a Letter from Money to Stalin
Around the World! Protest of millions. "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Burn!" "Immediate and Unconditional Release!" Mrs. Ada Wright and J. L. Engdahl now attending World Congress after epochal tour of Europe—rousing millions of workers in protest. Above, left: Mrs. Wright speaking in N. Y.; Right: German workers' children in Scottsboro demonstration; Center: In Kilby's dungeon, the Scottsboro boys; Lower: French workers in line for Scottsboro meeting.

THE FRONT COVER
Soviet children bearing banners of M.O.P.R. (the Russian L.L.D. which aids class war prisoners in the capitalist lands) celebrating the completion of Dnieperstroy, world's greatest dam, one of the greatest projects of the 5 Year Plan.
California State Prison,

Moscow, U. S. S. R.

My dear Comrade Stalin:

Just three weeks from today (November 7th) marks the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution, beyond any question the greatest happening in the whole history of the world so far as the working class is concerned.

It is my desire that you should know that I, along with millions of other revolutionary workers the world over will rejoice with you and your brave comrades all over the U. S. S. R. and particularly in Moscow where I am assured that one of the greatest demonstrations ever held any other place in the universe at any time will take place in Red Square, on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

I wish to extend to you and, through you, to all of the Revolutionary workers of the U. S. S. R. my most profound heartfelt proletarian gratitude for the magnificent spirit of International working-class solidarity by the militant workers of Russia in defense of my fight for freedom, and for the freedom of all class war and political prisoners.

Were it not for the Revolutionary workers of Petrograd, led by our beloved comrade Lenin, in militant demonstrations before the American Embassy on April 25, 1917, I would not now be addressing these greetings to you from this TOMB that has held me prisoner for the past seventeen years. That wonderful demonstration of International Solidarity by the militant workers of Petrograd saved my life and for this reason, I have a double, or two-fold reason to be happy and rejoice with you on this Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Proletarian Revolution. Thus, was my life saved and my usefulness to the revolutionary working class prolonged.

It is my hope that these revolutionary greetings to you and through you to the Toilers of the Soviet Union will be presented to you in person on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by my dear 84-year-old Mother who will be in Moscow on November 7th, 1932, in the continued interest of the working class fight for my freedom from the Dungeons of American Capitalist Imperialism.

All Hail to the Russian Revolution and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. I'm for it hook, line and sinker, without equivocation or reservation. Please accept my warm personal regards and best wishes, I am

Comradely yours,

[Signature]

3, 1921
The Second Five-Year Plan

By MOLOTOV

Peasant girl — member of shock-troop — on one of the largest of the collective farms in the Soviet Union. Three-fifths of the farmlands have already been collectivized under the First Five-Year Plan.

The U.S.S.R. is surrounded by a ring of capitalist countries. This means that an intense struggle and competition is going on between two worlds which are opposite in class character, between two social systems based upon principles that are mutually irreconcilable — capitalism and socialism. This comes to light particularly now, the period of the advanced economic crisis of the capitalist world.

In this connection one cannot fail to see the changes that are taking place in the surrounding capitalist world regarding the U.S.S.R.

The First Five-Year Plan too has so far been carried out under the constant menace of imperialist attacks. Nevertheless, this Five-Year Plan has already, in the main been fulfilled. This came about because we had a peaceful respite, enabling us to go on with socialist construction. In spite of internal difficulties, of the sharpening of the class struggle in the country, which was considerable at times, of the struggle which we had to wage against the capitalist elements, we have moved forward triumphantly and are continuing to move forward, consolidating our base and more and more.

At present a far more acute danger is created by our external enemies, by the forces of imperialism hostile to the U.S.S.R. The danger of an imperialist attack has grown considerably. This we must bear in mind whatever we do . . .

The foreign policy of the imperialist countries is becoming more and more openly aggressive. In all countries the munitions factories are swamped with orders: armaments are rapidly piling up in those countries and preparations for new wars are being pushed with feverish haste.

The conditions of the toiling masses in capitalist countries are steadily becoming worse. Modern capitalism has created great unemployment, destitution and starvation for tens of millions of workers and their families. The peasant masses in the capitalist countries are likewise overwhelmed by the crisis and millions upon millions of them are destitute and starving. At the same time the seed of discontent with the ruling classes has been implanted in the hearts of the masses of workers and is growing into a mighty hatred for capitalism.

What is going on within the bourgeois camp? The perplexity of the statesmen and economists and the hopelessness of the position of numerous capitalist firms and institutions lead to a state of growing panic in bourgeois circles. Those who but yesterday were masters of the situation in the capitalist countries, confident of their power, are feeling the ground slipping more and more from their feet. The bourgeois press deteriorates more and more into an organ for the advocacy of blatant reactionary views upon all fundamental questions, even in regard to matters of the highest technological as a whole. The face of the ruling classes in the bourgeois countries is more and more acquiring the hideous features of spiritual and moral decay.

Denunciatory utterances against technical progress have become frequent phenomena in capitalist countries, in the press, in radio broadcasts, etc. A bishop in England recently made a public statement even urged the necessity of refraining from making new inventions and ceasing scientific research work for scores of years.

Lately the columns of the bourgeois newspapers were full of forecasts on the outlook of the crisis, etc., made by notorious quacks and clairvoyants. All this is highly characteristic of the moral and spiritual condition of the ruling classes in the capitalist countries. I cannot refrain from quoting one silly prophecy taken from a Parisian newspaper:

"Of particular interest is the horoscope made by the noted Irish astrologer, whose forecasts for 1930-31 have proven absolutely true. With regard to the world crisis, the Irishman definitely predicts that it will terminate on the night of February 27 at a medical ball in the Victor Hugo Hall."

In order to make this picture more complete, it becomes necessary to dwell somewhat at length on a certain celebrity of present-day America, if not on the whole capitalist world.

Some American journals made a survey of the newspaper space including photographs devoted to the various "heroes of the hour" during 1931. They found that the record was held by none other than Al Capone, king of the Chicago gangsters. The recital of his exploits, biographical data about him, interviews with him, etc., had filled 797,412 columns in the newspapers. Furthermore, 5,050 photographs of him were reproduced in newspapers and magazines. However, the president of the United States, took second place in that respect.

While the mayor of Chicago is officially considered the chief boss of the city, Al Capone, the notorious leader of Chicago’s underworld, was frequently referred to as the municipal cabinet member without portfolio, and mayor of Cook County, no less powerful, and even bigger than the administration, bigger than any issue.

While Thompson was mayor of Chicago, Capone was present in the City Hall and County Building was lengthening, broadening, . . .

As to the lurid and downright criminal sources of Al Capone’s income there are equally unblushing details in the capitalist press. His main source of income is derived from bootleg liquor, by violating the so-called “dry law” of America and from other activities connected with the business.

"By the fall of 1937 . . . Capone altogether commanded the sources of a revenue estimated by government investigators at $105,000,000 a year, divided as follows: Beer and liquor, including alky-cooking, $60,000,000; gambling establishments, dog tracks $25,000,000; vice, dance halls, roadhouses and other resorts $10,000,000; rackets, $10,000,000.

"Of this the ‘take’ by police, city and county politicians, and dry agents was of course enormous."

From this it may be seen that Al Capone is a big capitalist—owner of a small bourgeois society, so to speak, possessing numerous enterprises, drawing huge revenues, etc. From the American and European press we learn that despite his relative youth (32 years) Al Capone has already made more than $700,000,000. In a word this Chicago bandit is not one of the small fry in the capitalist world, but one of the biggest capitalist sharks in the U.S.A.

When imprisoned, his spirits did not sink by any means. We learned from the writer Pasley, the considerable space was given by the press to Capone during his imprisonment. There are minute reports about his state of health, how he gained weight, about his moods, the way he spent his time, the books he read, etc. . . .

Beyond the borders of our country, the basis of our support is the toiling masses. There is no need to repeat that the prestige of the U.S.S.R. is steadily growing among the workers in the capitalist countries and also in the colonial countries. This strengthens the international position of our cause.

The Soviet Union is becoming ever more the fatherland of the workers of the world. The victory of socialist construction in the U.S.S.R. is really the best guarantee of the triumph of socialism on a world wide scale.

In the Second Five-Year Plan we shall shoulder tasks of world historic importance, tasks connected with the building of classless socialist society. The realization of these tasks is bound to be accompanied by a bitter struggle against the capitalist elements, is bound to lead to a certain intensification of the class struggle now and then upon one sector or another.

But the will of the working class is indomitable, and it marches on to victory with unaltering steps.

Ours is a Leninist party three million strong; a Young Communist League six million strong; we enjoy the growing support of the teeming millions of toilers in town and country. Herein lies our strength. Therefore, we are firmly convinced that capitalism with Al Capone’s downfall is doomed while our cause, espoused by the shock brigades of socialism, is marching on to complete victory.
Fighting Mothers of Fighting Boys

As the force behind the police is Mother Ada Wright, Mother Mooney, and Mother Kofardieff, mother of Nikolai Kofardieff, general secretary of the Bulgaria Communist Party, who was killed to death October 30, 1931. She was jailed for three years for carrying on her son’s fight.

To you, strong arm of the working class, my warm revolutionary greetings on your tenth anniversary. You can look back upon a record worthy of the class whose fighters you so vigorously defend. From the crafty hands of the enemy, whose frame-ups and terror know no limit, you have torn countless numbers of our best fighters, returning them to strengthen our ranks.

On a world scale you have given tellers of many lands practical lessons in internationalism and the power of solidarity.

When the Brahma of Boston thought quietly to snuff out the lives of "a poor fish-peddler and good shoemaker" because they had dared to lead a strike of their fellows, it was the International Labor Defense that sent the names of Sacco and Vanzetti ringing through America and Europe.

When the miners strike in Kentucky, South Wales, the Ruhr, the International Labor Defense is there. You were present at New Bedford, Georgia, Scottsboro.

Scottsboro has become a world issue. Nine obscure Negro boys, members of a nation of ten million outcasts. Many months ago their charred bodies would have been cast to that gruesome monument of southern Bourbon class justice, but for the timely intervention of the Communist Party and International Labor Defense. Today, in the United States, there are tens of similar, less well-known cases that we are fighting. The oppressed Negro people are coming to realize that they have a friend upon whom they can rely— the revolutionary working class. In this historic achievement, you have had no small part.

Your record runs not only backward, but ahead. Today, in this era of wars and revolutions, the battle wages ever more bitter. Each class girds itself for the final conflict. On the one hand, rising militancy, greater revolutionary confidence. On the other, increased terror of a desperate class which is doomed to eventual defeat.

With you, indispensable catalyst in this struggle, the workers go forward to battle with added courage for a new world.

To the Delegates,
International Red Aid Congress,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Dear Comrades:

My warmest revolutionary greetings to the congress of the International Red Aid meeting at Moscow in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, citadel of the organized worker’s might.

The dying capitalist system, in its desperate endeavor to maintain its power, is engaged on an international scale in a furious and bloody onslaught on the militant workers and their leaders. Fortunate, indeed, are the representatives of militant workers that they can meet, not under the shadow of fascism and prison walls, but under the victorious banner of the International Worker’s Fatherland, the Soviet Union.

I am proud that I have stood from the beginning with the revolutionary peasants and workers of the Soviet Union. In the most trying and desperate days of the revolution, when world capitalism was trying, not only to drown them in blood but to smother them under a barrage of lies, I published in my paper, “Tom Mooney’s Monthly,” the true facts of the situation so that the American workers would rally to the support of their Russian brothers.

I fully realize the tremendous importance of international struggle on behalf of class-prisoners. I can never forget that the demonstration of the Russian workers in April, 1917, started a tidal wave of protest that halted my execution. I am convinced that an even stronger expression of international solidarity by the working class will yet force the capitalist jailers to release their strangle hold upon me.

There are innumerable examples, nationally and internationally, of the effectiveness of mass agitation and demonstrations, both in aiding class-war prisoners of particular countries and, what is more significant, in organizing international solidarity. Of recent cases, I need only mention the nine framed-up Negro boys of Scottsboro and Sacco-Vanzeeti, in addition to my own case.

Everyone familiar with the ruthless manner in which Negro workers are treated in the United States, lynched legally and illegally, knows that were it not for the tremendous campaign carried on in their behalf by International Labor Defense, in the United States, and by the International Red Aid all over the world, the Scottsboro boys would have burned on the electric chair long ago. So far, their execution has been postponed. Intensified mass pressure, nationally and internationally, can save their lives.

The case of Sacco-Vanzeeti is another outstanding example of how workers rallied all over the world to the defense of their imprisoned comrades. It is true that Sacco and Vanzeeti were judicially murdered by the cold, withering hand of capitalist justice, but the blood they shed served to cement the revolutionary bonds between the working classes of all countries. Sacco and Vanzeetti are dead, but their martyrdom is enshrined in the hearts of revolutionary workers the world over.

