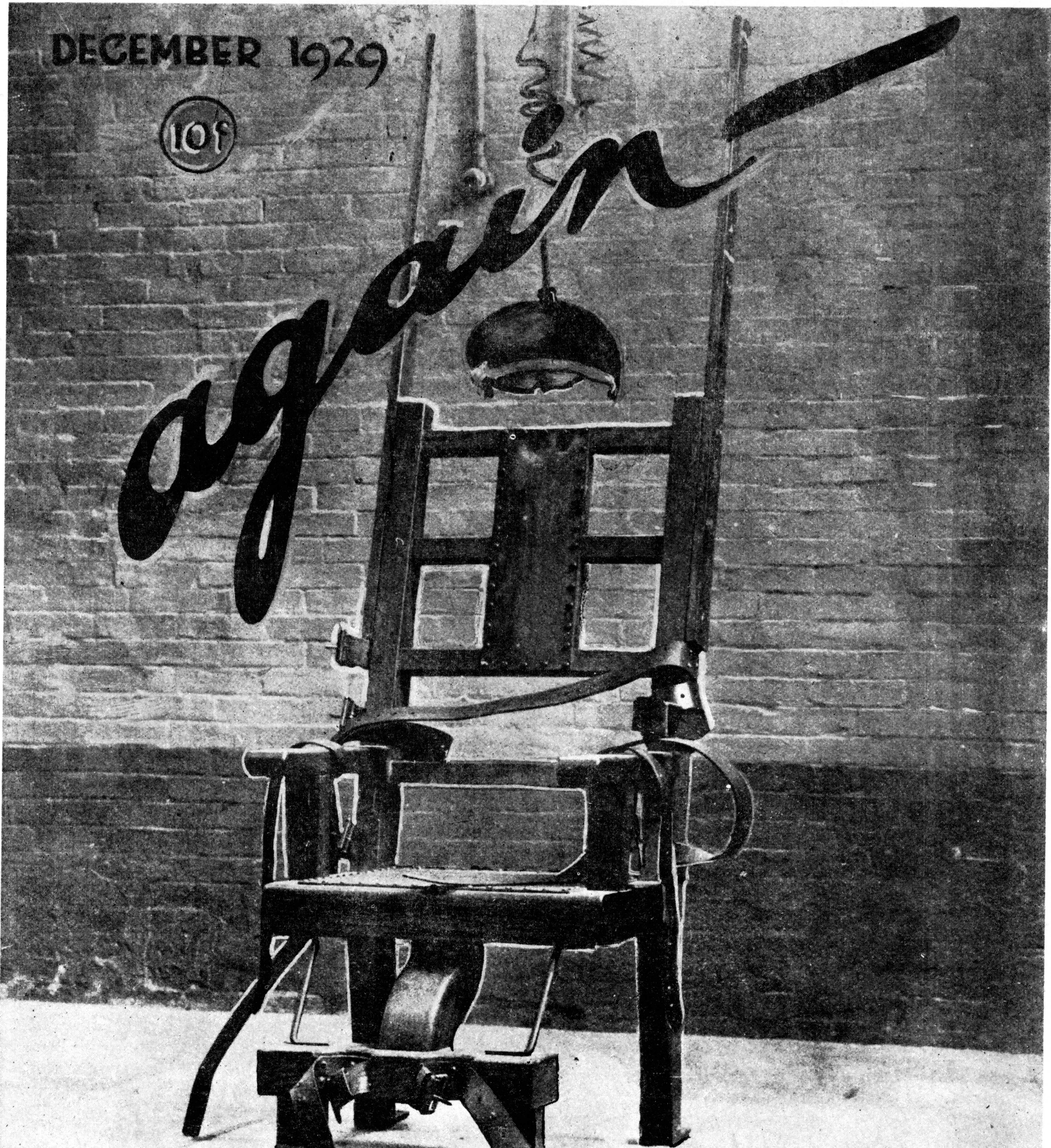


LABOR DEFENDER

DECEMBER 1929

10¢

again



SAVE ACCORSI!

LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES

CARRY THE APPEAL AGAINST JUDGE BARNHILL'S SAVAGE DECISION AGAINST THE GASTONIA STRIKERS, SENTENCED TO 117 YRS IN PRISON! RETURN THEM TO US AS ORGANIZERS & LEADERS.

ATTEMPT TO RAILROAD SALVATORE ACCORSI TO ELECTRIC CHAIR ON FALSE CHARGE

SMASH IT!

50,000 NEW MEMBERS

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

The LABOR DEFENDER

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

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

MICH. MASS. ILL. N.Y. CAL. CAROLINA

UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF ALL CLASS-WAR PRISONERS

TELL 'EM, LABOR

LISTEN, COMRADES! GET OUT THA OLD CAMERA AND MAKE IT 'CLICK' FOR LABOR

MOBILIZE! AGAINST GOV'T DRIVE AGAINST LABOR!

HEY! JUST A MINUTE!

ALL TOGETHER, GIVE THIS BIG BOY A HAND!

AYE AYE AYE AYE AYE AYE AYE AYE

DEAR JOHN, WHILE YOU AND HARRY WERE FIGHTING OVER THE OLD MACHINE WE WENT OVER AND JOINED THE NATIONAL ILLINOIS MINERS

BREAK THE ATTEMPT OF THE BOSSES TO OUTLAW THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN ILLINOIS BY ARRESTING LEADERS AND DEPORTING FOREIGN-BORN!

SEND CLASS-WAR PHOTOS IN TO THE LABOR DEFENDER!

