

LABOR DEFENDER

DECEMBER

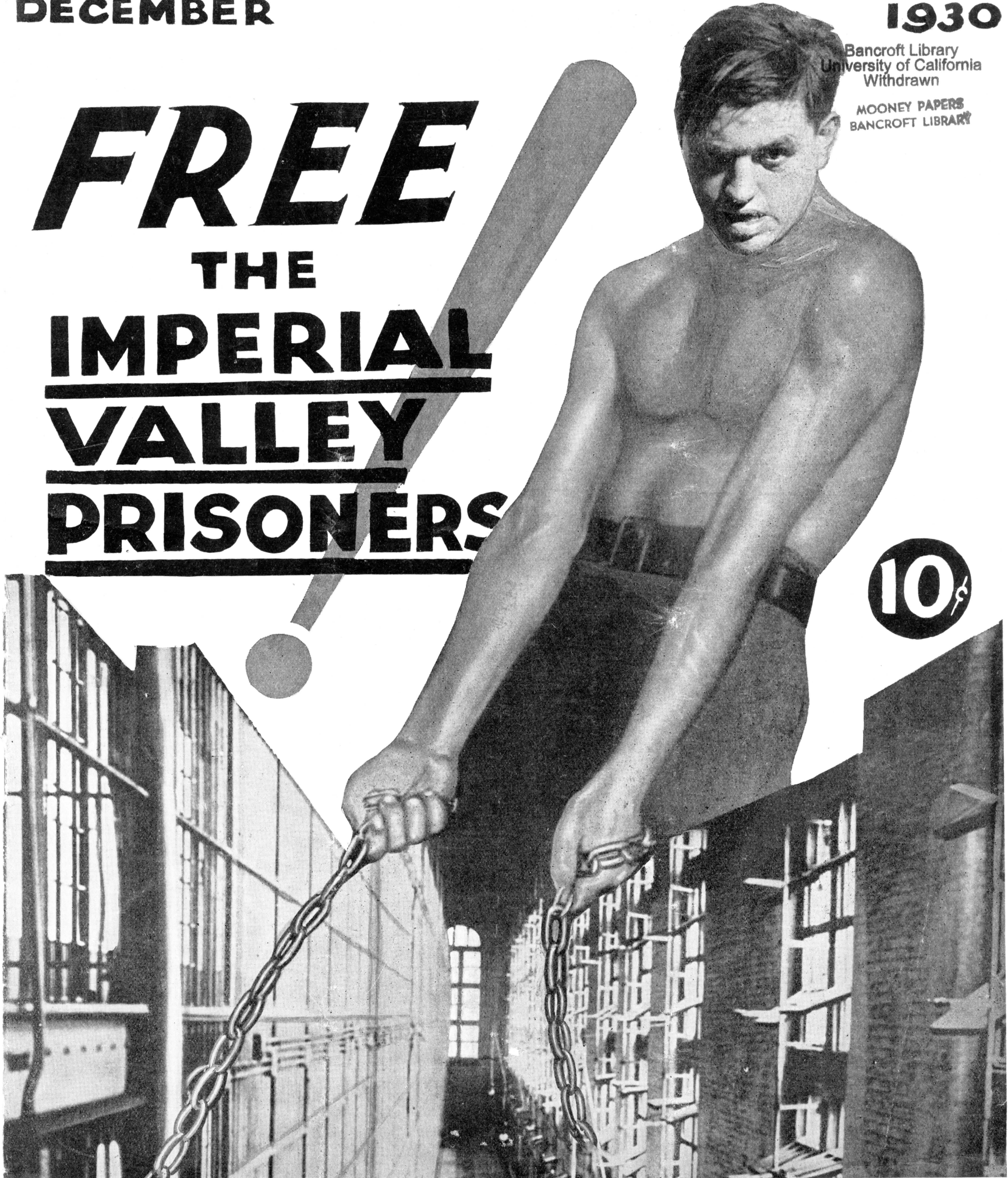
1930

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MOONEY PAPERS
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FREE THE IMPERIAL VALLEY PRISONERS