It is not a coincidence, but a tremendously significant fact that the three cases I mentioned originated in the United States.

It is obvious to all that in Fascist and semi-Fascist countries, there exists an Open dictatorship of the capitalist class against the working class. But the myth that the United States was the land of democracy, liberty, and opportunity, where workers of every land could find a haven of refuge and a chance to live, had to be dispelled, not only in the eyes of the American workers but in the eyes of the world. The significance of the cases of Sacco-Vanzeetti and my case, lies in the fact that they have torn the mask of hypocrisy from the face of American democracy and revealed, in all its hideousness, the sinister face of Fascism and the unbridled dictatorship of capital. The Sacco-Vanzeetti case exposed the terror against alien workers; the Scottsboro case exposed the terror against Negro workers. Both of these cases threw a glaring light upon the tactics of the master class in not only persecuting Negro and foreign-born workers, but in using such cases to maintain the capitalist policy of “DIVIDE AND CONQUER.”

In my case, the capitalist class of the United States proved to the whole world that there was no justice or democracy when dealing with a militant worker, who could not be bribed or intimidated. If proved the utter impossibility of any militant worker in the United States ever securing justice at the hands of capitalist-controlled courts, governors and other politicians.

I have no regrets for having spent seventeen years in a capitalist dungeon in “sunny” California. If my imprisonment has served to expose to the world the working class’ myth of capitalist democracy and the shallowness of capitalist justice, then it has not been in vain. I stand ready today to give my life for the working class of the world, regardless of race, creed, color or nationality.

The International Red Aid must, on an ever increasing scale, rally to the defense of these workers. I pledge my solidarity to the International Red Aid and stand behind it in the defense of every working class prisoner in every land, and in defense of the Soviet Union. My warm heartfelft profound proletarian comradely greetings.

Tom Mooney
31921
Nine old men, sitting in the highest court of American capitalism, faced on October 10 the necessity of deciding whether it would be safe to uphold the hideous Scottsboro legal Lynch verdicts in the face of the angry thunder of protest from workers and intellectuals throughout the world, and the rising resistance of the Negro masses to the capitalist Lynch terror. The court has not yet announced its decision.

The historic class forces which have clashed in countless battles around the Scottsboro Case during the past 18 months were well represented at the October 10 hearing before the United States Supreme Court. These forces filed into the court in two opposing streams. From their conspiratorial chambers came the nine old men of the Supreme Court, togged out in sartorial devices aimed at enhancing their dignity. From entrances set aside for the privileged had previously come other representatives of the capitalist class, including a large delegation of Alabama Congressmen and other members of the minority of white landlords and landowners exercising a bloody rule over the "Black Belt." Congress was not in session, and most of its members were touring their districts peddling their pre-election lies and sham promises, but the Alabama contingent in Congress was on hand to demonstrate its solidarity with the Alabama Lynch courts which had rushed nine innocent Negro children through a farcical trial to death sentences for eight and—for effect—a ninth.

These representatives of the Alabama ruling class seated themselves around Thomas E. Knight, Jr., Alabama Attorney General who was present to oppose the appeal argued by the International Labor Defense attorneys and to defend the Lynch verdicts. Knight's father, a member of the Alabama Supreme Court, had previously concurred in the majority opinion of that court upholding the Lynch verdicts. Seated with the Alabama group was also former United States Senator Thomas J. Heflin, notorious Negro-baiter.

Opposing these forces of capitalist reaction were hundreds of Washington Negro and white workers who had filed into the court room past the hostile challenges of a heavy police guard specially called out for the occasion. The newspapers reported that the entire Washington police force had been mobilized in fear of hostile demonstrations by workers against the Lynch verdicts and the United States Supreme Court. These workers were there to show their solidarity with the Scottsboro victims of capitalistic justice, their resentment against the murderous frame-up of those working-class children, and finally their support of the arguments of the battery of famous attorneys engaged by the International Labor Defense for the oral argument before the court.

This solidarity of the white workers of the whole world with the persecuted Negro masses was dramatically demonstrated in the courtroom itself, with the entrance of Mother Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney, victim of another notorious frame-up by the American ruling class. A funny of capitalism in the person of the U. S. Marshall attempted to bar Mrs. Mooney from the hearing on the grounds that she could have no interest in the Scottsboro Case and the fate of the nine Negro lads. Mother Mooney who, in the company of Richard B. Moore, Negro proletarian orator, had travelled thousands of miles throughout the United States, in defiance of the orders of her physician, for the Scottsboro-Mooney defense campaign, brushed aside the arguments of the U. S. Marshall. She was permitted to remain.

The high court of capitalism was definitely on the defensive. It had felt the impact of the thunderous mass protests welling up from all corners of the world. It sensed the breaking down of the capitalist-erected barriers between the white and Negro masses. The cry of millions of workers against the Lynch justice was ringing in its ears. It realized that Scottsboro had become the symbol of working-class unity against the bloody role of the dying capitalist system, against the savage persecution of the Negro nation in the "Black Belt."

In the three cases preceding the Scottsboro argument, the justices took an active part in questioning the attorneys on both sides. In the Scottsboro Case they maintained a studied silence. This silence was in sharp contrast to their animated interest in two liquor cases, in which they were greatly concerned on questions such as for what number of days a search warrant in a liquor case was good, and whether it was necessary to have an affidavit in order to renew it. Quite clearly, the justices were afraid to ask questions in the Scottsboro Case, both for fear of dramatizing the fundamental issues of Negro rights involved, and for fear of revealing their hatred and hostility toward the Negro masses and the entire working class. Their antagonism toward the Negro masses was clearly exposed, however, in one of the liquor cases in which one of the attorneys was a Negro. Both Justices McReynolds and Sutherland openly showed their resentment at the appearance of a Negro lawyer before the court, bullying and baiting him throughout the hearing. In the Scottsboro hearing, however, all the enthusiasm of the justices for the liquor cases had vanished.

Walter Pollak, who argued the case for the I.L.D., forcefully exposed the facts of the framework of the nine boys, masterfully presenting the evidence proving that the boys were not granted a trial, "were denied due process of law," were given no time to prepare their defense, were not permitted to communicate with their parents, although all of the boys were minors; that the very defense lawyers foisted by the Scottsboro court on the boys had failed to call a single defense witness, had never opened or closed to the jury, had not consulted with the parents of the boys and made no proper preliminary.

(Continued on page 215)
KEYNOTES OF THE CONVENTION

Broaden the Base of the I.L.D.

By FRANK SPECTOR
Assistant National Secretary, I.L.D.

With a thousand inviolate threads the two hundred and forty-seven delegates to the fifth National Convention of the I.L.D., from all the four corners of the land, were tied, mind and heart, to the rail against the Kildy Alabama Prison where seven Negro lads have spent seventeen torturous months in the shadow of death. Is the 12-year-old boy going to die? And in its entire work, the fifth National Convention revealed this as its grim resolve. On the background of the Scottsboro campaign the fifth National Convention took stock of itself during the two grueling days of its hard work. It examined with merciless frankness its weaknesses and spoke with deep pride of its achievements.

Nearly one-fifth of the delegation were Negro workers. In the Convention Executive Committee—the directing force of the gathering—and in every other one, the Negro delegates played vigorous parts, moulding the policies of struggle and organizational forms of the I.L.D.

SMASH NATIONAL OPPRESSION

In the new constitution, in the reports of the National Executive Committee, thru all of the six hours discussion these two slogans of fight and work were woven with red thread. The fifth National Convention recorded the I.L.D. as a powerful factor in the growing unity of the white and black toilers, as a powerful sledge-hammer that delivers daily crushing blows to the century-old wall built by the white ruling class to separate the toilers so that the masters may squeeze their bloody profits out of the sweat-and tears of both.

It recorded that despite tremendous agitational successes gained thru broad mass campaigns—Gastonia—Scottsboro—Mooney—Imperial Valley—Kentucky—Penn.—Ohio and W. Va. miners and thousands of local struggles—the I.L.D. has not yet become a mass organization.

Broaden the base! Build a mass I.L.D.! Delegate after delegate, dived into these paramount tasks with penetrating criticism of the existing wrong methods. Frank self-criticism and concrete requests molded by actual experience in defense struggle, prevailed.

END ISOLATION!

The convention lashed mercilessly the stubborn sectarian methods that isolated us organizationally from the broad masses. It resolved to put an end to the turnover in membership thru improved inner life of the branches. From the center down to the branches it demanded the building of collective leadership, with city and district committees becoming really functioning bodies, in place of too great reliance upon paid functionaries.

The convention determined to turn the I.L.D. branches into real leaders of defense struggles in their territories, thru the aroused initiative of their membership, thru the earnest development of the group system. The Convention wholeheartedly agreed with the criticism expressed by the INTERNATIONAL RED AID—our parent organization—in its resolution on the I.L.D. It resolved to correct the existing weaknesses thru methods indicated by the I.R.A.

Industrial centers—Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York, must see utmost concentration. South—West Coast districts where terror rages must be given support. United Front committees Scottsboro-Mooney, Anti-Deportation to be brought to new life and vigor. International solidarity be built thru aid to foreign class war victims, thru aid to colonial defense struggles. Defense of Soviet Union must be the daily task of the I.L.D. thru popularization of the contrast between working class freedom and capitalist terror.

YOUTH DOMINATES

The twenty-two youth delegates were a fresh stream in the convention. Their presence was felt in every moment of the two crowded convention days. The last session was presided over by a youth delegate. Every committee included youth delegates. The adult delegates wholeheartedly accepted the youth's stern request that the drawing of young workers and students into the I.L.D. is the work of the whole I.L.D. Many among the delegates were workers: directly from shops and factories, basic industries—coal, steel, metal, etc. For the first time in the I.L.D.'s history, delegates came from far-away points, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, from South—Tampa and Birmingham. The Southern delegates brought vivid news of the first United Front conference ever held in the South. 300 black and white workers defied vicious Jim-Crow and the Ku Klux Klan and police terror and assembled to hammer out unity between black and white toilers against boss-terror. A number of convention delegates were intellectuals whose presence bespoke the willingness of the best intellectual elements to fight side by side with the workers.

SMASHED OVER WORKERS HEAD!

Club used in Sam Brown demonstration in New York in mass protest before Judge Aurelio's home.

WORLD CONGRESS DELEGATION

A Negro worker from Connecticut, Bill Taylor, a young I.L.D. leader from the West Coast, Miriam Brooks, Mother Mooney, Ada Wright, and Carl Hacker were among the delegates elected to represent the I.L.D. in the World Congress of the I.R.A. to be held in Moscow on November 10. The delegate from our Canadian brother-organization received the warmest reception. The comrade, Annie Buller, a seasoned fighter in the militant ranks electrified the convention, with her description of the Canadian workers' struggles against vicious terror.

A national committee of seventy-four was carefully selected, with each delegation submitting nominations. The convention empowered the national committee to increase its number so that it may have contacts with the fartherthest corners of the U.S.A. and Alaska. It placed before the National Committee is its immediate task the intensification of the major campaign: Scottsboro linked with the struggle for Negro rights; Mooney and Billings; Anti-Deportation and in addition a broad Wimer Aid Drive for relief of class-war prisoners and their families.

W.M. PATTERSON, NATIONAL SECRETARY

The convention unanimously recommended to the National Committee the election of William L. Patterson as National Secretary. A Negro militant and an able revolutionary leader with this action the National Convention has eloquently underscored the fully deserved leadership of the I.L.D. in the masses' struggles for equal rights and against national oppression of Negroes. Frank Spector, was recommended as Assistant National Secretary and Carl Hacker as National Organizer.

L.S.N.R. AMALGAMATED WITH I.L.D.

One of the high spots of the convention was the amalgamation of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights with the I.L.D. The L.S.N.R. met at its conference a day previous. Its delegates became delegates to the I.L.D. convention. A joint National Committee will go forward in the developing struggles of both black and white workers.

The convention severely criticized the local (Continued on page 218)
Manifesto to the Negro People

By WM. L. PATTERSON

Negro Workers, Farmers and Intellectuals:

The attacks upon the Negro people are growing.

Mob violence, lynching terror and jim-crowism are everywhere on the increase. These are the special forms of persecution for us who are Negroes. We who occupy the lowest level of the social ladder.

This terrorization, together with the increasing burdens of mass unemployment, the cutting of our wages to the bone, the totally inadequate relief, or in most cases none at all, tremendous prices for food and as a result of all these—mass starvation make our situation an unbearable nightmare of misery and degradation.

During the past three years of the crisis, the terror against us has risen to higher levels and taken on more varied forms. The changed economic and political conditions of this period of hard times, presents to those in power a more difficult task in hiding their leading role in our persecution.