HAY BALES

SUBSCRIPTION THERMOMETER IN THOUSANDS

MARCH 15

-50

-40

-30

-20

-10

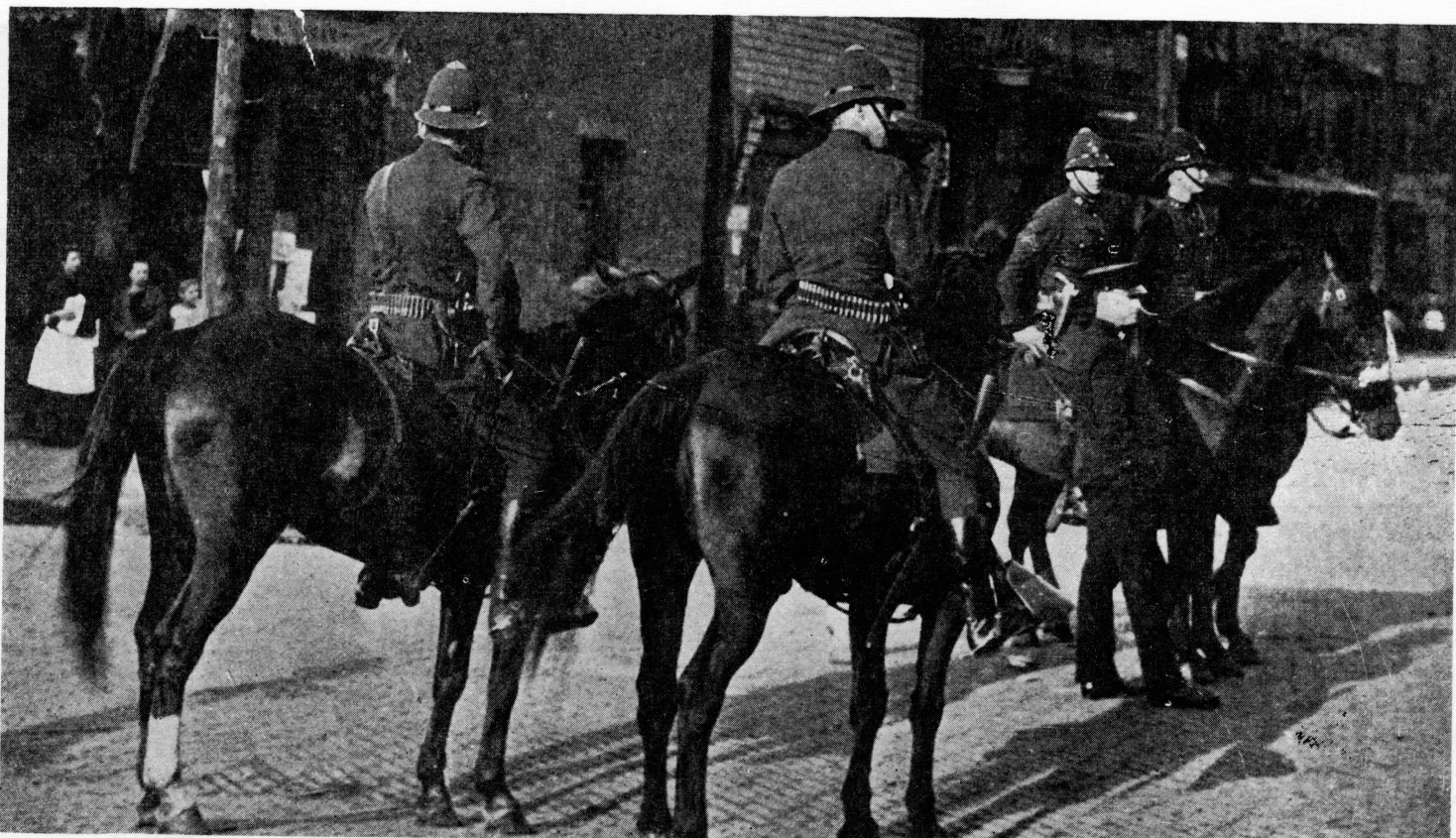


Photo Int'l

State troopers guarding the domain of Andy Mellon. The Sacco-Vanzetti miners' demonstration in Cheswick, on August 22, 1927, was ridden down by cossacks such as these. Notice the guns, bullets, clubs and the rifle slung across the saddle.

AGAIN — THE ELECTRIC CHAIR!

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

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

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

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

So the scene of attempted legal assassination, with a kept judiciary and the now familiar electric chair in the foreground, shifts for the moment to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the capitol city of the steel and coal empire of Andrew Mellon, Wall

Street's spokesman in the cabinet of President Hoover, where he sits as secretary of the treasury.

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



Salvatore Accorsi, just before he was arrested, at his home on Staten Island.

change and keeping profits up through cutting wages, lengthening the workday and worsening the conditions of those who toil. Mellon's powerful aluminum mon-

opoly is one of the most brutal exploiters of Southern labor.

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

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

(Continued on next page)

SOUND ALARM—ACCORSI MUST NOT DIE!

(Continued from previous page)

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

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

Everyone, including the State Police themselves, testified at the inquest into the death of Downey that they did not know who did the killing. The state policeman, Winnfred M. Brown, was especially emphatic in voicing his ignorance. No attempt was made to arrest Accorsi during the seven months that he continued to live in the Cheswick mine fields. Unemployment in the "sick" coal industry forced him to leave the district and find a job at Staten Island, New York, where he moved with his family and continued to live for 18 months before he was arrested and charged with Downey's death. Now the State Police come forward, "refresh their

memories" and charge that Accorsi shot Downey. The Tammany Hall lackey, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, a patron saint of the American Federation of Labor, agreed to the extradition of Accorsi and he is now imprisoned in the Allegheny County Jail, in Pittsburgh, awaiting trial, held without bail.

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



A Pennsylvania State Trooper in Action

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

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

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

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

Accorsi must not die! The decision is in the hands of the working class.



Striker evading cop's club

tant trade unions, not to fight for increased wages and the shorter workday.

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

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



This is Andy Mellon, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, who is a millionaire himself and holds many steel mills and coal mines, and uses troopers to break strikes.



Photo Int'l

Fred Beal received by workers in Boston, Mass., on his release on bail from jail.

(Right) Here and there in the wave of world-wide protest on the Gastonia Case. Roode Hulp, Dutch I.L.D. Magazine, devoted a full number to Gastonia. At extreme right is part of message of solidarity sent by the Japanese I.L.D. in Tokio; in center, part of leaflet issued in Switzerland, where protest is great; at bottom, leaflet calling to Trafalgar demonstration and the headlines in the London Daily Telegraph the next day telling of the police attack and the arrest of three workers when they attempted to present resolution at U. S. Embassy.

Manville-Jenckes Again!

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

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

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

ROODE HULP

Redactie en Administratie
Amsterdam, Spuistraat 296
Telefoon 32055

Orgaan van de
Internationale Roode Hulp (I.R.H.)
Afdeling HOLLAND.

HERAUS ZUR
Protestkundgebung!

Donnerstag, den 2. September, abends 8 Uhr.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
"REDS" & POLICE
IN
A STREET CONFLICT.

WILD SCENES AT
VICTORIA.

ATTEMPT TO REACH
U.S. EMBASSY.

MOUNTED OFFICERS
ENGAGED.

THREE ARRESTS.

NIGHT GUARD AT EMBASSY.

International Class War ... rs' Aid (British

GASTONIA

Rally to Trafalgar Square
PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
Sunday, October 27th, at 3 p.m.

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日本解放運動犠牲者救済会

4.10.19

BOSSSES' JUSTICE AT WORK

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



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

The New York Times

Marion Strikers Are Ejected.

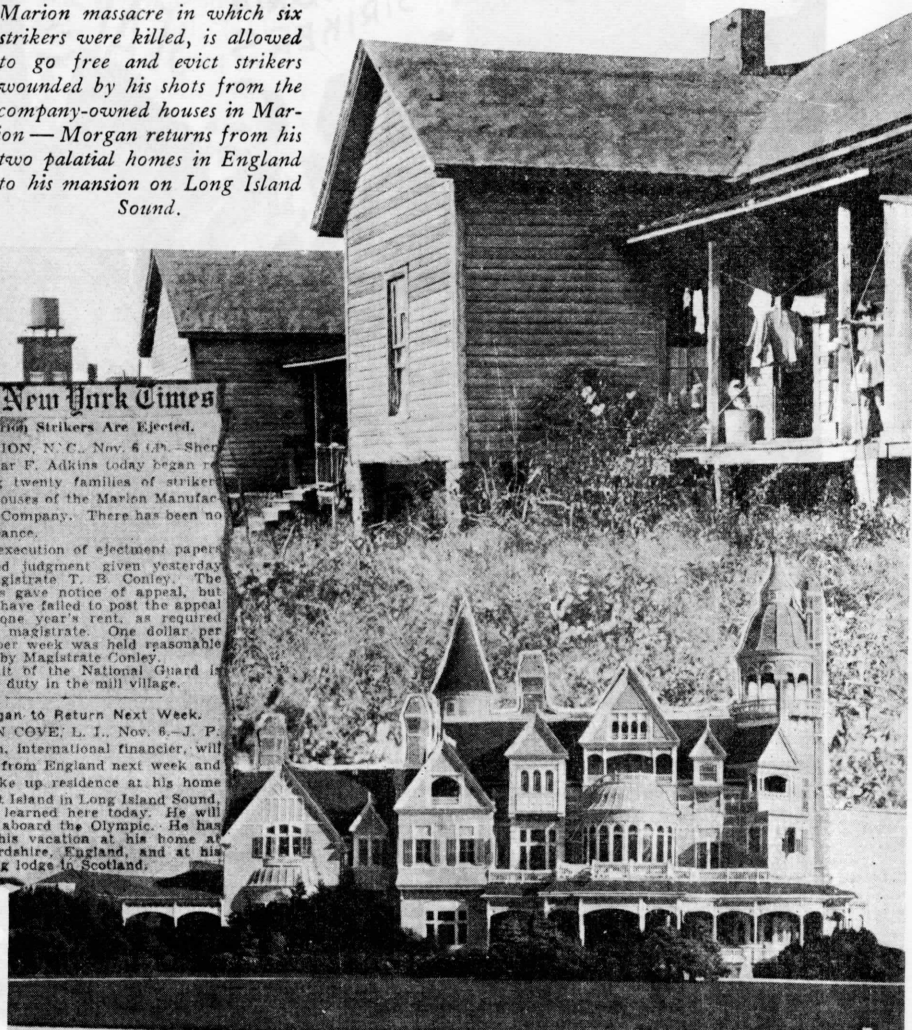
MARION, N. C., Nov. 6 (A.P.)—Sheriff Oscar F. Adkins today began removing twenty families of strikers from houses of the Marion Manufacturing Company. There has been no disturbance.

