirty or forty.

For this gathering of workers newly awakened to the meaning of the class struggle, of unionism, the United Textile Workers' Union had nothing to offer but a long flow of sentimental religious oratory. Five preachers, three local fundamentalists and two, James Myers of the Federal Council of Churches and the Rev. A. J. Muste of Brookwood, "liberal modernists." The burden of their sermons was that the hope of salvation both from hell in this world and the next lies in the church, in forgiveness of their enemies, in love, in the brotherhood of man. "The devil has got into the hearts of the mill owners."

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

L. L. Jenkins, Asheville banker who owns half of Buncombe County spoke. He negotiated the sell-out agreement that ended a two months' strike, surrendering everything the workers were striking for, at a moment when they believed the strike was won. "My friends," he said in a tremulous voice, "I owe everything I have to you, my people. You have stood faithfully by the loom and the spindle in my mill and produced my wealth. I have appeared before you and asked your suffrage to elevate me to high positions of honor in the State. Now I will reward you in your hour of need. I am glad to see the spirit of Jesus here today. Only the Christian spirit can solve our labor problems. I have told my associates who own mills in Gastonia that they must cooperate with me and the United Textile Workers to combat Communism and atheism. God bless you."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

British imperialist terror has grown in the colonies. The Daily Herald, official organ of the British Laborites, has declared that the Meerut trial, where 33 Indian labor leaders are being tried for "high treason" because of their militant strike leadership, must go on, while a new wave of oppression is reported from India. In Samoa 14 coolies were seriously injured when police charged a demonstration.
A BEAUTIFUL young girl of the New Russia asked me if I had seen the newly built Park of Culture and Rest just completed this spring. I had not, so we boarded one of the efficient Moscow trams and soon we were bowling along the Kalouzskai which lies along the Moskva river. In twenty minutes we had arrived at one of the most striking and original parks that I have ever seen and never should have imagined. This was the Workers’ Park of Culture and Rest, not only in name but in deed. The pretty young worker was gratified at my delight and thanked me naively for my appreciation as though she had done it all by herself. And not only this young girl but many other Russians with whom I talked gave me the impression that if one appreciated the country and parks and museums and all else that has been accomplished in Soviet Russia since 1917 one thanked the workers themselves because they feel that they have had a hand in it all and are delighted that they are giving the right impression and commanding the admiration of countries far from revolutionary.

The Park of Culture and Rest lies along the Moskva river—center of Moscow gaiety and life. Sit up at night it throws deep shadows and lights on the river where Moscow’s proletarian youth boats and sings and bathes every summer evening. The park is surrounded on three sides by a centuries old forest which borders the river. It contains three theatres—one especially dedicated to Vakhtangoff—the contemporary of the famous Meyerhold who died in 1922 at the peak of his genius. There is a circus, cinemas, and a large section is entirely arranged for children from the tenderest ages. There are vast reading rooms where books of every kind are thrown on the tables; classroome where a dozen matches are going on at the same time, restaurants, rooms with charts for the guidance of health, sanitation, agriculture, machinery and in fact every phase of life in Soviet Russia is touched upon and discussed by way of photograph and well-written slogans and pamphlets. There are cozy lounge rooms with green waving palms brought from the Caucasus and Crimea and long low rattan easy chairs scattered over the carefully lighted and well-proportioned room. Books are here, too, and the worker takes his ease—regardless of his occupation. No one is better than the other and as long as he can pay his entrance fee which is ten kopecks (a nickel) he is welcome. A union member shows his card.

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

Wander on and you are in a beautiful park with benches and another orchestra plays from an elevated balcony as that all in the park may hear. Everyone is enjoying the summer air and the flowers and a beautiful gypsy air played by the orchestra makes a group of boys and girls twirl and sing the accompaniment. Here are some Komsomols (Young Communists) holding a mock religious ceremony and making the crowd laugh by their highly irreverent jests and quips. A young female voice with the lovely throaty timbre of extreme youth is intoning a church liturgy mocking the priest’s drawling manner. She is inexpressibly funny and somewhat pathetic in her ardent courage in facing the chaos of life with utter fearlessness and making fun of what had once been to the Russians their most holy of holies. We wandered over to a grassy patch where a proletarian dancing master was training a hundred or so young men and women to dance the old Russian folk dances combined with the new steps befitting the new revolutionary times. Then Tatiana, my lovely guide, led me to the children’s quarter. Nothing could equal the theatre, which had been decorated by one of Russia’s famous artists. This theatre is directed by the children, under adult suggestion and gives a play every evening during the summer.

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

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

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

by Margaret Tucker
The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a land created for the benefit of workers’ children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The delegation included Jessica Taft, of New York, daughter of needle-trade workers; Herbert Halpern, also of New York; Marion Schemychen, Delia Morelli, of Pittsburgh, daughter of a miner; Shelley Strickland, Elmer McDonald, Albert Soren, of Canada, and Jonah Schifman, national director of the Young Pioneers of America. (Left) At the opening of the World Pioneer Congress in the Sports Stadium in Moscow.

