Save Accorsi!
LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES

CARRY THE APPEAL AGAINST JUDGE BARNHILL'S SAVAGE DECISION AGAINST THE GASTONIA STRIKERS, SENTENCED TO HOTHAT IN PRISON. RETURN THEM TO US AS ORGANIZERS & LEADERS.

ATTEMPT TO RAILROAD SALVATORE ACQUOSO TO ELECTRIC CHAIR ON FALSE CHARGE—SMASH IT!

50,000 NEW MEMBERS

STEP ON THE STARTER NOW SO WE'LL BE UNDER FULL STEAM BY JAN. 1ST

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF I.L.D. WILL BE HELD IN PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 29, 30, 31

The LABOR DEFENDER

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

MOBILIZE AGAINST GOV'T DRIVE AGAINST LABOR!

DEAR JOHN, WHILE YOU AND MANY WERE FIGHTING OVER THE OLD NICS, WE WENT OVER AND JOINED THE NATIONAL ALUMMINERS.

BREAK THE ATTEMPT OF THE BOSSES TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ILLINOIS IN 1925—RESTORING LEADERS AND DEPORTING FOREIGN BORN!

HEY! JUST A MINUTE.

SEND CLASS-WAR PHOTOS IN TO THE LABOR DEFENDER!

In these days of growing unemployment and hungry jobless increasing in the streets, of crashing stock prices in Wall Street, when the fiction of "prosperity" is being thoroughly shattered, the employing class again wheels its electric chair into action; not only against Salvatore Accorsi, the Pennsylvania coal miner, but against America's working class.

In 1920, in the midst of the storm of the post-war industrial crisis, the interests that prey upon labor in Massachusetts sought to burn Sacco and Vanzetti as a warning and threat to discontented American labor. They fulfilled their threat after seven years. But labor is increasingly militant.

This year the textile mill owners of "The South" have been defeated in their plan to send the same electric current that operates their mills at huge profits, night and day, through the bodies of 16 young Gastonia strikers and organizers, in order that those profits will not be impaired.

So the scene of attempted legal assassination, with a kept judiciary and the now familiar electric chair in the foreground, shifts for the moment to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the capitol city of the steel and coal empire of Andrew Mellon, Wall Street's spokesman in the cabinet of President Hoover, where he sits as secretary of the treasury.

Mellon and murder are inseparable in the districts of coal mines and steel mills. Mellon's murder of Salvatore Accorsi, an intended intimidation of militant workers striving to build class struggle trade unions, goes hand in hand with his tax cuts and other measures for bolstering the stock monopoly is one of the most brutal exploiters of Southern labor.

Workers! Bestir yourselves to a complete understanding of the fact that the death planned for Accorsi symbolizes the whole attack of the employing class upon labor in the present period. The threat grows. The trial of Accorsi is set for December Ninth, THIS MONTH.

Up until September of this year, Salvatore Accorsi was as little known as Sacco, the shoe worker, and Vanzetti, the fish peddler, before they were arrested on a street car in Brockton, Mass., in the spring of 1920, while passing out leaflets for a protest meeting against the deliberate murder of their comrade, Salsedo, by department of justice agents in New York City. The Sacco-Vanzetti case, in seven years, roused world labor to mighty, thundering protest. Accorsi was arrested in September, framed up on the charge of killing Trooper John Downey, who died in the attempt of the Pennsylvania state police to crush under their guns, their clubs and their horses' hoofs the protest demonstration of the Cheswick, Pennsylvania, coal miners against the judicial lynching of Sacco and Vanzetti in Aug-

(Continued on next page)
SOUND ALARM—ACCORSI MUST NOT DIE!

(Continued from previous page)

ust, 1927. There is no doubt that the police thug, Downey, known among the miners for his extreme cruelty, died in the attack on the coal miners, just as Aderholt, the Gastonia police chief, died in the raid intended to exterminate the textile strikers' tent colony at Gastonia. If ever the Pennsylvania coal miners were called upon to defend themselves it was against the murderous attack of 100 troopers of the State Police, which included Downey, on this occasion, that will mark new American labor history.

Salvatore Accorsi is a coal miner. At the time of the August, 1927, demonstration, he was four miles away at his home. He should have been in the forefront of the Sacco-Vanzetti protest, to be sure. But the fact is that he was home.

Everyone, including the State Police themselves, testified at the inquest into the death of Downey that they did not know who did the killing. The state policeman, Winnfied M. Brown, was especially emphatic in voicing his ignorance. No attempt was made to arrest Accorsi during the seven months that he continued to live in the Cheswick mine fields. Unemployment in the "sick" coal industry forced him to leave the district and find a job at Staten Island, New York, where he moved with his family and continued to live for 18 months before he was arrested and charged with Downey's death. Now the State Police come forward, "refresh their memories" and charge that Accorsi shot Downey. The Tammany Hall lackey, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, a patron saint of the American Federation of Labor, agreed to the extradition of Accorsi and he is now imprisoned in the Allegheny County Jail, in Pittsburgh, awaiting trial, held without bail.

The Pennsylvania State Police has carried out its threat to "Get a man" to charge with Downey's death. It doesn't matter to them or their masters whether he is the right man or not. These Hessian gunmen of the Mellon interests, with the Morgans, Hoovers, Schwabs and Rockefeller's loudly voicing their wholehearted approval, plan to take Accorsi's life as a warning to the whole American working class not to resist the employing class attacks directed against it, not to build militant trade unions, not to fight for increased wages and the shorter workday.

But the times are somewhat different from the days when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested and thrown into jail. As a result of the speed-up and increasing mechanization, not only in industry, but in agriculture, unemployment becomes a permanent sickness of capitalist society, leading to the most savage attacks by the employers against the workers' standard of living, against the rising tide of labor's resistance to the war waged against it.

The International Labor Defense is organizing the fight to save Accorsi from the electric chair, just as it successfully triumphed over the textile barons who planned the wholesale slaughter of our Gastonia strikers and organizers, just as it fights on every front—and these increase almost daily—against the increasing master class attacks.

Workers everywhere must place the fight for Accorsi in the forefront of their activities; along with the Gastonia case and the local attacks launched against them.

Just a few months before Accorsi was arrested and brought to the Pittsburgh prison, the coal and iron police, the private army, of the Mellon and allied interests, at the Imperial Barracks of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, wantonly beat to death the coal miner, John Barcowski. The policemen accused of the murder, Walter J. Laster, Harold Watts and Frank Slapikas, were freed by a hand-picked jury showing that there is no difference between Gastonia and Pittsburgh "justice," no difference between Pennsylvania's assassins of workers and the killers of Ella May and the Marion textile workers in North Carolina.

They murdered Sacco and Vanzetti! Many workers are now in prison: Mooney and Billings, the Centralia comrades, coal mine strikers in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and elsewhere. Long prison terms face the seven convicted comrades in North Carolina. The United States Supreme Court has decreed that the three workers at Woodlawn, Pennsylvania must serve the five-year prison terms imposed on them. Now the electric chair is being prepared this time for the coal miner, Accorsi.

The reply of all labor must be increasing and more energetic efforts to organize the unorganized, the nightmare of the employing class. Save Accorsi! Support the workers of Pennsylvania in their resistance to the attacks of the Pennsylvania State Police, in their struggle to defend themselves.

Accorsi must not die! The decision is in the hands of the working class.
Manville-Jenckes Again!

As this issue of the LABOR DEFENDER goes to press, the drive of the textile mill bosses in the South against the National Textile Workers' Union finds further expression in the arrest of C. D. Saylors, Union Organizer, and George Saul, I.L.D. organizer.