The execution of ejection papers followed judgment given yesterday by Magistrate T. E. Conley. The strikers gave notice of appeal, but so far have failed to post the appeal bond, one year's rent, as required by the magistrate. One dollar per room per week was held reasonable rental by Magistrate Conley.

A unit of the National Guard is still on duty in the mill village.

Morgan to Return Next Week.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 6.—J. P. Morgan, international financier, will return from England next week and will take up residence at his home on East Island in Long Island Sound. It was learned here today. He will return aboard the Olympic. He has spent his vacation at his home at Hartfordshire, England, and at his shooting lodge in Scotland.



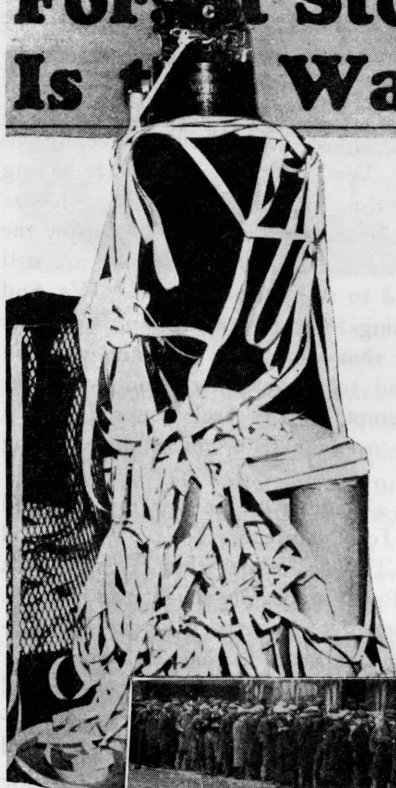
Major Bulwinkle, attorney for Manville-Jenckes, leader of the fascist black hundred, instigator of the shooting of Ella May, still goes free, and no one is jailed for the murder of Ella May. The truck is the one in which Ella May was killed.



Seven Gastonia textile strikers are sentenced to 117 years, after serving six months in jail. "Red" Hendrycks was sick while in jail, but HE was not granted a vacation. The food our seven comrades are eating was supplied by the I. O. O. F. jail food being uneatable.



Forget Stock Market! Work! Spend! Is the Way to Make Business Hum



No
Work, No
Money—But
Winter Bread Lines

Winter bread-lines! About 3,500,000 men out of work now. What will it be like this winter? All this ticker tape, which speculators in the labor of men watch so greedily, means more unemployment this winter.

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

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



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

The New York Evening Graphic, like other capitalist newspapers, frantically attempts to talk prosperity while the stock market crashes. It tells us to work and spend—but what if there is no work and money to spend?

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

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

The A. F. of L.'s solution for unemployment is union management cooperation. This means an agreement between the union and the employer under which

the latter agrees to keep a minimum number of workers more or less steadily on the payroll while others are laid off. Those who remain work at a faster pace.

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

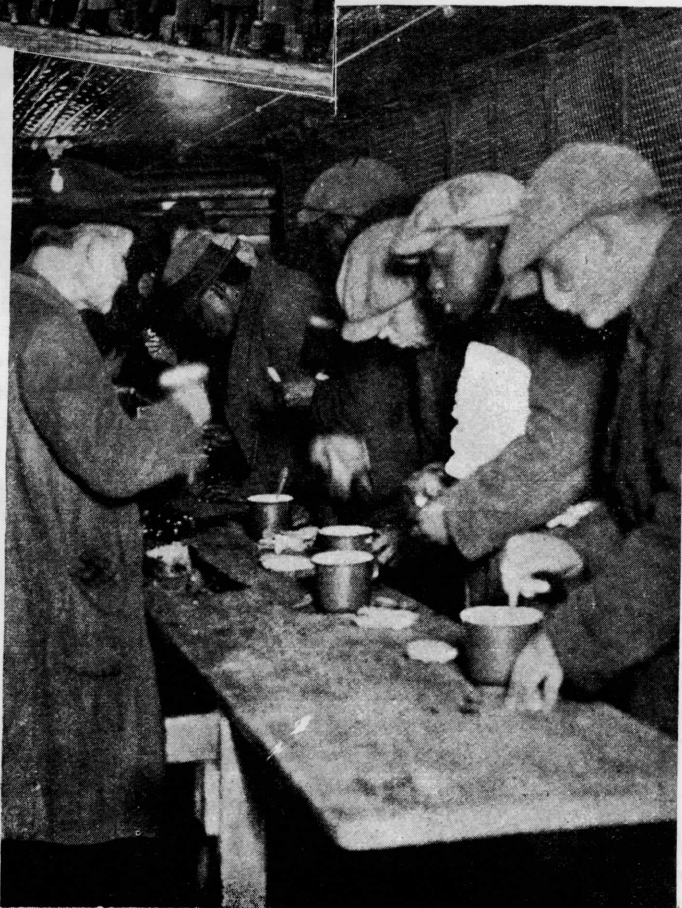




Photo Int'l
Police arresting a steel worker during a recent strike in Pittsburgh, capitol city of Andy Mellon.

The Woodlawn Verdict

By PETE MUSELIN

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

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

THREE of us stand convicted for five years at hard labor at Blawnox as a result of our activities in Woodlawn. We were active in trying to organize the working class of Woodlawn. Why? Because through the analysis of the conditions

in Woodlawn, we found that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation dominated in Woodlawn. They were not satisfied to control the economic interests of this place. The J. & L. penetrated into the town itself and subjected the people to its rule. Local police are comprised from the J. & L. police. We know of the inhuman treatment imposed upon the workers as a result of this. Workers were known to work the entire 24 hours in the plant. Workers were not allowed to bring anything into the mill. Whatever was brought in was examined by the J. & L. uniformed police.