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

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

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

THE bourgeois and social-democratic press is as silent as possible not only on the facts of the Gastonia strike but also on the infamous trial at Charlotte, directed against our textile comrades, and the fascist crimes which have been perpetrated against the militants of the revolutionary movement of the Carolinas. But the opinion of the French workers, kept on the alert by the L'Humanite and the revolutionary press, is fully awake and has been to raise a violent protest against the threats of death that the assassins of Sacco and Vanzetti are holding over our brothers in Gastonia.

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

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

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

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

M. CACHIN

TRISTAN MAROFF
(Latin American Anti-Imperialist Editor)

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

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

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

TRISTAN MAROFF
Postcard circulated in Europe by the Red Aid for release of Gastonia prisoners.
A STIRRING chapter was written in the history of the militant working-class movement at Charlotte, N. C., October 12-13, at the conferences of the National Textile Workers' Union and of the Southern district of the Trade Union Unity League.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 238)
“Red November” Calls to Greater Battles

By J. Louis

Engdahl

Philadelphia and Beth-
leham, Wilkes-Barre
and Pittsburgh, Bel-
mont County, Northern
Michigan, Ohio and
Chicago, Accorsi, Tu-
palsciany and more.

The class war pris-
soners of labor are to
be found in a score of
prisons. Political pris-
soners get no special
privileges except that
special, excruciating
torture, worse than
that suffered by prison-
ers who have placed
matinees and upstairs
upons the order of the
day in the intolerable
prison life of America.

Leaders of the fas-
cist “Black Hundreds,”
charged with the flog-
ging, lynching and
threatening lynching of
National Textile Work-
ers’ Union organizers,
test of mill owners’ courts at Con-
cord, North Carolina, as the Soviet Flyers
arrive in Oakland, California, while on
the other hand the verdict is rendered
against the Gastonia strikers and organ-
izers in the Charlotte, North Carolina
courts of the master class.

Gastonia, North Carolina, symbolizes
today the struggle against the speed-up,
the increasing sweating and exploitation
of labor. Similarly “The Haymarket”
is symbolic of the energetic efforts of labor
in the last century to shorten the workday.
The gallows claimed the lives of Albert
R. Parsons, George Engel, August Spies
and Adolph Fischer, on NOVEMBER 11,
1887, in the employ of the coal com-
pany, to destroy the growing eight-hour
movement.

Louis Ling was the other murderer,
committed suicide in prison, the former
more likely. Michael Schwab and Samuel
Fielden were sentenced to life imprison-
ment and Oscar W. Nebe to serve 15
years in the prison tombs.

Ellis May was the rebel poet and song-
writer of the Carolina mill strikers. Just
as Joseph Hillstrom (Joe Hill) breathed into
the poems and songs the discontent and pro-
test of the migratory workers of their
days, so the mill strikers. The “Committee
of 109” of the Lorain Mill of the Man-
heim-Jenner Corporation, at Gastonia,
sent a bullet through the right breast of
Ellis May, seeking to silence her song, just
as its firing on NOVEMBER 19, 1915 shot out
the life of Joe Hill, at the same time, how-
ever, defeating its own purpose by putting
his songs on the lips of labor in every
land.

The massacre of the Marion mill workers
in its mad and mindless savagery, recalls the
cold-blooded butchery of workers, members of the Industrial
Workers of the World, who shot down the
deck of the steamer Verona, at Everett,
Washington, before they were even able
to land and join in the local struggle for
freedom against the lumber barons.

The Everett Massacre, NOVEMBER 5,
1916, was symptomatic of the days when
the administration of Woodrow Wilson
was preparing to rush the United States
into the world war.

“Hold the Fort” was the song that came
from the lips of Felix Baran, John
Looney, Hugo格尔, Abraham Rabino-

vitz and Gustav Johnson, even to their
last dying gasps.

Three years later, after the war, on
Armistice Day, NOVEMBER 11, 1919,
the guns of the ruling class blazed once
more against the Industrial Workers
of the World, in this case, in the
American Legion, for a holiday, developed
a howling mob of blood-thirsty lynchers.
The I. W. W. Hall was attacked, all re-

tenance was broken down, and Wobseri

Everest was dragged through the streets
with a rope around his neck, brutally mal-
treated, horribly mutilated, thrown into
jail and then at night hanged from a rail-
road bridge. Others whom it was
sought to Lynch legally in the capital courts are
now serving terms of 25 to 40 years im-
prisonment in Walla Walla, Washington.

These are Eugene Barnett, Bert Bland,
O. C. Brandt, Ray Becker, John Land,
James McKinney, Britt Smith and Loren
Roberts.