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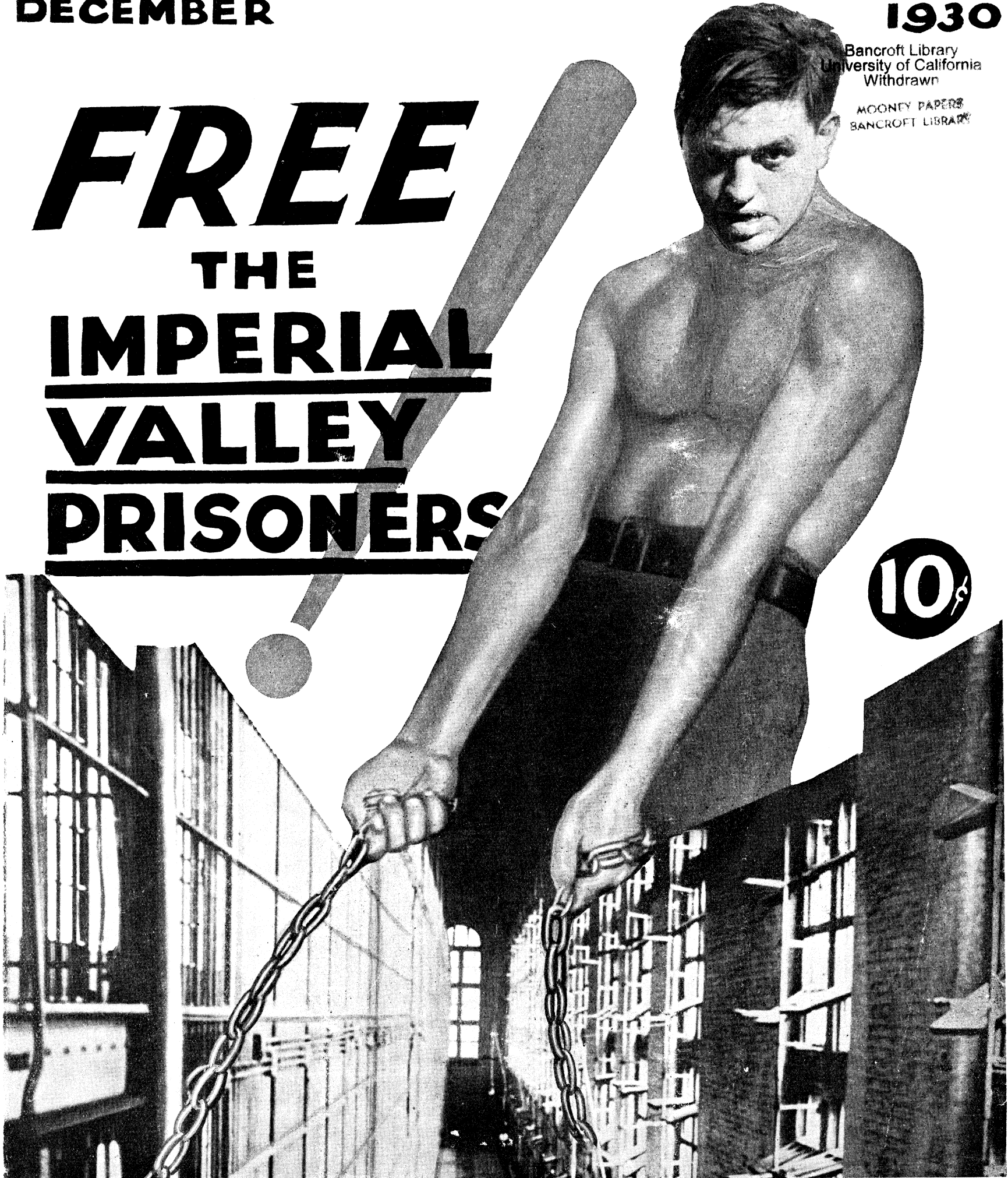
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Two Proletarian Artists Look at Capitalist U. S. A.



In top drawing, Ryan Walker, veteran labor cartoonist, gives his version of the "Merry Christmas" in store for the 8,000,000 unemployed workers and their families. Walker, the creator of "The Adventures of Henry Dubb," is known to hundreds of thousands of workers throught the United States. He will contribute regularly to the LABOR DEFENDER.



The lower drawing is by Jacob Burck, whose powerful cartoons appear in the Daily Worker, Labor Unity, and other working-class papers.

Nearly one hundred workers are now behind prison walls for having fought the battles of the workers. Help the I. L. D. in its efforts to aid them and their dependants. Send all you can at once for the Prisoners' Pledge Fund, part of the Winter Relief Campaign of the I. L. D.

Christmas—The Bosses' Racket

"Buy Early," Hungry Workers Told; Scores of Class-War Fighters in Prison and Families Need Aid.

"DO your Christmas shopping early!" Out of a job? Wife and kids hungry, being kicked out by the landlord? *Never mind, it's Christmas!* Buy wallets and smoking sets and expensive socks for Father. Buy a smart, ritzy, useless toilet set for Mother. Buy ribbon and ostrich feather doo-dads for all your friends. Give books! Give candy! Say it with flowers! **DON'T WRITE! TELEGRAPH!** Buy yourself an automobile! Take a trip to Europe, hungry workers—"If yuh don't like this country, why the hell don't yuh go back to where yuh come from?")

"Do your Christmas shopping early."

Song of the Choir

This is the slogan of the business men. In this shrill chorus joins the Church, the Red Cross, the United Charities: all labor hard and long to put a pious, altruistic gloss on the favorite holiday of the bourgeoisie.

The Christmas trade. The publishing business, the greeting card industry, the toy business, the leather-goods manufacturer—all the one hundred per cent American luxury-industries—where would they be without the Christmas trade? (But not so hot this year, friends).