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

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

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

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

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

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

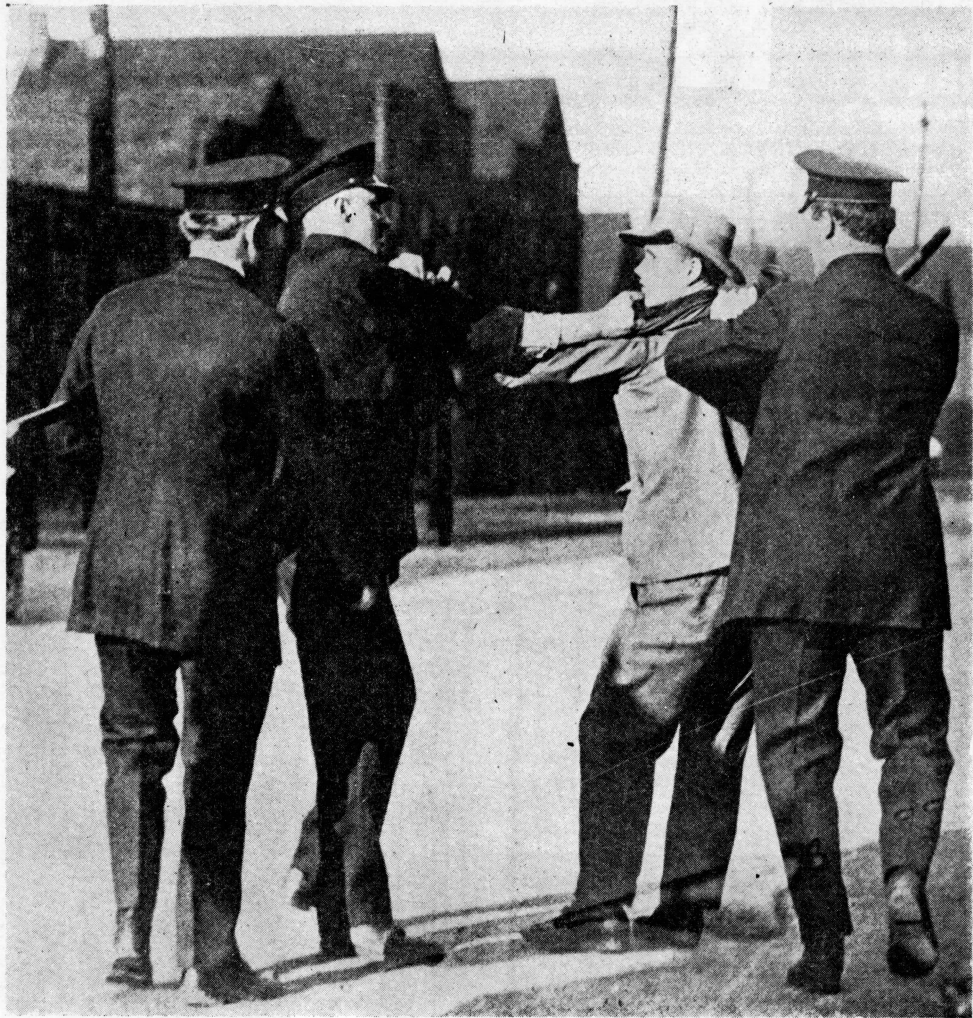


Photo In'tl

Police arresting a steel worker during a recent strike in Pittsburgh, capitol city of Andy Mellon.

The Soviet Union is Attacked



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

(Below) One of the buildings at the Sung Pei camp in Manchuria, where 1,100 Soviet citizens have been imprisoned by the Chinese authorities.

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

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

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

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

The Chinese Eastern Railway was built by the czar who had imperialist ambitions



in Manchuria. Along the 1,000 miles of the Chinese Eastern Railway, imperialist Russia ruled with an iron hand. China had nothing to say about it, receiving none of its profits, and the Chinese workers along the railroad were beaten and brutalized by the officials of the Big Bear.

After the November, 1917 revolution, and after Japanese and American troops had taken possession of the Chinese Eastern Railway and used it for sending imperialist armies against the Workers' Republic, the Soviet Government made an agreement between both the Mukden and Peking Governments for joint Chinese-Soviet operation of the railroad, joint sharing of profits, and a provision that China

wishes, acquire full ownership by purchase.

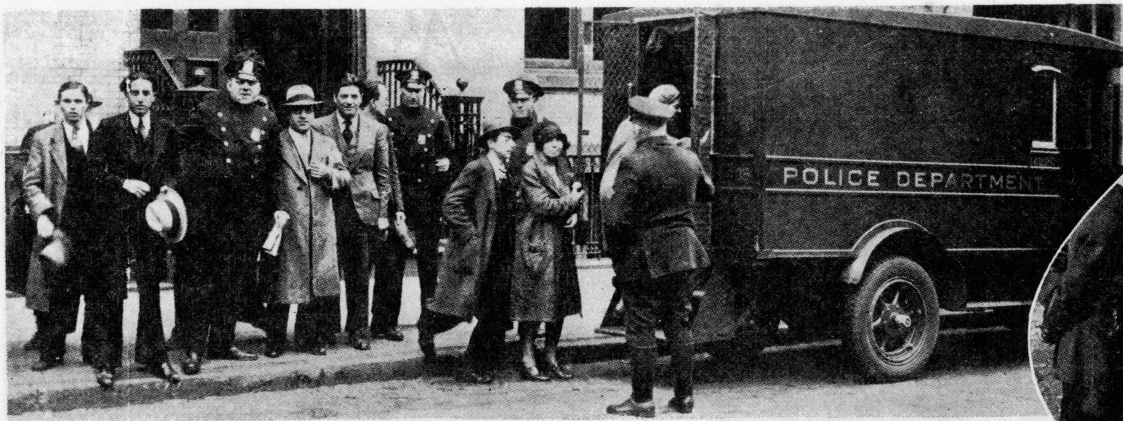
Chiang Kai-shek, tool of Yankee imperialism in China, then tried this latest coup—seizure of the railroad by force and attempts at intimidation of the Soviet Union by maintaining large armed forces at its border and organizing white guardist raiding parties into Soviet territory. The reply of the Soviet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

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

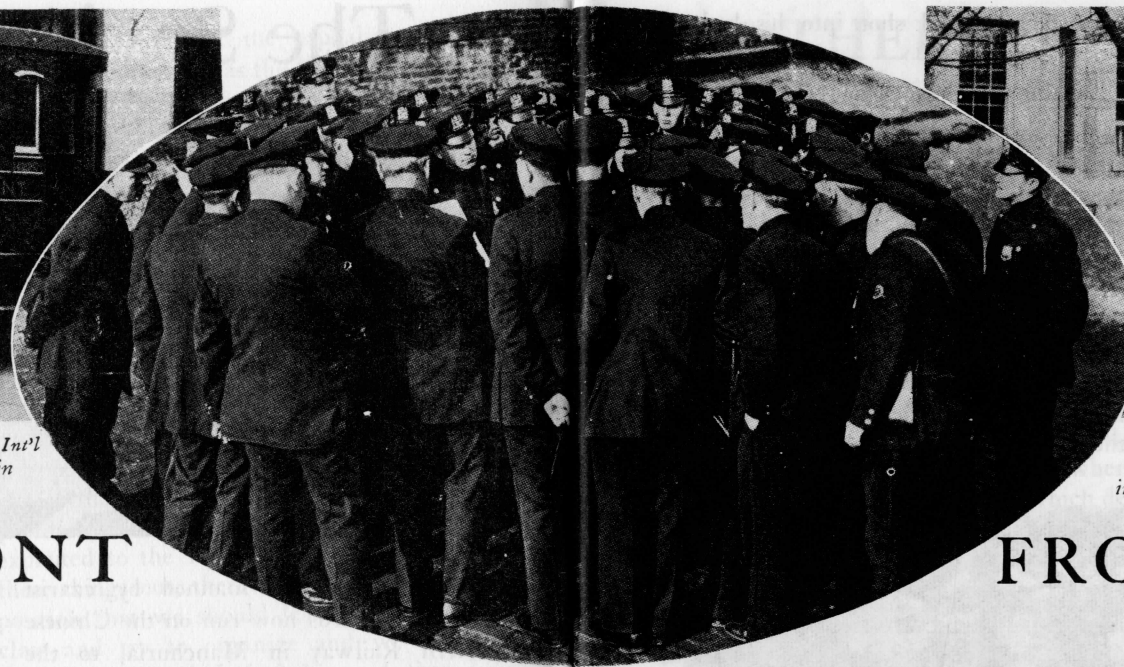


(Above) The Chinese head of Sung Pei camp reading a petition submitted by the Soviet prisoners, demanding humane treatment.

(Below) Prisoners permitted in yard to cook.



Members of the Anti-Fascist Alliance arrested for demonstrating at the Italian Consulate in New York City. (Right) Tammany police get orders during oil-truck strike.



THE I. L. D. BATTLE FRONT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To strengthen our organization so that it can continue to act as the shield of the working class during this intensified drive of terror against left labor, and take care of all cases arising from the determined resistance of workers and their organizations against this persecution, will be the principal task of the present phase of the Gastonia and Anti-Terror drive and of the Fourth National Conference of the International Labor Defense, to be held in Pittsburgh on December 29, 30 and 31.