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

The month of November finds a whole
series of sedition cases and criminal syndicalism
sent for trial in the courts.

Here in Gastonia, Bessemer City, Marion
and King’s Mountain, in North Carolina;
Mineola, Woodlawn,

Free our class-war prisoners

be held at Pittsburgh, the very citadel of
the reaction, December 29–31. “Red
November” calls to new and greater
crimes.
Come and Join the I.L.D.

By DAISY MACDONALD

(Tune: Wreck of Old '97)

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

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

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

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

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

We need them back on the firing line,
To carry on the work that they left behind,
When they were in the dirty cell
In the Gastonia jail, we all know well.
I THINK that the mill owners see they cannot send our leaders and our other boys to the chair, and last night they made a raid on the headquarters in Gastonia and also Bessemer City. I think they thought it would scare all the workers down here and they would quit the union.

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

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

Down here in the South we have never had any freedom since I can remember and I am now 29 years old and I have got five children of my own and I want them to have something to want to live for and not have to slave all their days away for nothing, like I have had to do.

When I came out on strike I was only making eight or nine dollars a week and working 11 hours at night. I mean I worked. I did not stop from the time I went in till I came out and I want to say ever since I came out of the American mill on the night of the strike, I have been working for the Union and I am also doing all I can for the I. L. D. and I will continue until it is through.

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

To All Comrades

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

This is just because the bosses never let the people know anything about strikes, and in school the teacher never says anything about how we slave, and are always giving parties or some sports to keep the workers’ minds off the hard work they have done in the week, night or day. So, in this way, the workers never have time to think. Now the workers of the North have seen what we were doing and are trying to help us better our conditions.

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

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

Always for the workers,
Comradely yours,

           Binnie Green.
           (14-year old Gastonia mill striker)
Ella May
In the Land of the Soviets

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

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

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

(Right) In a Red Army Camp. The soldiers are tuning in on a home-made radio.

(Below) Members of the Soviet trade unions at the opening of their sports meet in Moscow.
Land of the Soviets

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

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

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

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

By M. Munsey

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

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

No worker who knows the peculiar character of Soviet foreign trade will for a minute consider these slanders. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in its trade with capitalist countries employs one of the most powerful weapons that the builders of socialism can have—a monopoly of foreign trade. This means that no capitalist, whether British, German or American, can go of his own desire into the Soviet Union to sell whatever wares he has to offer. This means that capitalists by offering goods on credit, or capital to lend, cannot subjugate the U.S.S.R. as Germany, for instance, is forced to bow to the will of the Yankee banker. It means, furthermore, that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union cannot, like many colonial peoples, be offered cheap trinkets or cotton cloth in exchange for natural resources, hard labor and enslavement.

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

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

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

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

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

In the face of this rapid and uninterrupted progress of the Soviets on the road to socialism no worker will pay any attention to the stupid talk of capitalist slanders and their “labor” disciples.
On one of the Soviet State Farms, where imported as well as Soviet tractors are being used in the construction of socialism.
THE oil truckmen on strike against Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company, Sinclair’s Socony Gasoline, Tide-Oil, and other gas and oil companies, are learning their first lesson in the class struggle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With the organization of these committees, the police and gunmen will not force these workers into submission to Rockefeller’s open-shop conditions.
THE WHITE TERROR IN HONDURAS

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

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

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

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

Manuel Calix Herrera, Representative of the I. L. D. in Honduras.

MEXICAN WORKERS ON GASTONIA

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

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

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

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

Long live our brothers in Gastonia!
Long live the unity of the American proletariat and the workers of Latin America!

Down with the government of electric chairs and Lynch laws!
Down with the petty bourgeois governments and tyrants of Latin America!
Down with the white terror in the United States and in Latin America!
Form of torture in Venezuela
FASCISTI MARCH IN AUSTRIA

By Malke Schorb, Vienna

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But the sentiment of the Austrian working class, their determination to fight against fascism, was expressed at St. Lorenzen. A group of the Schutzbund took up the fight and a regular street battle followed. The workers were unarmed and although they fought bravely, two workers were killed and about 25 seriously wounded. About 80 fascists were wounded in the battle.

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

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

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

The Austrian working class now stands in the midst of the fight against the preparations for a fascist dictatorship and the next few weeks will bring events in this country, which ought to be followed with the greatest attention by the international proletariat, for the fight of the Austrian workers against fascism is not only their fight, but the fight of the international working class.
(Left) A division of the Austrian Shutzbund which put up a brave fight against the fascisti in St. Lorenzen.

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

By D. ZASLAWSKY

A Former Class War Prisoner of Tsarist Russia

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

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

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

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

For more than two hundred people deprived of their liberty there is only one supervisor in uniform.