Well may they give thanks to the "Babe in the Manger." His birthday is one of the best trade stimulants ever devised by the canny mind of a business man.

The rush? Don't worry. The shops will keep open evenings; the girls will work overtime ("thank you, come again").

Church Gives Blessing

The role of the Church? The workers quickly learn what side this vested institution supports when they are on strike; they find the "ministers of the gospel" denouncing the strike leaders and urging the workers to return to the jobs, opposing any attempt to fight against the inhuman condition and exploitation and for better conditions.

How the bosses do exploit the workers' love for friends, relatives, children? Thru the gaudy bargains at Woolworth's, by the sacrifice of bread for tinsel to be distributed as gifts; and thru the vicious "Dollar Down-Dollar-a-Week" schemes.

"Gifts" to Working Class

Every day seems Christmas for those who rule. Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, buried alive for 14 years because he dared organize workers. The bosses have given another Christmas gift to the working class this year, the corpse of James McInerney, one of the eight Centralia victims. Seven are still buried alive in the dungeons of Walla Walla prison.

Other gifts to the working class: Katovis, Gonzales, Levy, Weitzenberg—shot by police and bosses' thugs.

If money can be scraped together by the workers, let it be FIGHTING money—money that will help gladden the hearts of loyal and militant prisoners behind the bars,

instead of lining the pockets of the manufacturers and store-keepers.

Support the "Prisoners' Pledge Fund," part of the Winter Relief Campaign being conducted by the International Labor Defense.



ORNAMENTAL, YES, BUT POISONOUS—The workers, peasants and soldiers in the Soviet Union are the very last ones in the world to worry about the "religious persecutions" howls being raised by the imperialists as part of their war plot against the U.S.S.R. Photo shows Red Army soldiers helping to transform a church into a Workers' Club.



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Murder for Profit

by — Anna Rochester



THOSE WHO WAITED, IN VAIN —
Hundreds of grief-torn families of entombed miners waiting outside the mine tibble.

THE explosion that killed 79 men in the Number 6 mine of the Sunday Creek Coal Company at Millfield, Ohio, on November 5, was the ninth major coal mine explosion in 1930. Criminal negligence on the part of the operators costs coal mine workers at least 2,000 deaths every year in explosions and other mine accidents.

Explosions of gas or coal dust are the most clearly unnecessary and preventable of all mine disasters, but with the speed-up and cost-cutting they are increasing. Since January 1, 1922, the major explosions have averaged 11 a year, as against 6 or 7 a year from 1914 to 1921. In the eight years of speed-up since 1922 nearly twice as many miners have died in major explosions as in the previous eight-year period.

But workers' lives are cheap, the operators feel. Insurance for the meager compensation benefits paid to widows and children of dead miners costs less than safety. So the workers pay the price.

President Tytus of the Sunday Creek

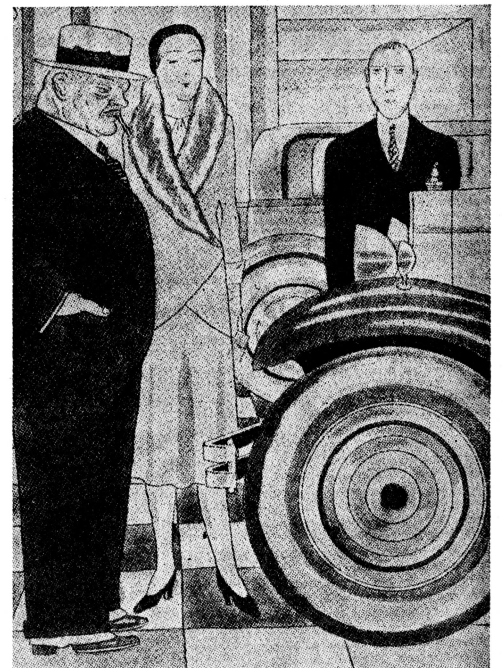
Coal Company who was caught underground in the Millfield disaster had told the Senate Committee "investigating" the coal industry in 1928 a hard-luck story about his \$6,000,000 corporation: in four years the company had lost \$797,000 on its coal sales. *He did not mention that balance sheets published in financial manuals show for these same four years an increase in "earned surplus" of nearly \$30,000 and an increase in "working capital" of \$800,000.*

And when the company closed down its mines in 1927 and starved the miners out into accepting a wage cut of one third below the Jacksonville scale, Mr. Tytus and the 23 other stockholders drew off a neat \$600,000 for themselves in a 10 per cent dividend.

By its sell-out policies, the United Mine Workers of America shares in the responsibility for the wanton murder of coal diggers in mine blasts. Wherever it has an agreement with the operators, the U.M.W.A. permits the bosses to violate the most elementary safety regulations.

The Mine, Oil and Smelter Workers Industrial Union is the only organization fighting for the rights and lives of these workers. One of its principal demands is the enforcement of safety measures in the

mines, even if it cuts into the juicy dividends piled up by the coal operators.



