

LABOR DEFENDER

**J. AMELLA
MURDERED
by Dollar Terror**

10¢

Feb. 1929

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LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



DOWN WITH ITALO BALBO MURDERER OF ITALIAN WORKERS!

PERFECT ACTION

BEAUTIFUL STANCE

I SHOULDA HAD HIM WITH ME IN SOUTH AMERICA

662 NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS TO BE TRIED IN MARCH!

AID THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS!

SEND FUNDS TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE I. L. D.

"FULLER, THE MURDERER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI"

WE WILL PUT YOU ON THE WITNESS STAND AND PROVE THIS CHARGE IN COURT!

ITALIAN WORKER

"SURE FEELS GOOD TO BE OUT IN THE FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE AGAIN"

"BOY YOU SAID IT!"

SACCO AND VANZETTI WILL NOT DIE!

I WANT A TICKET TO EUROPE IN A HURRY!

HARRY CORDISHLY AND JOHN MERRICK HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON

HARRY CAMPBELL

ROMANIAN AND BULGARIAN WORKERS

VAMOSE

AN DON'T COME BACK

LATIN AMERICA

TO THE U.S.A.

HOOVER RETURNS FROM HIS "GOOD WILL" VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA!

WHITE TERROR CONTINUES IN THE BALKANS

A BLOT

DOLLAR TERROR IN CUBA



by Julia A. Mella

Photo Int. News

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" is a well known term in Cuba. Before the so-called "Independence", America had invested fifty million dollars in Cuba. Now, in the period of "Independence" the amount has been raised to one and one half billion dollars. This is the work of Dollar Diplomacy.

The United States made Cuba "independent" by the famous "Joint Resolution." But the Platt Amendment establishes that "in order to guarantee this independence" Dollar Diplomacy attributes to itself "the right of intervention to protect property." A few million dollars were then distributed among "Liberators" to avoid such a rebellion as occurred in the Philippines after the American occupation. Loans fell upon the country from the Morgans, in order to complete economic penetration.

Recently the special Envoy of Dollar Diplomacy, Mr. Crowder, concocted the Election Law, through which only political parties favorable to the interests of American Imperialism can exist.

Now Dollar Terror has stepped in, in earnest. The conquest of Cuba by American imperialism did not come without the protests of rebellious workers. Cuba's politics had consisted of a fight between those elements, like Menocal, who were frankly at the service of foreign gold, and those on the other hand who disguised this service with a certain nationalist tendency, such as Miguel Gomez and Mendieta. But there arose the ghost of the "workers' problem". The government has found it necessary to introduce a strict dictatorship to put down the workers' protests. Machado, who was a General during the Independence, and who is a stockholder of the General Electric Company, seemed to be the ideal man for American interests. Machado declared

in a speech in the University when he was presented with an honorary law degree, "Mussolini has given an example to the whole world." And so he got busy and started to put into practice in Cuba Mussolini's example. That was an announce-

ment of the institution of Dollar Terror.

Here are the concrete results of the Dollar Terror during the last four years of Machado's government:

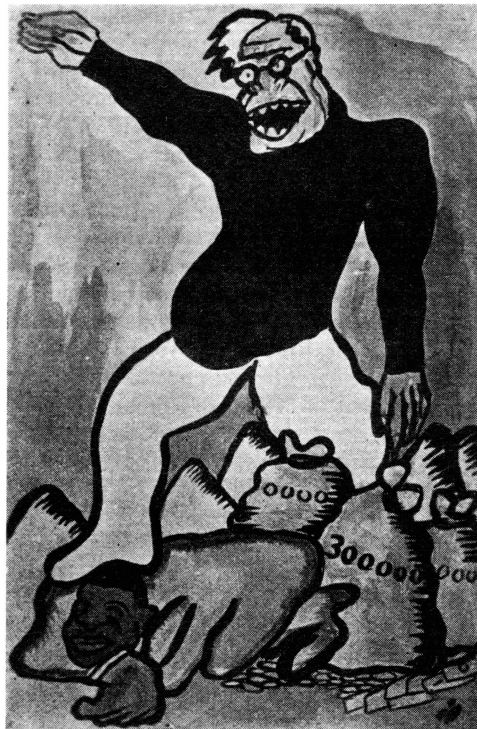
The death penalty was revived and is being applied with the ancient colonial instrument known as the "garotte". It is a chair where, without the necessity of modern electricity, a screw is introduced into the back of the neck of the guilty one, who for a long hour has to stand the agonizing pain.

In order to introduce terror among the field workers, many were secretly murdered. Bodies of these illiterate workers are often found hanging from trees with notes in their pockets announcing various reasons for their "suicide". The plantation workers know that the reason for the murders is that the victims opposed the intense exploitation to which they were subjected by American imperialism and the Cuban politicians who are in the service of Dollar Terror.

Another new proceeding consists of throwing labor leaders into the bay in Havana. Recently some fishermen found a human arm in the belly of a shark caught near Havana. The wife of Bruzon, the militant labor leader, recognized the arm as that of her husband's by the cloth of the sleeve and the cuff links still attached on the arm. The daily newspapers "Diario de la Marina", organ of the Spanish colony and of the Catholics, published the photo of the gruesome discovery and a judge started proceedings. But president Machado limited himself to issuing a decree forbidding the fishing of sharks without special permission.

More than two hundred workers have been assassinated. Many trade unions have been dissolved. All the opposition press has been suspended and the editors of these

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Drawing Julio Mella

U. S. Imperialism in Latin America

Julio A. Mella, founder of the Communist Party of Cuba, and one of the most prominent Latin American revolutionists, was murdered last month in Mexico City by agents of the Machado government. Mella sent the above drawing as well as the article here printed, shortly before he was shot down in the street by the puppets of American imperialism.

MINEOLA

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN



Photo Labor Defender

Fur Workers arrested during the 1926 strike.

Two Innocent Workers Serving Prison Terms of 2½ to 5 Years. Seven More Awaiting Trial for Being Loyal to their Class.

Fur Manufacturers, A.F. of L. Bureaucrats, "Socialist" Daily, Police, Gangsters, Ku-Klux-Klan and Class "Justice" United in Frame-Up Against Militant Strike Leaders!

Aid Must be Rushed to Frustrate this Assault on Workers!

TWO workers, Franklin and Malkin, went to jail January the 10th to serve a prison sentence of 2½ to 5 years. Seven more workers: Mencher, Schneider, Leonard, Maileff, Weiss, Katz and Rosenberg, were to be tried January 27 on the same charges that placed the other two workers behind iron bars.

What is their guilt?

They are accused of having raided a furriers' shop in Rockwell Center, L. I., and wounding one of the owners. The crime is supposed to have been committed on April 19, 1926, during the great furriers' strike. The accused were then active in New York. Some of them, like the head of the picket committee, Mencher, and the chairman of the furriers' joint board, Schneider, belonged to the top leadership of the strike. Others were engaged in highly responsible strike work, in a strike involving twelve thousand workers.

The scab shop they are supposed to have raided employed, all in all, *two women workers*. Nine responsible strike leaders from New York are accused of having traveled all the way over to Long Island to attack a shop of two workers!

Could the District Attorney produce any evidence to prove this silly charge? His "star" witness was a creature by the name of Bassoff, a stool pigeon and friend of the owners of the Rockwell Center shop, a degraded former worker who first attempted

to extort money from the leaders of the furriers' union under threat of causing them "trouble," and when this failed, offered his services to the District Attorney of Mineola. Another witness was a man by the name of Weisenblum who, previous to becoming a "pillar" for the prosecution had confessed to having been involved in the attack upon the Rockwell Center shop. Last but not least in the prosecution's "evidence" were stories by detectives who had spent hours in the offices of the right wing scab union organized by the reactionary bureaucrats—conferring on ways and means to "get" the militant leaders.

This flimsy "evidence," so transparent that every unbiased observer could see thru it the bosses' hands that moved the puppet-witnesses; was shattered into nothing by the very circumstances of the struggle as elucidated during the first trial (April, 1926) of these workers. The presence of every one of the accused in New York on strike duty during the very time the raid occurred in Rockwell Center, was proven by a host of witnesses beyond any shadow of a doubt. There was a *shop chairmen's meeting* in Manhattan Lyceum, New York, on the very day and hour when the raid in Rockwell Center took place. Most of the accused were active at that meeting. The others could prove their presence in other parts of New York. In face of such iron-clad evidence it seems grotesque that the charges were pressed. Yet the Supreme Court of Brooklyn confirmed the sentence of the Mineola court covering two of the accused and ordered a new trial for the others.

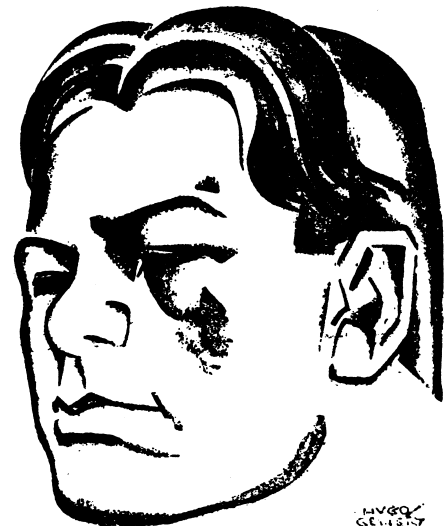
The machine of the "law" is about to grind more lives of courageous and devoted workers.

The nine union members are not guilty of the crime they are being accused of, but they are guilty of a crime that is more unpardonable and grave in the eyes of the captialists: they are guilty of having led a

successful militant strike of twelve thousand workers in face of the opposition of the A.F. of L. bureaucrats and the right wing traitors within it, are guilty of having broken the resistance of the employers in one of the most stubborn fights ever waged by organized workers. The Mineola "case" is intrinsically interwoven with the fate of the strike and with the struggle of the Green-Woll bureaucracy against the furriers' Left leaders.

The furriers' strike began February 16, 1926, and was accompanied by police brutalities on an unprecedented scale, with 1,455 arrests, imprisonments and fines. It was when the strike was reaching its height that Malkin and Franklin were tried and convicted on the trumped-up charge of having attacked the Rockwell Center shop, the sentence later to be annulled by the Appellate Division of Brooklyn which ordered a new trial. It was only when the chieftains of the A. F. of L. had decided to declare war against the successful union that three more leaders were arrested in September, 1926, on the same charge. And it was only when the bureaucrats had decided to organize an opposition union to break the victorious furriers' union that a few more left wing leaders were arrested and a trial begun (April, 1927). There is an ominous coincidence also in the fact that, after the accused had been free on bail for 21 months, a new trial has been ordered immediately upon the formation of the new needle workers militant union of which the furriers are an integral part.

This is not a trial for an ordinary crime. It is a political trial. It is a class trial. During the first trial (April, 1927) the District Attorney started his concluding speech with the following words:



Ben Gold
Ben Gold, Sec'y of the New Needle Trades I. U.

"Gentlemen of the jury, you are dealing here with men that are against the government."

In examining the defendants, the District Attorney was very much interested whether they read the Communist "Freiheit," whether they knew Ruthenberg, Lovestone or Weinstone, whether they had been con-

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Photo Labor Defender

Fur Workers arrested during the 1926 strike.



Photo Int. News

Police search for "Bombs" at I. L. D. City Hall demonstration. Note the torn banners.

THE PROTEST AGAINST BALBO

By
MICHELE SALERNO

ITALO BALBO, vice secretary of aviation in Italy, came here as an emissary of Mussolini.

It was well known that Balbo ordered the murder of a priest who dared to expose and oppose his bloody lordship in the province of Ferrara and that Balbo helped to kill a young boy who happened to be near "il Duce" when an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him occurred in the town of Bologna. It was well known that he said to the *squadristi* of Faenza "Go and kill, God will choose his own" and that he sent a letter to the Secretary of the Fascisti Federation of Ferrara which says in part: "In regard to the acquitted of 20th of December, it is necessary to explain to them that it is hygienic to change their climate and establish themselves in other provinces. If they insist on remaining, it is necessary to club them at regular intervals until they decide. Show this part of my letter also to the signor Prefetto (the political head of the province) to whom you will say in my name that I have sufficient reasons to justify my desire, of not wanting in the city or province those ruffians. The questura (Italian police) would do well to keep after them at least at weekly intervals, and it would be good for the Prefetto to have the Procuratore del Re (District Attorney) to understand that for the eventual beatings, given in "style", we do not desire any court trials. This part of

the letter you will read to the Federal Council. If I write this from Rome, it means that I know what I am talking about. Et hoc satis. (This is in Code)."