Before, it was more easy for them to place the blame of outrages against us at the door of the white workers. Today, the unity between Negro workers growing out of our common misery and oppression, is developing as never before and forces the ruling class in their determination to divide and rule to intensify their efforts to pit one section of the working class against another.

Before, violence against us took the form of illegal lynching of individual Negroes by lynch mobs slyly provoked into murderous action by the ruling class and of individual, though numerous cases of jim-crowism. Now, to this form of murderous attack and jim-crowism, they have added attempted legal Lynchings on such a scale as Scottsboro and Logan Circle, Washington, the burning of whole Negro sections of a town as in Oklahoma, the massacre of enslaved share-croppers as in Camp Hill, Alabama, the most brutal and vicious murder of whole Negro families as the family of Judge Crawford in Sanatopia, Miss.

Now the press of the ruling class openly provokes and incites rioting against us as in the Euel Lee case in Baltimore, Scottsboro and Camp Hill. The crisis of capitalism has brought the ruling class of America in protection of its profits into the open against us. Brazenly it declares "Open Season," no license required for hunting and murdering Negroes.

Why are we so viciously attacked now?

In order that the profit system which has held us in slavery for more than three hundred years shall continue. Capitalism grown fat at our expense would save itself at our expense.

The burdens of the crisis are being crowded down on the back of the working class, but they rest most heavily upon us who are on the bottom.

Prostitution, disease and suicides increase among us. The government gives relief only to the great banks, railroads and other big industries; unemployment and social insurance are denied to us.

Evictions for non-payment of rent, the shutting off of gas, water and electricity are daily occurrences where poverty-stricken Negroes are concerned. Those thrown in the streets must go homeless and hungry that capitalism may live.

The masses of our people on the land are dehumanized, their position often worse than that of the animals with which they work.

These are for us questions of life and death. We must defend ourselves. There is no alternative. We can no longer be guided by those who demand our reliance upon courts, the jim-crow character of whose decisions are known beforehand.

But we need not seek to defend ourselves alone. Against our strength, the forces of reaction would be tremendous. We must seek to ally ourselves with those in American life whose conditions approach our own.

Fifteen millions of American working class are today unemployed. The overwhelming majority of these are white workers. Tens of thousands of them are starving.

Already in the struggle for food in England, Arkansas, in the coal miners strike against wage-cuts and worsening conditions on the job, in the internationally known Scottsboro case, we have learned that the unity of Negro and White workers offers the only possibility of success against the attempts of the ruling class to crush us all. Tremendous defense battles have been waged wherever Negro and White workers have begun a struggle for their lives. These battles have been fought in the streets and in the courts of the ruling class. The measure of our success has been determined by the extent of our unity.

These struggles must be carried to a higher level, this unity must be made international. There is no other way out for us.

The terror against us becomes more vicious now in order to smash the developing unity between us and white workers, to crush our ever increasing will to resist and to create among us such a degree of terror as will make the placing of the burdens of the crisis upon our shoulders an easy task.

There is one organization that takes a leading place in these defense struggles, that guides and directs them and that is built up out of our strength and the strength of those who sympathize with us,—this is the International Labor Defense.

It is building a wall of defense around those leaders of ours whom by imprisonment the ruling class would keep from carrying on the struggle.

The forward march of Negro and white workers into the struggle for the solution of the crisis in the interest of the working class demands a forward march of Negro and White workers in battalions of defense.

We must organize into a united front of defense of all workers in the factories, in our neighborhood, our lodges, fraternal organizations and mass demonstrations of protest against police brutality and terror. We must look forward to the launching of an irresistible attack upon the whole system of lynching of jim-crowism and special persecution against us. This is a united front struggle for an attack upon one section of the working class is our attack upon the whole.

This united front must extend to all those who are willing to fight against boss terror!

Answer the attacks of the ruling class of America with the full strength of the Negro and White workers in defense.

NEGO WORKERS! FARMERS! INTELLECTUALS! ORGANIZE NOW!

FLASH

TOWSON, MD.—Death sentence was passed on Euel Lee in Circuit court after the court had over-ruled the motion of the International Labor Defense for a new trial. The I.L.D. has announced its intention of continuing the fight for the life of Lee, in which is involved the constitutional right of Negroes to sit on juries. The defense has 30 days in which to file notice of appeal.
Congo in America

By LOUIS COLMAN

Review of "Georgia Nigger"

David Jackson, son of a Negro sharecropper, stood on the village street, of a Saturday evening, loading and talking with his friends. Across the street, on the courthouse steps, Jim Deering, wealthy plantation owner, stood conferring with the sheriff. His cotton was ripe for picking, and no laborer would work willingly for him. There were too many dark stories told of Negro workers murdered on his plantation when they got restless, how they worked under the guns, with black-snake whips and torture boxes handy. Besides, no one who went to work for Deering ever worked his way free, or got out of debt to his employer.

"I need four tonight," Deering told the sheriff. He looked over the crowd of Negro workers and his eye rested on Dave.

"That's a likely looking buck," he said.

The sheriff nodded.

So that night David was arrested, charged with fighting, and Deering kindly offered to pay the fine. A new phase in David Jackson's slavery to the white southern bosses began.

Tortured and sweated, witness to the brutal murder of his fellow workers, David made a break for "freedom," only to be caught in the net in the next county, where other planters wanted slaves.

This is a part of the story told in a book recently published—"Georgia Nigger" by John L. Spivak. The book presents a picture of the utmost brutality against the Negroes in the Black Belt, Florida, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, where Negroes are kept enslaved through torture, frame-ups, lynching, Jim-Crow laws, disfranchisement and segregation.

This is a picture of the American Congo, the Negro slave-belt of the United States, and it reveals conditions seldom touched upon in literature, conditions that compare for their stench with those of Liberia and the colonies in Africa.

Here is told the story of a young Negro boy framed up to provide labor power.

The whole system of national oppression with its semi-feudal, semi-slave forms of exploitation,peonage, sharecropping, debt-slavery; the smooth talk used to cover up the slave-raid nature of most arrests and imprisonments of Negroes in the Black Belt; the murderous brutality of the slave-masters in "Free America"; the economic basis for white chauvinism, are all exposed in the graphic story of the tragedy of David Jackson, born an American slave in the twentieth century.

The story is documented with remarkable pictures taken by the author in the slave-camps of Georgia—pictures of Negroes tortured in the stocks, being "stretched" until their arms are pulled out of their sockets, manacled with twenty-pound spikes on their legs, and reproductions of prison-camp records callously describing the torture and murder of Negro prisoners—for all these things are "legal" in the black belt.

A note of pessimism is struck in this book, however. Spivak can see no way out for the oppressed Negro masses, or if he can, he does not indicate it. Negro slavery seems to him deplorable but inevitable.

But Camp Hill, Scottsboro, and many other cases in which, under the banner of the International Labor Defense, Negro and white workers by joining together in the struggle against the oppression of the white bosses, have frustrated them, show there is another way.

It is because a most important phase of the struggles of the Negro masses for national liberation are inevitably struggles of defense against just such vicious attacks against them as are exposed in "Georgia Nigger," attacks which are seen in all their vicious class character here and in the Scottsboro, Logan Circle, Jess Hollins, Willie Brown, Eulie Lee, and many other cases, that the International Labor Defense was united, at a joint convention in October, with the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

The drawing of white workers into the liberation struggles of the Negro masses offers the only possibility of creating that united front against capitalist terror and police brutality without which there can be no successful struggles of the American working class. The liberation struggle of the Negro masses in their national emancipatory struggle is a logical ally of the struggle of the American working class as a whole. It is waged against the same elements—America's ruling class.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DOESN'T LIKE IT"  
By J. L. ENGDahl

American dollar diplomacy sent a servile editor from the Altoona Times, in Pennsylvania, the state of steel, coal, war munitions and transport, to be the legation to Bulgaria. And capital, Sofia, the biggest electric sign is that of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the letters of the Slavic alphabet. And there is a Stecoffel Electric" trying to tell us of impoverished peasants how to till the soil scientifically.

American labor sent a Negro Mother from Chattanooga, Tennessee, as its ambassador to the Balkans to raise the "Scottsboro" issue of Negro and workers' rights; not the plea of the dollar for greater profits, the task of Altoona Times editor.

The Scottsboro Negro Mother comes from "The South," where the crushing poverty makes almost impossible the enjoyment of the Singer machines in the home, but the great signs of high pressure salesmanship are there as well as in Bulgaria. And Rockefeller has "institutes" in "The South" to show how "fluid" and "pellagra" can be cured. But the crisis in industry and on the land deepens and deepens, in "The South" of the USA as well as in Bulgaria and it seeks to burn all of its best functioning Scottsboro Committees, ready and eager to give her every possible assistance. They came—men, women and children—of the railroad station upon her arrival and showered on her red flowers and the greetings of the workers and peasants. On the reception committee one could show the horror some workers shed through the eyes of the assassins under the nails as the Bulgarian "third degree" method of forcing the confession the Bulgarian fascist state desired. "Unsuccessful," it had hurred this victim into prison for three years; not a worker or peasant,—but a writer. Another could show the wound of the gendarmerie's bullet that had pierced his shoulder. There are lives, the living. Hatred for the Bulgarian murder regime! Burning hatred for the judicial lynching murder system that seeks to wipe out in world workers tens of thousands—tens of thousands—continue to die in the land of the Scottsboro Mother from these terrible diseases of malnutrition—starvation—fluid and pellagra, because of Rockefeller's profit system and in spite of his "institutes," just as the Bulgarian peasant grovels in the deepest of misery, and works the soil in ancient ways instead of with tractors, gang plows, reaper combines,—with gasoline instead of human sweat and blood and tears. How heartening their desire for change! Their inspiration and hope come from the Soviet Union not fra to the East. Ten thousand worker and peasant dead, during the last ten years, shot down or beheaded, or burned alive, hung upon the gallows ceaselessly busy, in order that the Zanikoffs might rule and the Singer Sewing Machines might rule. To the International Relief (IAR), newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets. It is a five-year prayer sentence even to be caught with a copy of the International Press Correspondence.

But it was in this land where the Scottsboro Negro Mother seeks to burn all of its best functioning Scottsboro Committees, ready and eager to give her every possible assistance. They came—men, women and children—of the railroad station upon her arrival and showered on her red flowers and the greetings of the workers and peasants. On the reception committee one could show the horror some workers shed through the eyes of the assassins under the nails as the Bulgarian "third degree" method of forcing the confession the Bulgarian fascist state desired. "Unsuccessful," it had hurred this victim into prison for three years; not a worker or peasant,—but a writer. Another could show the wound of the gendarmerie's bullet that had pierced his shoulder. There are lives, the living. Hatred for the Bulgarian murder regime! Burning hatred for the judicial lynching murder system that seeks to wipe out in world workers tens of thousands—tens of thousands—continue to die in the land of the Scottsboro Mother from these terrible diseases of malnutrition—starvation—fluid and pellagra, because of Rockefeller's profit system and in spite of his "institutes," just as the Bulgarian peasant grovels in the deepest of misery, and works the soil in ancient ways instead of with tractors, gang plows, reaper combines,—with gasoline instead of human sweat and blood and tears. How heartening their desire for change! Their inspiration and hope come from the Soviet Union not fra to the East. Ten thousand worker and peasant dead, during the last ten years, shot down or beheaded, or burned alive, hung upon the gallows ceaselessly busy, in order that the Zanikoffs might rule and the Singer Sewing Machines might rule. To the International Relief (IAR), newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets. It is a five-year prayer sentence even to be caught with a copy of the International Press Correspondence.

To be sure the interior minister, in the best chosen words of a Leon Blum, Emile Vander- velde, J. Ramsay MacDonald or Norman Thomas, protested his humanitarian instincts were aroused by such an unrighteous verdict. But he had complete faith in the courts of the United States. Bulgaria could not interfere. It was too weak. It must not touch such their desire for change! Their inspiration and hope come from the Soviet Union not fra to the East. Ten thousand worker and peasant dead, during the last ten years, shot down or beheaded, or burned alive, hung upon the gallows ceaselessly busy, in order that the Zanikoffs might rule and the Singer Sewing Machines might rule. To the International Relief (IAR), newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, leaflets. It is a five-year prayer sentence even to be caught with a copy of the International Press Correspondence.

So the gendarmes on horseback, with loaded rifles, were posted before the American embassy and around the meeting hall, where the Scottsboro Negro Mother was to have made her appeal. In spite of prohibition the billboards and walls of the town, the knicks on the boulevards had been placarded at night with a huge poster that the Negro Mother would speak. Tens of thousands of leaflets were distributed. Many came to the meeting hall and were driven off. The strong Mother away under police escort. The children tried to follow but were driven off as they hurled back their cries of "Shame! Shame!" And in the evening they came in great numbers, in spite of police barricades, to the railroad station.