Saylor has been indicted for perjury because he identified City Solicitor Carpenter of Gastonia as one of the Manville-Jenckes lynch gang which on September 7 kidnapped him along with organizers C. M. Lell and Ben Wells. Major Bulwinkle, attorney for Loray Mill, prosecutor of the seven Gastonia strike leaders, sentenced to 117 years, and leader of the fascist gangstas himself, acted as witness against Saylors. This is the boss class way of "punishing" the kidnappers of Saylors!

Saul was arrested and charged with inciting to riot, resisting an officer and carrying concealed weapons, when police broke up a N.T. W.U. meeting at Mt. Holly, N. C. They also jailed Elbert Totherow, Youth Organizer for the Union.

GERMAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL COMETES

UPHOLD TEXTILE WORKERS DEFENDING THEMSELVES

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE GREETS FRED BEAL FIGHT FOR THE RELEASE OF ALL GASTONIA STRIKE

Photo Intl.
BOSSES’ JUSTICE AT WORK

Sheriff Atkins, leader of the Marion massacre in which six strikers were killed, is allowed to go free and voice strikers, counseled by his shots from the company-owned houses in Marion — Morgan returns from his two palatial homes in England to his mansion on Long Island Sound.

This is Senator Fall, who as secretary of the interior, accepted hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes from the oil magnates and took for himself a goodly share of the profits made from the exploitation of oil workers. His sentence of one year was removed so that he could “re-cuperate” and take a vacation on his Florida estate. He did not serve a single day in jail.

Major Bulwinkle, attorney for Mannville-Jenkes, leader of the fascist black hundred, instigator of the shooting of Ella May, still goes free, and no one is jailed for the murder of Ella May. The truck is the one in which Ella May was killed.

Seven Gastonia textile strikers are sentenced to 117 years, after serving six months in jail. “Red” Hendrych was sick while in jail, but HE was not granted a vacation. The food our seven comrades are eating was supplied by the I.W.W. jail food being uneatable.
No Work, No Money—But Winter Bread Lines

Workers in the United States face the certainty of increased unemployment during the coming winter, with no provision made by the government, national, city or state, for taking care of the unemployed. In the building trades where President Green of the A. F. of L. estimates an average of 378,000 union workers unemployed every month and where during January, February and March of 1928 over half a million members were unemployed, the A. F. of L.'s *Monthly Survey of Business* (Nov. 1, 1928) states: "Our unemployment reports show that unemployment among union building tradesmen is increasing. It seems probable that building tradesmen will suffer more from unemployment this year than last."

Of the 95,000 men hired in the automobile industry from December, 1928 to March, 1929, 75,000 were already laid off between August and November.

The A. F. of L.'s solution for unemployment is union management cooperation. This means an agreement between the union and the employer under which the latter agrees to keep a minimum number of workers more or less steadily on the payroll while others are laid off. Those who remain work at a faster pace.

That such a cutthroat policy is bound to result in a continually decreasing number of workers employed, due to the increase in the production per worker, is not really overlooked by the A. F. of L. They have little interest in organizing the thirty million wage earners in the country so long as a handful of "steadies" in each local union keep their jobs and keep officers in salaries.

Unemployment insurance, provided by the state, which will guarantee to every unemployed worker a subsidy equivalent to his weekly wage, is opposed by the A. F. of L.

Probably between three and a half to four million workers are now out of work. Everything points to a tremendous increase in the number of unemployed before the winter is over. Workers in automobiles and radios have been the first to feel the pressure of the stock market crash and subsequent business retrenchment. Instability in scores of related industries will likewise make itself felt in wage-cuts and unemployment.

L. R. A.

No work. A slice of stale bread in some unemployment kitchen. We have no money in the stock market to forget—but we cannot forget last winter.
The Woodlawn Verdict

By Pete Muselin

(A meeting was called in Ambridge, Pa., for November 3 to protest against the conviction of Pete Muselin, Tom Zima and Milan Restar to five years prison and the refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to consider the appeal. Cars full of detectives and deputy sheriffs drove up before the hall where the meeting was to take place, intimidating the workers. The meeting was held. Four deputy sheriffs, two state police, two county detectives and four private detectives were present at the meeting. With them were John Mullich, state witness in the sedition trial against the Woodlawn defendants, and Mike Zobic, state witness who testified that Muselin had told him that he “wanted to assassinate Coolidge.” Rochester police were also present.

In spite of this attempt at intimidation, Pat Devine, Pittsburgh District Organizer of the Communist Party, opened the meeting. The following is an extract from the speech of Pete Muselin, one of the defendants, now serving a five-year term.)

THREE of us stand convicted for five years at hard labor at Blawnox as a result of our activities in Woodlawn. We were active in trying to organize the working class of Woodlawn. Why? Because through the analysis of the conditions in Woodlawn, we found that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation dominated in Woodlawn. They were not satisfied to control the economic interests of this place. The J. & L. penetrated into the town itself and subjected the people to its rule. Local police are comprised from the J. & L. police. We know of the inhuman treatment imposed upon the workers as a result of this. Workers were known to work the entire 24 hours in the plant. Workers were not allowed to bring anything into the mill. Whatever was brought in was examined by the J. & L. uniformed police.

We thought it was time to try to organize the workers there. What did we try to do? We tried to instruct them as to what methods of organization they should use. We, as members of the working class, thought our interests were absolutely contrary to the interests of the ruling class. This means that we must organize ourselves. We cannot live as human beings should live. This is what we told the workers in Woodlawn.

I say that when the capitalists build their vast industries, as the Blawnox Plant, can they extract any profits from the buildings as buildings? When do they realize their profits? Only when wage labor is put into the production. Therefore, as soon as the wage-slaves get into the mill, they will realize their profits. Now, I cited that to the workers. I told them of the importance of them being in the mills. That's how I tried to organize them—by showing them that they as workers must organize, must demand better conditions of life. We know the big boys are having a good time on the profits they squeeze out of the working class. They enjoy the profits we make for them and we are still exploited to the fullest degree. We find these things out, therefore, we assume the position that we should lead the working class and try to organize and we make the attempt, and I feel honored that I had the occasion to organize the working class.

I am a member of the working class and fought for “democracy.” I was a “good boy.” They told me when I came back I would get a good job, relief, and bonuses. But when Pete came back he got exploitation and five years in the work-house.

These are the conditions we have and because we cited these things we were arrested and charged and said and had to stand trial on this charge. In the courtroom the testimony was funny. They had a lot of witnesses giving false testimony against me and my comrades.

There is a general wave all over the country to try and wipe out the Communist Party. We say that they can attack many, but as long as the contradictions in their system remain, they will not wipe out the working-class organizations because the workers will struggle against their miserable conditions. They may jail three of us, three thousand, but they will not jail the working class because they need workers to extract profits from. In a few days we will be in jail and I appeal to you workers to maintain your solidarity to do all you can to defend all the convicted workers' leaders throughout the country. You can do this by various means—by organizing yourselves into respective unions.

You must carry on the fight because it is the only way you will bring about your emancipation. We want you to tell people about the convictions and the causes, for it is so that workers will be able to organize better, preparing a stronger defense machinery that will be able to meet the attacks of the police. The Woodlawn comrades must be pulled out of the jails, as well as all class-war prisoners, to carry on the fight for the working class and you must not rest until these ends are achieved.
Police arresting a steel worker during a recent strike in Pittsburgh, capitol city of Andy Mellon.
The Soviet Union is Attacked

An armored train on the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, manned by czarist white guards.

(Below) One of the buildings at the Sung Pei camp in Manchuria, where 1,000 Soviet citizens have been imprisoned by the Chinese authorities.

