THROUGH A WORKER'S EYES

Upper left: U. S. A. imperialist troops in China directing the hauling of a tank onto Chinese soil. Note the coolies who are forced to do this labor.

Upper center: Young worker, Irving Keigh, of Boston, arrested for defying Massachusetts bosses determined to halt workers right of free speech.

Upper right: Soviet workers in demonstration in Odessa. The child is that of a German worker who came to throw in his lot with the Russian masses.

Center left: In democratic England, Worker knocked unconscious declaring against cut in workers' dole.

Center right: Edith Berkman, organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, arrested in strike at Lawrence. Now held without bail for deportation to Russia Poland. Bill Murdoch, well-known organizer, was arrested at the same time.

Lower left: Ramsey MacDonald, "Labor" leader whom the masses are calling "traitor and twister" when he tried to speak, today.

Lower right: Mass meeting of Lawrence strikers.
USSR—1917-1931

By SENDER GARLIN

November, 1917. Russian workers and peasants seize power under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, and make secure their power through the Soviets of Workers and Peasants.

Just what do they take over?

A vast country with inexhaustible natural resources, but with an economy of the most primitive kind, ravaged by four years of imperialist war, with 4,000,000 Russian workers and peasants either slaughtered or maimed.

Then for four years more they fought the white Russian counter-revolutionists and foreign imperialist armies: British, French, German, American. These conflicts resulted in desolated fields, closed-down factories, destroyed productive forces.

Struggle, bitter struggle, self-sacrifice and iron determination to rebuild the country on new foundations—so that it could provide the maximum food, clothing and cultural possibilities for 160,000,000 workers and peasants. (Seven autonomous Republics, 200 different nationalities at various stages of development, 140 different languages.)

1928—The Introduction of the Five-Year Plan. The Five-Year Plan, an economic program for the building-up of a socialist economy and culture—a socialist society. Changing the country from a predominantly agricultural state to a highly industrial one—this is the task of the Five-Year Plan, side by side with changing the face of the old land from a huge mass of unorganized, individual farm holdings, archaic and inefficient, to collective (cooperative) farms and State Farms, equipped with modern tools and modern methods of cultivation: tractors, combines and all mechanical instruments necessary for efficient, up-to-date production of grain, cotton, sugar, rice, corn, flax—all the products of the soil.

But not merely sticks and stones is this Five-Year Plan. For it calls for the continuous improvement of the living conditions of the masses, housing, food and clothing, care of mothers and babies, medicine and hygiene, entertainment, sport, vacations, travel. It calls for an educational system involving free, compulsory general and technical education up to the age of 17; all assistance to self-education of workers and peasants; (before the Revolution only 28 in 100 could read and write, but now 67 in 100 are literate); the widest development of technical and professional education for those over 17. For, as the Soviet engineer Ilin writes in New Russia’s Primer:

“After all man is not just muscles with which to work. He is not a machine. He has a mind that wants to know, eyes that want to see, ears that want to hear, a voice that wants to sing, feet that want to run and jump and dance, hands that want to row and swim and throw and catch. And we must organize life so that not merely certain lucky ones, but all may be able to feel the joy of living.”

In 1932, at the triumphant conclusion in four years of the Five-Year Plan, there will be 16,000,000 (in 1928, nine million) children in primary schools and 4,500,000 in secondary schools, with free food and clothing provided by the government.

In the Soviet Union, where there is no unemployment (actually a shortage of 2,000,000 workers), real wages in 1930 were 24 per cent higher than in 1929, and this year are scheduled to be 32 per cent higher than in 1930. The standard of living is 40 per cent higher than the pre-war level, and working hours are 25:30 per cent less.

With wages slashed in every industry, the American working class is now receiving in wages 40 per cent less than at the beginning of the crisis—in 1929.

In the U.S.S.R. the number of collective farms increased from 400,000 in 1928 to over 13,000,000 in May, 1931, more than the two-thirds of the farms have thus far been collectivized; and “idioty of village life” (Marx) being rapidly transformed into a community of active, healthy, vital human beings.

In capitalist U. S. A., on the other (Continued on page 22)
Scottsboro -- A Turning Point

By JOSEPH PASS

After Booker Washington came Du Bois. Two men recognized by the white ruling class as leaders of the Negro people in America. Washington, shrewd, playing the game of a meek slave, bowing low to his "superior" white people—setting a good example to the rest — the white masters of his day demanded that type of leadership. This was the period.

gro workers being on the barricades when the revolution breaks "in another generation or two," but today, today the Negro worker and farmer must not follow a militant leadership, says Schuyler. The Du Boises and Schuylers are the "respectable" intellectuals and professional Negroes of this age upholding the supremacy of the white masters.

The Scottsboro case definitely broke the stranglehold that the Du Boises and De has brought forth nothing but praise and a new hope from millions of Negroes. The word "reds" is a new symbol to Negro workers and farmers. Now once more the militant tradition so deeply ingrained in the Negro is finding an outlet.

The instinctive reaction of the Negro masses to working-class ideology is almost always correct if approached properly. It is no wonder that the parents of the Scottsboro boys would not listen to the entreaties of Mr. Pickens and Mr. White of the "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," and in the six months since the case has been on, not once did these parents have anything but praise and faith in the I.L.D. policy of militant defense. Working class instinct turned these parents to the workers’ defense organization. Working class instinct mistrusted the polished agents of the N.A.A.C.P. who try to win with soft words the support of the parents of innocent boys who were condemned to death in a frame-up trial in which the agents of the N.A.A.C.P. collaborated with the lynching prosecutor refusing even to ask for an acquittal.

And while the Negro reformers were leading the struggle against Amos and Andy and conducting poetry contests in their magazines, and only referring to the impending doom of the innocent martyrs of Scottsboro to defend the white ruling class hangman, the Negro masses were beginning to struggle for their rights. In the heart of the black belt, share-croppers were organizing and Ralph Gray lays down his life in defense of his fellow workers. In Chicago, Negro and white workers fight the landlords when evictions take place. Three workers die on the streets of that city. In Kentucky, white and Negro miners are in prison charged with first degree murder for resisting the coal operators in their deadly onslaught on living standards. White workers are commencing to realize that unity with the Negro masses against the ruling class is their only hope. And at this stage, when for the first time in the history of this country the prejudice fostered by the ruling class against Negroes is becoming anathema to white workers, Du Bois comes forth with his theses against militant mass action. This is the present role of Negro reformers—to support the hangmen.

after the Civil War. And then came Du Bois, sophisticated, intellectual, playing a more daring game, actually announcing himself as an "evolutionary socialist." Negro wage-slaves are stirring, the present period demands "socialist" phrases of a sort, and a lulling of the masses into an opium sleep.) Schuyler, another Negro leader of the Du Bois type, talks of Ne-
Negro Worker and Child—At Scottsboro Demonstration in Chicago
"To My Comrades-

California State Prison,
San Quentin, Calif.
September 26th, 1931.

Editor of "TRUD,"
Central Organ of
Soviet Trade Unions,
Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Dear Comrades and Fellow Unionists:
From the tomb of the living dead where
I have been buried alive for the past fift
teen years because of my militancy, devo
tion and fidelity to the working class, I
greet the workers of the Soviet Union
with outstretched eager hands of genuine
working-class fellowship and solidarity.
As world capitalism sinks ever deeper

and deeper into the quagmire of its own
despair, corruption and brutal exploitation
of the toilers, you, the conquerors of
Czarist tyranny, the builders of a better
 civilization, by your unbelievable sacrifices
and unrelenting struggles, have made pos
sible the tremendous successes in socialist
construction in the Soviet Union and are
a sublime inspiration to the workers every
where. You raise the hopes of the world
proletariat ever higher and higher.

We are miles apart, but space means
nothing—the struggle is world wide. I
am with you in spirit and with all my
heart. I am with you in all your strug
gles. I rejoice in the success of your so
cial revolution. I am with you unreserved
ly, and without equivocation.

With fraternal, revolutionary greet-
ings, I am

TOM MOONEY.
31921.

Soviet Workers of All Races—in an Intl Red Aid demonstration in Moscow for Mooney and all class-war prisoners' release.
Harlan—and the Negro

By EUGENE GORDON

UNDER the policy of race separatism sponsored by the United States government and adhered to by chauvinistic whites, Negroes have come to look upon any situation involving whites as no Negro’s business. “It is the white man’s fight,” they say; “let him settle it.” This attitude has characterized the Negro not only with respect to the political and social life of the whites, but also with respect to economic upheavals. The reason is obvious, of course: shut out for generations from participation in American life except as a labelled and conspicuous minority, the Negro has developed race consciousness instead of class consciousness; has grown to hate the white man because he is white, instead of hating some white men because some are enemies of the class to which most Negroes nominally belong.

We are less concerned, however, about the reason for this attitude than we are about the results that emanate from it wherever it operates. For this narrow and bigoted policy on the part of a great number of Negroes has blinded them to suffering within their own ranks. A considerable number of Negro newspapers, for instance, have had little or nothing to say regarding thousands of black miners of Pennsylvania and Kentucky; even in the case of those Kentuckians who have been charged with murder and who now face death in the electric chair. As a matter of pigheaded and dolichol policy, a large section of the colored press has refrained from commenting on the strikes in the coal fields. This policy is dictated by a disdainful aloofness to all situations in which no Negroes are thought to be involved. The papers to which I refer do not know that Negroes as well as whites are suffering from lack of food and clothing. The historical policy of this section of the press is to let “white folks” settle their affairs, and pursuing this policy, the editors or publishers have been led into the stupid blunder of neglecting the welfare of the very people they allegedly are most interested in, the black working class.

Wherever there are Negro miners their suffering has, as a matter of course, been more acute than that of the whites. The first reason is that they are segregated in the company patches, being compelled to live in the least desirable spots of these miserable stockades. The second is that they are discriminated against in the company stores: they are invariably forced to wait aside while one white after another enters and is served. This special species of discrimination is intended to impress upon white and black miners the degraded status of the Negro toilers. So although they are accepted into the revolutionary unions by their white comrades on the common basis of workers, their treatment by the mine and the civil authorities is designed to create doubt in the minds of the whites whether these Negroes are not, after all, inferior to the whites. Thus although they work together, the white and the black toilers in the mines are perpetually conscious of that unseen and subtle force which interpenetrates their very lives, striving to disintegrate their fraternal relationship. Especially do the mine operators and the civil authorities conivive to keep white and black workers separated in their social contacts. The black miner suffers therefore more acutely than his white fellow worker, for, whereas the whites suffer the usual disabilities incidental to striking, the blacks, in addition, suffer because they are black. It is out of such a welter of oppression, persecution, and inhumanity that the situation arose which precipitated charges or murder against five Negro miners in Harlan county, Kentucky. It is a case of capitalistic war against workers; it is a case, moreover, of a capitalistic war against black workers. They are despised and degraded because they are members of the working class; they are further oppressed and debased because they are members of the black working class.