"You know," the interior minister had declared, "the Communists always take up these questions—worry about the Queen and the British royal family. That is the International Juridical Association that is supporting the Scottsboro Campaign is a Moscow organization. And you know what we think of Communists here in Bulgaria, and what we do to them."

No doubt this was intended as a threat crystalized out of his fear and servility here. Washington, and his fear and hatred of Moscow. There was hope, however, in the lettering of the militant mother of the murdered secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, herself sent to prison for three years merely for showing the picture of her dead son.

And in the "Red Front!" salute of the Bulgarian children at the railroad station, who kept their little fists raised until the train disappeared on its journey to the border with the Scottsboro Mother in police custody. But she had managed to send back her reply, "Keep up the Fight!" And there is no doubt that they will—In Bulgaria.

Thus the struggle sharpens against the United States Supreme Court that listens to the appeal—on OCTOBER TENTH—against the judicial lynching murder verdicts of the Scottsboro and the Alabama lynch courts.

LOGAN CIRCLE VERDICT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Verdicts of first degree murder were handed down by a jury in Washington, D. C., last night, in the Logan Circle case last night. The three over whom death verdicts hang are Joseph Jackson, Ralph Holmes, and Irving Murray. They were convicted of having defended themselves against a vicious attack by Park Policeman Milo J. Kennedy, last August.

The International Labor Defense, which has been defending the case, announced through its attorneys, John H. Wilson, noted Negro criminal lawyer, Washington, D. C., to A. J. L. D. lawyer, that it would demand a new trial.

The conviction of these three Negro boys is intimately linked with the political decision of the U. S. Supreme Court to postpone announcement of its verdict in the Scottsboro case until after election, and the death sentence passed on Euel Lee (Orange Jones) in Towson, Md., after he had been tried twice and the case reviewed twice.

The verdicts are all part of the drive of the white bosses of the south to terrorize the Negro masses, cripple their fight for national liberation, and smash the growing unity between Negro and white workers. The Logan Circle prosecution grew directly out of the reign of terror instituted against the Negro workers of Washington following the disfranchisement of unity between white workers of the Bonus March.

No Funds! The picture that was to go in the above space was held up because the Labor Defender didn't make the necessary payments! It's your Labor Defender! It's up to you!

Ben Bolof, Portland, Oregon, worker, died of tuberculosis contracted while in prison. A charge against him was criminal syndicalism, to the railroad station, according to a militant workers organization. 14 months in the County Jail and in the state pen brought this man of 170 pounds down to less than 100 before his death. Article next month.
We Have Successfully Completed the First 5-Year Plan—On With the Second!
An Immigration Inspector walked into a Worker's Club. As he walked in a worker was just leaving the club. The inspector stopped him. "How long have you been in this country?" he asked. The worker answered "Since 1919." "Where do you come from?" "Italy." "Where is your passport?" The worker answered "It's in my room, come, I will show it to you." The inspector accompanied the worker to his room, and while the worker was rummaging through his papers, the inspector spied a membership book in the Communist Party which he immediately grabbed. Today that worker is on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, and there is little hope that he will remain in this country.

This is a true story, and illustrates exactly how a foreign-born worker can bring himself within the clutches of the Department of Labor. It is a common notion among foreign-born workers and even among native-born workers that the questions of an Immigration Inspector, or even a Policeman pertaining to his citizenship and his arrival to this country are something inescapable and must be answered. As a result, the workers answer all questions, sometimes truthfully and sometimes evasively. In either case the results are usually dangerous.

The foreign-born worker must understand CLEARLY that the Immigration Inspectors have absolutely no power to compel the worker to answer his questions. The worker can and must at all times refuse to answer his questions, whether at an interview in jail, in his home, in a club or on the streets. He can and must continue to refuse to answer questions even after his arrest. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the basis for his deportation case is made as a result of information given to the examining inspector by the worker himself. In other cases, the worker's status may come to the attention of the Department of Labor as a result of information given by a stool-pigeon. Even in such cases the worker must still refuse to answer all questions until proper advice is given to him by an attorney or by the International Labor Defense.

This rule of silence to questions pertaining to citizenship and entry into this country also applies to what may seem to the worker innocent questions, such as "What country do you come from?" "When did you arrive?" or "On what ship did you arrive?" There are workers in the country today against whom deportation proceedings were instituted years ago, but the worker is still in this country, because he did not divulge the country of his origin. It was thus impossible to secure a visa and the Department of Labor was thus powerless to deport him. Therefore it is extremely inadvisable to inform the inspector or anyone else as to nationality or time of arrival. Once a date of arrival is given or a steamship named, the Department of Labor can check the story almost within a couple of hours, and if the story is true then the complete history of the worker will be secured. If the story is false, it furnishes a basis for an illegal entry charge.

The following are a few simple cardinal rules for all foreign-born workers to follow:

1. Don't tell anybody whether or not you are a citizen.
2. In case of an arrest by Police, don't give any information pertaining to your status or arrival in the country.
3. Don't answer any questions asked by an Immigration Inspector. This applies in all cases wherever he may visit you or question you.
4. Don't allow yourself to be fooled into answering questions by an inspector who will tell you that he wants to help you.
5. Immediately notify the International Labor Defense in writing as to where you are, asking them to send an attorney.
6. Don't answer any questions after being arrested by an Immigration Inspector until you have seen an attorney. Insist that they communicate with the International Labor Defense who will send over an attorney.

Doak is intensifying his deportation drive. His victims grow more numerous daily. We can fight against this terror by building a united mass campaign. But the workers at the same time must avoid the pitfalls of legalism and naiveté in their contact with Doak's agents and the Police. Do not expose yourself to the deportation menace. Keep your mouth shut.
Euel Lee, 60-year-old Negro farmer from Maryland, is still in imminent danger of the death chair. The wealthy white farmers of the state; the sheriff’s and police; the judges; and an all-white grand jury and two all-white trial juries, have conspired together to deprive Lee of every human and constitutional right, and to hurl him on his way to the electric chair. The atmosphere of race hatred and national oppression hung heavy in the trials of Lee.

The International Labor Defense and the workers, Negro and white, who follow its leadership, came forward boldly in the case of Euel Lee to challenge the denial of constitutional rights; to demand the right of Negroes to sit on juries; to expose the lynching practices of the courts. In the fall and winter of 1935 a Negro-boss incited lynchings swept the eastern shore of Maryland, an area populated chiefly by rich white farm tenants to whom Negroes were hired farm hands. It was in the midst of this lynch wave that Matthew Williams, an employee in a basket factory in Salisbury, was sentenced to 75 years in prison for opposing a further cut in his already miserable wages. The white business men of Salisbury formed a lynch crew which drenched Williams with forty gallons of gasoline that burned him in the public square before the court house. In Taylorsville, Maryland, in October, a white farmer by the name of Green Davis was found dead. His family was found dead with him. Without an investigation, without any inquiries, the police arrested the 60-year-old farmhand, Euel Lee.

Why were the police so quick to arrest Lee? The attorneys of the International Labor Defense asked at the trial. The state had an answer ready—and the answer revealed as in a lightning flash the role of the courts in keeping Negroes oppressed and enslaved.

Lee, the state explained, had been using the "nigger" as a "bad nigger." That is the term the white bosses use for a Negro who dares to ask for his most elementary human rights. He had worked on the farm of Green Davis. Lee had given him his wages. Lee dared to demand the wages due him. Further, Lee hadn’t liked being called a "nigger." The state produced three witnesses to show that Lee had made various occasions remarks such as: "Mrs. Davis calls me a nigger and a coon. I’m not a nigger and there’s no such word as coon."

This evidence proved, to the satisfaction of the state and the hand-picked all-white jury, that Lee was the murderer of Green Davis. Any Negro who would dare to demand his wages and receive insult, would also commit murder.

Lee’s arrest was followed by a near-lynching. The representatives and attorneys of the International Labor Defense were beaten when they appeared to defend Lee.

To the charge of murder, one of the defense attorneys was asked to agree Lee was not the murderer of the coon. "No lawyer of the International Labor Defense can come into my court and defend a coon," said Judge Joseph L. Bailey on Snow Hill.

The judges, sheriff’s and the rich landowners of the district counted on all the forces of the state to back the benefits and Judas practices and rulings. They forgot to count on the anger and power of the working class. This power began to assert itself in the case of Euel Lee.

Mass meetings in many sections of the country exposed the frame-up of Euel Lee. The workers, Negro and white, called for the release of the prison worker, for the right of Negroes to serve on juries.

The lynching courts were finally forced to grant Lee’s right to choose his own attorneys. These attorneys, Joel Brooks, Reindert Ades and David Levinson, now began a struggle, backed up by the workers, to expose the Jim Crow practices of the Maryland courts.

The right of Negroes to serve on juries was the point on which hung the first trial of Euel Lee at Towson. The all-white jury which had convicted Lee was white. The trial jury was also all-white. Never, in his 26 years on the bench, said Judge Frank Duncan, had he had a Negro sitting as juror in his court.

On the basis of this admission, and on the basis of the obviously framed character of the case against Lee, the International Labor Defense went to the Maryland Court of Appeals. So clear was the case, so loud the voices of the workers in protest that the Court of Appeals dared not deny the demand for a new trial.

The second trial of Lee took place in Towson late in September. Again an all-white jury sat in the case. Three Negroes who were called for jury service were quickly dismissed by the state. No white juror could be questioned as to his prejudice against Negroes, the court ruled. The questions of the attorneys of the International Labor Defense, "Are you aware of the Jim Crow practices in this county?" and "Do you consider Negroes your social equals?" were stopped by the court, and the prospective jurors were forbidden to answer.

Then came a move on the part of the defense attorneys which startled the court. In one sentence they had barred the jury; and it gathered that the whole system of Jim Crowism, the role of the courts in upholding this system. The attorneys for the International Labor Defense moved that "the trial of Euel Lee be indefinitely postponed until all Jim Crow laws and practices are abolished in Baltimore County.”

The officials of the court knew their function well. They denied the motion, and they denied, one after the other, all motions of the defense to get the most elemental rights for Lee.

Once more an all-white jury found Lee "guilty." But the fight for the international rights denied to Lee, the fight against the system of Jim Crowism and national oppression that framed this farm worker.—this fight has just begun.

One More To Free
The Last Prisoner in the Imperial Valley Case
By P. F.

Carl Sklar was released from Folsom State Prison, October 3. This release left but one prisoner of the entire Imperial Valley group to remain behind prison walls. The worker who remains is Lawrence Emery, still confined in San Quentin State Prison.

At attempt had been made to keep Carl Sklar in prison until January, 1934. For several months his case had been a football between the Immigration Authorities and the last California State Prison Authorities. The national government conspired with the state of California to contrive endless legal maneuvers against this one worker because of his loyalty to the working class. But mass pressure mobilized by the International Labor Defense smashed through this clumsy conspiracy and compelled Sklar’s release on parole.

While the maneuvers to delay Sklar’s release were based upon clumsy technicalities and were covered up with “legal” argumentation, the discrimination against Lawrence Emery is open brutality. The Comrade Emery was convicted together with the other Imperial Valley prisoners for possession and distribution of literature published by the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League and the I.L.D. The Daily Worker was considered by the prosecution at the trial as the most dangerous piece of literature introduced in evidence against the workers on trial.

We know, of course, that the Imperial Valley convicts went much deeper. By means of the vague Criminal Syndicalism Law, the authorities of the Imperial Valley, California, accomplished several things at one time. They railroaded eight working class leaders to prison, and in this way stopped for a time the organization of thousands of workers of the state. They led Negro and white workers. They succeeded, at the same time, in making the Communist Party and the Trade Union Unity League an illegal organizations in the Imperial Valley. This reactionary attempt to stamp out every vestige of worker’s rights of free speech, assembly and political activity, was concealed under the cloak of the Criminal Syndicalism Law under which the convictions were made “legal”—consistent with the workings of “democracy.”

In fighting for the release of Lawrence Emery the facts connected with the conviction and imprisonment of the Imperial Valley workers must be laid bare. The hypocrisy of capitalist “justice” permits capitalists and their hirelings, as for example, Pantages, Albert Fall, Walker, etc., to go free or escape with slight punishment in the face of unspeakable crime and corruption.

Why is Comrade Emery still kept in San Quentin prison, when all the other Imperial Valley prisoners have been released? By releasing the other prisoners and holding Emery, they make a show at treating the prisoners according to their “merits.” The only and real reason is hatred and fear on the part of the ruling class of California—to the militant, class conscious, revolutionary worker.

WE CAN SECURE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF EMEY IN THE SAME CONDITIONS AS THE REST OF THE IMPERIAL VALLEY PRISONERS. But this can only be done by combining the fight for Emery with the fight for the Scabberboys, with the fight for the release of Tom Mooney and other class war prisoners.