ARMORED cars manned by czarist white guards now run on the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria, to the very borders of the Soviet Union, and about 2,000 Soviet citizens, employees of the railway, are interned in miserable, stinking, ice-cold internment camps.

Beginning with the raid of the reactionary Chinese government on the Soviet Embassy in Peking on April 9, 1927, there have been a series of provocations against the Soviet Union, on the surface carried on by first the Chang Tso-lin regime of Manchuria, then by the Chiang Kai-shek hangmen of Nanking, but always, behind the scenes, manipulated by the imperialist powers.

Following this first raid in Peking, the Soviet Government issued an official note to the Chinese Government, the spirit of which has since been abided by, and which has played a tremendous role in preventing the outbreak of a world war in the East. It said, in part, “The Soviet Government was, is and will be guided in its policy by the interests of the toiling masses of the whole world and, among others, by the interests of the mass of the Chinese people and the labor classes of all countries.”

But imperialist provocation did not cease. On May 27 of this year the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin, Manchuria, was raided by the Manchurian authorities. During the following months hundreds of Soviet workers and officials on the Chinese Eastern Railway were arrested and imprisoned, all branches of the Union of Russian Railway Employees were closed down, and the railroad itself seized by the Chinese officials. Former white guardist officials of the railroad were reinstated, and white guardist bands were freely allowed to make raids on Soviet territory and terrorize Russian and Chinese workers in Manchuria.

The Chinese Eastern Railway was built by the czar who had imperialist ambitions wishes, acquire full ownership by purchase.

Chiang Kai-shek, tool of Yankee imperialism in China, then tried this latest coup—seizure of the railroad by force and attempts at intimidation of the Soviet Union by maintaining large armed forces at its border and organizing white guardist raiding parties into Soviet territory. The reply of the Soviet Union was peaceful, yet determined. The Red Army took up its defensive position like a wall of concrete on the Soviet-Manchurian border, supported by millions of toilers in the Soviet Union and in China, and calmly put the white guardists where they belonged.

Men, women and children are being huddled into prison camps, tortured, starved and killed, and the railway itself is becoming a wreck. While these measures are being taken against Soviet citizens, white guardists are being enrolled in European countries for service in Manchuria, munitions and troops are rushed there, and the Soviet Union is being threatened with a war of aggression.

(Below) Prisoners permitted in yard to cook.
THE I.L.D. BATTLE FRONT

The past year of sharpening class struggles, with growing unemployment, wage cuts and speed-up has seen the intensification of the drive by the employers' government—Federal, State and City—against militant labor, especially against every effort to form and broaden the new left wing industrial unions, now affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, formed in Cleveland last September.

Because the Communist Party, as such, has taken the leading role in most of the major struggles of labor during the past year, and its members are the most active and militant members of the new unions, fighting for the organization of the unorganized and for better working and living conditions, the greater number of the thousands of arrests from January 1 down to the present time have been of Communists.

Concerted drives have been made in a number of states, with the cooperation of the Federal Department of Labor and with the Federal Immigration Office to outlaw the Communist Party, and some of the left wing unions. In some cases the Department of Labor and the Immigration Office have directly appealed to the employers to report foreign-born workers working in their shops and members of the new unions, as for instance the case of the Independent Shoe Workers Union of New York. The drive has been concentrated against militant foreign-born workers (foreign-born workers are the majority in basic industries), on the presumption that once the foreign-born workers were deported to their fascist home countries, the left wing movement would be wiped out. How fallacious this presumption is was soon recognized by the employers and their government in Gastonia, where fascist terror methods were resorted to against American-born workers in the National Textile Workers Union.

In addition to the arrests arising out of the organizational activities of labor, there have been numerous arrests and terror orgies against political demonstrations of the Communist Party, Anti-Herothy League, Anti-Fascist League, Anti-Imperialist League, International Labor Defense, and other militant political organizations of the working class.

So great have been the number of arrests in the first ten months of 1929 in all parts of the country, most of these cases being handled by the International Labor Defense, that it is impossible to enumerate them in any complete form. At worst, we can report our most important pending cases, where large-scale charges are involved and the electric chair and long terms in prison face the defendants. In addition to the cases listed here, there are hundreds of arrests on petty charges for the violation of city ordinances, disorderly conduct, etc.

Psst: Accorsi, now being held in Allegheny County Jail, is on a framed-up charge, in danger of going to the electric chair. The trial will take place December 9. The I.L.D. is defending him.

YUCAIPA, CAL. CHILDREN'S CAMP

Isadore Berkowitz, Bella Mintz, Sara Cutler, Esther Karpiloff, Emma Schneiderman, Yveta Stromberg, and Jenny Wolfson were arrested at a children's camp at Yucaipa, Cal., August 1, 1929, for displaying a red flag and were charged with felony. Berkowitz committed suicide. Sara Cutler was acquitted, and the remaining five were sentenced on October 22 as follows: Yveta Stromberg, from 1 to 10 years in San Quentin; the others from months to 5 years. The I.L.D. is appealing the case.

CHICAGO FRAME-UP

Clarence A. Hathaway, Niels Kjær, Ivan Her

Our Class-War Prisoners

CENTRALIA PRISONERS: BERT BLAND, O. C. BLAND, EUGENE BARNETT, JOHN LAMB, JAMES MCBENRY, LOREN ROBERTS, BRITT SMITH, RAY BECKER, are now in Walla Walla Prison, Washington, for defending their I.W.W. Hall in Centralia against an American Legion mob on Armistice Day, November 11, 1919. They are serving sentences of from 25 to 40 years.

WARREN K. BILLINGS and TOM MOONEY are still serving a life sentence, charged with the bomb outrage during a preparedness parade in 1916, despite mountains of evidence showing their innocence.

LAWRENCE ALLEN and JOHN LYNCH, militant coal strikers, framed up on a charge of dynamiting a coal mine, have already served two years of a ten-year sentence at Mountsfield, W. Va.

ROBERT ANDERSON, coal miner, framed up on a charge of assault with intent to kill, has already served two years at Bellefonte, Pa.

SAM BONITA and STEVE MENDELA are now serving sentences of from six to twelve years on charges of manslaughter for defending themselves against the personal violence of Rinaldo Cappellini, at that time president of District No. 1 (Anarchist), United Mine Workers of America. They have been in jail since April 14, 1928, Bonita at Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia; Mendela at Bellefonte, Pa.

FRANK BROD, a miner of Triadelphia, W. Va., framed up on a charge of dynamiting during a coal strike, has already served one year of a five-year sentence at Mountsfield, W. Va.

HARRY J. CANTER, now serving a one-year sentence at Dear Island, Mass., for calling Governor Fuller the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti.

ALEX CHESSMAN, is now serving the tenth year of a ten-year sentence, on a charge of conspiracy, at Mountsfield, W. Va.

JOHN J. CORNELSON and CLAUDE MERRITT, framed up on a charge of murder during shop-crafts strike in Daly City, California, in 1922, are now serving at San Quentin.

We Must Free Them

LEO FRANKLIN and MAURICE MALIN, are now and a-half to five years sentence at Great Meadow stock, N. Y., for militant activity during last strike.

FRANK GODASKY, class-war prisoner at Sioux City, has been in jail since 1921 for his activity in union workers.

TEDDY JACKOSKI, member of the United Mine Workers of America, was framed up on a charge of assault with a club in Ohio mine strike of 1928, and was railroaded from five to twenty years, with his lawyer appointed due to the failure of the United Mine Workers of America to retain an attorney as promised. The I.L.D. appealed it, but it was heard of it, but the appeal was denied. Jackoski is in Columbus jail.