At Harlan today there are 34 white and black miners awaits electrocution on framed-up charges. The International Labor Defense has disclosed that a number of stool pigeons, planted among the miners by the coal operators, will be used as the chief witnesses against these starving men when they are brought into court. The workers’ defense at Harlan points out a fact and suggests a program that the Negro press and the Negro middle-class in general ought to heed. The fact that it emphasizes is that the planting of stool pigeons by the police is an old de-

(Continued on page 221)
1100 striking coal miners jailed. I.L.D. must defend them.
1 IN EVERY 100 ROTS IN JAIL

By FRANK SPECTOR

"It is clear at present that the more punishment in prison the more discontent, the more discontent the more irritation, the more irritation the more plotting, the more plotting the more violation of rules and the greater need for more severe punishment. The whole procedure is in the nature of a vicious circle for which there seems to be no remedy," (see Wickkerson Report on Law Enforcement.)

S O speaks the "Wickkerson Law Enforcement Commission." And do they speak thus voluntarily? Of course not! The boss-class is forced into the open by the bloody prison riots that occupy, almost daily, the front pages of the reptile press. Not a week passes without some blood-curdling prison outbreak.

Only last year the country was shaken by the Columbus, Ohio State Prison holocaust, in which over 300 convicts were burned down to ashes, locked in their steel cells while their jailers dangled the keys in their very eyes, filled with agony of humans burning alive—A MONUMENT TO THE COLOSSAL STUPID CRUELTY OF THE WHOLE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM.

The boss-press explained away the appalling catastrophe with the usual white-wash—unloading the entire blame for the failure to open up the steel-cells, scorched to white heat by the raging fire, upon the little flunkies—the guards. The whole gist of this catastrophe is in that—over 300 convicts were executed in the most fiendish way, rather than face the possibility—a very remote one—of escape of a few.

In San Quentin, the largest pen in the world, where Mooney and McNamara and the Imperial Valley prisoners are rotting their lives away, they use "refined," typically California, methods of "rehabilitation." The failure to make the daily "task" in the horrible jute mill—a breeder of tuberculosis—is punished with 72 hours, and more, in the "hole."

Before shoving the con into the dark dungeon the bull spills a half a bucket of fresh lime on the floor. For 72 torturous hours the con cannot sleep a wink. The suffocating odor of fresh lime plugs up his bronchial tubes, his nose, throat, makes his eyes bulge and tear. He never leaves the hole the same man—half wasted away physically, mentally a bitter enemy to the entire human race.

The "Wickkerson Commission"—a perfect tool that it is, for the masters—(they suppressed the report on the Mooney-Billings frame-up)—is forced to acknowledge some of such facts to pacify the breeding of this "vicious circle" and which it will never be able and is never willing to break.

One and one-quarter million is the population in American prisons, jails and reformatories—one out of each 100 men, women and children in U.S.A. behind walls and locks. This appalling number reflects the utter failure of capitalism as a social system—a breeder of crime and degeneracy. Higher and higher mounts the percentage of toilers, from shops and mills, mines and fields, who, unable to withstand starvation of their families, resort to futile, suicidal methods of individually obtaining food by the commission of petty "crimes," for which they quickly land in the pen for life.

Let not the educated chimpanzees that make up the "Wickkerson Commission" spill tears over the "vicious circle"—they only now discovered. Capitalism cannot solve this problem—and that is, capitalism will not part with its precious profit, that it wrings from the suffering and tears of the toiling masses who fill the bosses' prisons to suffocation.

Today the Soviet Union towers all over the capitalist lands with its humane and fruitful methods of solving the crime problem—a problem inherited from the system that crashed to earth in 1917.

The basis of the solution of this still lingering social problem in U.S.S.R. is treatment of criminals as sick people are treated in hospitals, with the view of making them well. There, terms "reformation," "rehabilitation" have assumed flesh and blood. In capitalist prisons reign the RULE OF MACHINE GUNS, the nerve-racking monotony of food and stupefying daily routine that drives the cons insane and causes an ever growing number of prison suicides.
The Bended Knee--Or Clenched Fist?

By JOSEPH NORTH

TOM MOONEY would have been strangled on a California gallows in 1917 had not an event 15,000 miles away upset the program of the California open-shop magnates.

On April 25, 1917, cablegrams flashed to all ends of the earth describing a demonstration in Petrograd (now Leningrad) before the American embassy. "Free Tom Mooney" thousands of workers in the march demanded. The march of the Petrograd masses inspired the New York Globe of that day to declare regretfully, "Remarkable is it that no considerable number of Americans will learn of Thomas J. Mooney because radicals in far-off Petrograd attempted a demonstration in front of the American embassy of protest against his execution. . . ."

True. But not remarkable. The case was dragged into light. And today, on the 14th anniversary of Soviet power, it is important to note that the Russian workers by their demonstration set into motion the mass movement of protest that forced the hand of the "great humanitarian" President Wilson to intervene. Today on another page in this issue of the Defender Mooney greets the millions of Russian workers and peasants—through whom life was spared him.

The gallows were cheated—United Railways corporation of San Francisco—the utilities and power millionaires were not all powerful in the face of the united demand of the world proletariat.

Now, why is it that mass protest has not rescued Mooney from his living death in San Quentin? Because the recognized effectiveness of mass protest set the ruling-class heads into a huddle and the following resulted: Immediately "friends" of Mooney began to crawl forward. They advised the labor leader to kow-tow. "We'll appeal to the Governor. We'll talk to this big-wig and that. Just you keep quiet. We'll do the rest."

And Mooney remained behind bars. Every time that Mooney was about to okay a movement of mass protest, these "friends"—liberals, Socialists, and fascists of the A. F. of L.—would trek to San Quentin and whisper to Mooney, "Not yet, Tom. Another few weeks and we'll have you out. Lay low on the mass protest—it'll get the big boys sore."

Fremont Older, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain; Ed Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, all urged Mooney to belly-crawl his way to freedom.

And Mooney remained behind bars. Another decade. Another 15 years. . . . But on August 20 of this year he wrote from California State Prison at San Quentin, "The time for action has come. Too long have we been deceived with slick promises—away with them. From the cell where I have been buried alive for 15 long years I appeal to every working-class organization with a spark of militancy or revolutionary purpose—I appeal for united action."

United action! Mass protest of millions of rank and file workers. The rallying cry for years of the International Labor Defense. Away with slick promises. An end to the fawning and cringing before the moguls of capitalist power. As well appeal to the executioner to apply a gentler touch to the switch that will burn your life out!

And on this point the I.L.D. has drawn very definite conclusions which it sets here before the working-class: in each major case before the eyes of the American masses today—Mooney—Harlan—Scottsboro—two forces immediately enter the arena. One, those honestly representing the working class, and realizing that not by collaboration with the forces of the ruling-class can you wrest the freedom of class-war prisoners. The second, the groups that foment belief in "democratic institutions" in the "integrity and impartial justice" of the courts and are interested in submerging the class nature of these cases. Among the latter are included hosts of "friends of the working class" whose reason for existence proves to be the dampening of militancy of the working-class and rapidly sinking lower-middle class. This second group includes the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Industrial Workers of the World, the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers, the liberals of the Fremont Older, Nation stripe—the Judases of the Negro masses, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Pickens, Du Boises, Whites, etc.

Like scavengers they hurry to the scene of every working-class struggle. They hasten to consciously mislead and pervert the issue—their goal is to crack the dam of struggle against the rising flood of capitalist oppression as evidenced in the frightful growth of lynchings, police and governmental terrorism, mass deportations, official strike-breaking, and preparations for imperialist war.

Their role as betrayers becomes more conscious—more open and more dangerous—as the graph of unemployment and
wage-cuts rises to new peaks. Today, with 11,000,000 jobless, and a barrage of wage-
cuts raining misery and starvation upon
the masses, they are shock-trooping in the
onslaught of the ruling-class.

* * * *

Is it proof you ask? Very well, let
us consider, in addition to the Mooney
case, Scottsboro and Harlan. In the
ried a screaming headline terming the
Scottsboro boys "rapists" cannot reply to
the fact that their chosen lawyer in the
Scottsboro case, Steve Roddy, has the fol-
lowing qualifications: membership in the
Ku Klux Klan and a chronic "alcoholism."
Further, Mr. Roderick Beddow, their her-
alded attorney from Birmingham in this
case, is now defending Dent Williams, the
rich white man who was ushered by au-
thorities into the cell where he cold-blood-
edly shot the innocent Negro, Willie Pet-
erson, framed on charges of having killed
the two white society girls of Bir-
ningham.

* * * *

Let us climb for a moment the gentle
hills of Harlan, Kentucky, where Al
Capone's lieutenant directs his gang of
gunmen in sweeping raids over the coun-
try-side. Here more than 34 miners, white
and Negro, are scheduled to die in the
electric-chair—as per program of the Op-
erators' Association. Here we find on the
scene another set of these "friends of the
working-class" — the General Defense
Committee of the decayed I.W.W.

Here the "wobblies," snarling in their
press hatred for the real defenders of the
miners, the I.L.D., flatly refused the I.L.
D. proposals for a united front miners de-
fease committee in Kentucky. But the
I.W.W, chose to link hands with their big-
ger brothers in treachery, the United Mine
Workers, whose attorney in this case, J.
M. Robson, has been an open member of
the K.K.K. the past years.

The I.W.W. urged kowtowing and
"legalism"—appealing to such knights of
justice as Judge D. C. Jones, of Harlan,
the owner of mine-stocks himself, who de-
clared heroically from the bench that
striking miners should feel the "cold chill
of bayonets."

The I.L.D. advocated in this case the
slogan of "right of self-defense. The
I.W.W, and the U.M.W. urged soft-
pedaling this fundamental demand—in a
state where Chicago gunmen ride riot over
the countryside, their Lewis guns trained
upon miners and their families. No,
"friends of the working-class," you can-
not mine justice in the courts of the rul-
ing-class, the courts controlled by the hosts
that fill their vaults with the money coined
from workers' starvation.

All down the line you uncover the same
story: the ruling-class shoves to the fore
these betrayers—watch-dogs of capitalist
control. The New York Times unfolds
its arms and columns to them. The
Scripps-Howard papers follow suit in their
liberal, big-hearted way.