Faster, brothers and sisters, for the immediate release of Lawrence Emery—against the brutal discrimination practices of the courts by the California prison board. Such resolutions (Continued on page 214)
An army of youth—youngsters who last year, two or three years ago, trudged to grammar school, children of workers eager to learn, are today marching on the roadways of the land: 500,000 of them seeking, not knowledge now, but bread. Cut loose from family life by the crisis, they have become the workers—seeking for a job that will not be found.

Faced with it at every turn: railroad police in the freight yards: city police on the breadlines: blue-coat authorities at the employment agencies.

The young worker on the job: his wage scale the laborer: his work the hardest: faces dehumanization which demands special attention. Not to mention the Scottsboro case, which is dealt with in detail in other parts of the issue, let us examine the partial list of youth persecutions that have occurred since the first of the year:

In Oklahoma, last year, Barney Lee Ross was hanged and sent to the electric chair. He didn’t have a chance because the masses were not mobilized behind his defense. The case of Jess Hollins, also in Oklahoma, shows us the way the lives of these innocent victims can be saved. The mass pressure organized under the leadership of the International Labor Defense was able to win two distinct victories this far, in saving Hollins’ life. First a stay was won. And now a new trial has been won. Continued organized mass defense can save all.

Two Negro boys, Isaac Mims and Percy Irvin, were electrocuted for stealing a half dollar. They were hanged without trial. How could the state hold the Scottsboro boys? These two boys, not having the help of organized mass defense, went to their death, whereas their cell mates, the Scottsboro boys, have thus far been saved from death by the thousands of workers’ protests. After this electrocution the prison guards taunted the Scottsboro boys at every opportunity: “You’ll burn just like they did.” But organized mass defense has so far defeated the legal lynchers.

Then there is the case of John Moore, of Winston Salem, N. C., sentenced to death for stealing a pair of shoes worth less than a dollar. The I.L.D. through its organized mass pressure was able to force Governor Gardner to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

The Scottsboro Case demonstrates that organized mass pressure of the workers against illegal lynching is forcing the ruling class to resort to legal lynching in their efforts to terrorize the Negro masses and smash the growing unity of Negro and white workers in struggle. The number of attempted legal lynchings has increased tremendously. Willie Brown, 16-year-old Philadelphian Negro boy, was sentenced to death on the frame-up charge of murdering Dorothy Lutz, a little white girl. The police officer arrested him because he didn’t look good. There was absolutely no evidence.

Angelo Herndon, nineteen-year-old unemployed leader of Atlanta, Ga., was arrested and charged with inciting to insurrection. He can be sentenced to death on this charge, on that basis of a law passed in 1879.

In New York, Sam Kenn was sentenced to six months in jail for participating in a demonstration before a “relief station.” Jimmy Ford was sentenced to one year in prison for leading a Negro girl in a group of children down to a Jim Crow swimming pool. He only wanted to take pictures of it.

Always helping the ruling class in their vicious attacks on the Negro youth are the Negro Misleaders—the leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Associated Press.

The role of the N.A.A.C.P. leaders is well known to all workers who have seen their actions in the Scottsboro Case. The role of this betrayal is that of Murdis Dixon. Murdis, a twelve-year-old girl, was beaten and ravished by a white man in Birmingham on December 12, 1932. When she came home she was bruised and bleeding. Her condition was so serious that she had to be rushed to the hospital. Her father wanted to bring the case to the newspapers. The preacher and other misleaders advised him not to, saying that he would be lynched if he did.

What we have gained so far for the Scottsboro boys and others through organized mass defense is only the beginning. We must organize still greater mass defense if we are to save the Scottsboro boys and smash terror against working class and the Negro workers in particular.

SCOTTSBORO YOUTH TOUR OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

As one of the highlights in the Scottsboro campaign, a group of youth toured southern California to arouse the workers to come to the defense of the 9 Negro youths. The group consisted of a youth dramatic organization, the Blue Blouses, and two youth speakers, The Browns, and Miriam Brooks, youth director of Los Angeles district, I.L.D.

The following meetings were held: San Bernardino, one in the park, 200 present; one indoor, 200 present.

Santa Monica, 100 present, broken up.

Santa Barbara, indoor meeting, 50 present.

Pasadena, 100 present.

Bakersfield, indoor meeting, 77 present.

Watts, indoor meeting, 50 present.

San Diego, indoor meeting, 400 present.

Los Angeles, indoor meeting, 100 present.

San Pedro, street meeting, broken up.

The meetings aroused much interest in the work of the I.L.D., and great enthusiasm was displayed. A special program was a novel one, consisting of 3 short plays by the “Blue Blouses,” a Scottsboro recitation, and the I.L.D. Case. The cities requested that the “Blue Blouses” come there again and present their skits to larger audiences.

The tour was in presenting the I.L.D. policy of struggle in a novel and interesting manner, and is especially significant in that it was initiated and conducted by the youth.

Forward to more organized youth activity among the youth, in an attractive and youthful manner!

MIRIAM BROOKS,
Youth Director, District 14, I.L.D.

WE ENDORSE THE HUNGER MARCH

To the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils,

Dear Comrades:

The National Bureau of the International Labor Defense notes with great enthusiasm the fighting call of the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils for another national hunger march to Washington, D. C., to take place at the opening of Congress, December 5, 1932.

The National Bureau of the I.L.D. wholeheartedly endorses the program of militant struggle. The National Bureau of the I.L.D. pledges the National Bureau of the Unemployed Councils the full and unqualified support of all its forces of defense. It pledges the full and unqualified support of its positive action in this national struggle for relief and unemployment insurance.

The vicious police terror against the toiling masses is increasing. The struggles of the Western farmers against starvation are suppressed in blood. A veritable storm of rage sweeps over the country. We must prepare of these toilers to escape from capitalist exploitation and starvation. The wave of terror in the coal fields rises to a new high level. Workers who defend themselves are framed on murder charges (Orolfo and Opeck, W. Va.-Silas Serge, Ky.).

As the Negro workers fall into the ranks of struggle with the white workers and on every side rally in a determined fight against this special persecution and for national liberation, mob violence and the terror of the Negro masses are finding no adequate response in the Black Belt has reached a new high stage. The ruling class is desperately seeking to prevent the unity of the struggles for freedom of the Negro masses with the broader struggles of the working-class as a whole. The I.L.D. has been in the forefront of these struggles defending Negro and white who are fighting for the emancipation of the enslaved Negro masses.

The National Bureau of the I.L.D. calls now upon every district and branch to prepare for these impending defense struggles. There must be no delay. The most intensive action is necessary. The full strength of a mass nation-wide defense organization is a necessary factor in the accomplishment of the task outlined by the National Committee of the Unemployed Councils.

The campaign of the Unemployed Councils offers the I.L.D. the opportunity to help and support in the defense of new cases. Under the drive of this campaign, the International Labor Defense must extend its strength and its influence with the larger masses wherever they may be found. This campaign must help the I.L.D. to make the turn towards the masses, and to make contact of liberals and intellectuals must be reached.

FORWARD TO A MASS I.L.D. FULL SUPPORT OF THE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNEMPLOYED COUNCILS.

BUILD A MIGHTY CLASS DEFENSE PROGRAM BEHIND THE NATIONAL HUNGER MARCH.

One More to Free

(Continued from page 213)
Their Last Weapons—War and Terror

"The enemy has suffered great losses: 1,040, 608 soldiers have been killed, 630,159 wounded, and 1,223,052 have been taken prisoners." What does President-in-Chief make this triumphant report? Where was this gigantic battle fought—a battle before which pale the great battles at Verdun, the Marne, and near Warsaw? This report comes from the fronts of the class struggle. This is an enumeration of the victims of white terror and fascism from 1925 to 1931. The account is far from complete, for the figures are taken from the bourgeois newspapers which on their own initiative and on orders from the authorities very seldom report the crimes of the bourgeoisie, particularly in the colonies where there is a very strict censorship.

There is absolutely no data on how many revolutionary workers and peasants perished when the rebellions in Germany, in the Balkan and Baltic countries were crushed in 1918-1924, at the downfall of the Bavarian and Hungarian Communes, and when during the same period of years, the colonial revolutions from Korea to Syria, from Egypt to India, were suppressed.

The bourgeoisie, with its chauvinist propaganda in the preparation of new wars, has created in very many towns "the grave of the unknown soldier," and at these graves—parades, celebrations and religious services are held. But the same bourgeoisie very carefully conceals other graves—graves of the class enemies of the capitalist countries and colonies. How many hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants were murdered by the states, the church, the bourgeoisie, the imperialists during the intervention in 1918-21 in the Ukraine, and in the Crimea, in the Caucasus and in Turkestan, in Archangel, Siberia and the Far East? Unfortunatel, it will never be possible to reckon up all these sacrifices, the bloody account of the innumerable crimes committed by the ruling classes. The incomplete statistical information for 1925-31 portrays a terrible picture which should be kept in mind by every worker.

This daily report evokes calls forth the vision of gaunt scarfs in Poland, scalps to which young Ukrainian and White-Russian workers and peasants are being dragged; the execution of the Hungarian revolutionaries Szalay and Fuerst; the murder of 5 Young Communists—victims of the Sigurabza provocations, shot down at night in the Bessarabian town of Sorokka; a Negro, ticketed to a tree, kerosene being poured over him, and enveloped in flames to the amusement of the unruly fascist mob of lynchers; hundreds of安娜普斯 peasants, women, old men and young children, mowed down by the machine guns and bombs of the French squadrons in Indo-China; the proletarian towns of Berlin, Riga, Ruhr, Bucharest and other towns in Germany, treacherously shot down by the Hitler bandits; the workers and the unnamed in Madrid, Oran, Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Chili, Detroit, Dombrova and Duke, who were killed during the dispersal of street demonstrations.

The question arises sharp and clear: why is white terror increasing at such a terrible rate? Why this wild fury of the capitalist—which, on the eve of the second third of the 20th century, leaves far behind the horrible times of the Spanish Inquisition, the gloomy epoch of the Middle Ages?

There is only one answer, and it is absolutely obvious—the capitalist system is rotten to the core. History has pronounced its death verdicts. The October Revolution opened up a new era of proletarian revolution all over the world. The October Revolution sounded the funeral bell for the system of hired slavery. The dying class does not surrender. It clutches at its last weapon—the weapon of fascism and war. It sets its hopes on new war and intervention against the land of Soviets; it is expecting a miracle to happen—that the blood of millions of toilers will inject new life into its veins. We know how the imperialists are facing and united their front against the USSR. We know of the continuous campaigns of vile slander with which the capitalists try to break the ties of class solidarity which connect up the exploited and oppressed with their one and only fatherland. We are fully aware of the moral and material armament of the interventionists. And white terror plays the most important role in these capitalist plans.

Where does violence, murder, execution, the persecution of workers and peasants' organizations, mostly prevail? In Rumania and Bessarabia, in Poland and the Baltic countries—in all those countries intended to play the role of place d'armes for the war on USSR, the role of providers of cannon-fodder. Why is national and race hatred being intensified? In order to destroy the united anti-war front, to stir up the poison—engraved during whole centuries—of national hatred, of militarism, and of the vile "idea" of segregating the better, "noble" blood of the all-powerful ruling nations from the lower, plebian, slavish blood flowing in the veins of the "despised" races.

White, counter-revolutionary, bourgeois terror is an important factor in the preparations for war. It is included in the plans of the General Staffs. Its task is to weaken the masses' resistance to the war preparations. It must guarantee "peace and order" in the rear.

That is why the central task of the I.R.A. is to explain to the masses every fact of terror from the point of view of the war.

Two years ago Prime Minister Lyapchov—the hangman of the Bulgarian workers—said as follows to the delegation of the working youth which had come to protest against the boundless terror:

"We will put a stop to the terror only when you stop conducting campaigns against anti-Soviet intervention."

The RA organizations all over the world answer this cynical policy of the enfeebled bourgeoisie with the militant slogan:

DOWN WITH TERROR! DOWN WITH WAR! TO THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION!

WHOSE SUPREME COURT?

(Continued from page 206)

It is not the first time that the boys were tried, convicted and sentenced to death in less than two weeks. He declared that the boys would have had proper attorneys had they been granted time to prepare their defense, and pointed to the fact that they were later ably represented by George George W. Chamleen—a Southern attorney engaged by the International Labor Defense, who laid the basis for the appeal to the Supreme Court.