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

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

We all stand up smiling. But the judges are serious. This is not a real trial, but a "literary" trial. This is a play in court. But one must play seriously—otherwise what kind of a play is it? All the forms of regular court proceedings are observed to the most minute detail, for here are the experts, those who went through the school of trials in actual practice.

The chairman of the court is a young writer, the hero of a recent big trial. He is dignified and strict and never smiled during the entire trial.

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

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

The secretary reads:

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

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

The defendant only partially admits his guilt. He insists that it pictures prison life in 1922. A witness is called. He is a Georgian and possesses a considerable pre-Soviet jail standing.

This witness finishes the author. He was sitting in jail just at the time of the writing of the book and he categorically denies the possibility of the events described by the author. The author feels awkward. He shrugs his shoulders, smiles ironically, but the witness insists on the correctness of his story. As early as in 1922 production had been organized in the Houses of Correction, the prisoners are not isolated from the world, and the chairman calls for order. The prisoners take a live interest in the discussion.

The discussion begins. The "prosecuting attorney" and the "social prosecutor" deliver thunderous speeches. Involuntarily one forgets that these are people deprived of liberty, that not so long ago they themselves were the object of no less than a dozen orations. These deprived of liberty here are not isolated from the world of Soviet social life, are warmly coming out in defense of the slandered Soviet social life, are warmly coming out in defense of the slandered Soviet prison, are re-establishing the class truth, are branding the gutter sensational author's book.

"The social prosecutor"—a degenerate communist, a former revolutionary worker. He is isolated, but he is in the move back towards Soviet social life and painstakingly arranging the broken reeds of the old work. He speaks about himself and his own downfall as an example, and does not spare himself in his speech. For him the jail is not a hole into which he is thrown, an unwanted man, not a collection of the refuse of the Soviet social life, the correction institution. He believes in the possibility of his correction and for this reason he feels so indignant over the vulgarity and perverted sensational presentation of the Soviet prison in the book of Broide.

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

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

*Prosecutor representing some social organization such as a trade union, newspaper, etc.
The Composing Room in the Tagansk House of Detention, Moscow
Voices from Prison

Moundsville, W. Va.

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

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

ALEX CHESWICH.

San Quentin, Calif.

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

GUS C. MADSIN.

Richmond Co. Jail.

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

SALVATORE ACCORCI.

Bellefonte, Pa.

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

At end letting you know that I am well.

STEVE MENDOLA.

Welfare Island.

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

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

JOHN SANORGAN.

Bellefonte, Pa.

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

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Moundsville, W. Va.

I will be on the lookout for the special issue of the I. L. D. Magazine on the Twelfth Anniversary. I am hoping that our success in the future will be a thousandfold stronger in helping the labor class throughout the entire country. I am in great sympathy for my brothers who are awaiting their fate at Gastonia, and I am proud of the I. L. D., that they are standing ready to do all possible under the circumstances to free them.

FRANK BRBOT.

Walla Walla, Wash.

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

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

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

EUGENE BARNETT.

GUS C. MADSIN.

Richmond Co. Jail.

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

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ROBERT ANDERSON.

FROM OUR PRISONERS' DEPENDENTS

Flemington, W. Va.

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

MRS. JOHN LYNCH.

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

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

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

Photo Press Cliche
The “Lenin Corner” in the library of the Second Women’s House of Detention, Moscow.
This photo, showing the widow of August Spies, Haymarket Martyr in Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago, was taken by Walter Sukit and sent in to the Labor Defender. Photos sent in by Comrade Childs of Chicago, Comrade Zelms of Boston, Comrade Salzman of Pittsburgh and Comrade Maurer of Charlotte, also appear in this issue.

Let your cameras click, fellow-workers. Flood the Labor Defender with your photographs! Cooperation, with the camera, in the struggles of labor, will help considerably in keeping the Labor Defender full of live and interesting photos.

GREETINGS!

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

Arvid Upstic, Flint, Mich.
Hilma Paul Lyra, Flint, Mich.
C. Hamlin, Flint, Mich.
Anna Korman, Flint, Mich.
A. Willman, Flint, Mich.
E. Forstrom, Flint, Mich.
Felix Ravala, Flint, Mich.
Niklas Vesaruni, Flint, Mich.
Henry Hulttala, Flint, Mich.
A. Toivoiset, Flint, Mich.
Chas. Hildin, Flint, Mich.
H. Kyllevar, Flint, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Palo, Flint, Mich.
T. W. Yakanans, Trenton, Mich.
A. Lindfort, Flint, Mich.
T. Edlinson, Pontiac, Mich.
Mike Kail, Pontiac, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Ranta, Detroit, Mich.
A. Merisari, Detroit, Mich.
P. Lindhaus, Trenton, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kovane, Flint, Mich.
A. Snunyn, Detroit, Mich.
J. Gaines, Riverville, W. Va.
M. Karoly, Riverville, W. Va.
S. Jesef, Riverville, W. Va.
K. Laines, Riverville, W. Va.
B. George, Riverville, W. Va.
M. Terence, Riverville, W. Va.