The I.L.D. says to the working-class,
these defendants behind the bars—"Only
the mass protest of the working-class can
render effective any defense that an attor-
ney raises in courts."

It is not the bended knee the bosses
fear—it is only the clenched fist.

* * * *

What does the I.L.D. propose to the
working class in its fight to free Mooney,
the Harlan miners, and the Scottsboro Ne-
gro boys—in the fight for amnesty? The
following: mobilization of far greater
masses, hundreds of thousands and mil-
ions of American workers, backed by the
international proletariat, to raise their
protest and force the bosses to open the
prison gates. How is this to be achieved?
In the following manner: thousands of
workers, "activists"—ready to give time
(Continued on page 221)
BOYS WHO FACE 20 YEARS

By SAM STRONG
(Secretary Youth Department I.L.D.)

AND so two youngsters, each less than 20 years of age—face 20 YEARS PRISON.

Why? Because they believe workers should not be blown to shreds in order to insure John Pierpont Morgan's vaults of gold.

Although the State of Colorado has had an Anarchy-Sedition Act since 1919, the authorities had pigeonholed it for a decade. But now that the WAR PREPARATIONS of the bosses make the front page this vicious law, passed during the Palmer Red Raids of 1919, is hauled out for use against the working class.

Shantzek and Greenberg, two young workers, both under 20 years of age, went to visit Lopez a third young worker. Lopez was being trained in the art of shooting workers for bosses' profits. Now when a young worker is being trained to kill workers, he must not be visited. Especially when somewhere near the camp, called Fort Logan, Colorado, some leaflets had been distributed, explaining the war plans of the bosses.

Lopez was brought by officers to Shantzek and Greenberg and asked, "Are these the guys who gave out the leaflets?" Lopez pointed out Greenberg as the "guy." Well this was enough for one of the officers to grab Greenberg by the neck and to jab a gun into Shantzek's ribs. But that's not all, with a few guns and lots of friends around these officers can be very brave.

So they beat Greenberg's face black and blue. Then the two boys were thrown into the guardhouse, and held incomunicado in solitary confinement for two days.

Then came the fat commanders of the American Legion (with or without beer, we can't say) and grilled the boys for an hour. Now these boys, "terrible criminals," were finger printed and photographed. Then they were taken before all the

RESERVAR, WOODLAWN CASE PRISONER, DIES IN BLAWNOX PRISON

Milan Reserar, one of the three Communists sentenced in the Woodlawn case on charges of treason for possessing Workers' Party literature, died Sunday morning in Blawnox Workhouse. Reserar has been suffering from tuberculosis for months and the International Labor Defense has made many attempts to have him removed to a hospital and given a chance of life. The steadfast refusal of the warden and trial judge to permit this caused the I.L.D. and T.U.U.L. unions to send a telegram of protest to Governor Pinchot. Pinchot failed to interfere, and thus sentenced Reserar to death.

Memorial meetings were arranged in Pittsburgh and Ambridge.

Workers! Halt this program of death to class war prisoners!

companies and the men were asked to step forward if they had seen these boys giving out leaflets. Several men stepped forward.

Now no leaflets had been distributed at Fort Logan. But can officers of the U. S. Army bother about such details of fact when they are dealing with workers? Of course not. They stop at nothing, no less details of fact.

Afterward the boys were taken to Denver County Jail and held seven more days incomunicado. No one was allowed to see them, they weren't given anything to eat at the first mealtime, but after an hour of protest they were given some food. These "vicious criminals" were kept in solitary confinement until through more loud protest the authorities were forced to admit some of the boy friends. They were held incomunicado for nine days and then charged with anarchy-sedition which carries a twenty year sentence or $10,000 fine or both. Then they were released on $2,000 bond each. Now they are awaiting trial.

Why is this Anarchy-Sedition Law being put to use in the year 1931 when $707,425,000 is spent for war, and the most elaborate plans for involving the country's industry in the new war are being formulated. It is significant that 1,845,686 men, mostly young, are being trained in the regular army, Citizens Military Training Camps, and the like and that these two young workers were arrested for supposedly having exposed these war preparations to the boys in uniform.

The International Labor Defense will have the task of defending these workers and supporting their families.

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MANCHURIA is a war front. It may soon be a world war front with the Soviet Union the object of attack by all the imperialist powers, especially Japan, Britain and the United States. War in Manchuria, the rich northeastern territory of China, is related to the drop of the British pound. It is connected with the sharpening crisis of world capitalism. Nor can it be viewed apart from the approaching 14th Anniversary of the workers' republic, entering the decisive year of the Five-Year Plan.

Japanese imperialism chose the time carefully to send its armed forces against the Chinese in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. For years Manchuria has been a point where the sharpest rivalries of the imperialist expressed themselves. Manchuria is rich in iron, coal and other minerals. Japanese imperialism covets this rich market. The United States and Britain have an insatiable craving for this rich colony with its railroads bordering the Soviet Union. Perhaps no American imperialist has crudely expressed the desire of Wall Street for penetration of Manchuria, and through Manchuria, as Major General Henry T. Allen who said:

"With Manila as a distributing center (in Wall Street hands) Asiatic Russia must receive due consideration. From Kamchatka to the Ural Mountains there are great mineral and agricultural possibilities which may be the storehouse in the coming years for American enterprise."

So far, Britain and Japan have a common front in the drive to carve up Manchuria. British troops in Hongkong go into action against Chinese demonstrators at the very moment Japanese bombing planes blast refugee trains. Wall Street puts in its bid, trying to jockey Japan and Britain aside. All are fearful of the revolutionary Chinese workers and peasants who, having learned the lesson of the Soviet Union, make it difficult for the imperialists to realize their ambitions.

Japanese troops march toward Harbin, closer to Soviet territory. Japanese battleships steam to strategic Chinese ports. And the American capitalist press peddles stories about Soviet troops massing at Manchuli, on the Soviet side of the Manchurian border. While Japanese troops ride riot over Manchuria, murdering at will, strengthening their bonds in Chinese territory, the American capitalist press conjures up excuses for war against the Soviet Union.

In short, if the Soviet Union should stop Japanese imperialist troops on Soviet territory this would be a "most serious situation," a signal for war, for a division of colonies, for a rush against the Soviet Union, for a drive against the hated Five Year Plan.

Internally, world capitalism feels the pressure of the crisis. In parts, it is an apoplexy of gold and overproduction; in others it is overproduction, and anemia of the credit system. Blood letting of the workers is the capitalist witch doctor remedy. There looms up only one way out for the capitalists—war! Wage cuts are sweeping on in all capitalist lands, but they will not solve the crisis. In a mad effort to stave off the greater crisis the next road the bosses will travel is war. Even now Japanese shell fire and bombing planes light up the path which leads to the Soviet Union.

To smash this war, which no longer is just being plotted and prepared, every worker must take a hand. The rallying cry must be: "Down with the war of the imperialist robbers! Defend the U.S.S.R.:"
By HYMAN BARUFKIN

The charge of "forced labor" in the Soviet lumber camps has been repudiated by a number of American and English experts who reported that they have worked and lived in those camps. The latest report comes from a

committee of the British Timber Trades Federation that visited the Soviet Union last July. They say in part:

"In the Archangel area we inspected more than fifteen lumber mills, as well as fully fifty of the eighty ships loading in the port. The people everywhere looked clean, happy and well nourished, and the stories of convicts under armed guards proved myths... without any reservation we declare there is no scrap of evidence indicating forced labor."

* * *

That forced labor, and even slavery, exists today is a fact. But where? In the U.S.A.; in the French colonies; in the British colonial holdings—you find forced labor. You find slavery. If you doubt, here are the facts.

The Foreign Policy Association, a bourgeois group studying foreign events, published a pamphlet in 1930 called Forced Labor. In a report dealing with the French colonies they say:

"In 1926 the French government enacted legislation establishing labor armies in Madagascar and French West Africa as part of the system of military conscription in these colonies...."

About the same problem the International Labor Organization, which is a part of the Imperialist League of Nations, say in a report that:

"The workers are sometimes moved to the work places under armed guard; there is evidence that they are at times roped or chained together to minimize the possibilities of escape; escaping workers run the risk of being shot down."

How many are killed by the conditions under which they work and shot down by the guards is revealed by M. Robert Poulaine, an editor of the most reactionary French newspaper The Temps who, after a visit to Arica said that "in order to make 140 kilometers (about 87 miles) of railroads in four years the French government has wasted 17,000 human lives. Seventeen thousand corpses strew the Congo-Ocean roadbed."

The British practice of forced labor in India is described at length in a book entitled The New World of Labor which was written by Sherwood Eddy, for many years a figure in the Y.M.C.A. His description is confirmed by the British government itself through a Royal Commission which was appointed in 1929 and reported its findings of conditions in India to the House of Commons in July, 1931. They say in part:

"The wages of skilled craftsmen, such as carpenters, ranged from $12 to $15 monthly. Unskilled workers were paid from $4 to $6 monthly. In the cigarette-making business small children from 6 to 10 years old work for 4 cents a day, sometimes as much as twelve to fourteen hours daily, with little or no rest period in a seven-day week." (All emphasis is mine, H. B.)

The result of that slavery, Eddy points out, is that of every thousand babies born in England in 1929, 83 died before they were a year old, while one city in India, in Bombay, 828 such babies died. This, according to Eddy, applies to most of India.

The chain gangs in the South of the U.S.A. are in every respect similar to the slave gangs that built the French African railroad. And convict labor is used to the extent of producing about a hundred million dollars worth of goods every year in the state prisons of the country.

In most prisons the convicts get no pay at all for their work. And punishment for not making what is assigned as a day's work reaches such brutalities as women being handcuffed and hung up on a peg in the wall for fourteen hours a day—as is done in the state prison of Tennessee. There are cases on record where prisoners were beaten and burned to death in the process of punishment for that offense.

"Virtual slavery still exists to a limited extent in the United States in the form of the practice of 'binding out' or 'indenturing' dependent or neglected children, according to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor," says The World of December 24, 1930.

Thus convict labor, forced labor, child and adult slavery, is rampant in capitalist countries and their imperialist colonies. While in the Soviet Union, according to Walter Duranty, "neither New York nor Brooklyn—still less any European capital—could produce more cheerful and healthy children" than he saw in Moscow.

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"Does Russia Love the Negro?"

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

In an article reeking with white chauvinism, full of distortion of facts, and superstitious dogma punctuated by undisguised falsehoods, John La Farge asks and answers the above question in a recent issue of The Chronicle, the official organ of the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States.