But Balbo was a distinguished person to the Government of the United States and was received with open arms by the American bourgeoisie. Why? Simply because Balbo did in Italy what Fuller did here, because militant workers have been killed and will be killed in the United States, as well as in Italy, to attempt to

quench the revolutionary spirit of the working masses, because the American ruling class is just as reactionary as the Italian ruling class.

Italo Balbo, however, was not an honored visitor to the workers of the United States. They resented his presence as an insult and a challenge. When, after a tour throughout the country, Balbo came to New York, the workers answered the call of the International Labor Defense and the Anti-fascist Alliance and demonstrated before the city hall from ten o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, defying the severely cold weather and a heavy cordon of policemen who made liberal use of clubs. As soon as Balbo emerged from his heavily guarded car, accompanied by Grover Whalen, Tammany's new Police Commissioner, scores of clenched fists raised aloft, hisses and shouts of hatred met him, while banners bearing slogans in English and in Italian were lifted high. The slogans read: "Down with Fascismo," "Down with Balbo, Fascism's Hangman," "Free the 15,000 workers rotting in fascist jails," "We the workers of America express our solidarity with the workers of Italy," "The International Labor Defense fights Fascism." These and other slogans stared the murderer in the face. The police immediately began to break up the demonstration, tear the slogans and beat several of the workers.

On the evening of the following day more than a thousand workers filled the Irving Plaza Hall where a mass-meeting had been called by the International Labor Defense and the Anti-Fascist Alliance.

The next night more than two hundred anti-fascists demonstrated against Balbo before the Biltmore Hotel where he was tendered a banquet by the New York bourgeoisie and then the demonstrators went before the Italian Consulate. The police force was at hand to beat the workers and to arrest eleven of them.



Photo Int. News

Two Fascist butchers—Balbo, marching at the right of Mussolini in war preparations.

LABOR DEFENSE

By ROBERT WHITAKER

UNLESS and until American labor, and labor everywhere, gets together for its own defense, and organizes to exercise its protective power, no appeal to liberal sentiment, or to rational and moral considerations as they affect the public is going to be successful in delivering the present victims of the class struggle, or in lessening the attacks of the master class upon workmen and working women who are fighting for their rights. This is the common sense conclusion to be drawn from labor history throughout the whole course of our national history, and the experience of labor today the world over.

If any extended historical review were in place here it could easily be shown that the memorable conflict over chattel slavery in the United States which developed sharply about a century ago and ended in our Civil War was from first to last dominated by the rise and fall of economic factors. Abolitionism in the North rose to significance with the connecting of the Hudson River and the Atlantic at New York Harbor with the Great Lakes and the western waterways through the Erie Canal, the coming of railway transportation almost immediately afterward, and the contemporary invention of the McCormick Reaper which opened up the northern Mississippi Valley to the vast immigration of free labor from Europe.

But one need not revert to this dramatic struggle of a generation which has altogether passed away for proof of the role of the economic factor which American history exhibits in the field of labor affairs. All of us who have lived half a century here in the United States have illustrations enough at hand from social data which has come within the range of our own observation to see clearly enough, if we will, how impotent liberalism is except as it operates in conjunction with economic forces, and what secondary part it plays at the best where labor's interests are concerned.

It is but a little more than forty years now since the Chicago anarchists were executed, less than forty years since those of them who were sent to prison instead of to the gallows were set free. Neither with respect to staying the execution of the former, nor of delivering the latter from their unjust imprisonment was liberalism effective. The young American imperialism, hardly beyond its infant days when the Haymarket explosion occurred, was nevertheless strong enough to strangle these innocent men as a baby python might strangle barn-yard fowls, and American liberalism was as if non-existent to withstand the hysteria of the hour, fed to fury by the ruling class. All the developments of liberalism in the next twenty five years did not make American liberals any more effective in saving the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti,

though they had seven years in which to try out their power. They were as dilatory as was the ill-starred captain of the *Vestris* in sending out their S.O.S. on behalf of the condemned, and as inefficient in their bungling with the life-boats of petition and remonstrance as were the *Vestris* crew with the relief measures in that tragic wreck. Had not labor stirred, and radical labor, there might not have been, hardly would have been an agitation at all. And had Vanzetti, with his prophetic insight, and others who saw with him not less clearly, been enabled to stress resistance at the point of labor solidarity and protest in the industrial field, the men would probably be alive today.

Liberalism is stirring now on behalf of Mooney and Billings. It was labor, militant labor, that saved Tom Mooney's neck in the first instance. Had he trusted the workers' militance at that time more, and liberal counsels less, he might have been a free man these many years. If he and his fellow victim Billings are released now who shall recover for them these years in jail? Or who will make the incidental check of capitalism, persuaded at enormous cost to let its worried victims go, like a cat

which has had its will with the mouse until it is too feeble to respond, who will make such a capitulation effective to prevent similar frame-ups as fast and far as the masters of American industry want to carry them out?

No! whatever value liberal cooperation may have in securing for militant labor opportunity to express itself within the law, even in this limited measure labor has little to count upon as to what liberalism can actually do. Only when the crisis has long passed, and the exercise of that freedom which the law guarantees, and which counts for next to nothing with either gentlemen mobs or capitalist courts, might prove of consequence in forwarding labor's cause, only when it is too late to do more than rescue a hopelessly maimed victim here and there does liberalism function, and then through all manner of dubious concessions to the very powers that have done the wrong.

Is it not time that labor learned where its freedom is to be found, and how effective protection for its own is to be exercised? An ounce of real labor organization on truly revolutionary lines is worth a ton of liberal petitions and pardon-mongering before governors and courts. If we must have this other yet awhile it is time we were getting ready to give it its secondary place. This, every remembrance of the Chicago anarchists affirms. This is the out-

standing meaning of Sacco and Vanzetti, and our remembrance of them is vain if it does not drive us toward economic organization on revolutionary lines. This it is which is of more consequence than anything we can do for Mooney and Billings, as they well know and feel. We ourselves are but incidents of the fight, whatever importance the incidental may have. The thing of utmost meaning is that we learn how to work out here in America such solidarity of the workers when they front the master-class as will not only protect our militant pioneers in the present but will bring to fruition the militance of the past in the establishment of a workers' world.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

The March issue of the *Labor Defender* will contain an article by Ann Rochester on the recent struggles in the coal industry.

One of the features will be a painting by Burck, the well known labor cartoonist, depicting the murder of J. A. Mella.

The article on Soviet prisons will be continued. Subscribe now!

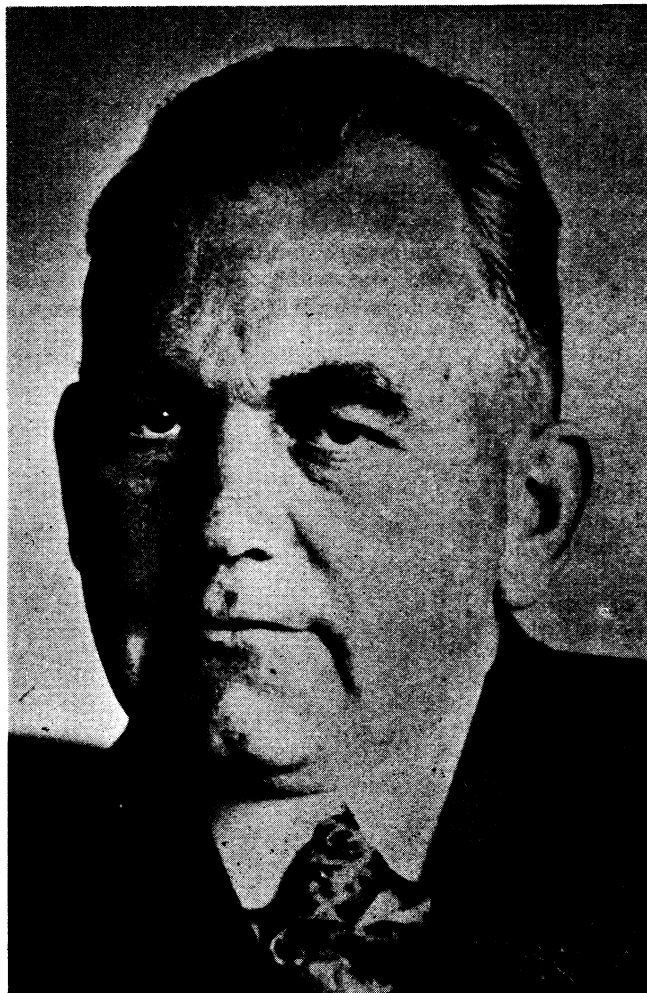


Photo *Labor Defender*

Tom Mooney as he looked twelve years ago.

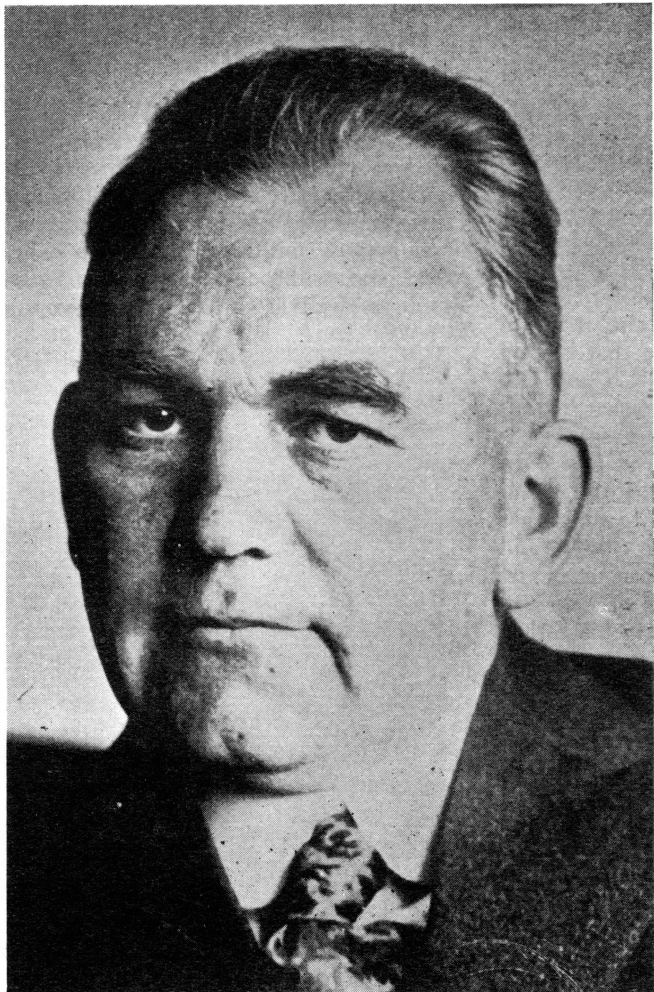


Photo Labor Defender

Tom Mooney as he looked twelve years ago.

MAXIM GORKY

ON SOVIET PRISONS



Photo Labor Defender

Gorky inspecting a Red Army encampment.

At one o'clock in the morning we drove out of the city in a G.P.U. (State Political Administration) motor car. Alexander Maximovitch Gorky sat crouched against the side of the car, smoking, and listening to his vis-a-vis, Pogrebinsky by name, who sat opposite Gorky.

Gorky interrupted him every moment: "This must be made public! We must write to the papers about this! Even the inhabitants of Moscow themselves have no idea what is going on so near to them!"

"When was all this begun?" asked Catherine Pavlovna Peschkova.

The "Chekist", Pogrebinsky, shook the ash from his cigarette and began to speak:

"In 1924, Dzerjinsky was struck by the idea that it would be better not to incarcerate youthful offenders against the law in prisons. They should be given an opportunity of forgetting their accursed past. Their powers and energies should be guided into the right paths. The idea of the work Commune was formed."