GASTONIA

Nearly 100 originally were arrested following the death of Chief of Police Aderholt in raid on Gastonia textile strikers' colony, June 7, 1929. Twenty-three were indicted, 7 for assault to kill and 16 for murder in the first degree. All but 7 were released at opening of trial, September 30, 1929. Found guilty of second degree murder October 21. Sentenced as follows: George Carter, Joseph Harrison, Clarence Miller, Fred Beal, 17 to 20 years; Louis McLaughlin and Wm. McGinnis, 12 to 15 years; K. Y. Hendricks, 5 to 7 years. Held without bail for five months. Now released on bail, obtained by the I. L. D., which is now appealing the case to the state supreme court of North Carolina.

SALVATORE ACCORSI

Arrested in New York, September, 1929, charged with the murder of a state trooper at the Sacco-Vanzetti demon-

stration on August 22, 1927, participated in mostly by miners then on strike. With no evidence against him, Accorsi is now being held in Allegheny County Jail, on a framed-up charge, in danger of going to the electric chair. The trial will take place December 9. The I. L. D. is defending him.

YUCAIPA, CAL. CHILDREN'S CAMP

Isadore Berkowitz, Bella Mintz, Sara Cutler, Esther Karpiloff, Emma Schneiderman, Yetta Stromberg, and Jenny Wolfson were arrested at a chil-

dren's camp at Yucaipa, Cal., August 1, 1929, for displaying a red flag and were charged with felony. Berkowitz committed suicide. Sara Cutler was acquitted, and the remaining five were sentenced on October 22, as follows: Yetta Stromberg, from 1 to 10 years in San Quentin; the others from 6 months to 5 years. The I. L. D. is appealing the case.

CHICAGO FRAME-UP

Clarence A. Hathoway, Niels Kjar, Irving Her-

Our Class-War Prisoners

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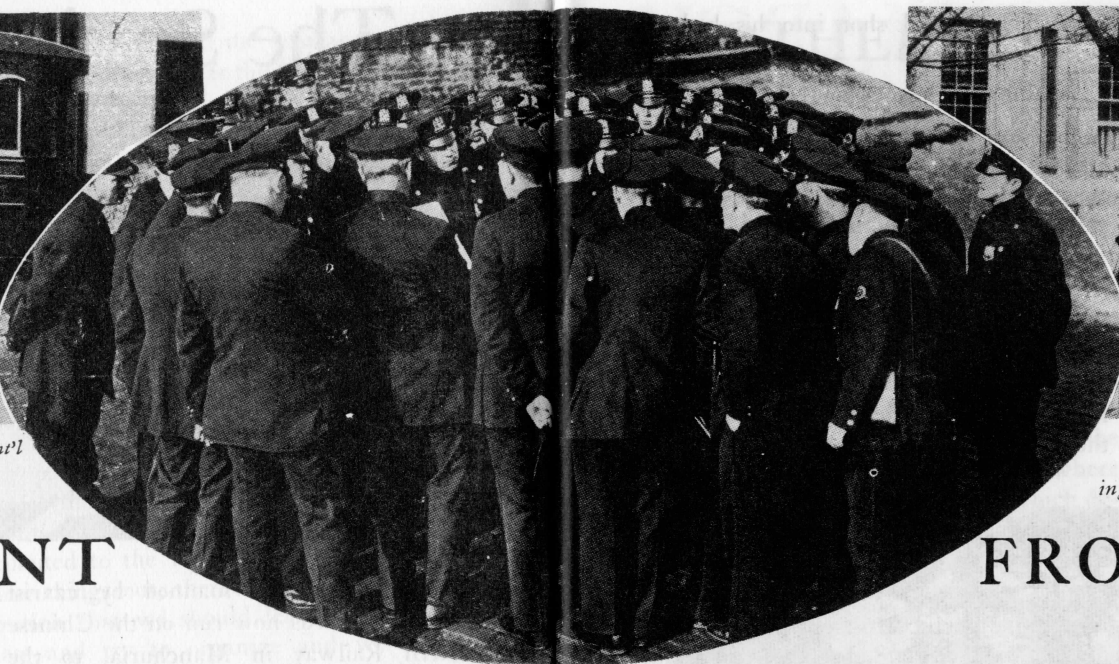


Photo Int'l

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

NT

FROM COAST TO COAST

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SEDITION CASES

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

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On May 1, 1929, 14 workers were arrested in Bethlehem for holding a demonstration. Three were indicted on charges of sedition. They are to be tried in this steel-controlled town in December and are being defended by the I. L. D.

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D. A. and Jennie Gorman were arrested on August 1, 1929, at an anti-war demonstration and charged with sedition. They are at present out on bail of \$2,000 each, pending trial. They are being defended by the I. L. D.

Martins Ferry, Ohio

Betty Gannett, Zorka Yoki, Lil Andrews, Tom Johnson and Charles Guynn were arrested on August 1 for holding an anti-war meeting and distributing alleged seditious lit-

erature, and charged with criminal syndicalism. They were released on \$1,000 bail each, pending the appeal.

On May 1, 1929, I. Lazar was arrested during a demonstration and charged with sedition. On October 15, 1929, Solkolov, Goldman and Shatz were arrested at a Gastonia protest meeting and also charged with sedition. They are now free on bail pending trial.

WOODLAWN, PA.

On October 28, 1929 the U. S. Supreme Court refused to consider the appeal in the cases of Tom Zema, Pete Muselin and Milan Resetar, three of eleven steel strikers arrested November 11, 1926, charged with sedition and sentenced to five years each.

MINEOLA, L. I.

M. Rosenberg, J. Schneider, J. Katz, O. Lenhard, J. Weiss and O. Meilich, striking furriers who were arrested in 1926 charged with assault, are soon to face trial. M. Malkin and Leo Franklin are now serving jail sentences of from two and one-half to five years on the same charge.

TOPALCSANYI

John Topalcsanyi, of Herminie, Pa., was arrested on March 2, 1929, charged with obtaining citizenship papers "under false pretenses," which consisted of being a member of the Communist Party. His citizenship papers were revoked, setting a precedent that a member of the Communist Party cannot be naturalized as a citizen, thus paving the way for the deportation of militant foreign-born workers. The I. L. D. is appealing the case and in the meantime Topalcsanyi is out on \$1,000 bail.

SHIFRIN CASE

William Shifrin, member of the Butchers' Union of New York City, indicted for manslaughter. Defended himself against strike-breaking gangsters. I. L. D. defending him.

STEPHAN GRAHAM

Secretary of the I. L. D. in Portsmouth, Va., arrested October 15, 1929, after he had addressed a T.U.U.L. meeting where about 80 Negro workers were present. He was charged with inciting to riot and held on \$2,500 bail.

DEPORTATION CASES

MARIO GILETTI, after serving one and one-half years in jail for defending himself against fascisti, is now being held in Ellis Island for deportation to Italy, where certain death awaits him.