This tool of American imperialism glibly informs us that Russia is a godless country under which "there can be no guarantee whatsoever of any kind of fairness to the Negro or to any one else."

Against this lofty argument we place the surrender by this "godless government" of all extraterritorial rights in China and all claims of the debts owed by China to the Soviet Government. On the other hand, we call attention not only to the Christian governments' retention of these "rights" but as well of the foreign quarters in Chinese cities (Shanghai, Canton, etc.) where parks still carry their posted signs "No dogs or Chinese allowed" and in which no Chinese other than servants are permitted to live. We point to the American ships of war in Chinese waters actively participating in the struggle of the butcher Chiang Kai Shek against the liberation movement of the Chinese masses.

We point to Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, sovereign states exercising their freedom, in so far as is possible considering their domination by the finance-capitalist cliques of Christian France, only because godless Russia granted them the right of self-determination. We point to the fact that the more than fifty different nationalities, the Jews, Armenians, White Russians, Ukrainians, Turks, Balshious, Moravians, etc. have been granted autonomy within the Soviet Union under the basic law regarding nationalities which grants:

1. The equality of sovereignty of the peoples of Russia.

The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination, including separation and the organization of an independent state.

3. Abolition of all national and national-religious privileges and limitations.

4. Free development of national minorities and orthographic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia.

Where do such laws as these exist within the Christian world?

No one denies the carrying out of these fundamental laws. Certainly this is not a negligible "kind of fairness." Jewish pogroms ended in Soviet Russia with the driving out of the Kolchaks, Denikens, and Petluras, the hirelings of Christian England, France and America. But Jewish pogroms take place in Poland, Roumania and other Catholic states of Eastern Europe.

In the face of more than 5,000 lynchings and burnings at the stake, of Scottsboro and Camp Hill, Alabama, of the jím crowed "Negro Gold Star Mothers," of constant segregation and discrimination here in America, this man brazenly tells us: "The only security that the colored group can have against discrimination is that based on a conscience enlightened by the Divine commandments and chastened by the fear of God."

Russia's attitude toward the Negro is just "a question of policy." Well, as Dr. Mordecai Johnson of Howard University said, the policy of godless Russia would be a boon to the Negro masses of Christian America. Johnson is no Communist either. The policy of the workers' and peasants government of Russia toward the Negro toiling masses is dictated by the community of interests existing between the workers, the need of class solidarity of the workers as opposed to the solidarity of the exploiters against the exploited.

There is little need to labor the fact that the title of the official organ shows us clearly the jim-crow face of the organization it represents — the Catholic Church. In the South the jim-crow churches and mission schools hide the vulgar mockery of their fundamental "fatherhood of god and the brotherhood of man" behind the expediency of maintaining "peaceful race relations," which peaceful relations have by the way been marked by numerous lynchings and burnings and today are dramatized by Scottsboro and Camp Hill, Alabama. For one who speaks about the changing of "fundamental principles" this should stand further as a crowning example.
U.S.S.R.—1931

1. In the U.S.S.R., 11 million workers are unemployed, their families evicted, and starving.

2. Farm workers productivity increased greatly, but their income last year dropped two and a half billion dollars, and many had to beg for their starving families.

3. Fifty and sixty hours is the working week in many plants and about two and a half million children are at work.

4. Total wages paid in manufacturing industry were 40% lower in June, 1930 than in June, 1929. Wage cuts have since increased in number.

5. In 1929 accidents killed 25 to 35 thousand workers; about a hundred thousand are permanently disabled, more than 25,000 of them are crippled for life, and non-fatal injuries number about 1,550,000 a year.

6. No social security, no medical care, no pay for sickness, only a third of the wage for accident—and only for a limited time—with families left starving, no provision for child birth.

7. Epidemics killed 250,000 between 1920 and 1929, and malaria is constantly increasing.

8. Death rate declined 56% in pre-revolution period to 17.9 per thousand, and infant death rate declined from 287 to 127 per thousand births. Infant mortality declined from 330 to 168.

9. "Of all living, due to all insurance and benefits, the Soviet worker has no worry about the future; their health is constantly improving, and continually less sick or defective children are born, and they are the most "cheerful and healthy children" in the world."

(Walter Duranty)

SOVIET UNION—1911

Top to bottom: Workers' children get best of care. Russian workers march in Moscow, armed—ready to defend their country from less attack. Some of gigantic starvation: Soviet shock troops.

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(Walter Duranty)

AMERICA—1931

Top to bottom: Breadline in New York City. Some in every other American city. The houses are not suffering depression. Look at the belts. Where workers must sleep: On the steps of the Philadelphia City Hall.
We Hungry March on Washington

By A. W. MILLS

The third winter of the economic crisis is here. The horrors of suffering and starvation stand like a living monument to the collapsible capitalist system.

What will the workers do this winter? This is the major problem confronting every working class home, effected by unemployment and wage cuts. What the bosses will do is definite.

Twelve million unemployed, millions of part time workers with their wages cut to the bone, can not and will not starve quietly. What does the bosses government propose? Crumbs of charity, new racketeers to enrich the humanitarian fakers of the Red Cross, and other organizations, and the "relief to be distributed by the "generous people," and loving police force. This winter program of the bosses and their government can not and will not fill the shrinking stomachs of the American unemployed workers.

In this starvation conspiracy of the bosses and their government, they have the blessing and full cooperation of their loyal agents the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party and the Musteites. At the last A. F. of L. Convention in Vancouver the officials of the A. F. of L. went on record against Unemployment Insurance, endorsing the fake relief measures of the bosses and their government.

The struggles in Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and New Kensington, the local Hunger Marches in all sections of the country prove clearly that the workers of this country are learning more and more that only thru struggle, will the workers compel the bosses to grant Unemployment Insurance and immediate relief. The National Hunger March will unify all the struggles, dramatize the existing misery, and demand from Congress immediate winter relief for every worker 150 dollars and fifty dollars for each dependent and the enactment of the Workmen Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Over 1200 marchers from all parts of the country will reach Washington on December 6th as representatives of the starving millions to demand relief for the unemployed and against wage cuts. Around the Hunger March the struggle for local relief must be developed and above all the organization of the unemployed workers, the Unemployed Councils must be built. In this hunger march the employed and unemployed workers will fight together.

The International Labor Defense has an important task in this Hunger March to Washington. While participating in the general preparations, mobilizing the workers in developing struggles for Unemployment Insurance and immediate winter relief, the I.L.D. has the specific task of arousing the working class against the increased terror, and attack of the bosses, and develop real mass activity to smash the bosses’ terror against the unemployed workers. In the Hunger March as well as in its preparations, and in the columns moving from Boston, Buffalo; Chicago and St. Louis the I.L.D. shall be brought forward as the organization of the workers which is fighting against the bosses terror, for the release of the jailed workers for the right to organize, strike ,etc.

VOTE FOR THE PARTY OF THE WORKING CLASS

In this year’s fall elections (November 3, 1931), many important issues are raised in which the International Labor Defense is deeply interested.

These elections (mostly municipal, county and state) are being held in the midst of sharpening attacks on the workers, new wage cuts, against which labor mobilizes in strike struggles, hunger marches and mighty demonstrations.

City police shoot down Negro workers struggling against evictions in Chicago and Cleveland; county sheriffs mobilize their thugs and gunmen sworn in as “deputies” in the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia coal fields; the state government of Kentucky utilizes the state militia to maintain Rockefeller-Mellon, Insull “law and order” in Harlan and Bell counties which means death, prisons and hunger for the mine strikers.

Only the Communist Party raises sharply the fight for the release of all the political prisoners, for the right of political asylum, for the repeal of all sedition laws and other oppressive anti-labor legislation, for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro masses, for aggressive struggle for the rights of press, speech, and to organize.

Being deeply interested as a militant working class organization all the above issues, the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense calls upon all members and sympathizers to actively join in support of the United Front Election Campaign of the Communist Party.

Participation in the election campaign should be utilized fully to build the International Labor Defense into a mass defense organization of the working class.
Part of 11,000,000 Unemployed—A New York Breadline. Their Representatives Will March on Washington.
IN THE NAME OF

Moscow, U.S.S.R.
October 1, 1931.

In the name of seven and a half million members, the Central Committee of MOPR (I.L.D.) of the Soviet Union sends hearty proletarian greetings to the American I.L.D. as well as to the whole revolutionary proletariat of the United States, upon the fourteenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

There are no working class prisoners in the Soviet Union. But there are 7,500,000 members of the Mopr, the U.S.S.R. Section of the International Labor Defense, organized in 72,180 groups, with a social composition as follows: workers, 31.1 per cent; peasants, 21 per cent; employees, 21 per cent; Red Army, 5.8 per cent; pupils, 11.9 per cent, and all others, 4.8 per cent.

The question is immediately raised as to what are the tasks of this powerful organization of nearly seven and a half million members in the Soviet Union, when there are no working class prisoners in the territory of the First Workers' Republic.

The Mopr helped carry through a whole series of international campaigns within the Soviet Union in 1930 including International Red Day of Struggle against Imperialist War, August First; International Youth Day; protests against the terror in the West Ukraine, against the conviction of the Communist youth in Lemberg, Poland; against the September First events in Budapest, Hungary, against the sharpening of the Fascist terror in Rumania, against the 39 death sentences in Indo-China.

The Mopr participated in the struggles of the Russian masses. It participated in the elections to the Soviets; in the Spring and Fall sowing campaigns, and in the grain gathering; in the realization of the appeal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of September 3rd to realize the internal Five-Year Plan in Four Loan.

The various Mopr organizations have adopted patronage over 303 prisons in 23 different capitalist countries, keeping in close touch with the workers confined in these prisons, special greeting letters having been sent to them as part of the November Seventh Celebrations. Thus the Mopr seeks to strengthen the bond of solidarity that unites the worker masses of the Soviet Union with the plundered toilers in the capitalist and colonial countries. The Russian workers in the Mopr provide relief for the victims of the fascist police, court and prison terror in the countries of capitalism. It has built the first International Children's Home and is preparing the construction of homes for sick political emigrants from capitalist countries and for the veterans of the proletarian world revolution.

For this year the Russian Mopr set before itself the task of enlisting in its ranks not less than half of all the workers in the great factories and workshops, the Soviet state farms, the foreign workers, and the workers newly entering production.

(Continued in next issue)
EVIDENCE of the effectiveness of the illustrated talks by Sender Garlin, co-editor of the Labor Defender, now on a tour of the United States, is contained in numerous letters from various cities received by the International Labor Defense. Garlin is speaking on "The Soviet 5-Year Plan and the Hoover Plan." He illustrates his talk with latest pictures of factories, collective farms, Soviet institutions and personalities and contrasts these with pictures of the "Hoover Plan" — breadlines, Lynchings, class-war prisoners, mass terror — and how the workers are fighting back!