SAM KURLAND, needle trade striker, is serving one to ten years at Comstock, N. Y.

GUS C. MAIDEN and GEO. B. PEACE, framed up in 1926, are serving long terms in prison.

J. B. McNAMARA and M. A. SCHMIDT are serving at San Quentin on charge of dynamiting the Labor Building during the open shop war against the trade union Pacific Coast in 1911.

JOHN PORTER is serving a two-and-a-half year sentence, Cal. He was arrested during the New Deal in 1927 on charge of desertion from the army.

DOMINIC VENTURATO, Ohio coal strike leader, is serving a sentence of 1922 strike, is serving at Ohio State Prison.

In addition, there have been scores of workers from one day to six months for working-class crimes, Young Pioneer, is serving a six-months and John Morgan, marine organizer, just served sentence.
FROM COAST TO COAST

Demonstration of members of the Anti-Horthy League before the Hungarian Consulate in Washington, D. C., demanding the immediate release of the class-war prisoners in the Horthy dungeons.

Photo Intr

-We Must Free Them!

LEO FRANKLIN and MAURICE MALKIN, are now serving a two-and-a-half to five years sentence at Great Meadow Prison, Comstock, N. Y., for militancy during the strike of 1926.

FRANK GODLASKY, class-war prisoner at Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, has been in jail since 1921 for his activity in organizing harvest workers.

TERRY JACKS, member of the United Mine Workers of America, was framed up on a charge of assault with intent to kill in Ohio mine strike of 1928, was railroaded to prison for from five to twenty years, but his lawyer appointed by the court, due to the failure of the United Mine Workers of America to supply an attorney as promised. The I. L. D. appealed the case as soon as it was heard of, but the appeal was denied. Jacks is serving in the Columbus jail.

SAM KURLAND, needle trade striker, is serving a term of from one to ten years at Comstock, N. Y.

GUS C. MADSEN and GEO. B. PESCE, framed-up during a car-penter's strike in 1926, are serving a long term at San Quentin.

J. H. McNAMARA and M. A. SCHMIDT are serving life sentences at San Quentin on charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building during the open-shop war against the trade unions on the Pacific Coast in 1911.

JOHN PORTER is serving a two-and-a-half year sentence at Alcatraz, Cal. He was arrested during the New Bedford textile strike in 1927 on charge of desertion from the army.

DOMINIC VENTURATO, Ohio coal strike leader, framed-up on a charge of murder during the 1922 strike, is serving a life sentence at Ohio State Prison.

In addition, there have been scores of workers serving terms of from one day to six months for working-class activity. HARRY EHMAN, Young Pioneer, is serving six-months sentence at a home, and JOHN MORGAN, marine organizer, just served a six-months sentence.
BATTLE FRONT

FROM COAST TO COAST

holding meetings without permits, "littering the streets," etc., used by local authorities as excuses for breaking up demonstrations, picket lines, strike meetings, anti-war meetings and election meetings.

This ten-month period of 1929 can only be compared with the great strike years of 1922-23, and the period of 1918-19, of the Palmer Raids, the drive against the Communist Party, Communist Labor Party, the I. W. W., Workers of the World and other militant labor organizations.

To strengthen our organization and their resistance against this persecution, will be the principal task of the present phase of the Gastonia and Anti-Terror drive and of the Fourth National Conference of the International Labor Defense, to be held in Pittsburgh on December 29, 30 and 31.

GASTONIA

Nearly 100 originally were arrested following the death of Chief of Police Adolphin in raid on Gastonia textile strikers' colony, June 7, 1929. Twenty-three were indicted for assault and murder for murder in the first degree. All but seven were released at opening of trial, September 30, 1929. Found guilty of second-degree murder October 21. Sentenced as follows: George Carter, Joseph Harriss, Clarence Miller, Fred Beal, 17 to 20 years; Louis McLaughlin and Wm. McGinn, 12 to 15 years; K. Y. Hendricks, 5 to 7 years. Held without bail for five months. Now released on bail, obtained in I. L. D., which is now appealing the case to the state supreme court of North Carolina.

Salvatore Accorsi

Arrested in New York, September 29, charged with the murder of a state trooper at the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration on August 22, 1927, participated in monthly meetings by miners then on strike. With no evidence against him, Accorsi is now held in Allegheny County Jail, on a fanned-up charge, in danger of going to the electric chair. The trial will take place December 9. The I. L. D. is appealing it.

YUCAIPA, CAL. CHILDREN'S CAMP

Iadata Berkowitz, Bella Mintz, Sara Cutler, Esther Karploff, Emma Schneiderman, Yetta Stromberg, and Jennie Wolfson were arrested at a children's camp at Yucaipa, Cal., August 1, 1929, for displaying a red flag and were charged with felony. Berkowitz committed suicide. Sara Cutler was acquitted, and the remaining five were sentenced on October 22, as follows: Yetta Stromberg, from 1 to 10 years in San Quentin; the others from 6 months to 3 years. The I. L. D. is appealing the case.

CHICAGO FRAME-UP

Clarence A. Hathaway, Niels Kjar, Irving Herman and four others were arrested on October 21, 1929, charged with sedition and robbery at the point of a gun, the latter charge a frame-up based on alleged information furnished by a police stool pigeon at the Western Electric plant. They are now out on bail pending trial. Defended by the I. L. D.

SEDITION CASES

In Pennsylvania and Illinois, Ohio, Michigan especially. attempts are being made to smash the Communist Party by trying its active members for sedition.

Our Class-War Prisoners


WARREN K. BILLINGS and Tom Mooney are still serving a life sentence, charged with the bomb outrage during a preparedness parade in 1916, despite mountains of evidence showing their innocence.

LAWRENCE ALLEN and John Lynch, militant coal strikers, framed-up on a charge of dynamiting a coal mine, have already served two years of a ten-year sentence at Mountville, W. Va.

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HARRY J. CANTER, is now serving a one-year sentence at Dear Island, Mass., for calling Governor Fuller the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti.

AEGEUS CHESSMAN, is now serving the tenth year of a ten-year sentence, on a charge of conspiracy, at Mountville, W. Va.

JOHN J. CORNELSON and CLAUDE MERRIT, framed-up on a charge of murder during shop-rafts strike in Daly City, California, in 1922, are now serving at San Quentin.

We Must Free Them!

LEO FRANKLIN and Maurice Malkin, are now serving a two-and-a-half to five years sentence at Great Meadows Prison, Comstock, N. Y., for militant activity during the strike of 1926.

FRANK GODDERS, class-war prisoner at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., has been in jail since 1921 for his activity in organizing harvest workers.

TEDDY JACKSON, a member of the United Mine Workers of America, was framed-up on a charge of assault with intent to kill in Ohio mine strike of 1928, and was railroaded to prison for from five to twenty years, with his lawyer appointed by the court, due to the failure of the United Mine Workers of America to supply an attorney as promised. The I. L. D. appealed the case as soon as it was heard of it, but the appeal was denied. Jackyson is serving in the Columbus Jail.

SAM KURLAND, needle trades striker, is serving a term of from one to ten years at Comstock, N. Y.

GUIR C. MADSEN and Geo. B. PEACE, framed-up during a carpenter's strike in 1926, are serving a long term at San Quentin.

J. B. McNAMARA and M. A. SCHMIDT are serving life sentences at San Quentin on charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building during the open-shop war against the trade unions on the Pacific Coast in 1911.

JOHN PORTER is serving a two-and-a-half year sentence at Alcatraz, Cal. He was arrested during the New Bedford textile strike in 1927 on charge of desertion from the army.