Mrs. Midalij, Riverville, W. Va.
C. Iatray, Riverville, W. Va.
Mrs. J. Kozar, Riverville, W. Va.
Mrs. J. Silayly, Riverville, W. Va.
Emil Maki, Wilton, N. H.
J. Kokos, New York City
W. Jackemi, New York City
P. Trofemchuk, New York City
A. Zalt, New York City
G. Olenenkoff, New York City
A. Kleschuk, New York City
M. Evarowski, New York City
S. Brajkovich, New York City
V. Yuravich, New York City
M. Barba, New York City
J. Lieta, New York City
S. Lustica, New York City
J. Brooks, New York City
J. Marich, New York City
J. Viasch, New York City
M. Viasch, New York City
A. Hromiko, Bairdsford, Pa.
G. Litvinova, Bairdsford, Pa.
J. Lancki, Bairdsford, Pa.
Novick, Bairdsford, Pa.
L. Novick, Curtisville, Pa.
B. Sovorovsky, Curtisville, Pa.
Alex Carlson, Rosindale, Mass.
August Olsen, Boston, Mass.
L. Johnson, Allston, Mass.
H. Pearson, Rosindale, Mass.
M. Bloom, Chicago, III.
Prieda Pellegrini, New York City.
Helm Boardwin, Dorchester, Mass.
Jennie Bregman, Dorchester, Mass.
Bernard and Fanny Oak, Dorchester, Mass.
S. and N. Gelles, Dorchester, Mass.
J. Werner, Dorchester, Mass.

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Only Labor Pictorial in America presents every month a wide picture account of labor's struggles thorough the world. Follow the fight of the International Labor Defense for the unconditional release of the Gastonia prisoners, its fight for the protection of the foreign-born, against the frame-up and for the release of all class-war prisoners.

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Defense Branch at Work

By A. Jakira

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. The I.L.D. branch must always find ways and means to reach the broad masses of workers with its propaganda. The branch should compile a list of organizations and have members visit them in order to enlist their support for defense work. The question of carrying on canvasses in the shops, factories, mines, mills or lumber camps must be given special consideration by the branch, thru factory gate meetings, thru distribution of literature, thru indoor mass meetings in sections where the factories are located, etc.

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

These house-to-house canvasses and tag days must be limited to collection of funds only, but always be accompanied by the proper agitation, propaganda and organization work. The members participating in such tag days or house-to-house collections must be supplied with the necessary leaflets or literature, with application blanks, Labor Defenders, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HISTORIC SOUTHERN CONFERENCES
(Continued from page 223)

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

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

They appeared not to be a bit shocked, but

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

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

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Tom Mooney Branch No. 2, East Oakland
Madsen-Peeter Branch, Berkeley
Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, Richmond
Mexican Language Branch, Richmond
Hungarian Language Branch, Oakland
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Greetings to the Workers and Peasants of the Soviet Union!
NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION
Local, Los Angeles, Cal.
656 South Los Angeles Street

WAR ON IMPERIALIST WAR!
DEFEND THE SOVIET UNION!
STREET NUCLEUS No. 24
Communist Party, Los Angeles, Cal.

Greetings on the 12th Anniversary of the Soviet Union
JUGOSLAV I.L.D. BRANCH
Mountain View, California

Greetings from the
HUNGARIAN BRANCH
I. L. D.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Greetings to Soviet Russia:
You are the advance guard showing the workingclass the way to victory.
BERKELEY FINNISH WORKERS' CLUB
1819—10th Street, Berkeley, Cal.

Warmest Greetings to the
WORKERS AND FIGHTERS OF THE SOVIET UNION!
SUPREME COUNCIL,
SLOVAK WORKERS SOCIETY
Newark, N. J.

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

State of New York
County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Marguerite Dunne, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of the Labor Defender and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publishers, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, Room 402, New York, N. Y.
Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, 80 East 11th Street, Room 402, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor, Sol Auerbach, 80 East 11th St., Room 402, New York, N. Y.
Business Manager, Marguerite Dunne, 80 East 11th Street, Room 402, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)
International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, Room 402, New York, N. Y.
J. Louis Engdahl, Secretary, 80 East 11th Street, Room 402, New, N. Y.
Elizabeth Corley Flynn, Chairman, New York, N. Y.
Edw. C. Wentworth, Vice-Chairman, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

MARGUERITE DUNNE,
(Signature of business agent)

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

CAROL WEISS KING
(My commission expires March 30, 1930.)

THE OHIO DISTRICT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
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Box 54, Iron River, Wisconsin

Greetings from the
FINNISH WORKERS' SOCIETY
of Milwaukee, Wis.