Here are a few quotations from some of the letters received by the I.L.D.

BALTIMORE Md.—"We turned people away from the Europa Theatre where the meeting was held. It was a real achievement for the Baltimore I. L. D." (From Louis Berger, Baltimore Sec., I.L.D.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"One of the best possible ways for bringing the defense issues before the workers, and for popularizing the Labor Defender." (J. Pintzuk, Philadelphia)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"A large number of Negro workers attended the meeting in this jimm-crow city. Very successful." (S. Pearlman, Washington, D. C.)

BOSTON, Mass.—"A vivid contrast between decaying capitalism and the growing power of the workers." (Eugene Gordon, outstanding Negro writer.)

WORCESTER, Mass.—"The hall was filled to capacity. The workers showed their enthusiasm by turning in 140 three-month subs to the Labor Defender." (Joe Lucas, Worcester.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Just what we need at the waterfront in every port in the United States to help stir up the 200,000 marine workers now 'on the beach.'" (John Johannessen, N. Y. Organizer of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.)

LOS ANGELES WINS!

The winner of the sub drive who will go to the Soviet Union is Sam Gerber, of Los Angeles.

His score of 259 yearly subs led the entire field. Second came Abe Kashoff, of Philadelphia, with 153 1/2 subs. Virginia Dix, a proletarian woman of Syracuse, N. Y., with 96 subs was third. The Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance, of Brooklyn was fourth with a total of 79 1/2 subs.

Gerber has asked permission to go to the Soviet Union for the May First celebration, instead of the November 7th, which was granted him.

He wrote: "I have sold most of the subs to workers in the Cleaners and Dyers Union of the A. F. of L. local. My reputation with the big boys of the A. F. of L. is ruined, but any way the workers are reading the Labor Defender and that is what we are after."

The sub drive was partially successful. Seventy per cent of the quota in bundle orders was achieved — 7,000 increase. More than 2,000 subs were gained of the quota of 5,000.

The next sub drive will begin the coming month. The prize for the winner will also be a trip to the Soviet Union.

The Labor Defender is forging ahead. It now has a steady circulation of 33,000. Forty thousand were printed of the present issue. This marks a gain in circulation of more than 35% within the past six months. But we cannot yet speak of a "mass organ." When the 50,000 mark is reached then the Labor Defender can pride itself to a small degree in its growth toward a mass circulation.

Forward to 50,000 circulation by February!
Harlan—and the Negro

(Continued from page 208)

tice, having been used over a long period in frame-up labor cases. It was used in the Mooney, Imperial Valley, Centralia, and all other important labor cases. Therefore no one acquainted with police methods is surprised to find it used here. The program suggested is that mass protests be organized all over the country to back the legal defense for these miners. It is significant that mass protest is the only process that frightens the ruling class into freeing imprisoned and persecuted workers. The ruling class is afraid of mass protest, because it knows that behind such protest lies mass potentiality of a sort that has changed the course of history in more than one country.

Ignoring the pitiable plight of the miners as a whole, the Superior Colored Person naturally overlooks the Negro miners. I wish to broadcast the news that there are thousands of our race on strike in the regions named. I desire it known that wherever the miners have struck for more than starvation wages, decent housing, and conditions of living above those of beasts, the Negroes have struck with them. I desire to make it known that the black miners who await death in the electric chair feel a closer comradeship with their white fellow workers than they can possibly feel for the sleek-bellied members of the Colored Upper Crust; for their white fellow workers have stuck by them as a simple matter of course. The anti-Negro propaganda of the boss class has not turned the white toilers from the blacks, because they realize what in time certain other people will realize too late: that conflicts of this kind are class wars, not race wars. I wish to impress it upon High Society folks especially that while they are getting their names and the names of their latest models in cars into the society columns, thousands of their race are being forced to death by starvation, by exposure to the weather, and by the electric chair. I hope also that that section of the colored press which has benignly ignored the existence of these strikes will at least have compassion on naked and hungry black children and on innocent men charged with murder.

The Negro press could do a great deal if it would. It could (1) organize mass protests supporting those of the I.L.L.D. throughout the country among its readers; (2) inaugurate a cooperative scheme of raising money all over the country, a given newspaper in each section being assigned a quota; (3) interest the Negro ministry in the condemned men and the facts of their cases, as well as in the strikers and their cause; (4) give a lump sum to the Kenucky Defense Fund, c-o International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. C.

Then there are such celebrated Negro columnists and publicists as George S. Schuyler, Theophilous Lewis, Kelly Miller, Floyd Calvin, W. E. B. Du Bois, and Gordon Hancock (naming only a few at random); perhaps if they knew that thousands of miners are fighting starvation and that with the approach of winter their condition becomes inevitably worse—perhaps if these gentlemen knew about all this wretchedness and misery they might help in some way in their excellent columns. Really, somebody ought to tell them about it. Of course, I know it is none of their business, but, unless my memory has gone back on me, neither was the breaking out of war in Europe in 1914 their business. Yet look what happened!

Editor's Note: The Labor Defender is not in agreement with Eugene Gordon, who writes that the oversight in the Negro papers concerning the Harlan and other strike struggles is due, to "disdainful aloofness (on the part of the editors) to all situations in which no Negroes are thought to be involved." The reason for the rich Negro editors' "neglect of the welfare of the very people they allegedly are most interested in—the working class" is due chiefly to a class bias. It is the same reason why the New York Times editors are not interested in advancing the cause of strikers. Because both Negro and white capitalists are on the side of the ruling class.

Bended Knee Or Clenched Fist

(Continued from page 211)

and energy to the struggle, will be drawn into the campaign by means of conferences, house to house activities, demonstrations, marches, delegations to state and national capitals. Further, the widespread use of the amnesty demand, into the millions. Greater activity among the Negro masses now subjected to an unprecedented reign of terror—two killed in the Cleveland eviction fight, three in Chicago, the Willie Peterson case in Birmingham, etc.; the upbuilding of the I.L.D., the workers defense organization.

The winter of 1931 will be the outstanding winter of struggle. Already deportations swell into the thousands in an effort to terrorize the militant foreign-born. Weekly the total grows of Negroes murdered by the police, aiming to halt the militancy of the black masses. The bosses are growing fearsome of the union of all sections of the working-class. Afraid of the united front from below. And it is precisely in this time that the working-class must win the freedom of their class-war martyrs—Mooney—the Harlan miners—the Scottsboro Negro boys: must wage a mighty mass-millioned demand to hold back the bosses' terror.
Voices from Prison

The families of prisoners who write to you on this page will starve and freeze this winter unless YOU come to their aid. Read these letters then rush funds to the Prisoners Relief Fund, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

HARLAN

Winchester, Ky.

International Labor Defense:

Dear Comrade:

We received that money this morning and we sure war in need as we were out of tobacco and a few other little things. We sure was glad to hear you was out of jail. Johnson also. So this is all the news from the boys in jail.

CHESTER POORE,
Box 158,
Winchester, Ky.

Winchester, Ky.
October 8, 1931.

Dear Comrade Maurer:

We the prisoners of Clark Co. Jail, Winchester, Ky., we received the money order this morning and sure was glad to get it as it had been some time since we had heard from you all so we are in good health at present time.

We received a telegram from all the other day and was glad to hear what was in it.

Yours truly,
CHESTER POORE
Box 158.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Miss Jessie Wakefield,
I have just received your letter, glad to hear from you well Mr. Reynolds was here yesterday to see me and I told him what to do, so I guess that he will do that and he can let you all know just what I want him to do. You wanted to no how we boys and our families was getting along as for us men we are getting along very well. But us married that are in jail, our families sure need help. They are 4 men in here that has got families and one single man here and have got one man in here and his family hasn't had any help from any one since he has been in jail and I think you all ought to help his family for it is getting cold now and the little ones needs clothes and shoes and if you can help it any it sure will be appreciated and send it by mail.

But we all need all the help that we can get. For our families will need clothes and shoes and something to eat so all the married that is in here now F. M. Bratcher Evanths, Ky. and Floyd Murphy, Draper, Ky. J. M. Reynolds, Clover Fork, Ky. W. M. Burnell, Red Bud, Ky. Otto Mills in jail here with us all so I will stop. Hope to hear from you real soon.

WM. BURNETT,
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

From the Scottsboro Boys

Montgomery, Ala.
Kilby Prison.

Dear I. L. D.:
I received your letter and dollar today. I was glad to get it. I want you all to please write to the N.A.A.C.P. and tell them leave my case alone. For I don't want them. I want you all to take my case for me.

From CHARLIE WEEMS.

My Dear I. L. D.:
I got your letter and dollar. What you send me. I thank you. Say, have you wrote to me auntie in Atlanta? Please write to her for me. Please don't let Mr. White of the N.A.A.C.P. take my case. We don't want him to have it. So I will say good-bye.

From WILLIE ROBINSON.

Montgomery, Ala.,
Kilby Prison.

Dear Sir:
Just a few lines to let you hear from me. I am not feeling so well but when these few lines reach your kind hand I hope you all O. K.
If it is any way you can fix it so we can walk around and get some excision, please I would like mighty well if you could, this little tight place don't agree with me so well. I be glad if you could answer soon please. I close.

Yours truly,
ANDY WRIGHT.

*   *   *

Berlin, Germany.

International Labor Defense,
80 East 11th Street, Room 430,
New York City.

Dear Comrades of the I.L.D.:
Excuse me if I not write before, because I wait to leave Berlin for the Soviet Union.
Today I left Berlin to go to Moscow and I write to you to congratulate me with the good and humanitarianism of the comrades of the I.L.D., on the real support they give me, to save myself from the hand of the Fascism and send me to our Fatherland in Russia. Also I like to state and to give my thanks to the I.L.D. comrades of the German section for the welcoming they give me and the fraternity they show me everywhere and they give me everything and also money. That they show to me the international solidarity among the working class and I invite all workers of the United States to join and to build the I.L.D.

When I be in Moscow I write again to you to give my information.
With fraternal greetings for the common struggle.