Pogrebinsky commenced to work out the idea at once. He devoted to it the whole of his mental and physical powers. He became a fanatic of this idea. When Pogrebinsky speaks of the Work Commune, of his "boys," of Malyshka or Walyka, his features light up, he becomes another man. The eyes of this young, "Chekist" are filled with love for these one-time thieves, robbers, and prostitutes, who have left their lives of shame and evil and have become citizens, members of society with full rights.

"We went to work at once," said Pogrebinsky. "In 1924, I was told to find the first cadres for our Work Commune of the O.G.P.U., founded in 1924, to

which we are now driving."

"And how many are there now in the Commune?" asked Gorky.

"200. But this is not all. Of late we have been able to help to form similar Communes in Tula, Orel and North Caucasia. At the present time these Communes comprise about 2,000 youthful law-breakers."

"Are these all organized on the same principles?" was Gorky's next question.

"Yes. Experience has fully justified our doing so. Our method is as follows: We

manner."

"And what is the system of the Commune?"

"Complete liberty. No external compulsion. No authorities. Complete autonomy. All questions are decided by the Plenary Meeting of the members of the Work Commune. This makes for inner discipline. We stand aside and do not interfere. The members of the Commune have for instance, no right to drink alcoholic beverages, either inside or outside of the Commune. Even beer is prohibited.

It happens occasionally that someone gets drunk. The Plenary Meeting is then called at once and the culprit severely fined. This is a severe drain on the purse, and there are not many who care to risk their earnings in this way."

"How much does a member of your Commune earn?" asked Gorky.

"That depends on his professional qualifications. Some earn from 100 to 150 roubles monthly, even 180. We have a woven goods factory, a shoe factory (sport shoes), a skate manufacturing shop, and a furniture factory. Here we have skilled workers."

"And don't any of them run away?"

"At first a few did, but now it never happens. They gain nothing by running away. Here they have good prospects, high earnings, the position of a qualified worker, an upright working life. At first, if anyone ran away we took no steps to recover him. He had run away and we let him run; it was his own business. You will doubtless meet Vasyka when you visit the Commune. He was once a thief, but is at bottom a clever fellow.

(To be continued in next issue)



Photo Labor Defender

Gorky welcomed by the Russian masses Bucharin is at the left

train instructors in the Work Commune of the O.G.P.U. When a new Commune is formed, we send instructors trained in the O.G.P.U. Work Commune as leaders. These accustom the new Commune members to the system of work which we have here, and organize everything in the same

GREETINGS FROM CLARA ZETKIN

PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLASS WAR PRISONERS AID
WITH WHICH THE I.L.D. IS AFFILIATED

HARTIEST greetings to all members of the International Labor Defense and to all those who co-operate with it to ameliorate the sufferings of the fighters for freedom, those who have been temporarily crushed but not defeated. Greetings to all those who carry the great idea of international solidarity over the world and who fight for the abolition of exploitation and the enslavement of man by man.

Heartiest greetings to all those who are now behind prison walls as the victims of the struggle against exploitation and oppression and who are feeling the vengeance of the possessing classes, and to all those who are forced to flee from place to place and from country to country with spies at their heels, always dogged with the fear of want. Heartiest greetings to their dependents, and to the dependents of those who have been murdered because they tried to break the chains of exploitation and oppression.

In all countries where the victims of the white terror, fascism and class-justice are living and suffering, millions of workers and peasants organized in the International Labor Defense call to them "Do not despair, rely upon your comrades who feel with you, understand your situation, help you and fight side by side with you against the common enemy! Be strong! Those organized in the I.L.D. and those who sympathize with their work will increase their enthusiasm and intensify their work to ameliorate your misfortune by international solidarity and to win for you the right to be freed from your sufferings."

Our greeting for 1929 is: "Do not forget that the social order of possessing classes is based upon fraud and violence against the propertyless, no matter whether the latter are suffering in the bastilles of capitalism or are enjoying that which is stamped as "Freedom" under the present order. This state of affairs causes sufferings to millions and millions of people.

The many-sided antagonisms between rich and poor, between the exploiters and the exploited, between the oppressors and the oppressed are intensifying. The rationalization and the stabilization of the capitalist profit system, the consolidation of bourgeois rule and of imperialism is making the situation of the exploited and oppressed

masses more and more unbearable. Hand in hand with the attacks of the organized trust and finance capitalists which aim at pressing still more profit out of their wage slaves, is the growing increase of military armaments of the imperialist States against each other and jointly against the only State of social construction and the will to peace, the Soviet Union.

words, a violent and bloody oppression of the propertyless.

Comrades and Friends of the International Labor Defense! The economic and political signs point to coming storms. The number of those who have fallen or lost their liberty in the revolutionary struggle against the violence of the bourgeoisie, will be added to in the future. The victims will be more numerous and their liberty in the revolutionary struggle against the violence of the bourgeoisie, will be added to in the future. The victims will be more numerous and their sufferings greater than in the past. The tasks of the I.L.D. will be increased to a great extent, their significance will increase also. Let us be prepared for this. Let us increase our will, our energy and our work in the service of international solidarity tenfold! The I.L.D. must not only increase its material assistance for the victims, but its moral and political influence upon the masses must increase also. It must awaken the feelings of solidarity amongst all those who long for freedom and culture, the exploited slaves must become determined fighters, their feelings must become class-conscious, their activity guided into useful channels. There are still millions and millions of toilers whose ears are deaf and whose hands are inactive when the I.L.D. calls for fraternal solidarity with the victims of the struggle for freedom.

Comrades and Friends of the I.L.D.—the hearty greetings which we are now exchanging

must be a promise to build up a strong and indestructible united front of international solidarity. We must work with increased energy, with increased knowledge and with a conscious will. The frontiers of the capitalist States shall no more rend the bands of this fraternal solidarity than do the mountains and the seas. Women, sisters, join the front ranks in the work of the I.L.D. in order that this united front may be created! Use your special understanding for the loving care of the mothers, wives and children of the victims of the revolutionary struggles!

A new year, new struggles, difficult struggles for all those who suffer under the tyranny of organized capitalism and who sigh for a social order which will make it possible for everyone to develop their powers and capacities for and in fraternal sol-

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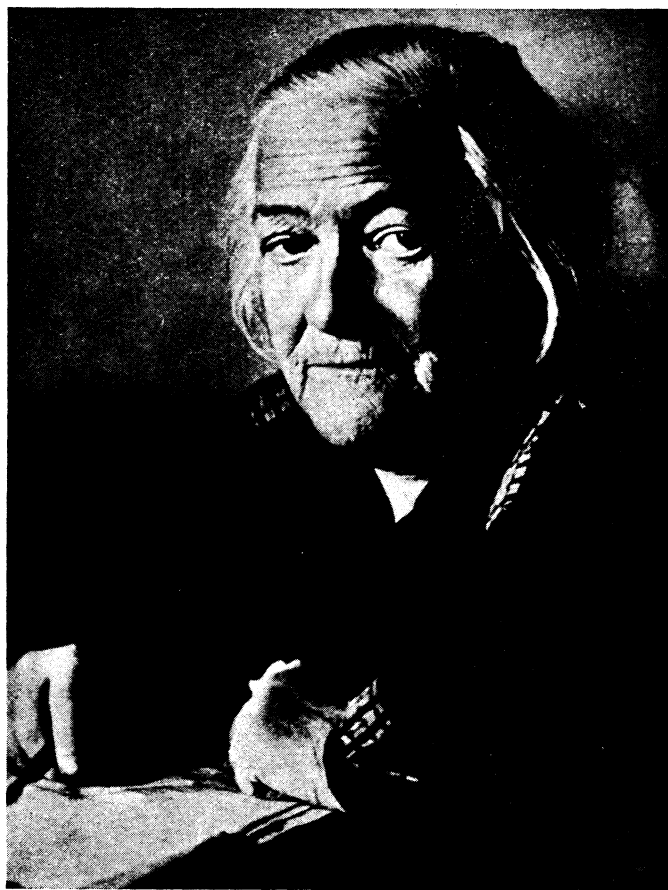


Photo Press Cliche

CLARA ZETKIN

Necessity forces people to think, forces them to fight. The humblest toilers are being forced to oppose capitalist aggression on account of the hunger with which they are threatened and the threatening suffering of war. A consciousness of their humanity and of their rights, of the social value of their labor and their efforts is growing amongst the dispossessed and the downtrodden. Everywhere where capitalism is dominant or is seeking to set its foot, a ferment of dissatisfaction and resistance is making itself felt. The flames of economic struggles, revolutionary struggles, insurrections are shooting up here and there. The plunderers, the ruling classes, have only one answer, an intensification of the white terror, an extension and strengthening of fascism, an increased use of bourgeois class-justice, abolition of the elementary political and civil rights of the toilers, in other

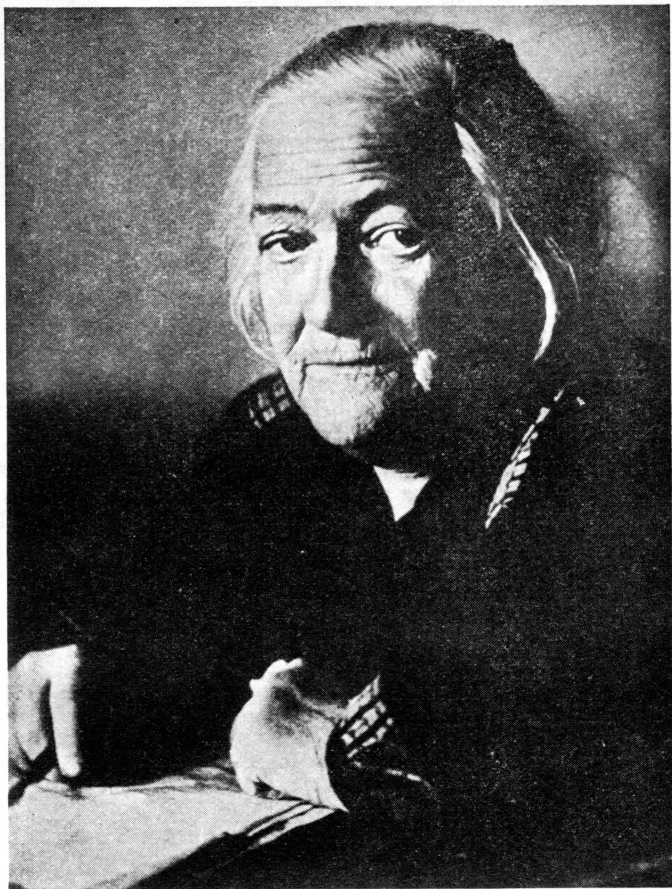


Photo Press Cliche

CLARA ZETKIN

FULLER DID IT!

ON November 3, three days before election, the Workers (Communist) Party staged a demonstration in front of the State House, Boston, Mass.; to call the attention of the workers to the latest developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Recent confessions of the real criminals in the Bridgewater holdup, for which Vanzetti was convicted, revealed once again the role of Governor Fuller in the frame-up, showing how he had time and again refused to consider vital evidence favorable to the men, and had gone ahead with his plans to "make an example" of these two foreign agitators.

The demonstration was part of the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. At that time I was candidate of the Party for secretary of State in Massachusetts, and in the picket line carried a placard branding Fuller as "The Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti." Other placards carried in the parade denounced the government for its hand in the frame-up and called attention to the role of the Socialist Party and the fake "progressives" and their failure to act in support of the campaign to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

All the workers on the picket line, twenty-five in number, were arrested, and charged with "sauntering and loitering," the city ordinance which had been invoked against the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrators in August, 1927. For this they were found guilty in the lower court, and upon appeal to the Superior court the verdict was sustained. Judge Hayden, who had so clearly shown his bias in the so-called "Roxbury riot" cases in 1919, imposed the maximum fines.

A more serious charge was pressed against myself. I was indicted by the Grand Jury for criminal libel. The penalty for this is a long term in jail.