Greetings from the
FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CIRCLE
of Milwaukee, Wis.

Greetings to the
SOVIET UNION ON ITS 12th ANNIVERSARY
FINNISH WORKERS' CLUB
Nashua, N. H.

Greetings to The Soviet Union from
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The International Labor Defense
1018-15th Street, Denver

Greetings to the
SOVIET UNION AND CLASS WAR PRISONERS
RUSSIAN BRANCH, I.L.D.
Peabody, Mass.

Our Strongest Solidarity and Best Wishes to the Soviet Union on the 12th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

ARBEITER LIEDERTAPEL
29 Lawrence Street
Hartford, Conn.

We send, through you, our greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 12th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

LADIES AUXILIARY, BRANCH 470, W. C. St. Louis, Mo.

LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION
1243 N. Garrison Street
St. Louis, Mo.
NEW CONSTITUTION FOR I.L.D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GREETINGS FROM

DIE NATURFREUNDE
Workers' International Hiking Organization
"MIT BERG FREI"

New York Branch: 243 East 84th Street

GREETINGS FROM

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
Source of all Revolutionary Literature
43 East 125th Street, New York, N. Y.

GREETINGS!

JUGOSLAV WORKER'S EDUCATIONAL AND DRAMATIC CLUB
347 East 72nd Street, N. Y. C.

New York Esperanto Branch of "S.A.T.", the Worldwide Association of Esperantists

Sends its Fraternal Greetings to the Russian Comrades on the 12th Anniversary of the revolution.

Long Live the World Revolution! Viva la utmanda Rewolucio!

GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION!

Workingmen's Sick Benevolent & Education Federation, Br. No. 29
1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GREETINGS FROM

GEORGE LAHTI SYLVIJA HARMA
T. MONEN I. OUTMAN
M. H. PURAINEN MARTHA APELL
B EDA NUTTINHEMI ADA JOKINEN
T. NUCMINEN LEO SNELL
ALMA KIVI T. HEINO
L. ELOVAARA P. MUSTOGEN
S. NYMANDER

NEW YORK CITY

We greet the I.L.D. in support of the Gau-tonia strikers and all struggles of the international working class.

MEMBERS OF THE

FREEHEIT BRANCH 54,
Independent Workmen's Circle

WHERE LABOR MEETS

IRVING PLAZA HALL
15th Street and Irving Place
New York City

TURNOVER BRANCH, 253
Workmen's Circle
Greetings to the
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics
and to
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria
Workers' Branch of the
Amalgamated Food Workers
133 West 51st Street, New York, N. Y.

Proletarian Greetings
from our Branches and Affiliations
to the Workers and Peasants
of The Soviet Union.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Boston District
ROBERT ZELMA, District Secretary
113 Dudley Street, Room 6 Boston, Mass.

SEE RUSSIA FOR YOURSELF!

Celebrate May First in the Soviet Union

Begin paying for your trip now

$300 for Ten Days—$350 for Twenty Days in
the Soviet Union

With free visa to the Soviet Union, free travel, entertainment and lodging within the Soviet Union. Tourists will
be guests of the W.I.R. of the Soviet Union and will visit
Industrial Enterprises, Workers' Rest Homes, Children's
Homes, Theaters, Motion Picture Studios, etc.

WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF TOUR
FOR WORKERS AND W. I. R. MEMBERS.

Payment for Trip Arranged in Moderate Weekly Amounts.

For More Information Write to
WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF,
949 Broadway—Room 512
New York City

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

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

GREEEK SECTION
of the
THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
3511—33rd Street
Astoria, L. I.

ACTIVE PRESS, INC.
26-18 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK CITY
25,000 New Subscribers for

**LABOR UNITY**

official organ of the

**TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE**

*The Revolutionary Trade Union Center of America*

**EVERY FIGHTER A MEMBER—EVERY MEMBER A SUBSCRIBER—EVERY SUBSCRIBER A VOICE**

To organize the unorganized
To fight against capitalist speed-up and stretch-out systems.

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**LONG LIVE**

the

**U. S. S. R.**

---

**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE**

*Toveri and Toveritar*

**FINNISH WORKERS’ CLUB**

**WOMEN’S CLUB**

**PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

**CONSUMERS’ CO-OP. DAIRY**

---

**ASTORIA, OREGON**

WORKERS’ FARMERS’ INSTITUTIONS

---

**GREETINGS FROM CITY COMMITTEE AND BRANCHES**

OF

**I. L. D., LOCAL LOS ANGELES**

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

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

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

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

**LONG LIVE THE UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS!**

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

FEED FIRESTONE, Secretary.

---

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

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

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

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

Japanese Branch, meets every 2nd and 4th Sunday at 211 1/2 E. 1st St.