(Continued on page 264)

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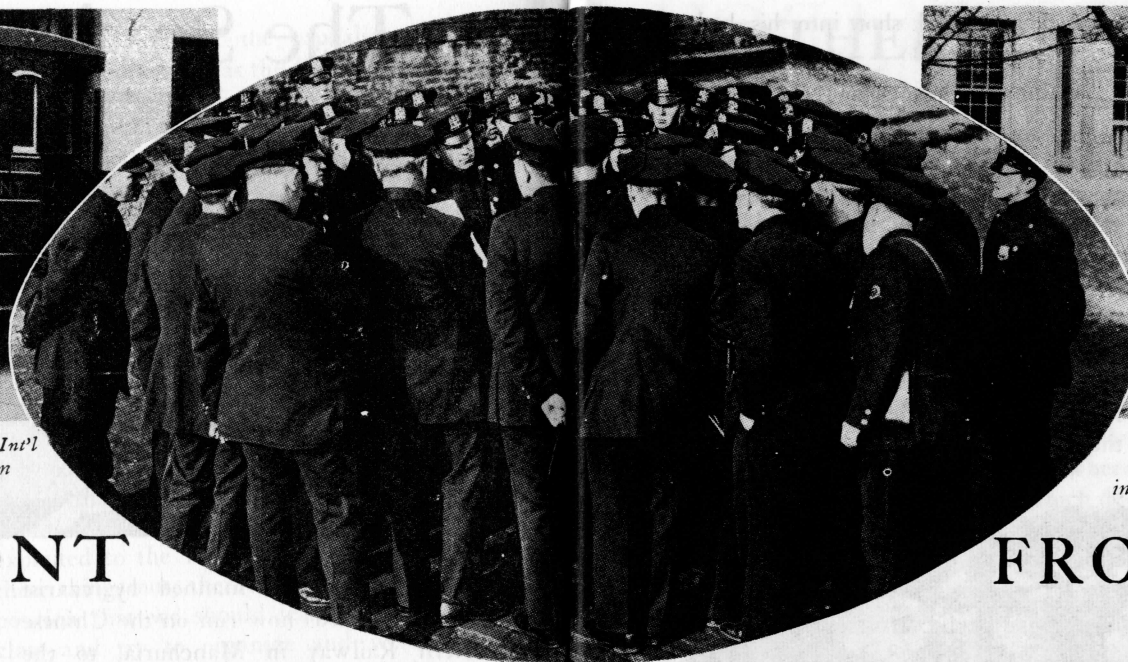
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Photo Int'l
 arrested for demonstrating at the Italian Consulate in
 many police get orders during oil-truck strike.



Demonstration of members of the Anti-Horthy League
 in Washington, D. C., demanding the immediate release of the cl

BATTLE FRONT

FROM COAST TO

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

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

To strengthen our organization so that it can continue to act as the shield of the working class during this intensified drive of terror against left labor, and take care of all cases arising from the determined resistance of workers and their organizations against this persecution, will be the principal task of the present phase of the Gastonia and Anti-Terror drive and of the Fourth National Conference of the International Labor Defense, to be held in Pittsburgh on December 29, 30 and 31.

GASTONIA

Nearly 100 originally were arrested following the death of Chief of Police Aderholt in raid on Gastonia textile strikers' colony, June 7, 1929. Twenty-three were indicted, 7 for assault to kill and 16 for murder in the first degree. All but 7 were released at opening of trial, September 30, 1929. Found guilty of second degree murder October 21. Sentenced as follows: George Carter, Joseph Harrison, Clarence Miller, Fred Beal, 17 to 20 years; Louis McLaughlin and Wm. McGinnis, 12 to 15 years; K. Y. Hendricks, 5 to 7 years. Held without bail for five months. Now released on bail, obtained by the I. L. D., which is now appealing the case to the state supreme court of North Carolina.

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Arrested in New York, September, 1929, charged with the murder of a state trooper at the Sacco-Vanzetti demon-

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A Steel-Trust Lynching

By ESTHER LOWELL

Mother of Matt Lucas, Negro steel worker, who was lynched by bosses of United States Steel plant. (Photos by Esther Lowell.)



pany houses, and shot into his body six times.

Nothing was done to the killers.

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

But Matt Lucas had parents in another Alabama city. They have their own little bungalow home. Members of the white family employing Matt Lucas' mother remembered the little boy growing up in their back yard. They got an influential



The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. town, at Westfield, Ala., where Matt Lucas lived and from where he was dragged and lynched. At the right is a company policeman.

MATT LUCAS was "the bestest mechanic" in Fairfield shops of Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., at Birmingham, Alabama. So his fellow workers for the United States Steel Corporation subsidiary said of this millwright's helper. After working hours and on Sundays his yard would be full of autos brought by colored and white owners for Lucas to repair.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Get up and come on!" they commanded.

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

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

They dragged him out of his home, down the alley between the flimsy com-

pany lawyer in Birmingham to take up the case. The steel trust had already employed the most powerful attorneys in town. Finally the suit was settled out of court, the lawyer taking half of the \$700 and the Lucas family getting barely enough for the funeral expenses.

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

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

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

Fewer lynchings may be counted, but *What is "Justifiable Homicide"?*

BROTHERS ALL!

By HERBERT BENJAMIN

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

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

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



Photo Phila. I.L.D.

Some of the 45 needle trades workers on their release from Moyamensing Prison, where they served five days for picketing.

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

is now being made to smash the militant union.

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

ON THE OHIO FRONT

By I. AMTER

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

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

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

The Communists decided to hold the meeting in the open.

The three comrades went to that section of the city not far from the plant of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, the concern that controls the city. Lil Andrews mounted the steps of the Hungarian Workers' Home, where during the presidential elections campaign last year police used tear gas to disperse a meeting. She had hardly spoken two words when she was pulled

off the steps, dragged to the police car and thrown into it. Chief of police Muhleman gave three canes of tear gas and some blackjacks to three detectives, who forced their way into the crowd.

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

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

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



Photo Cleveland I.L.D.

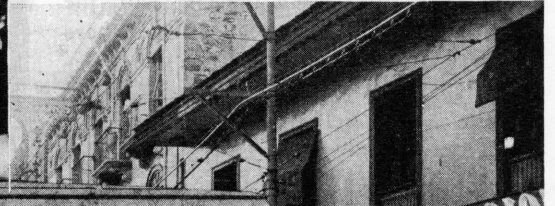
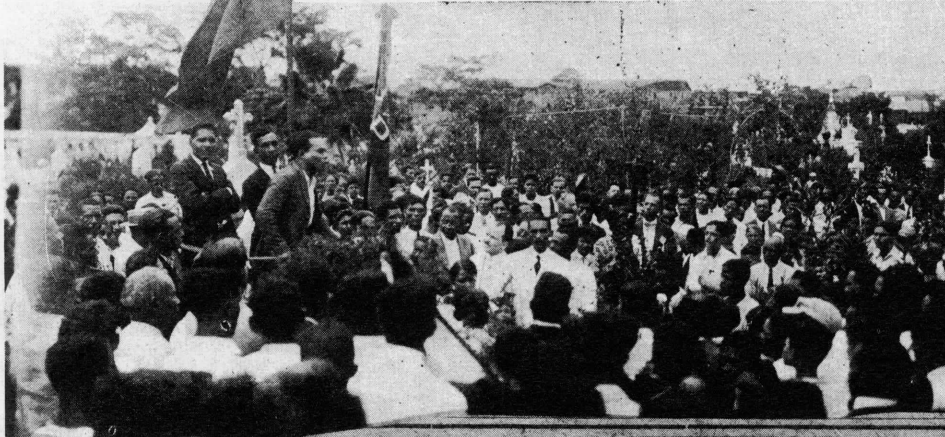
Lil Andrews and Tom Johnson, two of the Ohio workers sentenced to ten years.

THE PANAMA TOILERS MARCH

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

a hand. Yankee marines and soldiers were immediately dispatched. They obeyed orders, killing and wounding a number of workers. There followed days of terror. Defenseless men, women and children were shot and stabbed.

This year the demonstrations were larger than ever. The Panama toilers learned their lesson from the bloodbath of 1925. They realize that their own government



Soldiers, Sailors and Marines!!!

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

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



(Above) The demonstration in Panama on Oct. 10, 1929, participated in by workers and peasants, in commemoration of their fallen comrades.

(Left) The cross marks Manuel Vicente Carrido, now president of the Panama Federation of Labor, an appendage of Yankee imperialism, sent to march along.

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

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

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

The homes of the Panama peasants are

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

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

The native landlords found themselves powerless before this mass movement. The Yankee imperialists were at hand, ready to play the same role as they did in Haiti and Nicaragua. Rodolfo Chiari, then president of Panama, on October 10, 1925, called upon the U. S. government to lend

is only a glove to cover the bloody hand of Yankee imperialism. This year their demonstration was directed alike against the home oppressors, the fake labor leaders of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the Yankee imperialist butchers. Leaflets were distributed among the soldiers in the Canal Zone and in Panama calling for solidarity between the soldiers and toilers.