This latest charge is an attempt to intimidate and frighten the Working Class into dropping the Sacco-Vanzetti issue.

But this burning wound cannot and shall not be forgotten. The Workers must reopen the whole issue of the Sacco and Vanzetti murder. Witnesses for the defense, who for six years were barred from testifying,

By
HARRY J. CANTER

ing, on the basis of this criminal libel charge, must be permitted to tell what they know, and point out the hand of Governor Fuller in this dastardly murder of two innocent workers. Closed chapters in the Governor's

the Labor Press. The fact that Fuller did not personally turn on the switch does not alter matters one whit. Acting as the representative of his class, he did the job, and cannot escape the responsibility. In the eyes of the Working Class he stands blood-guilty for the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The International Labor Defense in conducting this case will seek to rally the



Photo Zelms

Canter dragged away by the Boston police at Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.

"investigation" must be opened. Men like Frank Silva and "Big Chief" Mede, who made confessions before the Governor must repeat what they said.

The placard carried in the demonstration to which such vicious exception was taken, expressed only what millions of workers the world over believe and have said. Those very words have been stated in scores of articles in Newspapers and Magazines and in hundreds of editorials which appeared in

masses of workers everywhere to the defense. and for the bigger task of attacking and destroying the vile frame-up system that did our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti to death. The indictment against Fuller cannot be altered by a hairs-breadth, not one bloody charge can be retracted. Rather will time prove to greater and ever greater masses of workers their truth, until the time when Fuller and his ilk will be forced before a tribunal of revolutionary workers.



Photo Zelms

Canter leading picket line in front of State House. As the Labor Defender goes to press word is received that Canter's trial was postponed.



Photo Zelms

Canter dragged away by the Boston police at Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.



Photo Zelms
Canter leading picket line in front of State House. As the Labor Defender goes to press word is received that Canter's trial was postponed.

The Industrialization of the South and the Negroes

By LISTON
M. OAK



Photo Esther Lowell

Negroes exploited in Atlanta, Georgia, thru notorious convict labor system.

FOR the most exploited and oppressed section of the American working class, the millions of unskilled workers of the South, white and Negro, the new "Hooverian" era will be one of increased exploitation, and more bitter struggle for the basic necessities of life.

Based upon water power and electricity, the new industrial revolution in the South is "skipping" whole periods which characterized the evolution of the northeast.

It must be borne in mind that the capital that is being thrown into this southern field comes largely from northern finance-capitalists who have been exporting billions to stabilize and exploit Europe, and who are also strengthening their strangle-hold upon Latin America; and their president and super-salesman is Herbert Hoover, the chairman of their executive committee and their industrial engineer.

Southern Chambers of Commerce are competing frantically to attract capital to their particular cities. They hold out the promise of cheap power, proximity to raw materials, cheap land and water, highways, railroad spurs, sewers, housing, and other "cooperation." But most significant of all the Chambers of Commerce boast of cheap, plentiful, non-union labor—"100% Americans, of pioneer stock, no Jews, no Latins, no Bolsheviks," one appeal reads.

Among the important developments there is the program of construction of hydro and steam stations, transmission lines, etc. in the southeast for the next ten years, which according to the Manufacturers Record calls for the expenditure of two billion dollars.

The South has 100,500 square miles of rich

coal area, in which today non-union mines produce 50% of the nation's coal. It has five billion barrels of oil reserve, and is now producing 63% of the country's output, 45% of the world's supply.

The big textile manufacturers of New England are either moving South or adding Southern mills to their chain.

Twenty-eight cotton mills in North and South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia are now in the process of amalgamation into the largest textile consolidation in history. This gigantic textile trust will have a capitalization of forty million dollars. The Duke interests are behind this deal.

The Alabama Power Co. will have a chain of ten cotton mills and villages by spring, according to its announcements.

The Pullman Car Co. will begin operation of a ten million dollar car building plant in Alabama in 1929. The first unit of the Goodyear Rubber Co. will employ ten thousand in the same state. Another Alabama development is the doubling of the rolling and galvanizing capacity of the U. S. Steel in the Birmingham area, who have a seven million dollar building program for 1929.

A recent despatch of Art Shields of the Federated Press says that the 1929 industrial construction plan of the larger rubber, paper, a textile concerns will total one hundred million dollars.

There is the thirty-five million dollar air nitrates plant that will be built at Hopewell, Ala., by the Allied Chemical and Dye Co., as the first step of a one hundred and twenty-five million dollar construction plan for the manufacture of fertilizers, explosives and chemicals,

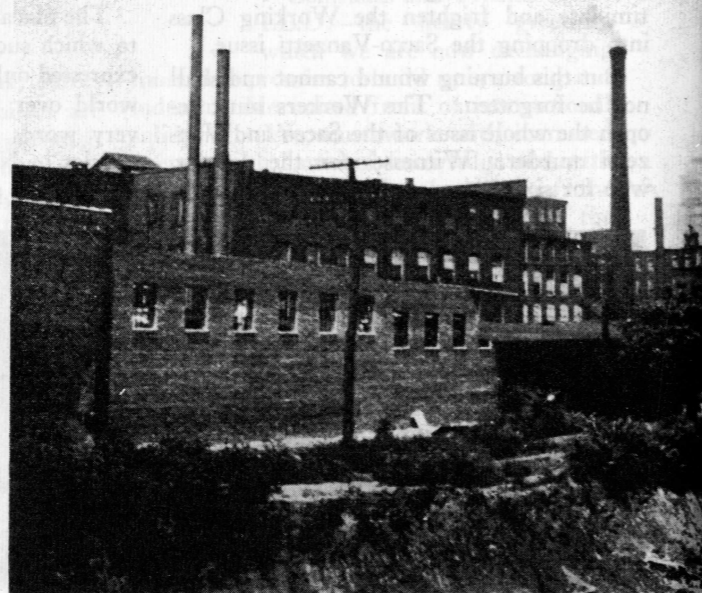


Photo Esther Lowell

Not Pittsburgh but Winston Salem, North Carolina, where large factories are springing up

a project suitable for war industries.

What does all this mean to the working masses of the South, especially to the twelve million Negroes? They are living under the worst conditions to be found anywhere in these United States, so "blessed" by capitalist "prosperity".

The Negro masses, the tenant farmers and share croppers are now faced with a change in masters, the change from the paternalistic farm where remnants of feudalism prevail, to slaving in the factories, where exploitation is unlimited. They are now asked to perform the hardest, dirtiest, most disagreeable work for the lowest wages—much lower even than the pittance paid the Southern white workers. The labor fakers, agents of the employers, refuse the Negroes admission into the A. F. of L. unions, thus attempting to split the working class.

The Negroes must struggle against white chauvinism almost everywhere except in those organizations which fight for the solidarity of the entire working class in the struggle against imperialism.

In Mississippi there were officially reported five lynchings during 1929. The most recent was that of Charley Shepard. He was burned alive when he surrendered, on a promise of safe conduct to jail, and a trial. He was accused of killing a guard in a prison camp, from which he was driven to escape, by intolerable conditions, and the usual charge of abduction of a white girl was made but unsubstantiated. On the night before the hideous crime the governor of the state, Bilbo, passed thru the town where it occurred, and returned the following day to satisfy his bloodthirsty curiosity by viewing the gruesome corpse of the victim. In answer to the workers, indignant protests the governor said "I have neither the

time nor the money to investigate 2,000 people." This is the typical attitude of the state officials and the bourgeoisie of the South. The government of Mississippi was responsible for this lynching.

Three days previously a white mob took Emanuel McCullum, a colored mechanic, into the woods and strangled him to death. His crime was to have the "impudence" to argue with a white store keeper over exorbitant charges for goods purchased.

A month ago Wiley Allen, a white trusty at a prison camp near Baton Rouge, La., shot and killed Jeff Brown, a Negro victim of the vicious convict labor system. Allen gave as his reason that Brown swore at him.

These are only recent examples of the most brutal part of the Jim Crow system which keeps the Negro at the bottom of capitalist society, divides him from his white brothers of the working class, so that both may be more easily exploited. Capitalist government is responsible for this system. It must be abolished by the Negro and the white workers, organized together in revolutionary working class organizations. These organizations must meet terrorism with determined resistance, not with pacifist pleas for "justice" "democracy" and "fair play", which are reformist illusions.

Not only locals of the new miners and textile workers unions must be organized in the South, but branches of all militant working class organizations.

The problem of fighting for the abolition of Jim Crowism, for social equality and against lynching, discrimination, disfranchisement, and brutal tyranny in all its forms and for the right of self-determination for Negroes, must be approached in its relationship to the struggle of the workers, as a class, for emancipation. The Negro liberation movement is a part of the revolt against the whole system of oppression and exploitation, a part of the world-wide wave of rebellion of the oppressed and exploited of all races against world imperialism.

The industrialization of the South with its concentration of an ever larger white and Negro proletariat in the growing factory centers, is helping to change the structure of American capitalism, the social composition of the South, and is creating a wider base for the organization of all workers and especially the unskilled and semi-skilled, into new industrial unions, to add a new powerful force to the revolutionary movement for the overthrow of the system of exploitation, oppression and war.



Photo The Crisis

Terror in Rumania

By E. WELTER

(Translated from the German by Sol Auerbach)



Photo Labor Defender
L. Paukerow who hunger struck 40 days.

RUMANIA is the land of martial law, of states of siege, of the most brutal oppression and persecution of the working and peasant masses and of the national minorities.

Thousands upon thousands of workers and peasants suffer in the infamous prisons and fortresses, most of them without knowing why, others because they protested against the indescribable corruption of the authorities who brutally rob the masses, and still others because they showed their solidarity with those workers banished by the completely corrupted and voracious mine owners and factory bosses.

In Rumania, to demand freedom of speech, to speak out against the corruption of the officials, or to support the workers' trade unions and organizations means certain arrest, to be tortured almost to death by the sadistic investigators and police officials and then to be brought before a martial court on a false charge and sentenced to from 6 to 10 years of hard labor in prison. Corruption has been the system of government of Bratianu and for years one corruption scandal followed another. Million dollar frauds and gigantic embezzlements are daily occurrences. Even the wider ranks of the bourgeoisie have begun to raise a storm of protest against the ruling clique.

The result was that the regime answered with even greater brutality and terror, that it suppressed even the disrespectful bourgeois press and sent dozens of editors to jail.

To be a Communist in Rumania is paramount to 10 years imprisonment even if one had done nothing or when there was absolutely no question of breaking the law.

The corrupt and criminal Siguranza has manufactured material at hand for all these inspired crimes against the state and they always use it. Tortures and horrors of the most sinister kind are used in the Siguranza

prisons to force workers and peasants to sign the protocols and "findings" of the Siguranza, which only exist in the heads of the Siguranza police and a martial court, just as corrupt and criminal, then passes sentence on the basis of these Siguranza protocols.

The "crime of justice" is the only expression for such an administration of justice.

The last crime of justice of the Rumanian courts was the mass trial of Cluj.

There were 114 defendants, among them the whole general council of the united trade unions of Rumania. The purpose of the trial was quite clear—the united trade unions were to be dissolved and the trial was to be the "judicial" basis for the action. The charges ran: "Connection with Communist organizations," "spreading of Communist propaganda," etc. . . For over a year the defendants were mistreated in the dungeons of the Siguranza, tortured and persecuted in the most horrible fashion and despite all that the "proof" of guilt could not be produced.

The whole proceedings showed the flimsiness of the charges. In addition a tremendous protest broke loose in the bourgeois circles of Rumania against the new criminal justice of the Bratianu cabinet. The International Red Aid, mobilized its own forces and gave the affair international publicity. Thousands of protests bombarded the foreign ministry and the martial court of Cluj.