PROSPECTIVE BUYER—"Economy is a vital necessity nowadays for us all. But whether one of us buys an automobile more or less really plays a minor role in comparison to the huge sums that could be saved by reducing wages."

(From *Simplicissimus*, Munich).

Blood of Colombia Banana Strikers

The Story of the Heroic Struggle of 32,000 Workers Against the United Fruit Corporation in 1928

By R. GOMEZ

DECEMBER 6 marks the second anniversary of the beginning of the reign of terror which resulted, during the course of several days, in the murder of more than 1,500 Colombia banana workers, including women and children, who were waging a courageous struggle against the United Fruit Company.

The strike involving 32,000 agricultural workers, broke out on November 12, 1928. The workers of the banana zone which extends throughout the Magdalena department, work at starvation wages, live in filthy shacks and are fortunate to make a dollar a day for their labor.

The demands of the workers included the 8-hour day, a minimum wage, better living conditions, abolition of the company stores owned by the United Fruit Co., recognition of the union, hospitals, etc. (In the entire region there is only one hospital).

Fight United Fruit

The government and the bosses first tried to buy the leaders of the strike, and to make strike-breaking propaganda. But they made no headway, as the workers remained firm and determined.

The Colombian government began to concentrate troops in the Magdalena region with the purpose of suppressing the movement. But when the first squadron arrived there, they fraternized with the workers. It was sufficient to send a few speakers to talk to the soldiers to make these soldiers refuse to fight against the workers. One by one the troops came over to the side of the workers.

Reign of Terror

In this situation the United Fruit Company asked for battleships from Washington and the Colombian government, faced with the possibility of intervention, ordered a reign of terror in the banana zone. On December 5 martial law was decreed.

In the plaza a meeting was held and many hundreds of workers were assembled. Cortes Vargas in person ordered the crowd to break up. The workers who still believed that it was possible to fraternize with the soldiers, who were drunk, did not withdraw and made no resistance. The of-

On December 6, the anniversary of the murder of the Colombia banana strikers, the I. L. D. will conduct nation-wide demonstrations and house-to-house canvassing, urging demand for the release of the eight Imperial Valley prisoners.

ficers, with revolver in hand spread terror into the ranks and after sounding the bugle three times a line of sharpshooters and machine guns began to mow down the assembled workers, killing about 400 men, women and children. Orders were given

sacre a military tribunal was instituted, and 120 workers were found "guilty," sentenced to from 6 months to 24 years.

All those arrested are now at liberty because of the agitation and the defense of the Colombian Section of the International



Gathering Bananas on a United Fruit Company plantation in Colombia.

to sack the headquarters of the workers. In their own houses they were assassinated. The drunken soldiers had only to recognize a man as a worker to shoot him. They violated women and children, and those who tried to defend themselves were killed. The massacre was general and complete.

The reply of the masses, being without leadership, was to set fire to the property of the United Fruit Co. Miles of railroads were destroyed. Warehouses and telegraph wires disappeared in flames. And in Aracataca, where masses were concentrated, the defense was organized, but before the terror of the enemy they were completely mowed down, with hundreds of killed and wounded left on the ground.

Murder 1,600 Workers

In some places workers were forced to dig graves to bury their fallen comrades. In these graves were thrown dead and wounded alike. When this was done the workers who had been forced to dig the graves were killed and buried among the others.

Other dead were brought to the beaches where they were left for the waves to wash them away.

The murdered totalled 1,500 and the wounded 3,000!

Among those killed was Juan Russo, one of the strike leaders. But after the mas-

Red Aid.

In Colombia there are now 300 workers arrested for having participated in an insurrection which broke out in July and August of 1929, in which 300 workers were killed. Most of these workers are in danger of 24-year sentences each.

Resistance to these murderous attacks on the Colombian workers is now growing. The events of December 6, 1928, will serve not only to remind the workers of the entire world of the bestial rapacity of Wall Street, but also call attention to the need for clear-cut revolutionary leadership and powerful defense organizations.



By Gropper



By Gropper



Gathering Bananas on a United Fruit Company plantation in Colombia.

"PROSPERITY" IN AMERICA--1930 STYLE



WHEN IT'S TEA-TIME AT "THE HOMESTEAD"—Some members of the "unemployed" leisure class stopping at the fashionable "Homestead House" in Hot Springs, Va. It is in this State that William Murdock is jailed for exposing the U. T. W., company union of the textile bosses.

Remember Our Prisoners! Support Winter Relief Campaign!

THE Winter Relief Campaign of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, for providing adequate relief for Prisoners and Prisoners' Dependents, calls for the following:

1.—Immediate appropriation by all I. L. D. branches, affiliated and sympathetic organizations of five dollars each for the providing of immediate relief for all prisoners and dependents.