DOMINIC VENTURIATO, Ohio coal strike leader, framed-up on a charge of murder during the 1922 strike, is serving a life sentence at Ohio State Prison.

In addition, there have been scores of workers serving terms of from one day to six months for working-class activity. HARRY Eisman, Young Pioneer, is serving a six-months sentence at home, and JOHN MORGAN, marine organiser, just served a six-months sentence.
MATT LUCAS was "the bestest mechanic" in Fairfield shops of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., at Birmingham, Alabama. So his fellow workers for the United States Steel Corporation subsidiary said of this millwright's helper. After working hours and on Sundays his yard would be full of autos brought by colored and white owners for Lucas to repair.

Matt Lucas was a fighter. Quick to resent and reply to slights on his ability as a mechanic or worth as a man. He was a Negro.

So Matt Lucas was lynched under protection of the law, as is told here for the first time. Taken from his little home in the T. C. I. company town of Westfield by company police and foremen, at midnight, and filled full of lead a few yards from his wife and her terrified children.

"Justifiable homicide" dwelled the Jefferson county coroner and scrawled it in his book. "Why do you want to know about that case?" he growled when asked for his records a year later. "We have lots like it."

True, Matt Lucas liked a drink of corn whiskey, as do most southerners, white or black. He had some in him that last day in February, 1928, when he reported for work on the night shift. His friends say that.

"Go home and go to bed," the white foreman told Lucas. "We can get the work out without you."

There were swearing and abuse, too. Matt Lucas cursed back. A fellow worker warned him to "look out," that one of the white foremen was out to get Lucas.

"Get me if I don't get him first," retorted the big Negro worker. "There aren't enough of you here to get me."

But he went home and his wife helped him to bed.

At midnight Lucas waked to find two white men standing over him saying his boss wanted him at the plant. Lucas said if the boss would come himself, he would go. The men left, but soon returned with others.

"Get up and come on!" they commanded.

"White folks, why so many of you come to get me?" asked Lucas. "If Mr. Wren (the white boss) wants me, I'll go to him. Look like one of you could come tell me and I'd go with him. I don't need so many of you to guard me."

"Hurry up!" The white men swore. "Don't bother to lace up those shoes. You won't need them where you're going."

They dragged him out of his home, down the alley between the flimsy company houses, and shot into his body six times.

Nothing was done to the killers.

"Justifiable homicide" settled it on the records. No Birmingham newspaper mentioned the incident. Neither newspaper of the city's Negro community had a line on it. Lynching records of 1928 omit it.

But Matt Lucas had parents in another Alabama city. They have their own little bungalow home. Members of the white family employing Matt Lucas' mother remembered the little boy growing up in their yard. They got an influential lawyer in Birmingham to take up the case. The steel trust had already employed the most powerful attorneys in town. Finally the suit was settled out of court, the lawyer taking half of the $700 and the Lucas family getting barely enough for the funeral expenses.

At least the steel trust acknowledged the blood of Matt Lucas on its hands.

"Never knew what they shot him for," echo the parents and friends of Matt Lucas. So the younger brother has been sent north.

A year later almost to the day another Negro worker was killed by T. C. I. company guards at Westfield "for stealing copper and resisting arrest." Another "justifiable homicide" for Birmingham—second only to Memphis, Tenn., among the nation's cities for homicides.

Fewer lynchings may be counted, but What is "Justifiable Homicide"?
BROTHERS ALL!
By Herbert Benjamin

PHILADELPHIA is the "City of Brotherly Love." The dome of the old city hall in the center of the city is graced by an heroic figure of Wm. Penn who came to this country in order to escape persecution and founded this city as a haven for those who professed a desire to live the simple, peaceful and altruistic life supposed to be consistent with the teachings of the mythical Christ. A few blocks away from the city hall, the tower of the old Independence Hall where the Declaration of Independence which declared "all men are born free and equal" and the Liberty Bell which proclaimed this momentous event are housed.

For the workers of Philadelphia and of the entire United States, these are the symbols of the cant and hypocrisy of Christianity and capitalist democracy. Almost daily, the police of Philadelphia acting on instructions of their capitalist masters undertake to show scores and often hundreds of workers that the Liberty Bell was cracked a long time ago and that the only liberty which it proclaimed was the liberty for a stratum of parasites to rob, exploit, and oppress the million-masses of workers, farmers and colonial peoples.

Within the last two years, hundreds of workers have been clubbed, arrested then haled before the corrupt capitalist courts and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from five days to six months. The policy is to harass and terrorize the workers of this city who attempt to organize.

At this time a strike is in progress against a dress shop which was operating under an agreement with the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union. When the boss wanted to put through a wage cut, he went to the Schlesinger company union—the I. L. G. W. U. With the help of this treacherous social-fascist organization an effort is now being made to smash the militant union.

The I.L.D. is destined to play an important role in the effort to put a new Liberty Bell into the historic tower of Independence Hall—a bell which will ring out and proclaim the freedom of society from capitalist oppression.

ON THE OHIO FRONT
By I. Amter

The authorities of Martins Ferry, Ohio, had already decided that Communists have no right to free speech and free assemblage, and on August 1, 1929, they again tried to enforce their decision.

The Communist Party had also decided that on International Red Day, August 1, the workers should be told the meaning of the coming war and the necessity of mobilizing against it.

Tom Johnson, Lil Andrews and Charles Guynn went to Martins Ferry where they found that all the halls were barred against them. Not only the Communist Party, but also the International Labor Defense could get no hall for a meeting, nor was it possible even to obtain a room for a membership meeting.

The Communists decided to hold the meeting in the open.

The three comrades went to that section of the city not far from the plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, the concern that controls the city. Lil Andrews mounted the steps of the Hungarian Workers' Home, where during the presidential elections campaign last year police used tear gas to disperse a meeting. She had hardly spoken two words when she was pulled off the steps, dragged to the police car and thrown into it. Chief of police Muleman gave three cans of tear gas and some blackjacks to three detectives, who forced their way into the crowd.

No sooner had Andrews been arrested, when Johnson took her place, to suffer the same fate. Following him was Guynn, but he fared no better. The police had not recovered from their terror, but on the contrary became more brutal.

Before that, two other comrades—Betty Gannett and Zorka Yoki—distributing shop bulletins of the Young Communist League at the mill, were found with a few copies in their possession, and for this they are also charged with criminal syndicalism.

The State of Ohio is carrying on a campaign against the workers. If the workers are convicted a reign of terror will begin throughout the state. Ohio industry is war industry: steel, coal, rubber, auto, chemicals. These are produced in tremendous quantities in Ohio. The workers in coal, mills, auto and rubber shops are filled with discontent and the movement for organization is proceeding.
THE PANAMA TOILERS MARCH

Below) Castillo, militant Panama labor leader, addressing the workers and peasants at the cemetery at Santa Ana, where strikers were killed by Yankee marines on the night of Oct. 10, 1925. The clipping is from EL MAZO, Communist paper.

Soldiers, Sailors and Marines!!!

October the 10th is a day full of sorrowful recollections for the workers and peasants of the Isthmus of Panama. October 10th, 1925 when we were out on a tenant strike, we were demanding, as human beings have a right to demand houses that are fit to live in. And we were protesting and demanding the lowering of the high rents that we were forced to pay to the greedy landlords, for shanties that are not fit for dogs to live in, which is an insult to human decency and a deterrent to the health of men, women and children.

We were winning our demands because we were united as one, and we were strong and sure of victory. It is true we were forced out of our houses our belongings were smashed and ——.

On October 10 of every year since 1925 workers and peasants parade through the streets of Panama, bearing their slogans. They march to the cemetery at Santa Ana, where they hold huge demonstrations, in commemoration of their fallen comrades.