During the trial itself the sharpest cen-

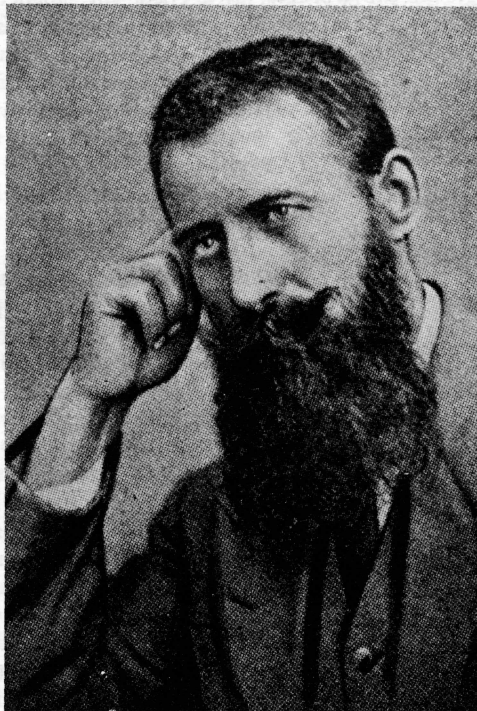


Photo Labor Defender
Konstantin Ivanus timber worker, dead after tortures in Roumanian prisons.

sorship of the press ruled in Rumania and every newspaper that did not report the trial in favor of the court martial was immediately forbidden.

During the process the chairman of the court was promoted to a general and the assistant judge to a lieutenant-colonel.

The purpose of these promotions, was quite clear, the ruling clique wished to give courage to the gentlemen of the martial court so that the sentence they wanted should be passed in spite of the missing evidence.

Even all this did not help. The court martial has sent most of the defendants back to prison for a collective term of 150 years, but this did not bring with it the banning of the united trade unions, for no proof could be brought against the accused despite all efforts and in addition the protest abroad was too strong.

It would then be expected that the defendants would be released since no proof could be brought that the united trade unions "carried on Communist propaganda" and were "connected with Communist organizations." It does not happen that way in Rumania. Despite the fact that the charges completely collapsed appalling sentences were passed.

Two were sentenced to fifteen years in prison, one sentence to be followed by ten years exile and the other three years exile; five were sentenced to ten years with ten years exile, seven to eight years with ten years exile, one to seven years in prison, four to six years; three to five years; one to four years; four to three years; two to two years and two to one year imprisonment, all with long terms of exile.

That is Rumania in all its frightful justice.

Several weeks have passed since this sentence. During this time the Bratianu regime has choked in its own corruption and fallen and the Rumanian Peasant Party under the leadership of Maniu has taken over the government.

The first steps of the Maniu government show that it has no thought of a general amnesty. The new mass arrests of Communists show on the contrary that it will continue the regime of Bratianu against the movement of the revolutionary workers and peasants.

Before the whole world, however, there stands the question: Will the new regime in Rumania be compelled to correct the crimes of justice of the martial courts during the last five years and free the thousands of victims of the Siguranza of the Bratianu regime?

Today the time has come to help these victims! Amnesty, release of all political prisoners, annulment of all martial court sentences, these are what the whole world expects from the new regime in Rumania. That is what all workers, all those with the least sense of justice and true to themselves must demand from the Maniu regime.

Attempt to Deport Topalscanyi

By BARBARA RAND

THE Federal District Court of Pennsylvania is expected daily to decide whether the citizenship of John Topalscanyi shall be revoked as the Immigration Department demands, which would involve his deportation to Hungary and inevitably, his execution.

Seven years ago Topalscanyi, a barber of Herminie, Pennsylvania, wrote a letter to his brother, a Hungarian gendarme, bitterly rebuking him for participating in the wholesale murder of the workers. Declaring himself a Communist, Topalscanyi pleaded with his brother to cease serving "those rascal Horthy murderers, those butchering beasts who have their arms up to their elbows in the blood of the working men", and instead take his place in the ranks of these same workers who are striving to bring about a workers' and peasants' government.

The letter was intercepted by the Horthy censorship and immediately forwarded to the U. S. Immigration Department. For four years the matter rested. In the interim, Topalscanyi procured his citizenship papers, was arrested on a warrant for deportation and released, played an active part in his union and in the labor movement generally, and joined the Workers (Communist) Party in 1922, two years after obtaining his citizenship. On March 1, 1926, suit was instituted to revoke the citizenship of the worker, charging fraud on the ground that belief in Communism is inconsistent with the oath of allegiance. The letter is the sole basis for the appeal proceedings in Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania "justice" is almost as notorious as the Massachusetts brand.

A great number of the local judges are openly known as "company magistrates". In Bentleyville, hearings are conducted right in the offices of Schwab's Bethlehem Collieries. Employers, police and courts are co-operating in the most obvious manner to smash all workingclass organizations.

Judge R. M. Gibson heard the Topalscanyi appeal. The lower courts had ruled against the fraud charge, but the Immigration Department is pushing the case, the success of which would embody a tremendous weapon to use against foreign born workers whose activities in the class struggle are obnoxious to them.

Early in the trial, Judge Gibson ruled that Topalscanyi's opinion about the Horthy government was not in issue. Thus only the barber's avowal of his belief in Communism remains upon which to base the prosecution's case. As a matter of fact, Topalscanyi testified that he was not a member of the Workers (Communist) Party when he became a citizen. Isaac E. Ferguson, attorney secured by the Internatoinal Labor Defense, pointed out that everything else was swept aside by the judge and Communism was on trial.

Henry J. Lenon, famous red-baiter and former Department of Justice agent came as the "expert" on Communism with his bundle of "documents" many of which he procured thru raids. All of the pamphlets he presented can easily be purchased in the bookshops. Lenon also told how Topalscanyi was brought before him as the result of a raid during the famous red delirium days of 1920. He was arrested on a warrant for deportation but released after he informed the examining officers that he had filed declaration of intention to become a citizen.

Counsel Hughes for the United States, grilled Topalscanyi for many hours to bring out the heinous views he held, which the counsel maintained warranted the forfeiture of his citizenship.

Topalscanyi is now 35 years old and has been in this country since he was 17. But earning a living for himself and later for his wife and three children has kept him so busy that he was never able to go to school, and very frequently he found it difficult to understand the words the solemn-faced judge and florid prosecuting attorney used. But to him the issue was clear. The workers slave in the mines and the factories; the workers must take over the mines and the factories, all must work, and all must share the gains. This was the burden of most of his answers. He was closely questioned about his views on organization into unions, into a political party.

He explained why he is a Communist, and why he urged his brother to cease butchering the workers of Hungary and join their struggle. The prosecuting attorney reiterated that since the worker was a Communist, he had sworn falsely and fraudulently obtained his citizenship papers. Attorney Ferguson argued against the fraud charge, pointing out that Topalscanyi had already told an officer of the government about his Communist views and that he had made application for citizenship long before the papers were granted.

So the case which threatens to send Topalscanyi to Hungary and certain death, and which may furnish a club to wield over the heads of foreign born workers who dare raise their voices in protest against the capitalist system was adjourned. Briefs were submitted by both attorneys, and Judge Gibson's decision is expected to be handed down soon.

A Letter From San Quentin

Received your letter and check and I want to thank all those who have made it possible for us in the way of buying the necessary things we are allowed to buy in prison.

At this writing I will ask you and the members to forgive me if I do not comment on things in general that I have learned since my incarceration.

Again I want to thank you and the members for their kind offering to me and their good wishes.

Yours fraternally,
GUS C. MADISON.



Photo A. and P.

Young Pioneers demonstrate for Allen A strikers in Kenosha.



Photo A. and P.

Young Pioneers demonstrate for Allen A strikers in Kenosha.



Photo W. M. Kruse
26 ex-class war prisoners, having served 120 years in prison, resting up at the "Rosa Luxemburg School" of the Communist Party of Germany.

DEFENSE -- FOR WHOM?

By IGNAZ WROBEL
(The well-known German author)

IT goes without saying that a prisoner's sentence is also to be born by his family"—A State official to Ernest Toller.

Anyone who denies the class struggle is like the man who doesn't believe in railroads. We see the class struggle in front of our eyes every day, we believe in it and affirm its necessity.

The worker who is active in the class struggle does not have an easy time of it in any country. The law does not protect him, for the law is made to be used against him, and in the very moment when he really becomes aware of "justice" he finds justice is not for him. He is a sort of prisoner of war. You can say, of course, that that is the risk he runs. All very well and good, but what right have these states to punish the worker's dependents at the same time? What right have they not only to take away the bread winner, but even to refuse to support his family in numerous cases? But they do this purposely; they *mean* to damage their political antagonist and his family as much as possible.

The Red Aid not only supports the political prisoners, but also—above all, their families, so that innocent women and children need not be torn by a misfortune they have done nothing to deserve. The Red Aid, as Clara Zetkin once very beautifully said, is the workers' Red Cross, the first aid corps in the labor struggle. The business of the Red Aid is to bandage the wounded.

And it is not begging,—it is a cry, a call from the cells and from the musty dwellings of the persecuted, the exhausted, the resigned and the tortured when we say:
"What you are doing in this struggle you

are doing for yourself. We are asking you for money, true, but greater by far than money is the *moral* effect of the Red Aid!"

The prisoner knows: he is not alone. The family hounded by the police knows: it is



Ignaz Wrobel

not alone. The released prisoner knows: he is not alone. It is hardly necessary to mention how grateful the workers we support are for the reenforcement to their courage, to their class consciousness, and their feeling of solidarity. Will newspapers be sent into the prisons? Packages of food? Books? Money? All well and good. But above all it is a question of the international solidarity of the toiling class struggling for liberation from the yoke of slavery! And in the name of this solidarity we ask aid of you. Our land is smaller than yours—our sufferings are at least as great as yours.

Help us! And thank you!

Mineola

(Continued from page 24)

scientific objectors during the war, and whether they had gone to Japan "as Communist delegates." While the trial was going on, Mathew Woll and other A.F. of L. bureaucrats were conducting a press campaign against the defendants accusing them of being ruled by Moscow and of being hostile to "American institutions." The same bureaucrats, aided by the Socialists of the Jewish Daily Forward, accused the strike leaders of having corrupted the New York police by a hundred thousand dollar bribe. "Civil government is on trial today," declared Mr. William Green at a conference March 21, 1927, while Mathew Woll declared at the same meeting that the struggle against the militant furriers was "a struggle against the principles of the Soviet government."

Before and during the trial, the Jewish Daily Forward was conducting a poison gas propaganda against the furriers calling all of them Communists, "Communist gangsters," "underworld men," alleging that many of the accused were professional strong arm men. This was only part of a campaign, conducted by all those elements with the aid of the police and detectives and in open co-operation with the employers, to force the workers to register in the opposition union and thus lose the advantageous position conquered after a great victorious strike.

And now two of the accused are serving sentences while seven are to be tried in the same poisoned atmosphere of a small town infested by the Ku-Klux-Klan, before a petty bourgeois jury hostile to organized workers and frightened by the spectre of "Moscow."

The situation is grave. The fur workers are being tried as the advance guard of their class. They are being tried by the united forces of the bosses, the A.F. of L. bureaucracy, the police, the Socialists of the Jewish Forward and the Klan. The workers who are conscious of the imminence of new strikes and new and much more far flung struggles must unite behind the accused to help them win this battle.

Aid must be forthcoming. The battle in Mineola must be fought with relentless energy and determination.

THE ZEIGLER FRAME-UP AND THE I. L. D.

By HENRY CORBISHLEY



Photo Ze'lms

HARRY J. CANTER

The Indictment of H. Canter

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Suffolk, ss. At the Superior Court.

The Jurors for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on their oath present that prior to and at the time of the commission of the crime hereinafter set forth, one Alvan T. Fuller held a position of honor and trust in the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that is to say, he, the said Alvan T. Fuller, was then and there Governor of said Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and that Harry J. Canter on the third day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight, at Boston aforesaid, contriving and unlawfully and maliciously intending to injure, vilify and prejudice the said Alvan T. Fuller, both as an individual and as said Governor of said Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to deprive him, the said Alvan T. Fuller, of his good name, fame, credit and reputation and to bring him, the said Alvan T. Fuller, into great contempt, scandal, infamy and disgrace, unlawfully and maliciously did compose, write, print and publish, and cause and procure to be composed, written, printed and published, in the form of a certain placard which he, the said Harry J. Canter, then and there carried displayed to divers persons in front of a certain public building in said Boston called the State House, a certain false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel and representation of and concerning the said Alvan T. Fuller, and of and concerning the name, fame, reputation, character and course of life and conduct which he, the said Alvan T. Fuller, then and there exercised as an individual and as such Governor of said Commonwealth, which said false, scandalous, malicious and defamatory libel and representation is of the tenor

TRYING to express my appreciation for what the I.L.D. has done for myself, family and fellow prisoners is a task beyond my ability.