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

Mopr In U.S.S.R.

By D. V.

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

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

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

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

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

The total sum contributed since 1925 is 11,146,000 rubles (\$5,573,000). Sharp, outstand-



Photo Press Cliche

A MOPR corner in a Soviet factory, where literature is sold and collections taken

ing episodes of the international class war draw increased contributions. For instance, the latest hunger strike of the Rumanian political prisoners, Dobrojeanu, M. Paukeru, and others, brought in a wave of mass protest accompanied by large contributions for the Rumanian revolutionists. The May Days in Berlin, which literally aroused the entire population of the Soviet Union, brought a new stream of contributions to aid the worker-victims of the Berlin May Day executions. Not satisfied with their money contribution many organizations have applied to the Central Committee of the MOPR asking to bring over at their expense, a family of a fallen worker, or one wounded in the fight, and the organization would undertake to support that family.

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

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

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

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

Together with the agitational work there is

also carried on a tremendous propagandist and educational work. Yearly programs for educational courses and circles are issued by the C. C. of MOPR. Through those circles the revolutionary struggles in the capitalist countries and colonies as well as all phases of MOPR activities are brought to the knowledge of the masses. For this purpose a MOPR educational film, "Strike at the Chains," has been released recently, and another one intended especially for the villages is in preparation. Additional plans for MOPR films have been included in the production program of our film industry. MOPR stage productions are in preparation. The C. C. of MOPR is aiding in the formation of an international I. L. D. theatre. A special MOPR branch was instituted in the Revolutionary museum in Moscow. Last summer a special I. L. D. steamer "Kult-pokhod" (culture-advance) cruised on the Volga and did tremendous agitational work among the Volga population.

Great attention is paid to the press. MOPR publishes two magazines, one illustrated, the other of an instructive nature. There are in addition seven provincial organs. The total number of copies of all these publications was 4,914,729 for 1928. Popular literature in the form of pamphlets, books, etc. for the same year was 101 titles with 1,979,041 copies.

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

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

Translated by Sam Miron.



Photo Press Cliche
A MOPR corner in a Soviet factory, where literature is sold and collections taken

BUILDING THE I.L.D.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

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

WITH THE LANGUAGE SECTIONS

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

Ed. Stoklas is the new secretary of the Slovak Section, who is putting new life in the Slovak Branches. He can be communicated with at 347 East 72nd Street, New York, N. Y.

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

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

MANY NEW BRANCHES FORMED

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

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

I. L. D. CASES

(Continued from Page 259)

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

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

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

MIKE ZALDOKAS, who was arrested in Pittsburgh, February 15, 1927, charged with illegal entry and sedition, is now being held for deportation. He is out on \$2,000 bail pending the I.L.D. appeal.



Photo R. Berry

Sentenced to from 6 months to 10 years for flying Red Flag in Children's Camp in California. Standing (left to right) Sarah Culler, acquitted; Bela Mintz, Esther Karpiloff; Seated: Yetta Stromberg, Emma Schneiderman and Jennie Wolfson.

Branch Officers at Work

By A. JAKIRA

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

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

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

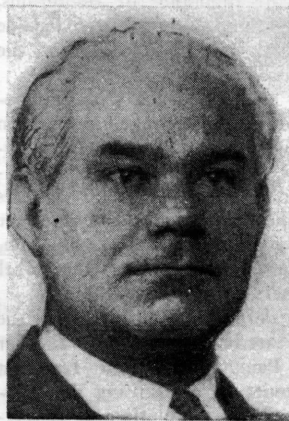
The Organizer should see to it that all officers and committees function properly. He should see to it that all affairs, mass meetings, tag days, house-to-house collections, demonstrations, etc., are properly organized. He is to devise ways and means of recruiting new members, of keeping the old members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

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

The Financial Secretary issues the membership books to the members, orders dues stamps and all other necessary supplies for the branch, collects dues, keeps records of all moneys received

and expended. He should get a numbered duplicate receipt book which can be purchased from the National Office. He should issue receipts for all money taken in. An audit of the books should be made at least once in three months. At the end of each month, he shall submit a written financial report to the higher body and should keep a duplicate of this report for his own files. Report blanks can be secured from the National Office.

The Labor Defender and Literature Agent takes care of all the literature of the International Labor Defense and of the Labor Defender. He should see to it that all members of the



M. E. Taft, I.L.D. Organizer, now on tour for the Gastonia and Anti-Terror drive, Labor Defender and I.L.D. Drives.

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

Voices FROM Prison



Walla-Walla, Wash.

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

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

EUGENE BARNETT.

Walla Walla, Wash.

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

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

FRANK MOONEY.

Moundsville, W. Va.

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

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

FRANK BRBOT.

Moundsville, W. Va.

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

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

ALEX CHESSMAN

San Quentin, Calif.

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

Have read of the conviction of the Gastonia strikers. It would seem that those "Southern Judges" intend to keep those seven comrades in N. C. as long as possible if not longer. One hears quite a lot on the power of "public opinion," but it seems that the power of "dollars" sometimes does fail to control "Public Opinion," but not always does it fail to control the judges and courts. Many have asked: "Who is responsible for all of this?" No, not "Public Opinion" nor "Dollars," but the workers themselves. Why do the workers always ask and expect justice in the courts, when they know these courts are owned and controlled by the money powers? The workers have only one weakness, unorganization. Will they ever learn of this weakness? Yes, we think they will.

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

JOHN J. CORNELISON.

San Francisco, Calif.

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

MRS. MARY MOONEY.

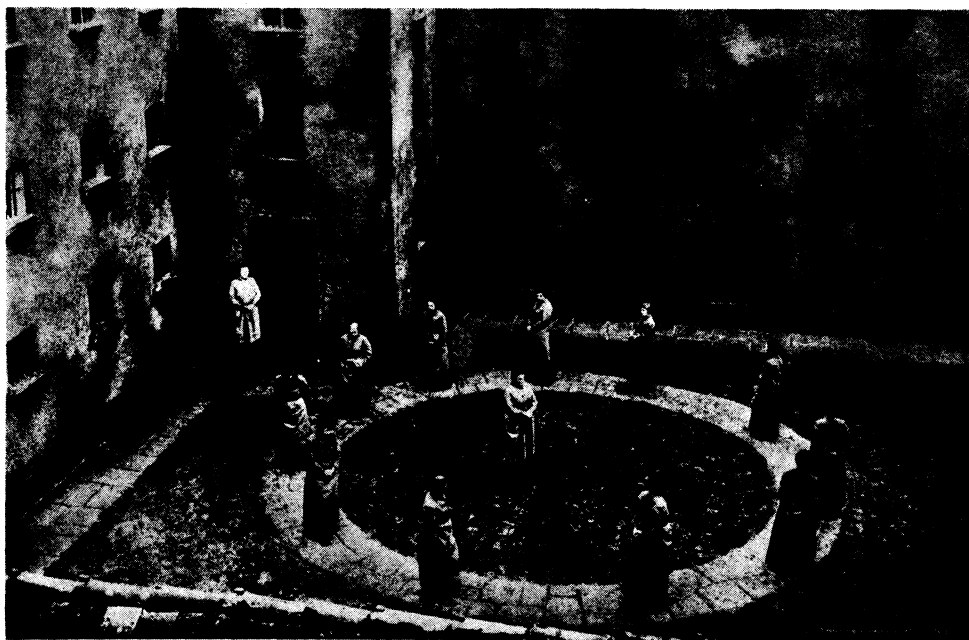
Moundsville, W. Va.

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

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

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

JOHN M. LYNCH.