Their comrades fell on the night of October 10, 1925, shot and bayoneted by Yankee marines and soldiers.

Panama is supposed to be an independent republic. But the United States acquired a canal through its territory, and with that took possession of the Panama government and its people. The native Panama exploiters of the workers and peasants sold out to the Yankee imperialists, for in time of need American guns were ever ready to shoot out the lives of workers and peasants fighting against extreme oppression and for a bite to eat.

The homes of the Panama peasants are nothing but hovels, the living quarters of the workers nothing but dark holes. They are squeezed to death and starvation by the landlords in the fields and in the cities.

The peasants and workers, many of them Negroes, united in a tenants' strike in 1925. They demanded livable quarters, the reduction of rents. They refused to pay rent and resisted eviction, determined not to be forced into the same rat-holes and unsanitary houses. The strike developed into a real mass movement against the exploiters.

The native landlords found themselves powerless before this mass movement. The Yankee imperialists were at hand, ready to play the same role as they did in Haiti and Nicaragua. Rodolfo Chiari, then president of Panama, on October 10, 1925, called upon the U. S. government to lend a hand. Yankee marines and soldiers were immediately dispatched. They obeyed orders, killing and wounding a number of workers. There followed days of terror. Defenseless men, women and children were shot and stabbed.

This year the demonstrations were larger than ever. The Panama toilers learned their lesson from the bloodbath of 1925. They realize that their own government is only a glove to cover the bloody hand of Yankee imperialism. This year their demonstration was directed alike against the home oppressors, the fake labor leaders of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the Yankee imperialist butchers. Leaflets were distributed among the soldiers in the Canal Zone and in Panama calling for solidarity between the soldiers and toilers.

At this year's demonstrations the speakers spoke also of Gastonia, showing how the Yankee imperialists are as ready to shoot down workers and bayonet them in Panama, Nicaragua and Haiti, as they are in North Carolina where workers are fighting against a 60-hour week for wages of $10. Thruout there was a ringing cry for solidarity between the toilers of America against their common oppressors.
MOPR In U.S.S.R.

By D. V.

In strenuous work and heat of construction the days are speediing away in the Soviet Union. In this stormy speed, when the far becomes near, when the dream of Socialism is realized in life, all of the boiling energy of the masses is trained upon constructive work inside the Soviet Union. It would seem, therefore, that the problems of the socialist building, the life and death of the working class over the border line, do no longer present an actuality to the workers in the U. S. S. R., who are absorbed in Socialist construction. However, it is not the case. Just because of the revolutionary perspectives, and thanks to the realization of the inseparability of the fate of the U. S. S. R., Fatherland of the world proletariat, from the fate of the world revolutionary movement, the enthusiasm that moves Soviet masses in the work of Socialist construction, is possible.

In the grave struggle with the remnants of nationalism and chauvinism still in its midst, the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. is attaining the triumph of the idea of Internationalism; all our educational and cultural work is absorbed with this idea, and in this idea our entire growing generation is being educated.

There is little wonder in the fact that the idea of Socialism for workers and factory defense has originated in the Soviet Union, and that our section of the International Labor Defense (MOPR) is the strongest and largest of all sections of the world I. L. D. organization. There is no wonder that of all fraternal organizations in the U. S. S. R., MOPR is the most popular one and has large forces of eager workers anxious to aid the fighters for the revolution with all their energies. Having spread a net of nuclei all over the Soviet Union, MOPR counts within its ranks over three and a half million members.

These nuclei form the financial backbone of MOPR in the U. S. S. R. In addition to dues, MOPR has numerous contributions from organizations, individuals and from different kinds of collections. Besides the general collections, there are many different methods employed by the units on their own initiative, as, for instance, organizing Saturdayings (voluntary contribution of day's work on Saturday or Sunday) for the collection of scrap iron, loading lumber, snow removal, etc., the income of which goes to MOPR, or in the villages, the widely used method of planting a special "MOPR strip" with grain or vegetables, the crop going to MOPR. There are many cases of workers bequeathing all their belongings to MOPR, there is a wide practice of buying industrial loan obligations by nuclei and groups for the political prisoner under their patronage.

This makes possible the generous aid MOPR gives to political prisoners and their families, through the medical services of the general office of the I. L. D. It also makes it possible for MOPR to aid all political immigrants coming to the Soviet Union. This aid is expressed in the form of medical aid in various sanatoria, maintaining a home for political immigrants, supporting them until they find suitable employment, and also supporting and educating the children of political prisoners and killed revolutionaries.

The total sum contributed since 1925 is 11,146,908 rubles ($4,573,600). Sharp, outstanding episodes of the international class war draw increased contributions. For instance, the latest hunger strike of the Rumanian political prisoners, Dobrovosch, M. Paku, and others, brought in a wave of mass protest accompanied by large contributions for the Rumanian revolutionists. The May Days in Berlin, which literally aroused the entire population of the Soviet Union, brought a new stream of contributions to aid the worker-victims of the Berlin May Day executions. Not satisfied with their money contribution many organizations have applied to the Central Committee of the MOPR asking to bring over at their expense, a family of a fallen worker, or one wounded in the fight, and the organization would undertake to support that family.

Not in material aid only is expressed concrete proletarian solidarity, but also in the strongest moral support given to revolutionary fighters. Mass protests, tens of thousands of resolutions, brought to the attention of the world outside the Soviet Union, through the medium of the press, undoubtedly have great significance.

In addition, the correspondence with the political prisoners and the "patronage" over them has a tremendous significance. Almost every nucleus and group of MOPR "patronizes" political prisoners in some capitalist jail. Besides sending money to the "patronized" comrade, the nucleus maintains a correspondence with him, thus, through letters, strengthening the rebel spirit of the prisoners of capitalism.

Besides the usual defense work, MOPR in the U. S. S. R. has of late been drawn into another phase of work. Being one of the foremost organizations of Soviet society uniting the class-conscious elements of the population, it is self-evident that it cannot stay outside of the Socialist construction. The second MOPR conference has worked out a plan of activities in this respect, and this plan is already being carried out by the units.

Participating in demonstrations and carnivals, MOPR makes use of Agit-autos, trains, picturization of white terror and revolutionary struggle, etc., to bring the slogans to the masses. In the clubs MOPR organizes international affairs with the aid of political immigrants and followed by suitable artistic programs. These affairs are very popular.

Together with the agitational work there is also carried on a tremendous propagandist and educational work. Yearly programs for educational courses and circles are issued by the C. C. of MOPR. Through these circles the revolutionary struggles in the capitalist countries and colonies as well as all phases of MOPR activities are brought to the knowledge of the masses. For this purpose a MOPR educational film, "Strike at the Chains," has been released recently, and another one intended especially for the villages is in preparation. Additional plans for MOPR films have been included in the production program of our film industry.

MOPR stage productions are in preparation. The C. C. of MOPR is aiding in the formation of an international I. L. D. theatre. A special MOPR branch was instituted in the Revolutionary museum in Moscow. Last summer a special I. L. D. steamer "Kult-pokhod" (culture-advance) cruised on the Volga and did tremendous agitation work among the Volga population.

Great attention is paid to the press. MOPR publishes two magazines, one illustrated, the other one of an instructive nature. There are in addition seven provincial organs. The total number of copies of all these publications was 4,914,729 for 1928. Popular literature in the form of pamphlets, books, etc. for the same year was 101 titles with 1,079,941 copies.

The method of socialist competition, which has shown brilliant results in the construction life of the Soviet Union, has also taken roots in the MOPR organization. A series of units have concluded "competitive agreements" among themselves, and already results, in the form of revitalized activities and qualitative change in the work, have been noted.