2.—Thorough discussion in all I. L. D. branches and affiliated organizations of the whole problem of the I. L. D. Prisoners' Pledge Fund at the first membership meeting in December.

3.—Shop collections and house-to-house canvassing during the Christmas-New Year's holiday season, with the holding of affairs and entertainments during this period for the raising of funds to firmly establish the Prisoners' Relief Fund for 1931. *Write to the Prisoners!*

4.—Broad drive to secure pledges from

individuals for monthly contributions to the Prisoners' Pledge Fund during 1931.

5.—Carrying through of broad publicity campaign to arouse workers to greater struggles on behalf of the victims of capitalist class justice and to utilize this campaign for increasing the membership of the I. L. D. Our list of Prisoners and Prisoners' Dependents follows, giving the prisons in which they are confined:

J. B. McNamara, M. A. Schmidt, Tom Mooney, John J. Cornelison, Claude Merritt, Gus C. Madsen, George B. Pesce, Ignacio Gonzalez, Carl Sklar, Oscar Erickson, Frank Spector, Lawrence Emery, Danny Roxas, Eduardo Herera, Braulio Orosco—in St. Quentin.

Warren K. Billings, Tsuji Horiuchi—in Folsom. Frank Godlasky, Sioux Falls, S. D., Box 520; Eugene Barnett, Walla Walla, Wash.; Ray Becker, Walla Walla; Bert Bland, Walla Walla; O. C. Bland, Walla Walla; John Lamb, Walla Walla; Britt Smith, Walla Walla; Alex Chessman, Moundsville, W. Va.

Maurice Malkin, Comstock; Lawrence Allen, Moundsville, W. Va.; John M. Lynch, Moundsville, W. Va.; Frank Brbot, Moundsville, W. Va.; Steve Mendola, Bellefonte, Pa.; Sam Bonita, Eastern Penitentiary, Pa.; Steve Jacobs, Roseville, Ohio, Penitentiary; Teddy Jacoski, Columbus, Ohio; Pete Muselin,

Allegheny County Workhouse, Blawnox, Pa.; Milan Resetar, Blawnox, Pa.; Tom Zima, Blawnox, Pa.; Harry Raymond, New York Penitentiary; Ray Peltz, Media County Jail, Chester, Pa.; Tom Holmes, State Industrial Reformatory, Huntington, Pa.

A. Feinberg, Los Angeles County Jail; Jack Garvine, Deer Island, Boston; Guido Serio, Ellis Island; Fred Bassett, Milwaukee, Wisc.; John Perlich, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Carl Sklar, Oscar Erickson, John Sims, Cook County Jail, Chicago; John Munch, Cook County Jail, Chicago; Herbert Zimmerman, Cook County Jail, Chicago; Mabel Husa and Ailene Holmes, Monroe County Penitentiary, Elmira, N. Y.; Leon Mabelle, Franklin County Jail, Malone, N. Y.

CLASS WAR PRISONERS' DEPENDENTS

Mrs. Dora Allen, wife of Lawrence Allen; Mrs. Eugene Barnett, wife of Eugene Barnett; Mrs. Sam Bonita, wife of Sam Bonita; Mrs. O. C. Bland, wife of O. C. Bland; Mrs. Anna G. Billings, mother of Warren K. Billings; Mrs. Sarah Cornelison, mother of John J. Cornelison; Mrs. Francisco Herrera, wife of Eduardo Herrera; Mrs. Teddy Jackoski, wife of Teddy Jackoski; Mrs. John Lamb, wife of John Lamb, and two children; Mrs. John Lynch, wife of John Lynch; Mrs. Mary Mooney, mother of Tom Mooney; Mrs. Pete Muselin, wife of Pete Muselin, and two children; Mrs. Juventino Orosco, wife of Braulio Orosco; Mrs. John Perlich, wife of John Perlich; Mrs. Lorenza Alcuaitas Roxas, wife of Danny Roxas; Mrs. Olympia Sero, wife of Guido Serio; Mrs. Tom Zima, wife of Tom Zima.



Jobless Youth Found Dead of Gas
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP).—Harold E. Calkins, eighteen years old, Schenectady, N. Y., was found beneath an open window

Girl Milliner, 22, Gas Suicide, Found by Boss
 "My mind can't stop thinking of _____"
 This partly finished scrawl on a piece of note paper was all 22-year-old Gene Epstein left as evidence of her life yesterday

CANT FIND WORK, VETERAN A SUICIDE
 Depressed by his failure to find employment at the Veterans bureau, Arthur Lowrie, 35, ex-soldier

IDLE FOR WEEKS, HE HANGS HIMSELF
 Stuffing a chloroform soaked handkerchief in his mouth, Emil Hieke, 38, out of work for weeks, hanged himself for ransom

SERVANT MAID OF RICH, FIRED, LEAPS TO DEATH
 Loss of her job caused an Austrian servant maid to return to the scene of her employment in a fashionable apartment in Central Park West

WHEN IT'S TEA-TIME AT "THE HOMESTEAD"—Some members of the "unemployed" leisure class stopping at the fashionable "Homestead House" in Hot Springs, Va. It is in this State that William Murdock is jailed for exposing the U. T. W., company union of the textile bosses.