No man who has not been behind prison walls can really appreciate the International Labor Defense. He must have the experience to know and understand just what it is. Then he can feel it and words will not express that feeling properly.

The \$5.00 per month, makes a class war prisoner an aristocrat compared to the average prisoner. It will supply his personal needs nicely and allow him to play the part of a Big Brother to some who are less fortunate and have nothing at all to buy tobacco and the like with.

Then the letters one receives from all parts of the country keep up your hope and courage and the feeling that you are still remembered by a few people, at least. I received quite a few letters from different parts of the country and may I ask that the I.L.D. membership at large write to our comrades of the class struggle who have been imprisoned by reason of their loyalty to the working class. They are worth ten times their weight in gold to these comrades, and you have only a two cent stamp involved.

From what I can see the year and 8 days that I spent in prison with my other comrades from Zeigler has been worth more to the labor movement than the sacrifice we have made cost us.

The membership of the United Mine Workers of America, and other unions, as well, have seen to what extent the labor fakers will go to still retain their stranglehold on the workers. The "Zeigler Frame-Up" and the murder of a number of the most active workers thruout the country has all but finished their Hellish reign of terror in the U.M.W. of A., at least. From what I can see and hear in one week's time around this locality the thieves and thugs in the U.M.W. of A. have betrayed the membership, in all probability, their last

following, that is to say:—

"Fuller (meaning the said Alvan T. Fuller, said Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) murderer (meaning one who slays kills with deliberately premeditated malice aforethought, and meaning that the said Alvan T. Fuller is guilty of the crime of murder) of Sacco and Vanzetti".

He, the said Harry J. Canter then and there well knowing the said defamatory libel to be false; to the great damage, scandal and disgrace of the said Alvan T. Fuller.

time. My guess is that when the next betrayal is due which will not be long, the miners will write Finis to the filthy careers of these fakers as leaders of the mine workers.

After we were safely landed behind the walls of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Minard, Illinois, all the other Zeigler charges were stricken from the court docket. They had accomplished their purpose. It made no difference to the fakers or the county officials that Mike Sarovich, our comrade, was shot down in cold blood. Those charges were of minor importance after our conviction.

The miners of this locality reflect their attitude toward the U.M.W. of A. and the fakers by refusing to be drawn into the fight among two sets of fakers. "There is no reason to make a change from one set of crooks to another." These are the exact words of nine out of ten of the rank and file miners to whom I have talked. When I ask about the New National Miners Union, they all say that there is no other way.

There is only one way in the immediate future for the miners of Illinois to organize and that is, into locals of the National Miners Union, underground if necessary. This will be easily done as locals have already been organized and it will not be difficult to organize one in each mine in the counties where none exist.

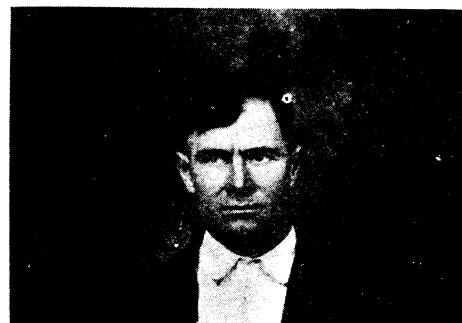


Photo Labor Defender

HENRY CORBISHLEY

There will be no reason to doubt the Illinois miners. These bosses of the National Miners' Union will soon have all the miners of Illinois lined up and will help greatly in a financial way. This is my opinion on the Illinois situation.

So let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and roll up a membership in the National Miners Union that will keep the miners in the forefront of the American Labor Movement instead of the crawling, begging, retreating company owned and controlled U.M.W. of A. as it exists today.

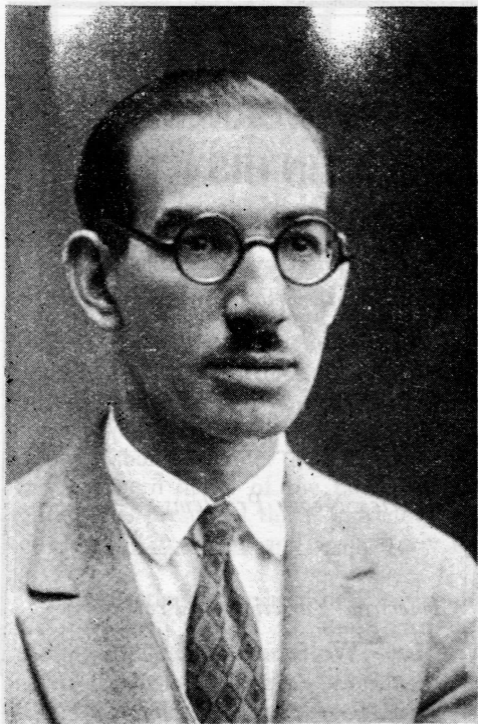


Photo Ze'lms

HARRY J. CANTER



Photo Labor Defender

HENRY CORBISHLEY

VOICES from PRISON

International Labor Defense.

Dear Comrades:—

The ten dollars jail relief which you sent to me reached me O.K., and I thank you for same.

I also received Comrade Reeve's letter asking for manuscript for the Labor Defender. I'm sorry that I was not in a position to send something really worth while, but could not do so at this time.

The last writing I did for publication failed to pass the censor so I'm afraid that what I like to write on our case would meet the same fate.

Although two members of the Parole Board have expressed their belief in my innocence and the warden and Parole Officer have asked that I be granted parole, the Board has refused to act.

Just before the last Board meeting, Mr. W. H. Abel, who was Chief of the Prosecution forces at our trial, visited this institution and I had a short talk with him. While thus engaged, he said, "I am going to help you get out. I never was sure that you were guilty. I hoped that you would get off at the trial."

The Chief Turnkey and the foreman of the tailor shop, who is a civilian, witnessed the above statements, and the Parole Board claimed they were included in a letter which Mr. Abel sent to them asking them to parole me. But for all that, I am still here.

My mother started to Walla Walla at the time of the Board meeting to plead for my release and the car she was riding in skidded and went over an embankment and she suffered a fractured rib and cuts and bruises. She was returned home in an ambulance from Pomeroy, Wash., a distance of about 30 miles.

I know that I should write to you more often, but it seems I just can't get the chance, for we can only write once a week.

Fraternally yours,

EUGENE BARNETT.

West Brownsville, Pa.

International Labor Defense.

Dear Friends:—

I am letting you know that my husband Mike Matty is sick in the Work House, I wish you would please take care of him, I do so much worrying and crying here for him, because he is not allowed to write more often than once a month, and he won't tell me if he is sick or not. I only heard of it. I am afraid he has too many months to serve and he will not be able to stand it. The men that were in the Work House told me that he weighs only 100 pounds.

What will I do with the little children? My little baby is sick. I don't have any money to

HAYWOOD ARTICLE

The Labor Defender will print in the March issue an article by William D. Haywood, entitled, "Centralia," a dramatic recital of the struggle of the I.W.W. to organize the workers of the Northwest and of the raid of the American Legion on the I.W.W. hall. Haywood tells the Centralia story from beginning to end. This is a chapter from Haywood's autobiography now being printed by the International Publishers, and the Labor Defender has made special arrangements to print this portion of the book.

get a Doctor, because it is pretty hard to live and everything is so dear.

I wish you would send us some clothing if you can, because we need it. I am age 22, size of dress 38, shoes 5½. Anna age 3, shoes 6½. Irene age 2, shoes 5 and you may send any sort of dresses which will fit them, and other clothes if you have them.

Mrs. MIKE MATTY.

West Brownsville, Pa., Box 318.

LETTERS FROM PRISON

The I.L.D. has received many letters from class war prisoners expressing their thanks to the workers who have supported the Christmas campaign of the I.L.D. Many such letters have been sent out in the I.L.D. press service and a few are printed in this issue. The remainder will appear in the press service in the near future.

DOLLAR TERROR IN CUBA

(Continued from page 23)

daily papers shot publicly. Others have been exiled from Cuba. Strikers have mysteriously "disappeared". The University of Havana, and this perhaps is the only case of its kind in the whole world, conducts its classes in the atmosphere of terror imposed by a detachment of soldiers, who remain on duty in the corridors of the University with bayonets ready. The students listen to the worn out stale tunes of their professors under the eyes of these soldiers, and the professors take advantage of all opportunities to flatter the distatorship.

At present the rickety industrial Cuban bourgeoisie, allied to American imperialism, which carry on the Dollar Terror, together, thinks itself safe in power because of its agreement with Wall Street capital. However, there are thousands of starving workers, there are producers of sugar cane ruined by the American sugar mills, and there are many intellectual workers. All these find American imperialism their daily and deadly enemy, and understand that their only salvation is in destroying its grip.

This task of destroying American imperialism's hold on Cuba has been undertaken by the Cuban revolutionists, and in order for them to succeed the American workers must co-operate. Only a close alliance between the revolutionary forces of Cuba with the workers of the United States will be able to combat the latest phase of Dollar Terror, in Cuba, which is strictly aimed against the working class. Some time ago the port workers of New York proclaimed a boycott against Cuban sugar if the persecutions against the Cuban workers were continued. This alarmed the Cuban dictator. The multiplications of measures such as this would prove of great benefit to the working class movement of Cuba and of all Latin America.

PAMPHLETS THAT EVERY WORKER NEEDS IN HIS LIBRARY:

Stalin's Interview with the First

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America Prepares the Next War

Lovestone10

America Negro Problems

—Pepper10

American Varieties of Trotsky-

ism—Wolfe10

Revolutions in Latin America

—Wolfe05

Why Every Miner Should Be

a Communist—Pepper05

1928; Presidential Elections and

American Workers—

Jay Lovestone20

The Communist Nucleus Jenks .15

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Wrecking the Labor Banks—

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In the Clutches of the Bosses Courts

THE IMPRISONMENT OF JACK JOHNSTONE

The imprisonment of Jack Johnstone in Djarja, India by the British Imperialist Government, has caused a wide-spread protest, throughout the country especially from the members of the International Labor Defense and other working-class organizations. Johnstone was arrested while addressing the National Council of the Indian Trade Union Congress in the name of the International League against Imperialism. As the Labor Defender goes to press, no news has been heard of the fate of Johnstone. It is presumed that Comrade Johnstone is still in prison and fear is felt for his life.

Many meetings have been held in various cities in which the I.L.D. took part, demanding the immediate release of this well-known leader of American working-class. Demonstrations were held before the British Consulate in New York City and in Chicago and a number of arrests took place.

Jack Johnstone is national organizer of the Trade Union Educational League. He is a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and has played a prominent part in the struggles of the American workers for many years.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all its members to demand that Johnstone be immediately released from the clutches of British Imperialism which once more has demonstrated its White Terror methods in oppressing the Indian masses, and its fear of the growing revolt of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples of the world against world imperialism.

ITALIAN WORKERS IN DANGER OF DEPORTATION

The fate of three Italian workers in Philadelphia is in the hands of the Federal Court as the Labor Defender goes to press. The three Italian Anti-Fascists, Oswaldo, Bruni and Baldassarre who were arrested in the Palmer raids 8 years ago are now faced with deportation to Italy, which is equivalent to death at the hands of the Mussolini Fascist government. The sole charge placed against these workers is that they were distributing "seditious" circulars. They were arrested in a private home as they were folding these circulars, which advertised a meeting. The case has been in the courts for 8 years and the Federal Court of Philadelphia is expected to hand down a decision at any moment. Oswaldo is a prominent member of the Workers (Communist) Party. Bruni also a member of the Workers (Communist) Party who has lived in Philadelphia many years, has six children and if he is deported, they will be left entirely without support. Baldassarre is at the present time confined to his bed, seriously ill.