The prison yard in a German women's prison. The prisoners are permitted into the open for twenty minutes and must walk in the circle with hands folded.

Sioux Falls, S. D.

Thanking you for the check and good wishes to you and your friends, and greetings to the workers of the Fourth Convention, for it is only thru their effort and struggle that good is accomplished, and may your membership increase and better the conditions for the workers throught the country.

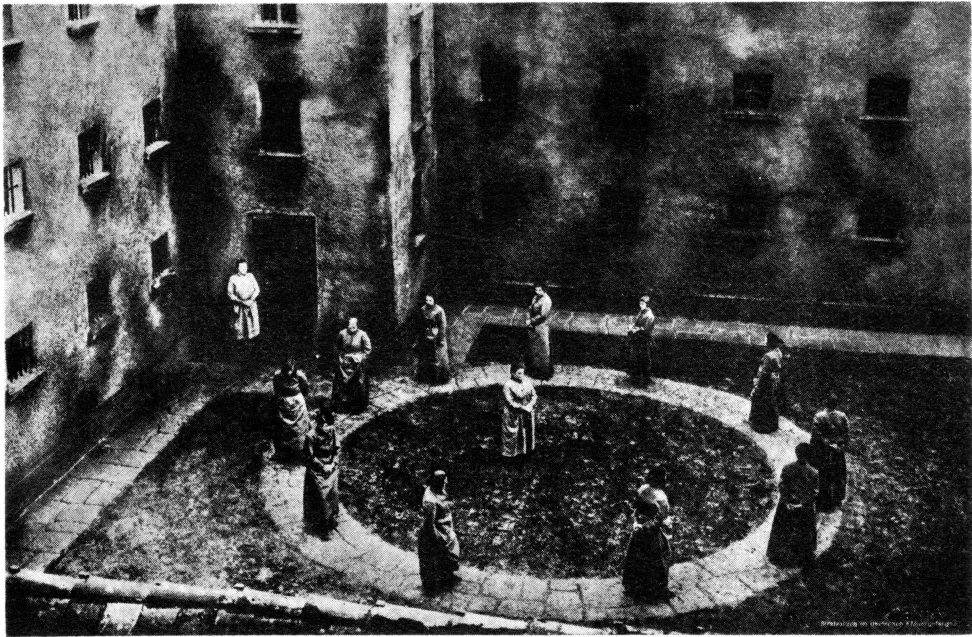
FRANK GODLASKY.

Bellefonte, Pa.

I was surprised to hear of the membership drive and the preparing for the National Convention to be held in Pittsburgh.

I'm not much of a writer, and very sorry of it. With best greetings to all workers like myself.

STEVE MENDOLA.



The prison yard in a German women's prison. The prisoners are permitted into the open for twenty minutes and must walk in the circle with hands folded.

LABOR DEFENDER



SUB DRIVE



CHALLENGED!

THE drive for 50,000 new readers for the LABOR DEFENDER by March 18, 59th Anniversary of the Paris Commune, 25,000 of whom are to be new subscribers, is on. In the proletarian competition for the prizes to be offered for the best I. L. D. Branch, District and individual, several challenges have already been entered.

MICHIGAN SPEAKS

Raymond Bascom, the new LABOR DEFENDER agent for the Michigan District, and Arnold Ziegler, District organizer, are thinking of raising their quota of 2,500 subs to 3,000 and challenge any other District that wishes to compete for the District I. L. D. Banner. They have also arranged a tour thru the district, from December 8 to 20. They write: "We are already clearing away a big prominent space in the New Trade Union Center for the National Labor Defender Banner and also are worrying about who is going to take Ray Bascom's place while he makes the National Tour for the LABOR DEFENDER."

The TOM MOONEY BRANCH of Detroit has already taken upon itself the task of getting 500 new subscribers.

ROCHESTER TO BUFFALO

D. H. Levin, sub-drive supervisor for Rochester Branch of the I. L. D., says that his Branch will do the best that has ever been done in Rochester and challenges the Buffalo I. L. D. Branch to try and take away the prize of the SILK BANNER for the Branch that comes out on top. He is also placing LABOR DEFENDER on the newsstands and will have two newsboys sell them regularly.

THINGS MOVE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EVERY NEW MEMBER A LABOR DEFENDER SUB!

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GREETINGS TO U.S.S.R.

The following workers have sent greetings to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the Twelfth Anniversary of the November Revolution through the LABOR DEFENDER. Their greetings arrived too late to be printed in the Special Anniversary Number of the LABOR DEFENDER.

Mrs. Chernive, Courtisville, Pa.
Mrs. Fanellbaum, Courtisville, Pa.
Mrs. Schure, Courtisville, Pa.
Mrs. Fisch, Courtisville, Pa.
Mrs. Kertman, Courtisville, Pa.
B. Drowkin, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
H. Gdulurk, Luzerne, Pa.
M. Hoyda, Edwardsville, Pa.
Wojcick, Edwardsville, Pa.
J. Siemzyk, Edwardsville, Pa.
J. Antonchak, Courtdale, Pa.
Joseph Magolon, Kingston, Pa.
S. Hourvithko, Kingston, Pa.
J. Jarempsky, Courtdale, Pa.
Andrew Konia, Courtdale, Pa.
L. Gdulinski, Luzerne, Pa.
Joseph Antonchak, Courtdale, Pa.
Ant. Abraham, Tinley Park, Ill.
Natalie Prabucha, New Bedford, Mass.
Andrew Izyk, New Bedford, Mass.
John Pelzar, New Bedford, Mass.
J. Stachaczynski, New Bedford, Mass.
J. Minkin, Washington, D. C.
C. Abushenco, Washington, D. C.
L. Lazareff, Washington, D. C.
S. R. Perlman, Washington, D. C.
H. Rinis, Washington, D. C.
M. Tzam, Washington, D. C.

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the old unions. Covers the class war
in the United States and gives a pic-
ture of the growing counter-offen-
sive of the working class in other
countries.

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Greetings from the

RUSSIAN I.L.D. BRANCH

Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings from the

ITALIAN I.L.D. BRANCH

Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings to the

WORKERS AND PEASANTS
OF THE SOVIET UNION

on the occasion of the 12th Anni-
versary of the Proletarian Revo-
lution.

GREEK I.L.D. BRANCH

Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings from

THE
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN
SINGING SOCIETY

4309 Lorai Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Greetings from

WASHINGTON, D. C.
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

1409 Varnum St., N. W.

GREETINGS!

We, the Chicago Polish workers, mem-
bers of the I. L. D., Local Baginski,
pledge our support to the cause repre-
sented by the LABOR DEFENDER, the
only monthly magazine fighting the bat-
tles of comrades taken from our ranks
and placed behind bars. And we hope
that the time is not far away when our
comrades isolated from us will join us to
celebrate the victory of the workers over
the capitalists in America.

K. WITWICKI, Chairman
K. REISS, Secretary

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You must answer by joining

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IF YOU WANT TO SAVE—

The Seven Gastonia Strikers	from 117 years prison
Salvatore Accorsi	from the electric chair
The Mineola Fur Strikers	from 30 years prison
The Chicago Workers	from 280 years prison
The Los Angeles Women Workers	from 35 years prison
The Bethlehem Workers	from 30 years prison

ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS

YOU HAVE ONLY ONE WAY

Build The I.L.D. to A Mass Organization

50,000 NEW MEMBERS

\$50,000 By January 15

Why January 15?

THAT IS WHEN THE APPEAL COMES UP FOR THE GASTONIA STRIKERS. YOU MUST HELP THE I. L. D. IN ITS GASTONIA AND ANTI-TERROR DRIVE.

HAS YOUR ORGANIZATION CHOSEN A DELEGATE FOR THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE I.L.D. AT PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 29, 30, 31?

*Become a Member—Send Funds in Immediately
Rush Your Letter At Once to*

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

80 EAST ELEVENTH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

MINEOLA!

CHICAGO!