Fight on Lynching Moves Forward

By SAM DARCY

"I'm going to fight faithful and strong because seems like the American Negro Labor Congress and its brother organizations is the only ones which really does something against lynching."

A DELEGATE from Tennessee is speaking. It is the sentiment of all of the hundred-odd delegates in the convention who cheered to the echo every expression of militant struggle. The convention hall was jammed with local Negro and white workers thruout the proceedings. Most of these joined the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, the organization, which, prior to this meeting, was called the American Negro Labor Congress. The delegates represented 15 organizations in 16 states. For the first time in the five years' history of the A.N.L.C., since its founding in Chicago in 1925, a delegation came from the South. This delegation consisted of 14 Negro and white workers.

The report, and particularly the discussion of the delegates revealed a picture of most bitter persecution, discrimination and

oppression of the Negro masses. In Kansas City, Mo., a sick Negro worker who for some reason incurred the enmity of the local police, was seized in the dead of night, thrown into the streets, handcuffed and told to run for his life. When he took his first steps, however, he was shot in the back and killed. In Salisbury, North Carolina, a 65-year-old Negro woman was seized by a moonshine-soaked mob of local small business men and hoodlums, and hung to a telegraph pole along the highway.

But against this came reports of a steady awakening of the oppressed Negro workers. In one Southern town, the workers took the church away from the priest for an evening so that the American Negro Labor Congress organizer could speak. From Georgia a strike of cotton-growing farm hands was reported.

The convention among its other activities cheered and heartily endorsed the work of the International Labor Defense. It pledged to make its support to the I.L.D., a large part of its work, and especially decided to conduct an energetic campaign in defense of the Atlanta victims.

Upton Sinclair Backs Struggle for Class-War Prisoners

FROM Upton Sinclair, well-known American writer, comes the following message to the LABOR DEFENDER. It is particularly appropriate in this special Imperial Valley issue in view of Sinclair's intimate knowledge of the rapacious methods of the fruit-growers and other exploiters of southern California. A vivid description of the conditions under which the fruit workers of the Imperial Valley labor will be found in Frank Spector's article, on another page of this issue. Sinclair's message indicates that he recognizes the vital role of the I.L.D. in defending class-war prisoners.

* * *

THERE is no question that the sudden interest which the Hoover administration is taking in the problem of the unemployed this winter, has been due to the initiative of the rebel workers who are now in jail for leading protest demonstrations. These workers are there in the interest of every worker in the United States, whether employed or unemployed—because who can say how long he will be employed under this criminal system of class robbery? To those who are silent in the face of the growing persecution of workers I say: if you can let other people stay in jail for you, and do nothing about it, you belong to a very low type of human being.

UPTON SINCLAIR
Pasadena, Calif.



Mr. Hoover "Solves" the Unemployment Problem

A PROBLEM IN FINANCE—Four million apples rotting in the warehouses! So a New York produce merchant gets the bright idea of disposing of them by exploiting the unemployment crisis. RESULT: Apple Growers' Association boosts price of apples from \$1.75 a crate to \$2, and now \$2.25.