We have before us the question of world "Revolutionsary Competition." In order to be prepared for it properly, and to measure up to our problems, MOPR in the U. S. S. R. must review its membership ranks. Announcing the first of November the beginning of an All-Union review of the MOPR nuclei, the C. C. of MOPR brings the achievements of the organization before the judgment and criticism of the masses, and expects from the Soviet workers as well as from the fraternal organizations abroad, a just valuation of the work and suggestions for the possibilities of further improvements.

Translated by Sam Miron.
A MOPR corner in a Soviet factory, where literature is sold and collections taken.
Building the I.L.D.

Building the I.L.D.

Branch Officers at Work

By A. Jakira

[Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of articles on organization published in the Labor Defender. The first two articles dealt with the following subjects: (1) How to arrange a branch and (2) A defense branch at work. The articles in the next issue will deal with the proper organization of mass meetings and various other undertakings of the I.L.D.]

The main officers of a branch of the International Labor Defense are: Recording- Corresponding Secretary; Organizer; Financial Secretary, Labor Defender and Literature Agent. A chairman is elected at each meeting. Larger branches should elect a Branch Executive Committee. Delegates to the City Central Committee are elected in all towns where such a committee exists.

The Recording and Corresponding Secretary keeps in touch with the higher committees, making reports to them and receiving all communications. He calls the meetings of the branch to order and reads all communications at the meeting and keeps minutes.

The Organizer should see to it that all officers and committees function properly. He should see to it that all affairs, mass meetings, tag days, house-to-house collections, demonstrations, etc., are properly organized. He is to devise ways and means of recruiting new members, of keeping the old members and of making them active in the work. He is to keep a record of those members who do not attend meetings and see to it that they attend. He is to compile a list of friendly organizations and see to it that they affiliate on a collective basis and that they otherwise cooperate with the I.L.D. in every way possible.

From this it is to be seen that the functions of the organizer are of utmost importance and a live wire should be selected for this office.

The Financial Secretary issues the membership books to the members, orders dues stamps and all other necessary supplies for the branch, collects dues, keeps records of all monies received and expended. He should get a numbered duplicate receipt book which can be purchased from the National Office. He should issue receipts for all money taken in. An audit of the books should be made at least once in three months. At the end of each month, he shall submit a written financial report to the higher body and should keep a duplicate of this report for his own files. Report blanks can be secured from the National Office.

The Labor Defender and Literature Agent takes care of all the literature of the International Labor Defense and of the Labor Defender. He should see to it that all members of the branch are subscribers to the Labor Defender and that each member does his share in securing subscription for the Labor Defender from other workers and friends. He should also see to it that the branch orders a bundle of the Labor Defender for sale at mass meetings, at union meetings, meetings of fraternal and other labor organizations, among workers in the shops, and in special house-to-house campaigns. The literature agent is also to see to it that articles and reports are sent in regularly to the Labor Defender, either by himself or by the other members of the branch.

District Conventions

In preparation for the Fourth National Convention of the ILD, District Conventions have been called in the following Districts: Philadelphia, November 24th; Boston, Antrimie District, Detroit—December 1st; Chicago, Southern District and San Francisco—December 8th; New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland—December 15th; Los Angeles—December 21-22nd. Seattle has had a successful District Convention on October 27th.

With the Language Section

Steps are being taken to organize a Dutch and Chinese Section of the International Labor Defense. Branches and Districts are requested to help establish connections with the workers speaking these languages and to report any connections they may have to the National Office.

Ed. Stoklas is the new secretary of the Slovak Section, who is putting new life in the Slovak Branches. He can be communicated with at 147 East 72nd Street, New York, N. Y.

T. J. Kurowsky, secretary of the Polish Section, moved to New York and established his headquarters in the National Office of the ILD. All communications pertaining to work among Polish workers should be sent to the Polish Section, 80 East 11th Street, Room 402, New York, N. Y.

Louis Sazs, secretary of the Hungarian Section, just returned from an extensive organization tour and reports great success. Conferences of the Hungarian branches will be held in the various districts on December 8th. The Hungarian section has at present 34 functioning branches.

Many New Branches Formed

O. J. Arness, of North Dakota, is doing splendid work in the Agricultural District. Branches have recently been formed in Williston, Sanish, and Belden, N. D.

San Francisco District is reporting good work. P. Rade was recently elected District organizer. Comrades Margaret Hunt and Jim McCray are largely responsible for success of the ILD in the East Bay region. Branches have been formed in Oakland (Fred Beal branch), Eureka and Long Beach, Calif. Branches have also been organized in New Orleans, La., among the marine workers; in Rochester, N. Y., and in Westville, Ill.

I. L. D. Cases (Continued from Page 259)

Michael Piccolella was arrested in New York, April 26, 1929, charged with illegal entry and is now facing deportation to fascist Italy. The I. L. D. has appealed the decision of the court which ruled that all seamen in this country less than three years are subject to deportation, after it had ruled five years.

Rosaki was arrested in Seattle, Washington, at an anti-militarist demonstration, in August, 1929, charged with illegal entry and held for deportation to fascist Hungary.

Rade Radiovich and John Voich were framed on a charge of illegal entry and held for deportation, being arrested March 20, 1929. The I. L. D. won the case, but the Federal Government is now fighting the decision and the I. L. D. is fighting the government appeal.

Mike Zaldokas, who was arrested in Pittsburgh, February 15, 1927, charged with illegal entry and sedition, is now being held for deportation. He has put out on $4,000 bail pending the I.L.D. appeal.
Walla-Walla, Wash.

Please express my comradesly greetings to the Soviet Flyers for me when they arrive. Tell them I am behind the bars in this so-called free country because I vision a day when there will be neither master or slave. When every human being will be a useful member of society and the world will be owned in common by the workers.

I wish it were possible for me to be there to help welcome the Soviet Flyers. The conquest of the air is making the most far-flung corners of the earth closer to each other in point of time than adjoining counties were three score years ago. It should also serve to bring the workers of all countries closer together—to a better understanding of each other, so that imperialist wars will be impossible.

EUGENE BARNETT

Walla-Walla, Wash.

Comrades One and All. Am writing this in behalf of Bert Bland and enclosed you will find the signed receipt for September. Have just seen by the evening paper that the seven Gastonia defendants have been adjudged guilty and I feel downright sorry for them, for I know what the future holds for them. Of course, in my opinion, all higher courts will sustain the verdict, but the least that you can do for them is to try to gain a reversal. Don’t let the public put the finger of scorn at you and say: “The I. L. D. has done the same by the Gastonia defendants as the I. W. W. did by the Centralia defendants.”

Those defendants now have given up their freedom, and the least that you can do for them is to exhaust every means possible. It is no time for talk, chin music is cheap and worthless.

FRANK MOONEY.

Moundville, W. Va.

I can only express my utmost hopes, so I am wishing that the Convention to be held in Pittsburgh will bring as many members as mentioned and more, because of all that the I. L. D. is doing for fellow workers. It should be the greatest organization in the world. And I give my hearty assurance to those who wish to enroll that they will never regret it as it is true to its comrades in whatever help it can render at all times, as it has done, and is doing for the comrades here in prison and other similar places.

I am expressing my hearty sympathy for my comrades in Gastonia, and I wish them all that is best for their freedom.

FRANK BRBOT.

Moundville, W. Va.

Very glad to hear of the National Convention being held in Pittsburgh. It is not so very far from where I am incarcerated. I extend my most sincere greetings to all members of the Convention and hope for their success in all matters.

I also wish to send greetings to my fellow workers in the Gastonia case and hope for their release.