Three other workers, Snyder, Pajor and Dauerbach are also facing deportation on

the same charges. These three have secured their citizenship papers since the case went into the courts, and the government is now attempting to have their citizenship papers revoked.

The I.L.D. will fight desperately to prevent the deportation of these Italian workers.

THE CHESWICK CASE

The case of the 14 miners arrested in connection with the Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting on August 22nd, 1927, came up for trial on January 24th. The 14 defendants, who are charged with unlawful assembly, inciting to riot and resisting an officer, are now out on bonds of from \$500

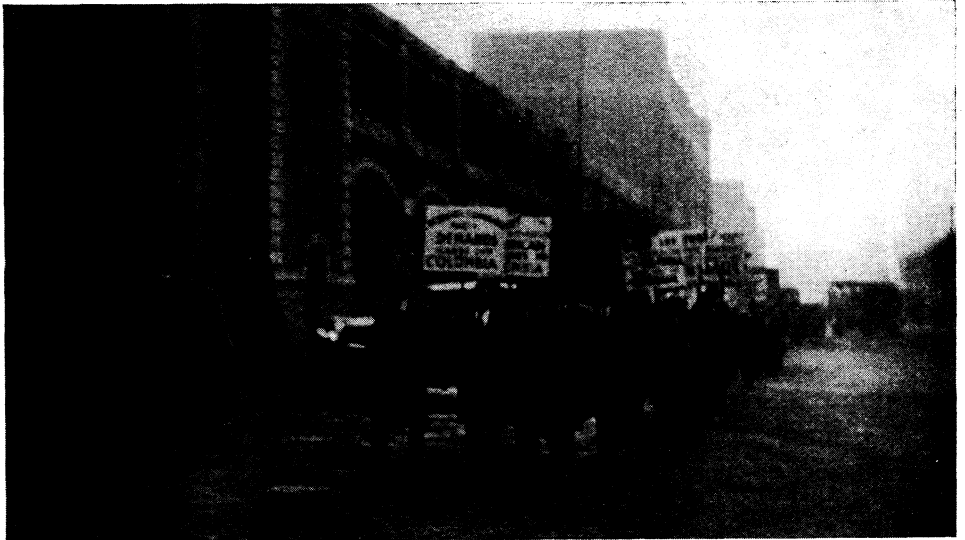


Photo Lemley

A demonstration of the Philadelphia I.L.D. against the White Terror in Colombia

THE WOODLAWN CASES

The International Labor Defense is appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States the cases of the 8 steel workers arrested in the Woodlawn, Pa. raids on November 11th, 1926, who were charged with sedition, and whose conviction in the lower courts was upheld on January 7th, 1928, by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Eleven workers were arrested in Woodlawn, the company town of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Co., in the home of Tom Zema. Of the eleven arrested, three were released, the other eight being held and charged with sedition, and finally released under \$1000 bond each. They were all charged with "membership in a seditious organization, distribution of seditious literature, advocating the overthrow of the government by force and violence." These workers' houses were raided, a few copies of the ABC of Communism, and State and Revolution, seized and the eleven were arrested. The most active of these workers, Tom Zema, Pete Muselin, Milan Resetar and Steve Bradich received sentences of from 2½ to 5 years in the work house.

The International Labor Defense which is defending the steel workers has until February 15th to present its appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The Pittsburgh district of the I.L.D. is now conducting a campaign not only to raise funds to defend the Woodlawn sedition cases, but also through the defense campaign, to build a strong I.L.D. organization in the district.

to \$5000 each.

The following are now facing trial:—

Tony Camilli, Dominick Paolini, John Bernabei, Steve Kurepa, Ercole Moretti, Antonio DeMoro, Fred Nozaranti, Joe Jtsienski, George Reikovitch, G. P. Liberto, James Marcodi, Ercole Marcodi, Joe Iacomi.

Through the whole struggle, the International Labor Defense has been defending these workers.

GREETINGS FROM C. ZETKIN

(Continued from page 28)

identity with everyone. New struggles will bring new and more responsible tasks for the I.L.D. Be strong and confident in the knowledge that the I.L.D. is also a pioneer for the new system of society which the development of our time shows to be inevitable. The Soviet star guides us and gives us courage in our difficult and pioneer work. Above the stormy waves of the economic and political daily struggles, looms the granite rock of the victory of the Russian revolution which has made possible the Soviet State and its work for the realization of socialism.

Let us take up our work in the new year with confidence, enthusiasm and hope. Despite the blows of our enemies and despite the fears of luke-warm friends let us work on for our aims. The more enemies, the greater honor. Great tasks and a great victory!



Photo Lemley

A demonstration of the Philadelphia I.L.D. against the White Terror in Colombia

BUILDING THE I.L.D.

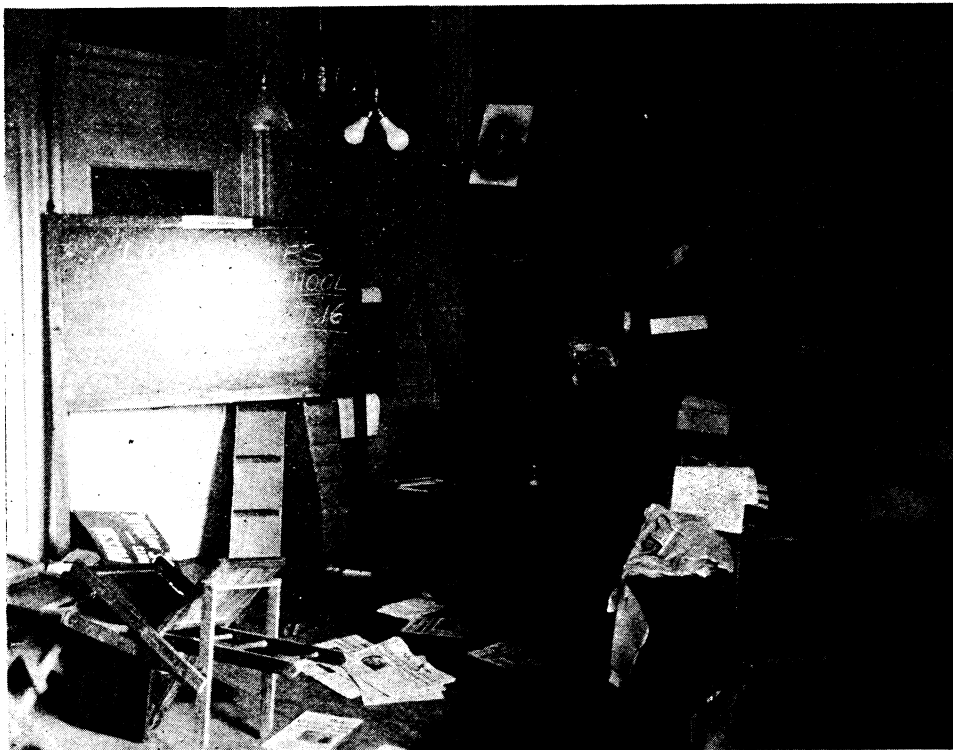


Photo Labor Defender

The Los Angeles local, I.L.D. is now conducting a campaign protesting against "Red Raids" such as this in the Workers Bookshop.

News from the Districts

In line with the new policy of creating District organizations of the I.L.D. initial steps have been taken by setting up four Districts, New England, Ohio, New York and California.

Rose Baron in New York and Tom Lewis in California will act provisionally as district secretaries until a representative conference can be arranged to form a regular district.

In the near future this work will be carried further, and Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit will be called upon to form regular District Organizations so that the work of building the I.L.D. can go forward and district conferences can be held.

The Detroit local is working hard to increase its membership and influence. Things look bright" they write us: The Annual Bazaar of the Detroit Federation of Working Class Women's Organization is being held in Feb. and the proceeds are to go to the I.L.D. The local is organizing a sustaining fund to help them in doing local work and making it possible that they have funds on hand for Labor Defense at all times. A series of socials are to be held for the same purpose, raising funds and drawing in new members.

The Jewish section of the I.L.D. in Ohio has arranged a tour on the Mineola and Shiffrin defense under the direction of the Ohio district. These cases are coming up in the courts immediately and will have to be defended by the working class thruout the country. The example of Ohio should be followed by all I.L.D. locals.

Many new branches have been organized; for the next issue of the Labor Defender we will compile a list of these and print them for the information of all members and sympathizers.

The many application cards that have been sent in as a result of the Christmas Drive show, beyond doubt, the fact that workers are beginning to realize more than ever, the necessity of the I.L.D. organizationally, and building of functioning units thruout the country. If you have no local of the I.L.D. in your city, JOIN NOW AND ORGANIZE ONE.

The New York Bazaar

Again the annual bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense is here. The Bazaar will once more be held at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., New York City, on March 6-7-8-9-10.

Eleven hundred class-war cases are now being defended by the International Labor Defense. They include the 662 New Bedford strikers, the 125 Pittsburgh miners, John Porter, the case of William Shiffrin, the nine fur workers involved in the Mineola frame-up, and many, many others.

All are looking to the I.L.D. Bazaar. All are looking to their fellow-workers on the outside to aid their fight for freedom by making this bazaar a success. Workers, what will be your answer? Say it with articles, hundreds, thousands of them for the Bazaar, say it with ads for our souvenir program, with names for our Red Honor Roll, with Bazaar work of all kinds!

Send everything to the New York District of the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, room 422, New York City.

New York gives \$300 for Fur Workers

The New York District of the I.L.D. has made a special contribution of \$300. for the defense of the Mineola fur workers who are now facing trial for their part in the 1926 fur workers strike. Two of the fur workers are already serving long terms in Sing Sing.

Report on Activities of Los Angeles Local

In October of this year, the Los Angeles local I.L.D. initiated its Mooney-Billings campaign. Simultaneous with this activity we have conducted money-raising affairs, under the direction of the national office.

Our first step in the Mooney-Billings campaign was to raise money, through a Concert.

We followed up our first letter by a second letter and resolutions circulated to trade unions and fraternal organizations. These resolutions brought before the eyes of the labor movement of Los Angeles the facts about the other class-war prisoners, as well as the recent "Red Raids," which occurred in Los Angeles a short while back. Fifteen militant workers, members of the Workers Party and Young Workers League were arrested, and six were held on deportation charges. These are being handled by the I.L.D. A mass protest meeting was held against these continual raids, under the joint auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union, and the I.L.D.

At present, conferences are being called by the various language branches of the I.L.D., for the purpose of reaching the workers of all nationalities for the Mooney-Billings and the other cases. In regard to the Xmas Fund Campaign: Not only have we distributed the regular coupons, and circulated Collection lists, but we held a Dance on Dec. 22, where we raised over \$100. An encouraging feature of this affair, is that it had a genuinely international character, with many Philippino and Negro workers attending. A mass meeting for Mother Bloor was held on the following night where she was given a warm reception.

The appointment of Tom Lewis as District Secretary is proving a great help to us. He reports that our Sub-District will be organizationally strengthened in a short time, as branches are being organized in San Pedro, Long Beach, Ontario, San Bernardino, and the branch in San Diego is strengthened.

Already a local Japanese branch has been organized, and plans are under way for holding a mass meeting for Japanese workers. Bloor is now touring the district as national organizer. She interviewed many of the political prisoners in San Quentin, such as Mooney, Billings, Schmidt, Cornelison, Claude Merritt, who all expressed their sympathy with the I.L.D.

The Labor Defender Agent, J. Blitz, is doing admirable work. He sells regularly from 250-300 copies. He does not limit himself to meetings, but goes directly to the workers at the factory gates, and has also managed to place the Labor Defender on the news stands in an important working-class district. He reports that the I.L.D. is eagerly looked forward to by the workers.

We urge that all Los Angeles workers who are sincerely desirous of releasing Mooney-Billings, join the I.L.D. at once. Our local headquarters are:—Stimson Bldg., 129 W. Third St., room 11.—G. Reed, Sec'y Local L. A.

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The Los Angeles local, I.L.D. is now conducting a campaign protesting against "Red Raids" such as this in the Workers Bookshop.

News from the Districts

Contributors to the Pledge Fund

THE Pledge Fund contributors throughout the country are helping to send money each month to the prisoners and their families.