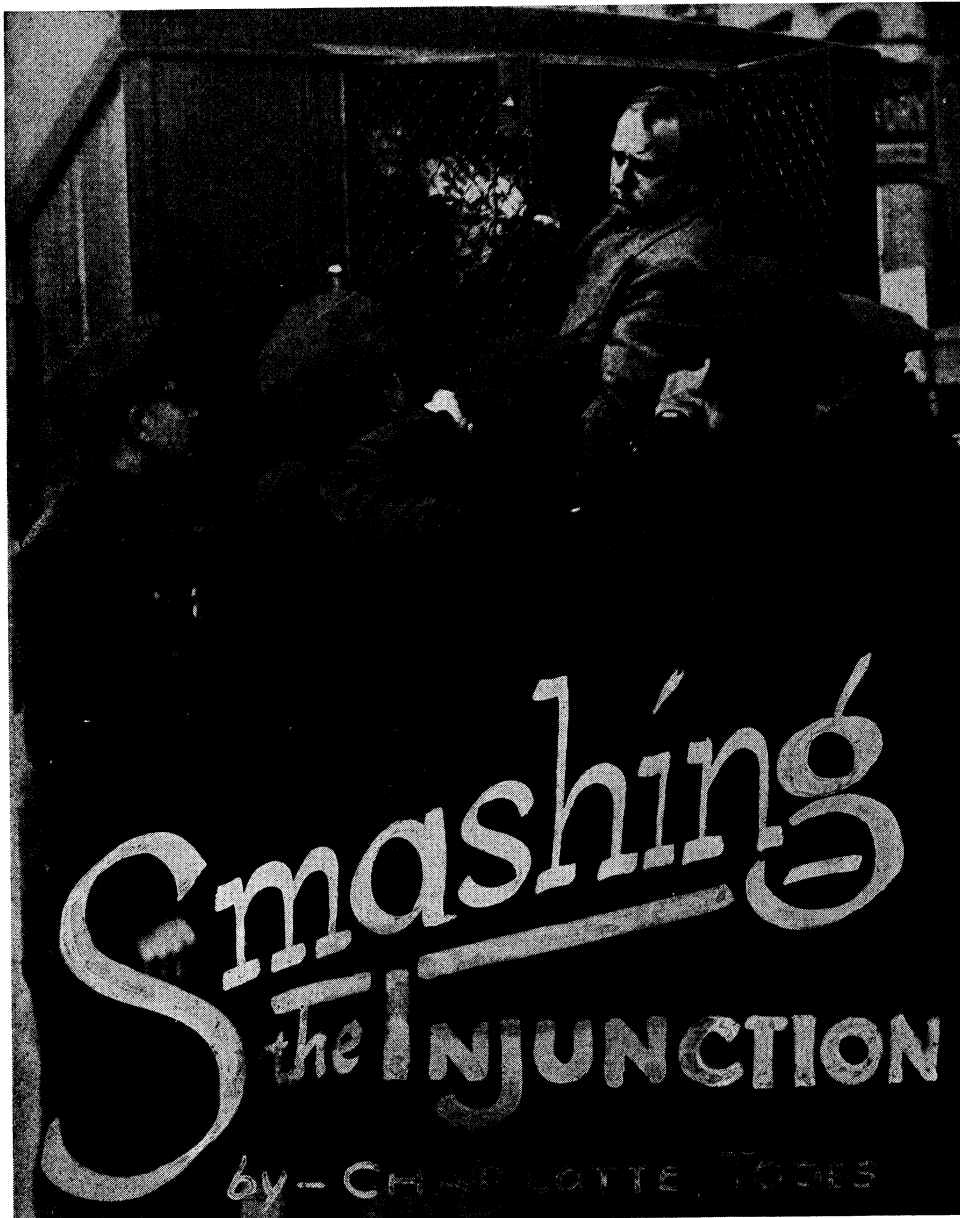
UPTON SINCLAIR



*Mr. Hoover "Solves" the
Unemployment Problem*



UPTON SINCLAIR



Socialists and A. F. of L. Knife Food Workers

Bitter Struggle Now Centers in New York City

fell the victim of a policeman's bullet last January during a strike of the Food Workers Industrial Union when workers defied an injunction obtained by a "socialist" lawyer, Charles Solomon, for the A. F. of L. union and the bosses.

Police clubbings and beatings of workers on the picket line have known no bounds. In New York City alone more than 2,400 arrests and nearly 2,000 convictions with sentences ranging from a few days to more than a year were made among the food workers alone. In the shoe workers' struggle 350 workers were arrested and more than 200 sentenced. Under section 600, the workers are forced to serve two or three sentences for the same offense without the right of trial by jury or appeal.

The struggle today centers around the Zelgreen cafeteria in New York where the Food Workers' Industrial Union is conducting a fight to establish real union conditions. Irving Epstein, business agent of an A. F. of L. paper union of cafeteria workers made a fake agreement with the Zelgreen bosses and forced out the Food Workers' Industrial Union, at the same time shoving a whole crew of workers out of jobs. An injunction was then obtained by him. Epstein has admitted that it has cost his union more than \$4,000 to fight the militant workers.

Mass Arrests

Mass arrests, vicious police brutality and long jail sentences have followed every attempt of the union to picket. In the first week of struggle 56 were arrested and 22 sentenced, while 19 others are held to be tried under Section 600. It is the I.L.D., of course, which defends these workers.

The coming dress strike of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union will involve the workers in even greater struggle against the injunction as "International Ladies Garment Workers," the company union, lines up with the bosses to break the strike. The Trade Union Unity Council of New York, which is leading the fight to smash the injunction weapon of the bosses, points out that the struggle against the injunction, whether it be in the needle, food or shoe unions, becomes the struggle of the entire working class. *The injunction weapon will be smashed only thru open defiance of court orders and mass violation by a determined attempt of the masses of workers to go on the picket line and fight for the right to strike and organize.*

AN injunction is a judge-made law to defeat and crush the workers' efforts to organize and win better conditions. With a stroke of the pen a judge signs a court order prohibiting workers from approaching other workers to discuss the conditions under which they toil or from picketing during strikes. Injunctions have been extensively used by the boss class, when laws to suppress and destroy trade unions failed because the workers defied them by resisting them en masse.