ROCCO D'ALESSANDRO.
About to “Ride the Thunderbolt” — How Capitalism Murders Workers Legally on the Electric Chair at Sing Sing.
WORKERS OF THE U.S.A. HAIL THE USSR

Freiheit Br. No. 49, I.W.O.
Meets 2nd and 4th Friday
152 Mauer St.  Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ukrainian Workers
Educational Society
101 Grand St.  Brooklyn, N. Y.
Greetings the Labor Defender

Greetings from the
Estonian Workers Club
2356 - 3rd Ave.  New York City
Members of the
Estonian Workers Club
greet the Labor Defender

J. Virtus  J. Bergman
J. Feldman  R. Kodeman
W. Passeif  W. Kulberg
K. Gun  George Koster
A. Allewog  P. Wedrick
J. Soep  A. Weichertstein
T. Woogel  George Butt
M. Peegel

Greetings from
All the Members of
Carpenters Local Union 2090
247 E. 84th St.  New York City

Greetings from the
Steve Katovis Branch
of the I. L. D.
Meets every second Friday at
257 E. 10th St.  New York City

I.W.O. Branch No. 112
108 E. 14th St.  New York City
Greetings the Labor Defender

WORKERS of the U.S.S.R.

Greetings from the

New York District, I. L. D.
Hail the Success of the 5 Year Plan
Workers of New York District
Learn from our Russian Comrades
Help us to make our 3 Month Plan Successful

The high spots of the plan:
To double the dues paying membership.
10,000 Labor Defender monthly sales.
100 affiliated organizations.

For a successful Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro-Paterson Conference to elect delegates to Washington D. C., December 7th.

District Office Headquarters
799 Broadway  Room 410

Revolutionary Greetings to the
LABOR DEFENDER

M. MAZEIKA
185 Jersey Ave.  Cliffside, N. J.

Revolutionary Greetings From

BROOKLYN
FINNISH SOCIETY
764 - 40th STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday

Revolutionary Greetings from

KAY TEE A. C.
L. Halttii, Sec'y

Greetings from the

Lithuanian I.L.D. Branch
of Elizabeth, N. J.

Greetings from the
Gene Debs Branch
of the I.L.D.
New York City

Greetings from

Ukrainian Branch No. 300
of Cliffside, N. J.
Sends Revolutionary Greetings
to the Labor Defender

Greetings from

MOHEGAN COLONY
Peekskill, N. Y.

Greetings from the
German Branch of the ILD
New York City

Finnish Working Women’s Club
764 - 40th St.  Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greetings from

Hoff
Hoose
J. Pint
Will Beverin
Paul Haensel
Carl Janssen
Philip Rabenau
Svenya
Toni Hansen
M. Pedersen
Adam Martina
A. Stoma
John Wolter
Erna Stams
T. Wiekowski
A. Hendrickson
U. Johnson
Ed. Seine
J. Wahala
Eld. Rutinen
Jenny Malm
Karl Makii
Theo Maki
A. Rais
E. Makivirta
E. Heitonien

A. Jantti
August Kana
Julia Makivirta
Heimi Nylander
Franz Saini
H. Toivainen
Char. Hottli
S. Hiskanen
A. Hakala
Penny Pietsa
A. S.
John Pietala
Havid Haino
H. H.
J. Sila
Eino Heitonien
W. Makkala
A. Bostrem
Vaino Jakoila
Kalle Ahl
Heimi Soder
Alex Hytten
Mikko Alak
Edward Jinkquis
Niko Olen
Carl Lampen

H. Botwinick
I. Schif
Selig
Warren
Jennie Judin
Jennie Gluck

M. Lifshits
Paul Veits
Sarah Meekler
Celia Weyner

C. Surin
J. Gilleston
Mollie Bergman

223
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR
DEFENSE, NATIONAL OFFICE

BALANCE SHEET—SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on Hand</td>
<td>$ 60.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Bank — Labor Defender Account</td>
<td>125.41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Bank of U. S. (at liquidation)</td>
<td>502.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cash</td>
<td>$ 687.47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable (approximately 70 per cent due for Labor Defender)</td>
<td>$15,551.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans Receivable</td>
<td>421.48</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>235.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td>$16,895.19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIXED ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>$ 3,110.79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Reserve for Depreciation</td>
<td>907.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</td>
<td>$ 2,203.52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS</td>
<td>$19,098.71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFICIT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1931 Balance</td>
<td>$17,662.39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Adjustments</td>
<td>3,784.83</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deficit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 1931</td>
<td>1,788.66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL DEFICIT</td>
<td>$15,666.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFICIT</td>
<td>$54,764.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>$ 8,887.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Payable</td>
<td>8,735.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans Payable</td>
<td>14,821.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages Payable</td>
<td>5,529.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</td>
<td>$37,973.71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAIL FUND PAYABLE</td>
<td>$15,317.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFERRED LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unearned subscriptions to the Labor Defender</td>
<td>$ 1,474.12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LIABILITIES</td>
<td>$54,764.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES**
FOR THE 9 MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1931

**DEFENSE AND PRISONERS' AID**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Fund Bal.</th>
<th>Fund Def.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' &amp; Dependent's Aid</td>
<td>$ 2,884.82</td>
<td>$ 3,793.08</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottsboro Case</td>
<td>8,274.01</td>
<td>7,318.62</td>
<td>955.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deportation Cases</td>
<td>1,560.99</td>
<td>1,166.53</td>
<td>394.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miners' Defense</td>
<td>981.43</td>
<td>2,572.68</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean &amp; Foreign Prisoners</td>
<td>6,085.45</td>
<td>6,450.13</td>
<td>364.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Cases (Atlanta, etc.)</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>1,017.35</td>
<td>985.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amnesty &amp; Miscellaneous Cases</td>
<td>2,307.23</td>
<td>2,162.14</td>
<td>145.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$22,125.93</td>
<td>$24,480.53</td>
<td>$1,494.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NET DEFICIT IN DEFENSE & AID FUNDS**

$2,354.60

**EXPLANATION:** Prisoners' and Dependents' Aid

1. Scottsboro Prisoners' Aid | $ 922.92 |
2. Penn.-Ohio-Ky. Prisoners' Aid | 384.00 |
3. Harlan Miners Prisoners' Aid | 609.43 |
4. Other Prisoners' Relief | 646.73 |
5. Prisoners' Dependents' Relief | 1,230.00 |

Total Prisoners' & Dependents' Aid | $3,793.08 |

(2) Explanation: Prisoners' (Penn.-Ohio-Ky.) Defense and Aid

**INCOME**

| Miners' Strike—Penn.-Ohio-Ky. Campaign |
|---|---|
| Districts | $360.92 |
| Organizations | 80.00 |
| Individuals | 360.48 |
| **TOTAL** | $801.40 |

3. Harlan Fund Income | 31.50 |
4. National Committee for Political Prisoners | 148.53 |

**EXPENDITURES**

1. Penn.-Ohio Miners' Defense *
   - Legal | $497.18 |
   - Transportation | 161.50 |
   - Telegrams | 30.79 |
   - Administration | 305.00 |
   - Camp. Exp. (Postage, Station., Misc.) | 130.05 | 1,574.52 |
   **TOTAL** | $1,574.52 |

2. Harlan Miners' Defense Expenses *
   - Legal | 506.40 |
   - Transportation | 167.79 |
   - Telegrams, Telephone | 133.08 |
   - Postage, Stationery Supplies | 19.47 |
   - Adm. Exp. & Publ. | 171.42 | 2,572.68 |
   **TOTAL** | $1,591.25 |

**DEFICIT** | $1,566.23 |

*Notation: Prisoners' and Dependents' Aid paid is included under the General account of Prisoners' and Dependents' Aid.

**ORGANIZATIONAL INCOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership—Dues</td>
<td>$5,967.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Initiations</td>
<td>1,005.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>1,903.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendars</td>
<td>485.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation Fees</td>
<td>1,109.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Income</td>
<td>627.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Sections</td>
<td>63.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Contributions</td>
<td>5,908.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>$17,069.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXPENDITURES**

| Office Wages | 6,724.10 |
| Rent, Telephone, etc. | 1,739.15 |
| Stationery & Supplies | 1,100.94 |
| Postage | 947.64 |
| Telegrams | 200.06 |
| Auditing | 270.00 |
| Publicity & agitation | 2,275.21 |
| Organizers' Wages | 1,887.50 |
| Organizers' Fares | 337.06 |
| Film | 216.10 |
| Interest & Bank Charges | 490.94 |
| **TOTAL** | $17,069.45 | $17,954.95 |

**NET ORGANIZATIONAL DEFICIT**

885.50

**LABOR DEFENDER**

| Labor Defender | $3,736.16 |
| Circulation | 14,681.02 |
| Advertisements & Greetings | 1,024.49 |
| Donations | 57.29 | 17,256.20 |
| Cost of Printing & Mailing | 291.32 |
| Commission on Subscriptions | 500.00 |
| **TOTAL** | $19,498.96 | $18,047.52 |

**NET INCOME LABOR DEFENDER**

$1,451.44

(Continued on next page)
CERTIFICATE

We hereby certify that the above statement has been prepared from the books, records and accounts of the International Labor Defense, National Office at 80 East 11th Street, New York City, and in our opinion reflects the true financial condition of this organization on September 30, 1931.

Very truly yours,

CENTRAL AUDIT BUREAU,

By GEORGE PRIMOFF,
Certified Public Accountant.

USSR—1917-1931

(Continued from page 205)

hand, ruin and destitution are the lot of millions of farmers as a result of the agrarian crisis. Each week thousands of farmers and their families are driven from their farms—which are sold for delinquent taxes, mortgage foreclosures, bankruptcies and similar proceedings—and tighter and tighter becomes the noose in the hands of the banks and railroads.

"Interstate Commerce Commission Grants Rate Rise to Railroads Amounting to $100,000,000." (A.P., Oct. 21, 1931)

 Says the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture: "The number of bankruptcies con-

cluded in the courts in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, was five and one-
half times the pre-war figures." At the same time the number of enslaved tenant farmers keeps mounting.

In the USSR collectivization and the constantly rising living standard for millions of peasants. In the U.S. A., bankruptcy, mass hunger and misery! (Soviet's Progress Marked in 1930; Sharp Improvement in Output, Finance, Food Conditions."—N. Y. Times.)

Wage-cuts, speed-up and terror rage throughout the U.S. and the capitalist world. Attempting to crush the growing resistance of the workers, the bosses jail militant workers, fingerprint and deport the foreign-born and lynch Negroes (3,256 lynched since 1885).

In the U.S.S.R. the peoples of the au-

tonomous republics have achieved for themselves undreamed of economic, social and cultural opportunities.

The capitalists of the entire world, enraged by this gigantic Soviet progress, plot new imperialist wars to throttle the workers' and peasants' republic. Only the growing revolutionary action of the masses everywhere (British, Chilean naval mutinies), and the determination of the Russian workers and peasants to defend with their lives the gains of the Bolshevik Revolution postpone the day of imperialist intervention of the U.S.S.R.