Justice McReynolds, who had listened with an air of boredom to the argument of the I.L.D. attorney, immediately picked up his ears and leaned forward when the Alabama Attorney General Knight opened his defense of the lynching sentences. So did Heflin and the delegation of Alabama congressmen present. Knight argued that the Alabama Supreme Court had reviewed the sentences and had declared them to be just and made the significant statement that the Alabama justices knew their local problems. He had no apology for the severity of the sentences, he declared, with an approving nod from Supreme Justice McReynolds. Launching into a demagogic defense of Alabama lynch justice, he declared that Alabama regards with great jealousy the rights of a defendant, adding "regardless of race or color." He denied that the trials were conducted in an atmosphere of lynching terror, passing over the demonstrations of the mob bailing the first lynched verdicts, and offering as proof of his argument that the mob failed tolynch the jury which reached a disagreement in the case of the ninth boy, Roy Wright.

No illusions! The Supreme Court belongs to the ruling class as completely as the courts in Alabama. Only class justice can be expected from this sancta sanctorum of Wall Street government! Only mass pressure—mass protests on a swiftly increasing scale—will force the Scottsboro boys—will save them from the electric chair! The Scottsboro boys must not burn! We demand their unconditional freedom!
WHERE THERE ARE NO PRISON RIOTS!

By J. Bowers

The MOPR (Russian workers section of the International Red Aid, corresponding to the I.L.D. in the U.S.A.) carries on the following activities: aid to class war prisoners and their families in the capitalist lands; mass protest against terror in the bosses' world, a terror which they were once well acquainted with in the Czarist days but which they have wiped from the face of one sixth of the world, where the Workers' and Farmers' government prevails; communes and homes for political refugees and exiles and their families. MOPR has held thousands of meetings on behalf of the Scottsboro boys—has had a number of cooperative farms named after the nine Negro children facing the electric chair.

The following article is by an American worker now a guest of MOPR, active in the American ILD who describes the Soviet treatment of a prisoner—a former burglar. The GPU Commune—a corrective institution—is typical of the others in the Soviet Union.

To the many tremendous achievements of the USSR workers during the 14 years of the existence of the Soviet Government, one more outstanding achievement must be added for which every worker in the union has a just right to be proud of. This refers to the GPU COMMUNE AND ITS TREMENDOUS ACCOMPLISHMENTS. The GPU Commune consists of 2,000 members. All of whom prior to their entering the commune were burglars, murderers, and generally a class of people who chose a road of least resistance, of living without producing.

After spending several hours with one of the inmates of the commune whose picture appears above, and whose past life corresponds to that of nearly every member in the commune (with some variations) I will relate the history, both of his past, and present, as well as his future plans as he has them worked out. For the readers of the ILD this should prove interesting.

For you who are well aware how "Democratic" America handles workers who for demanding work, or food for themselves and families are daily being thrust into the various jails, beaten, third degreeed, or threatened with deporta-

tion, this story of a worker in USSR who only a short time ago was a burglar, and now he has, due to the splendid methods of the Soviet system, been changed from a burglar or murderer to a useful worker, and builder of socialism.

"When I was brought into the Commune I was 23 years old, I am now 26 and been in the commune 3 years. I began stealing when yet very young. My parents were poor people, had not sent me to school or to learn a trade, I took to stealing. On many occasions I have been caught, have served all together 6 years jail term, but have always stole out of jail, and went to my work again.

"For many weeks and months, the authorities in jail, have patiently worked with me (as with the others who are brought in from time to time) held discussions, lectures, sent us to school, regular and systematic education is being carried on, wit the object in view of proving to us that the life we have chosen is not the best one. That we must begin to understand that we are part of the working class, that it's OUR DUTY to help build the country, this to be done not by stealing, by shirking responsibility, BUT BY GIVING UP OUR PRESENT WAY OF LIFE, by assuming responsibility as Soviet Citizens, and becoming useful workers.

"For me, it was very hard to understand this. I wanted to go back, to run away. But the determination in their work and tasks is set to cleanse us of all our past, gave me no opportunity to go away.

"I decided to give up my old life and begin a new. They have there transferred me to the commune (from jail). When coming to the commune, I was accepted as a regular member of the family. I was given a place to live, and job to work. AFTER working in factory a while I became a shock worker, was given several premiums for my good work. Now my factory paid 400 rubles for my schooling in Moscow where I go daily, and from which university I expect in 2 years to graduate as engineer. I am married, my wife works as well.

"If 2 years ago, some one would have told me that I would develop as I did, make such a change, and turn in my life, I would have never believed it. ALL this, is due to the splendid work and with the correct tactics, tremendous amount of patience that is exercised, they are responsible for my development, who only a short time ago,—I together with others were outcasts, burdens on society, today hundreds of us are useful producers.

"AS FOR MY FUTURE,—altho my time is up, and I should be leaving here, but, I will not do this. I shall remain in the commune for the rest of my life, devote my time and energy to the cause for which the commune has been built, ASSIST those who are sent here from time to time, impart to them the whole system of education, training that was given me, share with them my knowledge, and strive to make out of them, what the Party made out of me."

In the commune, the members run things themselves, make their own laws, etc., care for the factories, childrens homes, dining rooms, gardens, etc. They have the most beautiful dining rooms, childrens playgrounds, play grounds for the adult workers (tennis, basket ball, etc.).

Main rules of the commune are. 1—to strive to do away with the past life, 2—not to drink, and 3—to be a consistent worker. Every member in commune pledges to assist each other and the new members.

The commune members read the press daily, they know of the crisis that is going on in capitalistic countries, of the terror that is raging against the workers in the capitalistic world. All members belong to Mower and actively participate in the work.

This worker said: "Please tell your workers about our commune. Don't fail to relate to them about our life, before and now. LET THEM KNOW HOW OUR SOVIET GOVERNMENT TAKES CARE OF FORMERLY CRIMINAL ELEMENTS, HOW IT RAISES THEIR LEVEL, AND WHAT SUCCESS IT MEETS."

Higher and Higher! Gathering grain on the Collectives.
Mrs. Jane Dillon

Dear Comrade:

It pleases me so much to write to you these few lines, knowing that you are a kind and welcome letter which I received today. I found it well in health despite my present conditions. And I trust that this letter finds you and all the comrades well and enjoying the life the very best. Now Mrs. Dillon I was very sorry indeed to hear about your leave for New York it made me very unhappily for you has so kind and nice to us until I just can't express my thanks to you. At this present time now I also received inclosed in my letter the $2 stamps paper and envelopes which I also highly appreciated not only that but everything the ILD have for us has been accepted with the greatest of appreciation. We can never forget your kindness also my friends and comrades who are taking so much interest to us striving and struggling for us unfortunate boys freedom. We wish that all of you know that we surely does appreciate everything that has been done for us and is being done for us. I am very glad to hear of the great fight you all are putting up for the betterment of man. I only wish I were out there to help you all than being here in this place. Really I am tired of this place. I will be more glad then ever when the day come that I will be release from this place. And I so hope to meet you in the future and again I will appreciate hearing from you often as possible.

So I will close with the kindest regards and best wishes to all the comrades. I remain yours a sincerely and a true friend.

Oxie Powell

CALICOTTE STORY

"It was I who unwittingly placed a suitcase containing the bomb that caused the fatal San Francisco Preparedness Day explosion at Stewart and Markets streets in 1916."

The sworn statement of Paul M. Calicotte, 32-year-old sailor, exposes further the frame-up of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings. According to Calicotte's straightforward account, he (a fifteen-year-old boy at the time) was approached by a stranger who offered him five dollars to place the fateful suitcase at the scene of the explosion. This offer was accepted by the boy, completely ignorant of the contents of his burden.

Calicotte's offer remains unshaken after four months of searching investigation by police authorities and newspapers. Furthermore, he has sworn that neither Mooney nor Billings was the man who handed him the suitcase bomb. "I am positive I have never seen Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, or either of them, at any time in my life."

The Calicotte statement is further backed up by impressive factual evidence indicating absolute truth.

This startling story even if taken alone would have a vital bearing on the Mooney-Billings case, sufficient to entitle the working class martyrs to a new trial or unconditional pardon. But characteristically enough, the California authorities, servants of the boss class, have tried to dismiss this new development with the same cold-blooded cynicism that they have shown in ignoring the mountain of evidence which has been piled up in this case. The unadorned leaders were first entombed. From the first they have frantically endeavored to squash the Calicotte story, putting every possible obstruction in the way of a light. The San Francisco police took every possible measure to keep Calicotte from coming to California to testify as he willingly agreed to do. Those who have spent thousands of dollars in perpetrating the Mooney-Billings frame-up, refused to bear the hideously low expense of bringing Calicotte here. They tell us they have a story, weakly claiming that they were unwilling to spend the public's money!

Rest assured the verdict of the Mooney-Billings case has been reversed. An airplane flight would have been sent for him! Only the prompt action of I.L.D. attorneys and the Mooney Moulders' Defense Committee was able to bring Calicotte to San Francisco. Arrived at that city, Calicotte went over the scene of the occurrence accompanied by newspapers. He showed complete and impressive familiarity with the spot where the suitcase had been planted.

District Attorney Matt Brody hoped to snare Calicotte's evidence by preventing him to a farcical "secret hearing" before a Grand Jury. Calicotte wisely refused to submit himself to the chamber proceedings and demanded a public hearing where his evidence could be brought out in the open.

The upholders of California labor-bating justice have termed the Calicotte confession a "closed incident."

They froth at the mouth because, after 16 years of torture in a living hell, Mooney's spirit remains unbroken, his head is still held high. They are striving with might and main, as they have in the past, to keep Mooney and Billings behind the bars where they were placed 16 years ago for the crime of serving their class, the working class. But the workers of California if not of the world, are not inactive. They will not let Calicotte's evidence be silenced. On November 6, Calicotte will get his open hearing—before thousands of workers gathered at the Civic Auditorium in San Francisco. Mounting mass pressure must overwhelm Mooney's jailers, force open his prison doors and give him back to his class.

County Jail, Waukegan, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

I'm not such a great author, but I will try and do the best I can. We have been here in County Jail 38 days and the time seems rather long. We are still seven of us here, held for deportation following an eviction fight the 14 of June.

It is sure tough to sit in here when there is so much work to be done outside, there is the branch of I.L.D. that got to be built up and with most of our active members hunted down and warrants out for a whole lot, there's very few to do the work, but that can't stop us from building it up to be the strongest organization. We might not realize, but after being in jail once, we know it is the only hope to the workers to get a square deal, and I wish that every worker that reads this would jump in at once as it is all very important thing to us all.

There is one more thing that I like to tell you about, if you don't know it, read the pamphlet written by Albert Goldman, one of the I.L.D. attorneys. It is the best pamphlet I have ever read, it's a great speech. There is a lot of good reading. We got some Daily Workers and the Labor Defender last week and it sure was a relief, read them about five times.

We would like to get letters, too—it always makes us feel in touch with what's going on outside.

We sure have had a great help from outside. They have been sending food and lots of stuff in to us and we want to thank you all for the donations, signing off with the hope of seeing you all soon. Comradely greetings,

R. Peterson

County Jail, Morgantown, W. Va.

Dear Comrades: Polish Citizens:

I am a Russian citizen from the State of Minsk, District of Slutsk, Village of Gantschevitz. I was here for over one year until the strike in the mines. When we went on strike I endeavored to organize the workers into a Union, for which the company was persecuting me vigorously in order to grab me into their hands, as they usually do with many of us workers.

You, dear comrades, will learn a great deal from the clipping, inclosed herewith, from the English press. They have no witnesses, of course, but whenever the company wants them, it always finds them a-plenty, as it was in this case.

They "found" a knife in my pocket on the morning following the fight, which knife they put in themselves there, of course, saying it was mine. The company-wards allegre that I and a comrade of mine attacked them, whereas just the contrary is the truth. They knocked out all of my friend's teeth and turned his week upside out. A blackguard gave me such a blow on my head that I landed at my neighbor's threshold. I knocked out a company-ward's teeth and turned his head upside out. A blackguard gave me such a blow on my head that I landed at my neighbor's threshold. I knocked out all of my friend's teeth and turned his week upside out. A blackguard gave me such a blow on my head that I landed at my neighbor's threshold.

The trial was set for October. The company is straining all its efforts so that I may get "life" or imprisonment for many years.

If I would not have a good lawyer, the company will see to it that I am "buried" for a good many years. I have a wife and two small children, a boy only 4½ months, and a girl 5 years old. When they come to a work position they will make as much as I am, being penniless. I have here no one to expect any help from. I stood for the workers' cause, without fearing the company, and I knew how they were oppressing us workers. If I had this trouble in some other place, it would have been much easier for me. The comrades would come to my rescue. But here I am practically all alone and helpless.

Dear comrades: I implore you from behind these prison walls not to forsake me, as the trial is in the offing. Help me as much as you possibly can so that I may get a good lawyer and care for myself. If you possibly can send letters in Russian or Polish, please address same to my wife—

Mrs. K. Orloff
Box 2, Farmington, W. Va.

Comradely yours,

(Signed) Osk Orloff.

From behind the prison bars in North Carolina.