ALEX CHESSMAN

San Quentin, Calif.

We would have liked to be able to write you much sooner, but due to our likes and dislikes of many things in general, we have not been able to collect our thoughts together in such a way that they could be put on paper.

Have read of the conviction of the Gastonia strikers. It would seem that these “Southern Judges” intend to keep those seven comrades in N. C. as long as possible if not longer. One hears quite a lot on the power of “public opinion,” but it seems that the power of “dollars” sometimes does fail to control “Public Opinion,” but not always does it fail to control the judges and courts. Many have asked: “Who is responsible for all of this?” No, not “Public Opinion” or “Dollars,” but the workers themselves. Why do the workers always ask and expect justice in the courts, when they know these courts are owned and controlled by the money powers? The workers have only one weakness, unorganization. Will they ever learn of this weakness? Yes, we think they will.

This letter leaves us all in good health and we hope you will be able to carry on as you have done in the past.

JOHN J. CORNELISON

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Comrades: Received $20 Prisoners’ Dependents’ Relief. I wish to give many thanks for same.

MRS. MARY MOONEY.

Moundville, W. Va.

These cold, gray walls are thick and high, my physical voice is weak—but the soul that groans and cries out within me shall be heard, for it is not my voice alone but it is the voice of toiling humanity, groaning under the insufferable burdens imposed upon it by an imperialistic industrial system having for its object the perpetuation of the golden stream that flows into the coffers of the aristocratic rich as their reward for their ability to peonize labor.

Comrades, strong arms may be bound with unyielding irons, willing legs may be retarded by shackles, but the souls of liberty-loving humanity knows no bonds. Triumphantly onward they march, conquering those who would oppose right, overwhelming those who would suck up the blood and kill the spirit of him whose back breaks under this terrible load while those in power stand idly by and are pleased at the prospect of the fat salary check or the stinking, dirty gold tendered as a payment for “protection,” and sees his fellow-man, the man who toils, lead to the slaughter, pitiable in his helplessness, daring not to lift his voice in protest.

They day is not far, my comrades, when we shall behold the great awakening through eyes which hold to fear and through which no anachronistic peeps, and shall see the glorious conquests that is ours if we only forge ahead.

JOHN M. LYNCH.

Sioux Falls, S. D.

Thanking you for the check and good wishes to you and your friends, and greetings to the workers of the Fourth Convention, for it is only thru their effort and struggle that good is done, I wish to say that your membership in- crease and better the conditions for the workers throughout the country.

FRANK GODASKY.

Belleville, Pa.

I was surprised to hear of the membership drive and the preparing for the National Convention to be held in Pittsburgh. I’m not much of a writer, and very sorry of it. With best greetings to all workers like myself.

STEVE MENDOLA.

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The prison yard in a German women's prison. The prisoners are permitted into the open for twenty minutes and must walk in the circle with hands folded.
The prison yard in a German women’s prison. The prisoners are permitted into the open for twenty minutes and must walk in the circle with hands folded.
THE drive for 50,000 new readers for the "Labor Defender" by March 18, 59th Anniversary of the Paris Commune, 25,000 of whom are to be new subscribers, is on. In the proletarian competition for the prizes to be offered for the best I. L. D. Branch, District and individual, several challenges have already been entered.

MICHIGAN SPEAKS
Raymond Bascom, the new Labor Defender agent for the Michigan District, and Arnold Ziegler, District organizer, are thinking of raising their quota of 2,500 subs to 3,000 and challenge any other District that wishes to compete for the District I. L. D. Banner. They have also arranged a tour thru the district, from December 8 to 26. They write: "We are already clearing away a big prominent space in the New Trade Union Center for the National Labor Defender Banner and also are worrying about who is going to take Ray Bascom's place while he makes the National Tour for the Labor Defender." The Tom Mooney Branch of Detroit has already taken upon itself the task of getting 500 new subscribers.

ROCHESTER TO BUFFALO
D. H. Levin, sub-drive supervisor for Rochester Branch of the I. L. D., says that his Branch will do the best that has ever been done in Rochester and challenges the Buffalo I. L. D. Branch to try and take away the prize of the silk banner for the Branch that comes out on top. He is also placing Labor Defender on the newstands and will have two newboys sell them regularly.

Things Move
Things are slowly getting under way in various parts of the country. "Watch our smoke!" writes J. C. Calissi, for the Union City, N. J. Branch. And they increased their order for Labor Defender.

N. Glass of the Youngstown, Ohio, Branch, steel city, sends in a batch of subs and orders extra copies, as does H. M. Foster in Cincinnati, metal trades center. A. Sompolnky, Grand Rapids Labor Defender agent, is doing excellent work, as are Arness and Andrew Omholt, out in the farm regions of North D. kota.

Victor Aranson, who formed a new I. L. D. Branch in New Orleans, is making things hum and has started a regular door-to-door canvassing in proletarian sections.

Esther Decovny, agent for the Philadelphia District, has been doing excellent work, and the Papagosgalot, of the Greek Section, have started a circularization of their own on the drive.

The Fred Irwin Real Branch at Oakland, Cal., is showing activity but will have to go some to live up to its name. Jim McCrary, organizer of the East Bay District Conference, (Cal.), is also going strong, and the Ohio District is beginning to show signs of life.

Next month we will print the standings of the drive. Get busy. Let us have challenges every day!

EVERY I.L.D. MEMBER A LABOR DEFENDER SUB!!
EVERY NEW MEMBER A LABOR DEFENDER SUB!!

GREETINGS TO U.S.S.R.
The following workers have sent greetings to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the Twelfth Anniversary of the November Revolution through the Labor Defender. Their greetings arrived too late to be printed in the Special Anniversary Number of the Labor Defender.

Mrs. Chernive, Courtville, Pa.
Mrs. Fanelbaum, Curtville, Pa.
Mrs. Schure, Curtville, Pa.
Mrs. Fisch, Curtville, Pa.
Mrs. Kertman, Curtville, Pa.
B. Drowkin, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
H. Gduluck, Luzerne, Pa.
M. Hoyda, Edwardsville, Pa.
Wojciech, Edwardsville, Pa.
J. Siemzyn, Edwardsville, Pa.
J. Antonchak, Courtdale, Pa.
J. Jaremsky, Courtdale, Pa.
Andrew Konia, Courtdale, Pa.
L. Gdulinski, Luzerne, Pa.
Joseph Antonchak, Courtdale, Pa.
Ant. Abraham, Tinley Park, IIl.
Natalie Prabucha, New Bedford, Mass.
Andrew Izik, New Bedford, Mass.
John Pelzak, New Bedford, Mass.
J. Minkin, Washington, D. C.
C. Abushenco, Washington, D. C.
L. Lazareff, Washington, D. C.
S. R. Perlman, Washington, D. C.
H. Rinis, Washington, D. C.
M. Team, Washington, D. C.
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Greetings from the
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Greetings to the
WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE SOVIET UNION
on the occasion of the 12th Anniversary of the Proletarian Revolution.

GREEK I.L.D. BRANCH

Greetings from
THE
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SINGING SOCIETY
4309 Lorai Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Greetings from
WASHINGTON, D. C.
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
1409 Varnum St., N. W.

GREETINGS!
We, the Chicago Polish workers, members of the I. L. D., Local Buginski, pledge our support to the cause represented by the LABOR DEFENDER, the only monthly magazine fighting the battles of comrades taken from our ranks and placed behind bars. We hope that the time is not far away when our comrades isolated from us will join us to celebrate the victory of the workers over the capitalists in America.

K. WITWICKI, Chairman
K. REISS, Secretary

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