The war drums are throbbing in Manchuria today!

The Russian workers and peasants are building a proletarian land. Defend the U.S.S.R.—first workers' and peasants' republic!

A Group of Ukrainian Workers
Geetos the Labor Defender

T. Kusenko
P. Gap
J. Bryuchok
H. Tuk
H. Wenglyn

Members of the
John Reed Branch of Bklyn.
Geetos the Labor Defender

J. S. Petlin
A. Gerasimchuk
A. Nilitnik
M. Begun
Anton Golubko
Michael Mianowski
K. Kornovich
P. Struck
D. Bakowski
Samuel Valper
O. Zior

The
Russian John Reed Branch of South Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sends Revolutionary Greetings to
THE LABOR DEFENDER

Greetings from
Slovak Workers Society
Branch No. 2
25th Street
Gutenburg, N. J.

Otto Korvin Br. of the ILD
Borx Hungarian Workers
Club and Spartakus Sport Club

send their greetings to the
Workers of Soviet Russia.

785 Westchester Avenue

Revolutionary Greetings From

Nick Spanoudakis Br. I.I.D.
Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays

at
301 E. 29th St.
New York City

Greetings from

B. Baltrenos
J. Mejkin
A. Maksuskeros
H. Skana
V. Retakovitcrus
E. Briznoff
August
Peyser
M. Cohn
H. Dvoretsky
Zimmerman
S. Telch

Greetings from

Ella May Branch

Dougher
Tashman
Adelman
E. Briznoff
August
Peyser
M. Cohn
H. Dvoretsky
Zimmerman
S. Telch

Greetings from

Tekebaum
Brenoff
M. Binay
S. Raskal
A. Freiberg
J. Kenig
L. Glar
Becker
David Zeldin
Ben Gordon

D. Gilbirt
J. Flaksy
M. Jacobowitz
S. Boskowitz
Z. Fellesky
A. Tepescyry
K. Karpovich
N. Hilmot
Paul Struck
Martin Begun
D. Bakowski
Samy Volper
Irving Zven
Anton Golubno
W. Skida
A. Comowski
J. Chernik
W. Chernik
S. Frustowewish
Michael Mianowski
B. Barret
A. Pukalo
T. Marchuk
J. Skrinych
M. Sulitewich
Bob Kenovich
Mike Barkh
Pafuho Boina

D. Yelis
J. Cuko
D. Abrastis
B. J.
Alexander Orvanovich
Vasai Soltovitch
T. Pekich
T. Drakaer
I. Sklov
R. Rosi
Bvrv-binary Kastimir
Felix Bonya
J. Balus
Sirogoch
D. Lite
M. Cohen
S. Sere
g. Matto
M. Cohen
J. Chernik
W. Chernik
S. Frustowewish
Michael Mianowski
B. Barret
A. Pukalo
T. Marchuk
J. Skrinych
M. Sulitewich
Bob Kenovich
Mike Barkh
Pafuho Boina

The Executive Committee of the
Workingmen's Sick, Benevolent
and Educational Federation
Greets the Labor Defender in the name of its membership

Revolutionary Greetings from
Boro Park Workers Club

225
Greetings from the Greek Branch of New Jersey

Rigas Diannakis
Spiros Kapotis
Spiros Mantinos
Kostas Peter
O. Ananian
Nick Vasos
Petros Pavlacos
Christ Quinter
Mike Mavreas

Drivas
A. Caragano
Steve Albin
Pete Marmanos
Zelig Silbaktin
J. Stamboul
Fred Nicholas
Evangelos Megas
Tony Papachristos
Gust Rudy

Mapleton Workers Club
1684 - 66th Street, Brooklyn

H. Weyn
M. Karmaz
R. Beckman
P. Dickler
J. Edelman
B. Rosenberg
M. Green
A. Rosenblatt
S. Brumstein
S. Solomon
R. Licht
R. Lieber
P. Rosenbloom
G. Palk
J. Goeckman
H. Rosenbaum

Sylvia Slusnak
T. A. Sipula
Dagmar Slusnak
Eleanor Wirkula
Victor Malin
Alex Pyykkala
Anton Pura
Ws. Baloomaa
W. Ekstedt
Helmi Lam
M. Kruth
A. Kruth
K. Davidson
G. Virenda
Oscar Suovanen
H. Wilsen
E. & E. Johansson
P. Warppa
Pearl Millstein
Sonia Garcher
Sally Bickel
Wm. Schiffer
Sam Englund
Ray Pilsky
Harry Hulz
Harry Dolan
M. & T. Chudnov
Irvung Jurnan

Dr. S. J. Holopapa
807 - 44th Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wm. Lisananti
Batchel
4407 - 8th Avenue
N. Y. C.

W. Kyronen
Baker
4411 - 8th Avenue
N. Y. C.

N. Chauvin
Drafis
3906 New Utrecht Ave.
N. Y. C.

Sunset Barber Shop
4017 - 7th Ave.
N. Y. C.

Jack Krauss
Jack Toon
Max Mull
Frank Kramer
Juo Edok
Dina Fugatch
B. & J. Spierer
L. Boryske
T. Kowal
T. Kuihtai
T. Korick
T. Harmatuk
E. Lazowski
A. Pnynasty
K. Smoiley

Compliments
Ukrainian Educational Soc.

Compliments
H. R.

Nick Polito
Sobrin
Elon
L. Wiener
John Cook
Karr
Diana Kossova
S. Goldwasser
H. Citron
Morris Bozman
S. Goldsberg
S. Goldman
C. Shipman
Ch. Shipman
I. Sipoll
A. Kolb
R. Rosen
Philip Tuchman
Louis Pocht

Charlie Applebaum
Julius Leisinger
E. Benzensky
Lurie
Rubin
Gorin
M. Varoshovsky
C. Strongwater
Ned
Humphreys
Bisselene
Levits
Poppel
Hovitz
Paul
Cowen
Pechter
Raffin
B. Halpern

WORKERS SCHOOL
35 E. 12th St.
New York

T.U.U.C. of Greater N.Y.
calls all workers to join the
Revolutionary Unions

Greetings from
ROBERT DUNN

Greetings
CARL BRODSKY

Greetings From
EDWARD ROYCE

Greetings to the I.L.D.
From
MECHANICS PRESS
M. Tannenbaum
119 Norfolk St.
Orchard 4-8893
New York

Greetings From
CAROL WEISS KING

Greetings From
ISAAC SHORR

Greetings from
JOSEPH BRODSKY

Greetings to the LABOR DEFENDER
Young Defenders No. 1

Russian Branch I.L.D. Passaic, N.J.
Polish Branch I.L.D., Passaic, N.J.
Ukrainian Branch I.L.D., Passaic, N.J.

Revolutionary Greetings to the Labor Defender from the
Yorkville Hungarian Branch I.L.D.

Greetings from
BRANCH No. 134
I. W. O.

The
Scandinavian Workers Club of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Greetings the
Workers of the Soviet Union

John Larsson
George Nystrom
Hans Erickson
J. Godmundson
Rudolph Nystrom
Clint Wilks
A. Johnson
E. Anderson
GREETINGS FROM THE I.L.D., CLEVELAND DISTRICT

Revolutionary greetings to the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the 14th anniversary of their victorious revolution.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS!

DISTRICT COMMITTEE
1426 W. 3rd Street, Room 311, Cleveland, Ohio

BRANCHES
Collinwood Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 5335 Waterloo Road
Downtown Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at I.L.D. Headquarters
East Side Hungarian Branch, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 11123 Buckeye Road

Lithuanian Branch
Lithuanian Branch No. 2
Letish Branch
Polish Branch No. 1
Red Fronters Branch
Russian Branch
South Slav Branch (65)
Slovak Branch

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
American Lithuanian Working Benefit Society
Bulgarian Workers Club, meets every 2nd Sunday in the month
Freiheit Singing Society
International Workers Order No. 24
Lithuanian Workers Benefit Society
Russian Beneficial Society
Swedish Workers Club
Slovak Workers' Society No. 68
Meets every second Wednesday in month at Bohemian National Home, 46th St., Broadway.

Islamic Workmen's Order No. 148
Ukrainian Working Women's League meets at 1001 Auburn Ave.
West Side Women's League
Ukrainian Dramatic Club
United U. T. O.

New Haven Sacco Vanzetti Branch
P. Weirke
H. Grossman
J. Weirke
I. Spector
P. Weirke
J. Meekler
G. Duell

K. Ring
H. Wolfson
L. Kocke
M. Gendelman
J. Smolyn
L. Weirer

Greetings from
William Repka
Alex Kaduk
Alex Kochlas
Denzler Nemeth

Steve Kustuy
Andrew Nagy
Gabriel Danch
Elizabeth Kochlas

Erie, Pa. Local I. L. D.
Greetings to the
14th Year of the Russian Revolution

Greetings from Frank Siriani

S. P. Haltenkun
H. Tykock
T. L. Gillberg
E. Tengh
G. H. Jacobson
M. W. Backlund
L. Rasmussen
E. T. Lappi

A. Mikelsaen
A. Kuhiann
H. K. Hyvonen
S. J. W. Ross
E. Kuja
H. Raima
A. M. Pelu
T. B. Hikkola

O. Landers
S. Wallin
F. Henriksson
I. Heckel
S. H. Nurmi
S. O. Mantii
Nikkiat
T. Burgeson

"Wings" Linko
Umbo Sautto
Elia Wigren
M. Orpiky
T. Nurmi's family
T. Wilenius
Ida Sihtonen
L. Rankinen

Anna Langley
J. Kuivinen
A. Strahlberg
L. Kuivinen
M. Sumi
W. Gillberg
A. M. Lundgren
H. Peura

Karl Bajaniemi
Carl Naposky
W. Lampinen
P. H. McNealy
Saarel's Family
Greetings from
Win. A. Wenzel

Success to the 5 Year Plan
Atlanta Georgia I.L.D. Br.

Horiuchi I.L.D. Br.
Los Angeles, Calif.

John Lamb Branch
Bellingham, Wash.

Revolutionary Greetings from
Petula Tom Mooney
Branch I.L.D.
Petula, Calif.

Greetings from the
Finnish Farmers Club
Trumansburg, N. Y.
From Michigan Workers to Workers and Collectives of the USSR,
Especially to those of the Amo Works in Moscow and of the Traktorstroi in Stalingrad

Greetings! We greet you comrades on the 14th Anniversary of the successful November Revolution with the great achievements of the Five-Year Plan and of successfully building up of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. Every achievement that you make is a great inspiration to the American Workers.

Greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the 14th Anniversary of the November Revolution, particularly to the workers of Zavod Amo, the auto workers of Moscow. We are for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Michigan Council for the Protection of Foreign Born

Detroit Workers Cooperative

Greetings to the workers of the Soviet Union on the 14th Anniversary of the November Revolution. We are for the five year plan and the defense of the U.S.S.R.

Women’s I.L.D. Branch

Greetings of Solidarity from Polish East Side Branch ILD

Tom Mooney Branch IL.D.

German Branch IL.D.

Greetings of Solidarity.

SOUTH SLAVISH RUTHENBERG BRANCH

Sacco Vanzetti Branch
I. L. D. OF HAMTRAMCK
635 First National Bank Bldg.

“DESTEPAREA”
1343 EAST FERRY, AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

Roumanian Weekly. The only Workers’ Paper in the U. S. A. in the Roumanian language. We are for the defense of the Soviet Union and the Support of the Five-Year Plan

Russian Hamtrancz Branch
I. L. D.

Hungarian West Side BRANCH I. L. D.

“WORKERS’ CAMP”

Polish Marchlewsky Branch
I. L. D.

Ella May Branch I. L. D.

Baginski Branch I. L. D.

Russian Bill Haywood BRANCH I. L. D.

Ukrainian Hamtrancz BRANCH I. L. D.

Lithuanian Karolis Pozela

UKRAINIAN BRANCH

Alexandro Sdolzini Branch
I. L. D.

Polish Hamtrancz Branch
I. L. D.

Czecho-Slovak Branch ILD

Int. Workers’ Order Branch No. 43

“SAZANAIE”
1343 EAST FERRY AVENUE
DETROIT, MICH.

A Bulgarian Weekly. The only Workers’ Paper in the U. S. A. in the Bulgarian language. We are for the Defense of the Soviet Union, and the Support of the Five Year Plan.

Greetings

Gratiot Market Grocery
1429 Gratiot Ave. Detroit, Mich.
Sam Posner, Prop.
Cherry 3080 Shop No. 1

Detroit Packing House Market
Meats — Wholesale — Poultry
Clubs Hotels
1327 Michigan Avenue
Cadillac 7537

Greetings

Dr. M. R. Salutsky
1102 Maccabee Bldg.
Detroit, Mich.

Greetings

Herman L. Berg
Attorney and Counsellor at Law

Revolutionary Greetings from District No. 14 of the International Labor Defense and its branches, to the MOPR of the U.S.S.R. Greetings also to the Krasne Putilovitz workers of Leningrad!

BILL HAYWOOD BRANCH OF ONTARIO
Greet the Mopr of the “Giant State Farm.”

Oscar Ericsson Branch, Long Beach
Greet the Mopr of the Baku Oil Fields.

Lawrence Emery Branch, San Pedro
Greet the Mopr Members of the Marine Industries of the U.S.S.R.

Mooney-Billings Branch
Sacco-Vanzetti Branch
South Slav Branch
Carl Sklar Branch
Otto Corwin Branch
Ella Reeve Bloor Branch of Santa Barbara
San Diego Branch
Yamiguchi Bay Cities Branch
Armenian Branch
Lithuanian Branch
Horiuchi Branch

Herrera-Orosco Branch
Danny Rotas Branch
John Reed Branch
Frederick Douglas Branch
Karl Liebknecht Branch

THE WOMEN’S COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
THE LENIN BRANCH No. 81, L.W.O.
GREETINGS FROM MARTIN KARSCH
Los Angeles, Calif.

228
District No. 3 of the International Labor Defense sends Proletarian greetings to the Russian Workers on the 14th anniversary of the victorious proletarian revolution.

KARL MARX BRANCH I. L. D.

JOHN REED BRANCH
C. Pintozak
Rosenberg
Kats

LENIN BRANCH I. L. D.

SACCO VANGEZZI BRANCH I. L. D.

PARKSIDE ELECTRIC SHOE REPAIRING
H. Fliecker, Prop.
1741 N. Wiltion Street

STRAWBERRY MANSION WORKERS CLUB

CENTRAL BRANCH I. L. D.
Baltimore, Md.

WOMEN'S CULTURAL LEAGUE

THE BALTIMORE SECTION OF THE I.L.D.
Louis Berger, Section Organizer
1630 E. Baltimore Street
Baltimore, Md.

PREHETT ORSANUS FREIEN
of Philadelphia

Enthusiast Workers Club of Philadelphia

JOHN REED CLUB

FRANK LOPATIN
1741 N. Wiltion Street

Dr. A. R. Melekoof
Alex Chezin
Dr. Golen, 1724 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. Stambler, 7th & Girard Ave., Philadelphia. 
I. Glazman, 4176 Leidy Avenue, Philadelphia
Ray Weisman
T. Passoff

San Francisco, Calif.
The San Francisco District of the International Labor Defense extends greetings of solidarity to our comrades in the Soviet Union, (particularly to the workers of the Swstroj, in Leningrad), and congratulates them on their tremendous accomplishments in their third year of the Five Year Plan.

Annaffee Branch
Tom Mooney Branch
Horiuchi Branch

South Slav Workers Club

The Progress Builders of America
Roswell, N. Mexico

Adbor 30 S. R. Spolku
Dogtown, Ohio

Greetings from the
Boston District of the I.L.D.
Branches and affiliated organizations in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine.

DISTRCT OFFICE
113 Dudley St.
Boston, Mass.

Greetings on the 14th Anniversary of the Soviet Union to the shipbuilding Workers of Zavod Imieni Marti of Leningrad.

Scandinavian Workers Club
521 Cambridge St.
Allston, Mass.

Russian Mutual Aid Society
Branch No. 30 of Chelsea, Mass.

Revolutionary Greetings from the
Minersville, Pa. Branch
International Labor Defense

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NEW MASSES
63 West 15th Street
New York

Revolutionary Greetings to the Russian Workers, on the 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Suomalaisten Tyovaa Yhdistys and Naisjaostes, Seattle, Washington

MORRIS WINCHEWSKY
Branch No. 21, I.W.O.
Minneapolis, Minn.

We Greet the Soviet Union on its 14th Anniversary

C. C. C., I. L. D.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Greetings from the
CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the I. L. D.
Muskegon, Mich.

Greetings from
Lithuanian Br. I.L.D.
Chicago, Ill.

Revolutionary Greetings
New Orleans Br. I.L.D.

Freiheit Arbeiter Club
The Freiheit Mandolin Orch. of Los Angeles, Calif.

Due to limited space of the November Labor Defender, the greetings were compressed in order to allow greater prominence to the articles on the flood of outstanding issues today. Greetings too late for this edition will appear in December.
They’re Cold—Hungry—Desolate!  
Icy Winter Is Almost Here  
Families of Class-War Prisoners Are Penniless! They Will  
Be Thrown Into the Streets To Die!  
UNLESS YOU HELP PREVENT IT!

CLASS-WAR PRISONERS AND TERMS
Lawrence Allen, 10 yrs.  
Eugene Barnett, 25-40  
Sam Benato, 10-20  
Warren K. Billings, Life  
Tom Mooney, Life  
Bert Bland, 25-40  
O. C. Bland, 25-40  
John Cornelison, Life  
Pat Devine, 1  
L. Emery, 1-14  
O. Erickson, 1-14  
Thomas Holmes (youth)  
Tsujio Horiuchi, 1-14  
Eduardo Herrara, 2-28  
John Lamb, 25-40  
John W. Lynch, 10  
J. B. McNamara, Life  
Gus G. Madsen, 10  
Claude Meritt, 10  
Pete Muedine, 5  
Branilo Oroso, 2-28  
Carl Sklar, 1-14  
George B. Pesce, 10  
Danny Rojas, 2-28  
M. A. Schmidt, Life  
Tom Zima, 5  
Andy Wright, Death  
Roy Patterson, Death  
Eugene Williams, Death  
Olen Montgomery, Death  
Clarence Norris, Death  
Charlie Weems, Death  
Otie Powell, Death  
Roy Wright, Death  
Alex Dorsey, 10  
Alex Fube, 10  
Ed Dennis, 10  
Charles Hill, 10  
Mike Mare, 10  
Joe VanNoicke, 10  
Matt Turk, 10  
Mike Spolar, 10  
Felix Trent, 10  
Gene Harck, 10

CLASS-WAR PRISONERS AND TERMS
Steve Gannock, 10  
Mike Konecev, 10  
George Pokar, 10  
Ben Murray, 10  
Allen Greenlee, 10  
Ralph Long, 10  
Matt Badnach, 10  
Ed Alexander, 10  
John Jones, 10  
Walter Miller, 10  
Angelo Nuch, 10  
Fred Berry, 10  
Rocco Long, 10  
Willie Benge, 10  
Chas. Shadrick, Death  
Wm. Hudson, "  
Pete Thomas, "  
Elbert Shadrick "  
Gannie Banks, "  
Henry Oliver "  
E. Phillips "  
Henry Oliver "  
Andrew Hitch "  
Chester Poore "  
Rocco Dameron "  
Wm. Burnett "  
Floyd Murphy "  
Jim Reynolds "  
P. M. Bratcher "  
Asa Cusick "  
Otto Mills "  
Edith Berkman, dep.  
Theo. Lusee  
Bill Murdock, dep.  
Leo Thompson, 2 years  
Stella Rasetski, 2  
Mrs. Rasetski, 2  
Willie Peterson, Death  
Tony Critto, 2-4  
Andy Negro  
Cornel  
Tom Rapps  
Joe Jackson, 10 mos.  
Fred Powers, 8 mos.

HOW CAN YOU HALT THIS?  
The I. L. D. aims to send $5 each month to more than 100 class war prisoners. (Not much, true, but enough to buy tobacco, paper, candy for these workers.) These workers behind the bars have families, totalling more than 200 dependents.

The I. L. D. aims to send each family $20 a month. (Not much, true, but enough to keep Tom Mooney’s 70-year old mother from being hungry.)

The names of most of the prisoners—the length of their terms—is on this page. There are several hundreds more facing prison—long terms—throughout the U.S.A. In addition the ILD calls to the attention of the American masses the need to send aid to the class-war prisoners in the Wall Street colonies—Cuba, the Philippines, where militant workers are thrown into prison by the scores.

Cold and hunger face the wives and children of labor’s martyrs. WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

Rush Funds to — Prisoners’ Relief Fund
Grace Hutchins, Treasurer; 80 East 11th Street, New York City