The following have pledged themselves to help the International Labor Defense to regularly send \$5 to class-war prisoners and \$20 to dependents.

INDIVIDUALS

Estelle Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo.
 Mrs. A. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio.
 Joseph Wilson, Long Beach, Wash.
 The Siegel Family, Ontario, Calif.
 Jens Jensen, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Alex Drajnck, Gary, Ind.
 A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.
 Anne Hammer, Rosindale, Mass.
 Mike Paparelli, New York City.
 I. E. Ferguson, Chicago, Ill.
 Joe Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Otto Olson, Kalispell, Mont.
 A. Badourina, Raymond, Wash.

I. L. D. BRANCHES

Local Newberry.
 Local Chicago: Hungarian branch; Northwest Jewish

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SEPTEMBER 1928

(Continued)

21054 Seattle, Wash. I.L.D. 5.00
 21055 Women's Consumers Edu. League, Los Angeles, Calif. 5.00
 21056 Theresa Smilek, I. L. D., Trenton, N. J. ... 9.70
 21057 Void
 21058 Void
 21059 Void
 21060 Void
 21061 I.L.D., Paterson, N. J. 50.00
 21062 Polish Section, I.L.D., Chicago, Ill. 40.00
 Chicago, Ill. 40.00
 21063 Polish District, I. L. D., Chicago, Ill. 45.00
 21064 Matt Puz, Sec. I. L. D., Powhatan Pt., O. 50.00
 21065 Greek Sec. I. L. D., New York City 25.00
 21066 Ida Gorodetak, Bronx, N. Y. C. 1.00

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OCTOBER, 2928

21067 Workingmen's Sick Ben. & Edu. Fed. No. 29 New York City 11.00
 21068 G. Portrucco, Union ity, N. J. 5.00
 21069 Julius Soos, Collection, New York City ... 11.00
 21070 John Sacko, Collection, Milwaukee, Wisc... 7.00
 21071 C. Alward Tobey, Secretary I.L.D., Oakland, Calif. 15.00
 21072 L. E. Elkind, Sec'r I.L.D., Paterson, N.J. ... 10.00
 21073 Hungarian Workers Home, Hamond, Ind. 2.50
 21074 Polish Section I.L.D., Chicago, Ill. 27.00
 21075 John Silberling, New York City 3.00
 21076 South Slav Section, Chicago, Ill. 100.00
 21077 H. Rockers, Cincinnati, Ohio. 2.00
 21078 George Warren, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
 21079 Estella Tarkoff, Boulder, Colo. 1.00
 21080 K. Kratofil, Norwalk, Ohio. 5.00
 21081 Chas. Moschell, Cincinnati, Ohio. 5.00
 21082 Joseph Bencre, Coreapolis, Pa. 4.35
 21083 Rose Baron, Sec'y I.L.D., N.Y.C. 20.00
 21084 I.L.D., Seattle, Wash. 5.00
 21085 Finnish Ladies' Club, Brantwood, Wisc. 11.20
 21086 George Warren, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
 21087 M. Barnotzy, Flushing Heights, N.Y. 3.00
 21088 John Nummelin, Collection, Angora, Minn. 12.25
 21089 Anna Hammer, Roslindale, Mass. 1.00
 21090 John A. Antonson, Brooklyn, N.Y. 1.00

branch; Lettish branch South Slavic branch Northwest Mother's League Douglas Park Jewish branch German branch Freiheit Youth Club.

Local Boston Lettish branch.
 Local Detroit: Tom Mooney branch; Lithuanian branch; No. Ladies Prog. Society branch. Scandinavian B. Women's branch. So. Slavic Br. Russian W. S. Br. Italian Anti-Fascisti Br. Women's Educ. Circle. Polish E. S. Br. Greek Br.

Local New York: German Yorkville branch Richmond German branch. Sacco-Vanzetti branch. Hungarian Yorkville branch.

Local New York (family).
 Local Philadelphia: Strawberry Mansion branch. North Western branch. Scandinavian branch. Russian branch. Cornice and Roofer Workers Union.

Local Seattle: English Br.
 Local Oakland (prisoner and family); Claude Merritt branch.

Local Paterson.
 Local Passaic, N. J.: Polish branch
 Local Los Angeles: Lithuanian branch 51. Women's Consumers Educational League.
 Local Milwaukee, Wisc.

21091 Workingmen's Sick Ben. and Edu. Fed. of New York City 45.00
 21092 Workingmen's Sick Ben. and Edu. Fed. of New York City 45.21
 21093 Hungarian I.L.D. Br, Perth Amboy, N.Y. 22.00
 21094 Workingmen's Sick Ben. and Edu. Fed., of Chicago, Ill. 1.00
 21095 A friend, Utica, N. Y. 5.00
 21096 M. Bencze, Harvey, Ill. 5.00
 21097 Frank Oberhoffer, Akron, Ohio 15.00
 21098 Henry Semik, Clifton, N.J. 1.00
 21099 S. D. Melus, Polish I.L.D., Passaic, N.J. ... 5.00
 21100 Jennie Katz, Ithaca, N. Y. 1.00
 21101 Cooks Pastry Cooks & Assts. Union No. 44, San Francisco, Calif. 15.00
 21102 J. M. Rector, Great Falls, Mont. 9.00
 21103 Alex Garaci, Chicago, Ill. 2.50
 21104 Mrs. G. Szebenyi, Akron, Ohio. 2.94
 21105 Helen Dietrich, Sec. I.L.D., Denver, Colo... 15.00
 21106 J. Rukairno, Akron, Ohio. 4.00

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21107 B. Hauser, Flushing, N. Y. 3.00
 21108 John Pesh, New York, N. Y. 1.00
 21109 Void
 21110 Womens Consumers Ed. League, Los Angeles 5.00
 21111 Rose Baron Sec'y, New York, N. Y. 30.00
 21112 Estella Tarkoff, Bolden, Colo. 1.00
 21113 W. A. Polick, Willard, Ohio. 4.00
 21114 Jacob M. Rifkind, New York, N. Y. 3.78
 21115 Wm. Jasmagy, Sec'y I.L.D. San Diego, Cal. 17.21
 21116 Joseph Corhi, Trenton, N.J. 7.00
 21117 Francis Hill Bigelow, Cambridge, Mass. 10.00
 21118 I.L.D., Wilmington, Pa. Del. 20.00
 21119 A. H. Ney Ph. D., Garfield, N. J. 10.00
 21120 Packers Union No. 2, Chicago, Ill. 40.00
 21121 W. H. Hersmann, New York, N. Y. 5.00
 21122 L. Elkind Sec'y, I.L.D., Paterson, N.J. 25.00
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 21125 Fernando Pereira, Fall River, Mass. 3.00
 21126 Chas. Cassel, Mushingon, Mich. 1.00
 21127 Miss Nellie Freid, New York, N.Y. 3.00
 21128 M. Kahn, New York, N.Y. 3.00
 21129 Carl Thomas, Collection, N. Y. C. 10.00

The Labor Defender

Published Monthly by the International Labor Defense

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 21150 Mike Studenich, Collection, Allentown, Pa. 10.75
 21151 A. Raymond, Boston, Mass. 1.00
 21152 John Volkman, Wilmington, Del. 1.00
 21153 Attilio Bartoloni, Detroit, Mich. 20.50
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 21155 American Fund for Public Service N.Y.C. ... 220.50
 21156 Paul Kovacic, Collection, Detroit, Mich. 3.20
 21157 E. R. Simons, Collection, La Crosse Wis. ... 2.00
 21158 Anna Steele, Peoria, Ill. 1.00
 21159 Fredy Bauns, Collection, Brooklyn, N.Y. ... 6.05
 21160 Tom Buselas, Collection, Logan, W. Va. 12.75
 21161 Joe Schmitt, Collection, Phila., Pa. 10.25
 21162 Florence Mirsky, Sec'y I.L.D., Yonkers, N.Y. 30.00
 21163 Hubert Reily, Boston, Mass. 4.00
 21164 S. N. Clegham, Pawling, N. Y. 1.00
 21165 S. Bunyamm, Collection, San Angelo, Tex. 11.00
 21166 James E. Morris Collection, Perrysburg, N.Y. 3.00
 21167 A. L. Zagatta, Cleveland, Ohio. 1.00
 21168 E. W. Langley, Lansing, Mich. 1.00
 21169 Oscar Kinlund, Litchfield, Minn. 10.00
 21170 A. Kolber, Sec'y I.L.D., Endicott, N.Y. 16.00
 21171 Julius Ordchosh, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00
 21172 W. Hutter Collection, New York, N. Y. 5.50
 21173 John Mattia, Collection, Havehill, Mass. ... 4.05
 21174 Jennie Greenberg, Collection, Phila., Pa. ... 6.50
 21175 Benjamin Ripley, Cleveland, Ohio 5.00
 21176 Gustav Tuckelski, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
 21177 Mary Buchman, Collection, Phila., Pa. 3.50
 21178 Antonio Albert Alves, Paterson, N. J. 2.00

(To be Continued)



Photo Int. News

The Funeral of Julio A. Mella, murdered by agents of United States imperialism in Mexico City



Photo Int. News

The Funeral of Julio A. Mella, murdered by agents of United States imperialism in Mexico City

Into the Jails or Free

Have the prosecuting attorneys formed a national united front against us? Have instructions gone out to the capitalist courts to renew every labor defense case on the docket? Is this the strategy of American imperialism to disrupt the new industrial unions, to make it "safer" for capitalism to mobilize for the world war?

For weeks, defense cases have piled sky-high in the National Office. Forgotten defendants have been called for immediate trial. Recent cases have been rushed into court and usual postponements disallowed. We have had to MOVE FAST to supply adequate aid. There have been DIFFICULTIES. There are DIFFICULTIES NOW. We address ourselves to YOU, because, unless you help AT ONCE you will be partly responsible for increasing the list of class war prisoners.

<i>Defense Cases</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	
MINEOLA CASE: Seven Furriers, two already sent to Sing Sing. Trial January 28. Situation serious unless funds for defense come forward at once.	\$5,000.00	
TEXTILE CASES: Called for March term of court. Altogether 662 defendants who heroically fought the textile barons to the last ditch.	2,000.00	
DEPORTATION CASES: Philadelphia and Los Angeles. Six now in hands of court. Three threatened with deportation to Italy, and you know what this means.....	1,000.00	
CHESWICK CASES: Trial set for January 24. Twenty-three coal miners who participated in a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration. Police started riot. Defendants suddenly called to trial in an attempt to disrupt the new coal miners union.....	1,500.00	
MINERICH CASE: Arrested for violating injunction in miners strike. Now being... appealed to United States supreme court.....	750.00	
CANTER CASE: Indicted for criminal libel for alluding to Fuller as the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti. This trial will open up the whole Sacco Vanzetti case.....		500.00
JACK JOHNSTONE: Arrested in India for addressing trade unionists. An American labor leader whom American workers must help defend.		500.00
SHIFRIN CASE: Member butchers' union indicted for manslaughter. Defended himself against gangsters. Will receive heavy prison sentence unless we give adequate defense.		5,000.00
OEHLER CASE: Arrested for speaking to packinghouse workers. Charged with criminal syndicalism. Merits your immediate support.		750.00
WOODLAWN CASE: Radical literature found in home of defendants. Arrested for criminal syndicalism. Appeal just denied in Pennsylvania supreme court. Must be appealed to United States supreme court.....		2,000.00

There are numerous other cases requiring daily attention. The above are among the most important. The enemy courts are moving against these labor defendants NOW—TODAY!

INTO ACTION WITHOUT DELAY!

Locals and branches of the International Labor Defense, GATHER FUNDS AND REMIT IMMEDIATELY!

Members of the International Labor Defense, TALK TO YOUR FELLOW-WORKERS ABOUT THESE CASES. ASK THEIR HELP!

Sympathetic organizations, VOTE A SUM OF MONEY OUT OF YOUR TREASURIES TO AID THESE DEFENDANTS!

*INTO THE JAILS OR FREE?
WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

80 EAST 11th STREET,

NEW YORK, N. Y.