I want to greet the International Labor Defense and its members for the historical struggle that they put up in my behalf and the struggle which they are putting up for Mooney and Billings and all other class war prisoners.

Today I am behind the bars, to which I must remain for the term of 5 to 7 years, without the Workers of the World come to my aid in a militant protest and helps set me free. By setting me free, I will be enabled to continue my work in the mass of the working class for the freedom to all. As the workers have gained their freedom in the Soviet Union, I would appreciate any books or newspapers sent to me, also I do not have money to buy cigarettes and other little things I need in these grey walls.

Close as yours,

Comradely,

K. Y. Hendrix

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The present organizational structure of the I.L.L.D. requires a thorough-going transformation. This especially refers to the organizations in the cities. The present CITY COMMITTEES are not leading bodies which have a live contact with the masses. They must immediately be converted into leading bodies which are linked up with the masses. The City Committees must become that link in the organization of the I.L.L.D., which will be in a position to link up and assure the leadership and direction of the local campaigns of the I.L.L.D. It should be elected in the most democratic manner at a conference (in the city) of all the central joint council meetings of the street and factory groups of the I.L.L.D. and of the organizations that are collectively affiliating or societized (trades unionist, clubs, societies, etc.) from the most active and most capable members of the I.L.L.D. Well known intellectuals, doctors, lawyers, etc. who are ready to sacrifice themselves and have been tried in the ranks of the I.L.L.D. in the struggle against the Terror, should also be elected on the City Committees. The composition of the City Committees should be in accordance with the size of the organization and of the city, but, however, it should not be too large and cumbersome. The main thing in the organizational work of the City Committees should however, be the assignment of definite tasks to each member of the Committee. Every member of the Committee should carry on leading I.L.L.D. work among the masses, be that in his own street or factory group or in a trade union, club, or a syndicate union, or against an opponent mass organization. This leading work is not to be understood only as simple agitation work or speaking activity but, above all, as the work of an organizer who must understand how to influence the masses, to mobilize them, to draw them into active work and organize them. The chief idea in the reorganization of the City Committee should be: instead of having a paid apparatus of functionaries, each member of the City Committee should carry out everyday work in the I.L.L.D. organization and among the broad masses. The chief task of the I.L.L.D. functionaries is just this: to activate the members, their organization and do their utmost to fulfill the daily tasks of the I.L.L.D.

They must understand how to involve active comrades from the lower organizations around the City Committees with the help of these comrades establish a living connection with the committee and with the masses. In this manner the City Committee will gather around itself a whole net of activists which will make it possible for the Committee to transform itself into a vigorous leading body which will be capable of raising the wide strata of the toilers to the struggle against the offensive of the employers, repression and the White Terror.

The present top heavy paid apparatus of the I.L.L.D. in the national bureau as well as in the district must be reduced by 50 to 60 percent in the entire country. The varied tasks of the work of the I.L.L.D. organization may be as a rule carried out not by the paid functionaries but by the active members of the leadership and the committees which can be drawn into work. The voluntary workers who receive no payment for their work must become the chief force of the apparatus.

The role of the paid functionaries should above all consist in organizing the work of the voluntary active co-workers. This reduction of the financially overburdened apparatus, the shifting of the paid functionaries into the concentration districts and the drawing of members into the leading functions will result in the organization being strengthened from top to bottom.

The principle of collective leadership and the division of work upon a planned basis must penetrate into the organization from top to bottom. Hand in hand with the organization and carrying thru of campaigns, the committees must set themselves the aim to build up the organization, to activate the members and win new members.

The present enormous fluctuation among the membership and the composition among the committees must be overcome.

The struggle against the bureaucratic methods of work in the committees and groups, against sectarianism and isolation of the masses, the struggle for drawing up the members on active work, for the transformation of the inner life of the groups on a democratic basis. Systematic ideological education of the members, the struggle for increasing the class consciousness of the members, in which the character of the I.L.L.D. and its role in the class struggle must receive special attention.

To the Members of the I.L.L.D.: The National Education Committee is created for the purpose of raising the theoretical level of the membership. It is formed to further the understanding of the principles and activities of the I.L.L.D.; to instill life and interest in the group activities of the branch, and is organized as a result of the Cleveland convention which clearly pointed out the immediate need of greater educational activities. Besides pledging to do our best in carrying out the above tasks, we want to impress upon the membership the great importance of educational activities for the general task of crystallizing our general influence into organizational results and for that campaign to build up a mass I.L.L.D. We have decided to ask each of the local committees—district, section and branch committees to designate one of its members to take charge of educational activities. We are preparing discussion outlines on national and international topics, theoretical programs for entertainment and outlines and materials for classes on a local scale on other possible activities. We earnestly appeal to the rank and file membership to take the initiative, in cooperation with the functionaries in launching and developing the educational activities and to check up and criticize the functionaries so that all possibilities of bureaucratic hindrances will be eliminated.

R. DOONING
Chairman, National Educational Committee
October 25, 1932

KEYNOTES OF THE CONVENTION
(Continued from page 207)

housing committees which adopted the wrong approach towards the existing white-chauvinism. In housing delegations the committee catered to white-chauvinist elements who had to accept Negro delegates insisting on white only. In place of exposing this the committee in charge condemned the whole effort for placing white delegates where black workers were not wanted. The committee acknowledged its errors. The convention instructed the Cleveland district to take initiative in cooperation in the branches on the subject of struggle against white-chauvinism with the view of raising the level of the membership and of driving out of our ranks incorrigible white-chauvinists.

The fifth National Convention adopted as its immediate central tasks for the I.L.L.D.: 1. Intensive Scottsboro campaign on international scale and broadening the struggle against national oppression. 2. Carry the Mooney-Billings campaign through an international scope. 3. Undertake a broad anti-deportation drive. 4. Launch an int'l and mass Drive for aid to class-war prisoners and their families. 5. Broaden the base for the building of a mass I.L.L.D.

The fifth National Convention has particularly pointed to the failure in our task of penetrating the A. F. of L. rank and file and Negro masses placing this as an immediate task of first-rate importance.

The fifth National Convention has been a stepping stone from which the I.L.L.D., armed with correct policies hammered out at the convention with the aid of the I.R.A., will go forward to wider struggles against the I.W.W. and towards becoming a genuine mass organization.
There is a feeling among many readers and agents of the Labor Defender that the price of agents of the Labor Defender that the price of our magazine should be reduced to 5 cents.

They feel that as a result of the economic crisis it is becoming very difficult for workers to pay 10 cents a month for the Labor Defender. They think that we could sell twice as many copies as we do now if we charged only 5 cents.

Many delegates at the 9th National Convention of the I.L.D. expressed these opinions.

There is undoubtedly much truth in these contentions—but these workers have not stopped to consider the possibilities of such a change. One thing is certain. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE A LABOR DEFENDER IN ITS PRESENT FORM THAT WE COULD SELL FOR 5 CENTS. This immediately raises the problem of whether or not we want to change from the magazine form to an eight page paper, printed on newspaper stock, with fewer pictures, without the attractive covers we have been running, and with even less room for all the material on hand than we have at present.

We have had several conferences with printers and the result was always the same—we cannot make a Labor Defender like the one you have now, on the same kind of paper, with colored covers, etc., cheap enough so that you could sell it for 5 cents. EXCEPT IF WE PRINTED AT LEAST TWICE AS MANY AS WE DO NOW, WHICH means about 77,000 copies every month.

If we raise our circulation to that figure, the problem is solved. And more than one problem is solved. This would mean the beginning of real mass circulation for the Labor Defender, it would mean that thousands and thousands of workers whom the Labor Defender should reach—would be getting the magazine.

Then let's print 75,000, we may say. That's easy enough—but with our Labor Defender apparatus in the districts being what it is—seemingly unable to distribute 30,000 copies a month and paying only about 75% of their debt on the copies they do sell—with our approach being as narrow as it is—with no attempt to get the Labor Defender into the factories where workers are still employed, into the working class neighborhoods where there are still thousands of workers who can pay 10c once a month for a magazine like the Labor Defender, it shows that printing 77,000 copies a month is out of the question.

While it is very true that most of the present readers of the Labor Defender are having great difficulties in paying for the magazine, it is equally true that the great organizational value of the Labor Defender is being underestimated by the I.L.D. districts.

There is only one real solution to the Labor Defender problem, and that is—new energy in the work, organizing active Labor Defender activity in every branch of the I.L.D.—carried on by a Labor Defender agent with a responsible committee under him. Let's not keep ploughing over the same ground. Let's reach out into new fields—into the factories—into the homes of the millions of workers who can still buy the Labor Defender, and who have not yet been approached.

Future readers of the Labor Defender! Men still on the job—McKeever steel mills. Do you sell the Defender to them? Do you sell at factory gates?

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Labor Defender, published monthly at New York, N.Y., for October 1, 1932.

State of New York. County of New York. By

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Sasha Small, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and say that he is the Business Manager of the Labor Defender and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the newspaper for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 431, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—International Labor Defense, 90 East 11th Street, N.Y.C.

Editors—J. Louis English, Joseph North, 80 East 11th Street, N.Y.C.

Managing Editor—Joseph North, 90 East 11th Street, N.Y.C.

Business Manager—Sasha Small, 90 East 11th Street, N.Y.C.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereafter the names and addresses of stockholders owning ten percent or more of the amount of stock of such corporation.)

International Labor Defender, 80 East 11th Street, N.Y.C.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one percent or more of the amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

None.

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

5. That average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Sasha Small, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1932.

Max Kriner.

(My commission expires March 3, 1934.)
We Greet the 15th Anniversary of the Soviet Union and the World Congress of the I. R. A.

Revolutionary Greetings from Political Prisoners in Los Angeles to the MOPR of the USSR

ETHEL DELL ...........................................(Los Angeles Lincoln Heights City Jail)

MEYER BAYLIN ....................................(Los Angeles Lincoln Heights City Jail)

BUCHAN SINGH ....................................(Los Angeles County Jail)

Y. FUKUNAGA ......................................(Los Angeles County Jail)

N. YAMASHITA .....................................(Los Angeles County Jail)

M. SHITA ...........................................(Los Angeles County Jail)

S. SAKIYAMA ......................................(Los Angeles County Jail)

I.L.D. Branches
Armenian
Bloor
Bosor Heights Group
Otto Corwin
Dell
Fred Douglass
Bill Haywood
Hollywood
Horituchi
Karl Liebknecht
Lithuanian
Jim McNamara
Julio Mella
Mooney Billings
Heywood Patterson
Arizona
Ocie Powell
John Reed
Sacco Vanzetti
Steve Kasiv
Carl Sklar
South Slav
Bugeene Williams
Yamaguchi
Scotsboro
Harbor Section:
Ella May Wiggins
Joe York
Lawrence Emery
Oscar Erickson
Albert Alava
Eino Holonen
John Hauli
Jalmar Suvanto
Helmi Wentman
Alex Laakso
A. Linden

G. Walge
E. Jungdorff
B. Vitov
S. Rosenberg
J. Rosenberg
L. Rosenberg
L. Rosenberg
Paul Stevens
J. Lauren
C. Firman

Charles Wentman
Hulda Brood
Agnes and A. B.
Thompson
Aili and
Arthur Lindholm
Arvid and
Emmi Stanford
K. and E. Moukkonen
Jenni Niles
Sigrid and
Andrew Sarkison
John Walman
I. Goldstein
I. Beloff
A. Weis
J. Drutz
B. Rubin
E. Ginsberg
S. Rubinstein
B. Kasten
D. Diamond
Portency
Eismann
A. Zertlin
Baden
Dunior
Horn
Same Faber
Abe Bernstein
Lena Bernstein
Irving Bernstein

I.L.D. Pioneer Troops
Etheh Dell
Scotsboro
Spartakus
Eugene Williams

Charles Wentman
Hulda Brood
Agnes and A. B.
Thompson
Aili and
Arthur Lindholm
Arvid and
Emmi Stanford
K. and E. Moukkonen
Jenni Niles
Sigrid and
Andrew Sarkison
John Walman
I. Goldstein
I. Beloff
A. Weis
J. Drutz
B. Rubin
E. Ginsberg
S. Rubinstein
B. Kasten
D. Diamond
Portency
Eismann
A. Zertlin
Baden
Dunior
Horn
Same Faber
Abe Bernstein
Lena Bernstein
Irving Bernstein

Greetings from the International Labor Defense District 14, Los Angeles, Cal.

We, the branches affiliated workers and individual workers greet the victorious construction of Socialism in the Soviet Union and its Second Five Year Plan. Greetings also, to the 5th World Congress of the I.R.A.

Affiliated Organizations
Women's Council meet every Wed. night at 2706
Brookv Ave, Los Angeles.
Scotsboro Defense Conference meets every Fri.
by day night.