Russian-Ukrainian Branch, meets every second and fourth Friday at 211 1/2 E. 1st Street.

Lithuanian Branch, meets every 2nd Sunday, 10 a. m., at 191 1/2 E. 1st Street.

Sacco-Vanzetti Branch, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of month at 2786 Brooklyn Avenue, Cooperative Center.
Greetings from the Chicago District of the International Labor Defense

23 S. LINCOLN STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.
Seeley 3562

Greetings from
BARNETT BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
RUSSIAN BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
TOM MOONEY BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings from
BILLINGS BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

Greetings from
HEGEWICH, ILL.

J. Szuflo.ta
W. Pasterczyk
W. Hlusko
J. Kaczmarczyk
F. Kot
J. Tazbirck
W. Fedorenko

LAKE-VIEW SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS’ CLUB OF CHICAGO
Greet the November Issue of the LABOR DEFENDER

Greetings from THE UNION PRESS, Inc.
2003 N. CALIFORNIA
Cicero, Ill.
# I.L.D. AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

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<tr>
<th>Greetings from</th>
<th>SLOVAK PROGRESSIVE PRINTING ASSOCIATION</th>
<th>Greetings from</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CZECHOSLOVAK BRANCH</td>
<td>Commercial Printing—Machine Composition Translations</td>
<td>POLISH BRANCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cicero, Ill.</td>
<td>1510 W. 18th ST.</td>
<td>Hegewisch, Ill.</td>
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# JEWISH CHICAGO CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greetings from</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOE HILL BRANCH</td>
<td>BRANCH 100 I. W. C.</td>
<td>SACCO-VANZETTI BRANCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>greet the workers of the Soviet Union on the 12th Anniversary of the Workers’ and Farmers’ Government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>JEWISH WORKERS CLUB</td>
<td>BRANCH 519 W. C.</td>
<td>Eva Greenspoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>M. Adler</td>
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<td>MOTHERS LEAGUE</td>
<td>SOUTH SIDE SOCIAL RADICAL CLUB</td>
<td>Louis Greenspoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>L. Shaw</td>
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<td>WOMEN’S COUNCIL</td>
<td>FREIHEIT YOUTH CLUB</td>
<td>Sonia Greenspoon</td>
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<th>Greetings from</th>
<th>KARL MARX SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS CLUB</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>2711 Hirsh Blvd., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<th>POLISH I. L. D. MEMBERS OF DETROIT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Express Solidarity with our Russian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comrades in their wonderful prog-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ress in the building of Socialism in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Soviet Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>and call upon all Polish workers of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit to join the most convenient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the following three branches:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISH WEST SIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings every 2nd Friday at 3605 28th Street, Detroit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISH EAST SIDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Fridays at 5770 Grandy, Detroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLISH HAMTRAMCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>3rd Fridays at 3014 Yemans, Hamtramck</td>
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<tr>
<th>The Auto Workers Union of Detroit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greets our Fellow-Workers of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union on the Twelfth Anniv-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ersary of Their Victorious</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revolution.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Greetings of Solidarity</th>
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<tr>
<td>with the Workers of the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soviet Union and the Struggling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers throughout the</td>
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<tr>
<td>world from the Lucy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parsons Womens Branch of</td>
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<td>the Ild.</td>
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<th>Greetings from the</th>
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<td>Scandinavian Workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational Club of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit to the Workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>of the Soviet Union on the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twelfth Anniversary of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Revolution.</td>
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| South Slavic Ruthenberg Branch of |
| Detroit greetings our fellow-workers and |
| peasants of the Soviet Union on the |
| twelfth anniversary of their victorious |
| revolution. |

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<tr>
<th>ITALIAN COMRADES OF THE ILD.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in Detroit send the warmest greetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from our branch to our comrades of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union on this twelfth anniversary</td>
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<tr>
<th>DETROIT WORKINGMAN'S CO-OPERATIVE</th>
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<tr>
<td>greets our comrades of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are giving to the workers of Detroit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practical demonstrations of the results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of working-class co-operation in the following</td>
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<tr>
<td>two restaurants which we operate for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefit of workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2934 YEMANS AVENUE,</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAMTRAMCK, MICH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2718 GRIMER AVENUE</td>
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<td>HAMTRAMCK, MICH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>International</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor Defense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greets our comrades of the Soviet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union and pledges our solidarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>against any Imperialist attacks upon</td>
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<tr>
<td>the Fatherland and only stronghold of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the working class. As each year</td>
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<tr>
<td>passes and we see your ever greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strides forward in the building of</td>
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<tr>
<td>socialism and bettering of workers'</td>
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<tr>
<td>conditions. While our conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapidly grow worse, we draw ever</td>
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<tr>
<td>greater inspiration for our own strug-</td>
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<td>gles.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Detroit Auto Workers!</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We call upon you to join and build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the I.L.D. here in Detroit. The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shop and department strikes against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the worsening conditions are becoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>more frequent and sharper and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soon we can expect big struggles in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the auto-industry. Then when lead-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ers are arrested, picket lines smashed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and meeting broken up we will need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a powerful I.L.D. here in Detroit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Build and Strengthen the I. L. D. |
| for the Coming Struggles in the |
| Auto Industry! |
| District Office: |
| 3782 Woodward Avenue |
| Phone: Columbia 0654 |
| ARNOLD ZIEGLER, Mich. Dist. Sec'y |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greetings of Solidarity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to the Workers of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the Northern Progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies Society of Detroit.</td>
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</table>