Finnish Workers Club
Freiheit Mandolin Club
Hungarian Working Women
Freiheit Singing Society
Club Niggedeget

Pelagic
Jewish Workers Club
Needle Trades Industrial Union
International Br.
Winchefsky Br.

Levit
Mark Cook
Shapiro
Ora Cook
D. Rosenstein
Helen Wilson
A. Kanatz
R. Ginder
L. Daniels
T. E. Mateos
P. Tuinick
John Totolos
M. Kirchner
W. Pavloff
Lena Rubin
E. Sirotta
E.ISS.
George Rubin
W. G. Satensko

A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade

A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade
A comrade

G. Walge
B. Vitov
S. Rosenberg
J. Rosenberg
L. Rosenberg
L. Rosenberg
Paul Stevens
J. Lauren
C. Firman
E. Jungdorff
A. Krim
M. Nicken
J. Grund
A. Nuaman
N. Sepp
J. Walge
Max Pinkis
S. Mazer

CHICAGO

Russian Br. I.L.D., No. 1
Anton K. Harbin
John Katerinich
E. Kulik
E. Avetzu
D. Bobel
M. Mickloff
J. Zaleiko
J. Metrick
T. Kozlow
J. Bakoff
J. Novik

G. Walge
B. Vitov
S. Rosenberg
J. Rosenberg
L. Rosenberg
L. Rosenberg
Paul Stevens
J. Lauren
C. Firman
E. Jungdorff
A. Krim
M. Nicken
J. Grund
A. Nuaman
N. Sepp
J. Walge
Max Pinkis
S. Mazer

J. M. Wollack
Geo. Novaciv
A. Basar
S. Jurnan
F. Blasovick
Simon Mikaellein
Ben Kulvin
Greetings of Solidarity from
C. Nelson
South Shore Br. I.L.D.
Collinwood, Ohio
Finnish Educational Assn.
Anton Malnoa

CHICAGO

J. M. Wollack
Geo. Novaciv
A. Basar
S. Jurnan
F. Blasovick
Simon Mikaellein
Ben Kulvin
Greetings of Solidarity from
C. Nelson
South Shore Br. I.L.D.
Collinwood, Ohio
Finnish Educational Assn.
Anton Malnoa

CLEVELAND, OHIO

George Sikich
J. K. Berella
Rudy Bozelslaj
Michael Dotlich
Lue Cap
D. Greenbaum
Bill's Shoe Store
M. Rosic
A. Jambresich
J. Jambresich
Matt Luchi
Frank Gregureck
Helen Silak
NEW JERSEY
Ukrainian Women’s Society

PASSAIC
T. Pidhorecky
T. Bihun
M. Lysak
T. Chudziy
T. Jansky
P. Makymetz
J. W.

STELTON
J. and S. Rebelsky
E. Anderson
J. Schwartz
E. Haffen
G. Shapiro
S. Katz
V. Vanpolsky
S. Goldman
P. Scott
A. Goldsmith
Mrs. Kaplan
Mrs. Tarshman
G. Scott
R. Yannpolsky
N. Kreuger
M. Soffer
Jim Denko
P. Delves
S. Rieger
L. and T. Lehrer

New Brunswick Branch I.L.D.
Saima Koylon
Hilda Sura
Sylvia Maki
Henry Panna
W. Kataja
A. comrade
G. Nygara
Joki
V. Poti
H. Ryamener
Ed. Ekelola
E. Scheiner
J. Posune
Mrs. A. Sceinars

OREGON
Rose Lodge
Henry Kafto
A. K.
John Allik
Jack Allik

Portland
A. Fred
Stephen J. Cherneski
Edwin Engelberg
Joseph Sawka
Arthur Nemelin
R. E. Jennings
Dawn Lovelace
J. Valiski
Mary Mailes
K. J. Butchus
Ada Pedisch
Joe Pedisch
John Opulan
Irvin Goodman
A. Reinis
T. B. Lukich
Jack Boloff

John Munson
Finnish Working Women’s Club
Tom Mooney Br. I.L.D.

Emanuel Pickhova
Emlia Peukurinen

NEW HAMPSHIRE
West Concord
Thure Peterson
C. Syrja
Hilma Lindberg
Julis Anderson
Alfred Hasty
E. Peterson
Daniel Hartquist

MARYLAND
Louis Berman
26 S. Ann Street
Baltimore, Md.

IDAH0
A. Pennanen
Spirit Lake
O. H. Maurot
Henry Mauritz
Dee Bader
A. Evans
Frank Taylor
Clarence Taylor
Will Henatly
M. E. Smith
George Maurit

RHODE ISLAND
Ukrainian Progress Society
Woonsocket
A. Shtondik
J. Luchuk
K. Chodzinsky
A. Fesik
P. Petrichuk
A. Melnikoff
J. Mnyoz

PROVIDENCE
Efthymios Gemanoukos
William Mephas
A. Monis
G. Poulos
T. Marropolis
Peter Denos
John Lauren
Em. Nightingale
L. Brando
Louis Eisenberg

PENNSYLVANIA
CLINTON
Frank E. Shaw

JEANETTE
Theo Wolchick
Walter Wolchick
Wasyl Kroupy
Steve Yukas
Paul Wilson
A Nely
Claud Karp

MONESSON
O. Podgoscak
J. Beilvich
Anna Eulig
Steve Kakacic
M. Zaretsich
P. Z. Zoretich
Mike Zaretsich
James Bolson
John Zoretich
Louis Povrznich

MINERSVILLE
Mikas Martynaitis
Stany Prileny
Charles Sanke
Wm. Zenaits

Minersville Branch I.L.D.
Stapenas Vensaius
Stanis Varankvack
Z. Zoba
Leo Balis

PHILADELPHIA
M. Marner
N. Lets
D. Rosse
P. Rossi
L. Godina
R. Ecowrell
A. Leta
A. Kahn
A. Kahn
A. comrade
Weimn
J. M. Kamens
N. Mosis
S. Puar
F. Segal
W. Farnas
F. Firman

Working Women’s League No. 1
2456 N. 30th Street

Estonian Workers’ Club
245 South 12th Street
Sam Romeo
Z. Ruslas
A. Comrade
W. Kouvelcuk
Dane Shiman
M. Davis
Henry Gilson
A Comrade

CONNECTICUT
T. Cortino
Santo Cortino
Frank Draiminski
George Homola
Anton Sheinet
Evan Djoglo
Mark Kumeish
Tony Worobey
Z. Baranoff
A. Baranoff
B. Baranoff
O. Baranoff
J. M. Klein
West Hartford, Conn.

KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO, CAN.
Yugoslave Br. CLDL
Mike Klobucher
Peter Veljacich
Stank Bolf
Valent Stanfel
Max Macusich
Geo. Widlin
Steve Majersic
John Jozerinac
Geo. Bradicor
Mike Kosich

WEST VIRGINIA
We greet the Second Five-Year Plan
Andrew Spehar
Jakob Tooncherik
Michael Aleskoschock
Matt Muskovac
Nick Slanginjoc
Jacob Tourvich
Alex Haley
Steve Tira
Peter M. Joe Dumas
Matt Zoretic
John Simrich
Johan Maby
Nick Mesich
Matt Mantassick
Thomas Malina
Thomas Gedge
Ralph Kuklun
Frank Planev
Tony Kordich

WASHINGTON
Anacortes
C. Durancear
Paul Kruger
Mr. and Mrs. P. Burgis
Jessie Wakefield Br.

Seattle
F Shoemaker
Greetings to The Labor Defender from the New York District

Jenny and John Blangirst
Andrew Rasp
D. Hemo
H. and Y. Johnson
Irene, Bob and Fred Korpimer
Karim and Theo. Maki
A. Szargen
Sylvia Waris
Jane and Laurie Elaine
Victor Hiltonen
H. Cohen
E. Kikela
Land Lykewc
Emil Makivirta
Victor Malin
T. Supola
Eric Kaska
Martin Harutata
A. Wentanen
O. Ostman
R. Pesola
Otto Kayaali
M. Carlson
J. Parkas
Yetta Kovack
E. Blum
M. Markowitz
S. Schwets
E. J. Gero
Elvars
Y. B.

Richard Gerschater
Lufberry Ave.
Wantagh, N. Y.

Morris Rippenheim
639 West End Ave.
N. Y. C.

Bill Haywood Branch
3159 Coney Island Ave., Bklyn.
Meets First and Third Thursday in the month

Resatar Youth Branch
Brooklyn

Ella May Branch
Boro Park

Jim Connoly Branch

International Workers Order Branch No. 25
New York City

Harlan Youth Branch
I. L. D.
John Reed
Russian Br. I.L.D.

ASTORIA BRANCH I.L.D GREET THE WORKERS AND THE RED ARMY OF THE FIRST WORKINGMEN'S REPUBLIC ON NOVEMBER 7TH.
Three
Cooperative Institutions

Greet the Labor Defender

WORKERS
COOPERATIVE COLONY
Workers’ atmosphere, social institutions, library, kindergarten, school, clubs, etc.

Office of the Colony:
2800 Bronx Park East Tel.: EStabrook 8-1400

Two Proletarian Camps

Camp Nitgedaiget
The Only Proletarian Camp
That is Open All Year—Winter sports—social and cultural activities
How to get to the camp:
Take boat Central Hudson Line to Beacon, N. Y. Fare 75 cents. Take car direct to camp.

CAMP UNITY
A REAL
SUMMER CAMP
with a beautiful lake, boating, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS

Maynard
Alfred Birch
E. Midian
Saku Marjamaki
Alma Aisiala
T. Kallio
A. Ferin
John Ketola
John Allan
John Johnson
D. F. Grandahl
J. Maki
J. Gaidis
Rayman Laija
A. Suhkonen
Paul Denisevich
Anni Jokisaari
E. Tepko
Jonas F. Koskela
John Virtonen
Emil Erikson
F. Stasiukевич

Massachusetts

Esther Birch
John Ketola
Edna and Walter Nels
H. Hagman
Oiva Murto
F. Mark

Brighton
Fortunato Lombardi
Laury Tempest
Donato Salvucci
Candido Rufo
Loreto Salvucci
I. Ferraro
Cesidio Cedrone

Haverhill
Mary Kutseny
Peter Pantelay
Peter Kachuk
G. Kaulaus
J. Gengerian
Mary Maheng

Anna Martina
Alba Conforti
Ex. Dafneoleis
E. Crist
S. D. Boghosian
G. Prassas
G. Kuch
H. Jashian
K. Asadorian
George Moorad
L. Horin
L. Taffe
Silvio Zarmachi
Elmo Bracca
Angelo Poganell
J. Barry
A friend
A. Carlo
P. Wood
Leo Paris
Myzel
Delpho Bracci
Albert Bracci
A. Colangelo

Mother’s League
of Winthrop, Mass.

Swedish Workers’ Club
116 Tropelo Road
Waltham, Mass.

Lithuanian Branch, I.L.D.
Haverhill, Mass.

Norwood Women’s Club
Norwood, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Hungarian Section, Br. 1037
International Workers’ Order
Detroit, Mich.

Slovak Workers’ Society, Branch No. 12
Detroit, Mich.

A. N. Routhier
Detroit, Mich.

COLORADO

Greetings to the Soviet Workers on the Fifteenth Anniversary of their Victory.
Greetings to the 5th World Congress of the I.R.A. from a group of 9 patients at the Jewish Consumptive Relief Association Sanatorium
Spivak, Colo.
CHILDREN
Winter...Death

Alone with the Children—Hungry—Cold—Penniless—

NO HOME—

Class Struggle Victims

...They suffer

all the hardships of the persecuted: forced to strike, to
fight, yes—to steal—so their loved ones can live; to see
their children, hungering day after day, in the midst of
plenty; unemployed, or working, for starvation wages
under unbearable conditions; enduring persecutions of
the most brutal kind—clubbed, jailed, murdered. But
the workers resist! Men and women of all nationalities,
black and white, young and old, leaders of the working
class languish in capitalist prisons, Billings and Tom
Mooney—the Nine Scottsboro Boys—the Tampa
Twenty-one—their only crime: they fought for emancip-
ation from misery and wage slavery!

Prisoners Rotting
In Jails and Penitentiaries;
Families Crying for Food: Looking to Us
For Help!

Our comrades in prison are our class brothers—we must
take care of them and their children and dependents.

• SPECIAL WINTER RELIEF—To provide food, cloth-
ing and shelter for every child of every class-war prisoner
is our immediate task; to bring a little comfort to the
prisoners themselves is our constant obligation.

• No More Need Be Said—Let the Deed Follow the
Word! Let us dig deep into our pockets and give for
winter relief to the fullest possible extent.

YOU MAY BE NEXT!

FOR WINTER RELIEF
International Labor Defense
80 East 11th Street, Room 430

Name
Address
City
Amount