| Warmest Greetings to our Fellow-Workers of the |
| SOVIET UNION from the largest |
| English speaking branch in Detroit. We call |
| upon all Detroit workers to join the TOM |
| MONNEY Branch. Meetings every 2nd and |
| 4th Wednesday of the month at 3782 Woodward |
| Avenue, 3 P. M. |

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| Warmest Greetings to our Fellow-Workers of the |
| SOVIET UNION on the Twelfth Anniversary of their Suc- |
| cessful Revolution from the |
| FINNISH BRANCH OF THE |
| ILD IN DETROIT. |

| THE CZECHO-SLOVAK |
| BRANCH OF THE I. L. D. |
| Greets the Workers of the Soviet Union and |
| their tremendous strides forward in the Build- |
| ing of Socialism. Meets 4th Sundays, 10 A. M. at 3605 29th Street. |

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

| Young Pioneers of Detroit |
| Stand "Always Ready" |
| To Defend the Soviet Union, the First |
| Workers and Farmers' Fatherland. |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RUSSIAN COMRADES</th>
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<td>OF DETROIT</td>
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<tr>
<td>send our Warmest Greetings to the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers of the Soviet Union. For-</td>
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<tr>
<td>ward with the Five Year Plan! Every</td>
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<tr>
<td>year your progress gives greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspiration to the Workers of the</td>
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<tr>
<td>World. We call upon Russian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Workers of Detroit to Join the Ild.</td>
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<tr>
<th>RUSSIAN WEST SIDE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Meets 4th Sundays, 10 A. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4939 Martin Street, Detroit</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIAN HAMTRAMCK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meets 3rd Sundays, 11 A. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2934 Yemans, Hamtramck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSSIAN DELRAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meets 3rd Sundays, 10 A. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8890 Copeland, Detroit</td>
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| MEMBERS OF THE SACCO- |
| VANZETTI JEWISH BRANCH |
| of Detroit greet our fellow-workers of the |
| Soviet Union and pledge ourselves to the |
| building of a powerful labor |
| defense movement in this country. |

| Warmest Greetings to our Fellow-Workers of the |
| SOVIET UNION from the largest |
| English speaking branch in Detroit. We call |
| upon all Detroit workers to join the TOM |
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GREETINGS

By Rose Baron
Secretary, International Labor Defense, New York District

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

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

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

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

The twelfth anniversary of the revolution that made possible this great contrast—the Bolshevik Revolution of November 7th, 1917—must burn into the minds of the workers of the entire world the tremendous significance of the Gastonia case. Twelve years since the Russian Revolution mean twelve years in the history of the one country in the world where there can be no Gastonia cases. They mean twelve years of heroic struggle on the part of the international proletariat with the Revolution of November, 1917, as the shining inspiration, leading us on.

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

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

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

OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN:

Portchester, N. Y., Branch.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Branch.
Cliffelds, N. J., Branch.
Elizabeth, N. J., Polish Branch.
Clifton, N. J., Polish Branch.
Clifton, N. J., Russian Branch.
Carteret, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
Jersey City, N. J., Polish Branch.
Newark, N. J., English Branch.
Newark, N. J., Polish Branch.
Newark, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
New Brunswick, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
Passaic, N. J., Ukrainian Branch.
Passaic, N. J., Jewish Branch.
Paterson, N. J., Hungarian Branch.
Paterson, N. J., English Branch.
Union City, N. J., English Branch.
Woodbridge, N. J., English Branch.
Youngs, N. J., Branch.
GASTONIA STRIKERS ARE SENTENCED to 117 YEARS!
32 Other Workers in Capitalist Dungeons Have Already Spent the Best of Their Lives in Jail!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Knowing These Facts What Is Your Answer?

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

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

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

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

JOIN THE I.L.D.!
GREATER MASS PRESSURE WILL RELEASE ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS!

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

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE,
80 East 11th Street, Room 402
New York City.

Enclosed please find $ to help send Chris to prison, their wives and children, to defend

those who are coming on trial and to release our class-war prisoners.

Name ........................................... Address ...........................................

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