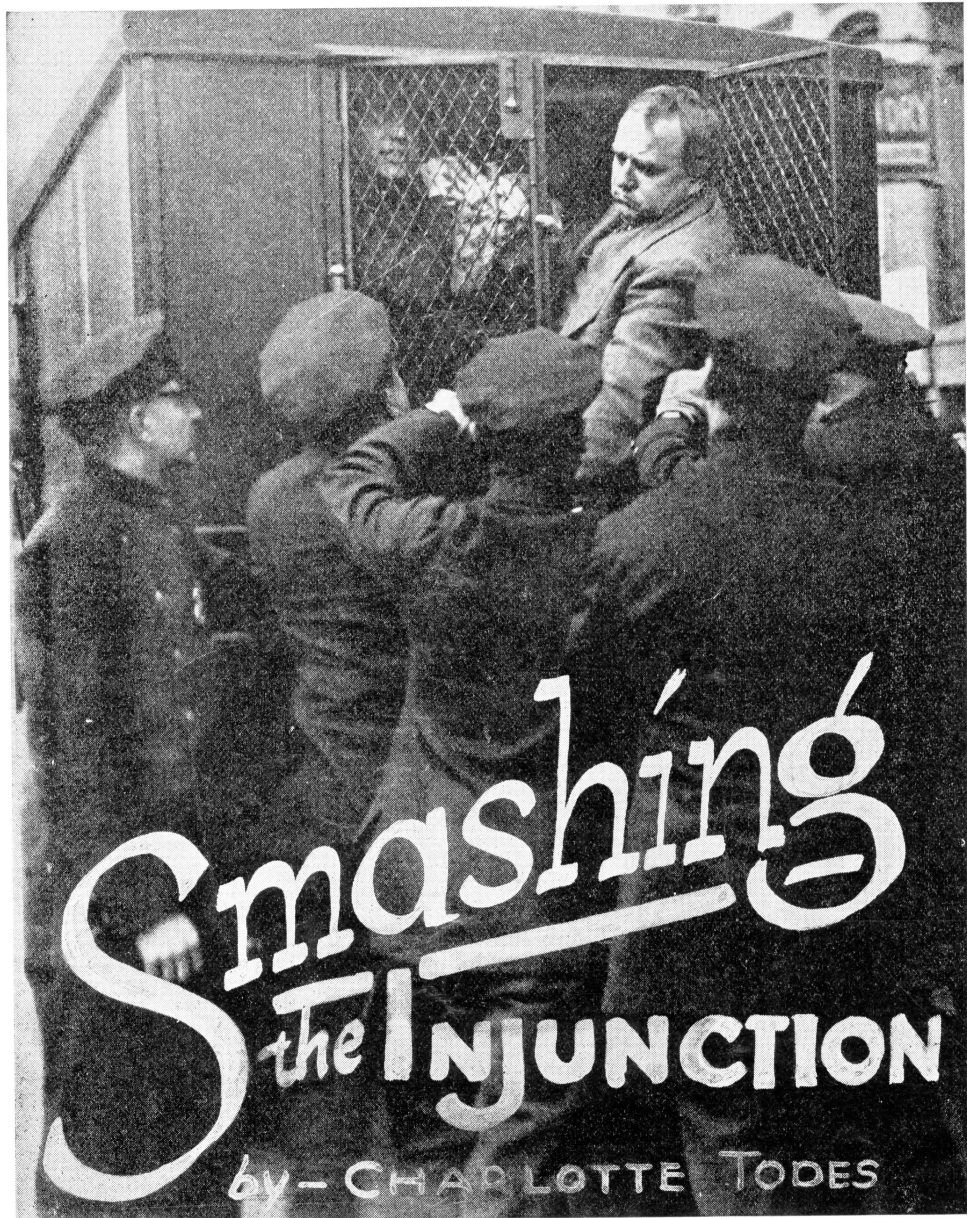
Method Is Simple

As far back as 1894 injunctions were used against the militant strike of the Pullman workers led by Eugene V. Debs. The procedure is simple. The boss prepares an affidavit with charges against the workers. No trial or witnesses are required and the judge issues the injunction. Acts that were previously lawful become unlawful; and in New York where section 600 of the Penal code is used against the workers, they become criminal.

More recently, the injunction has be-

come the weapon of reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor who unite with the bosses against the militant industrial unions. When these militant unions attempt to organize a previously unorganized shop, the A. F. of L. negotiates with the bosses to break the strike by offering to sell him a "union" card. The boss is promised full cooperation in obtaining an injunction against the strikers. *The A. F. of L. officials pocket the money paid for the "union" card; point out the strikers to the police for clubbings and arrests and serve as witnesses in the courts. Open shop conditions remain.* While the A. F. of L. pretends to be "fighting" the injunctions, it is using it against the militant workers and as part of a racketeering scheme.

Business agents of the A. F. of L. and independent unions such as the Amalgamated Food Workers, working with the bosses and the boss government have obtained injunctions against the food workers' needle workers and shoe workers' unions during the past year. *Steve Katovis*



Smashing the INJUNCTION

by - CHARLOTTE TODES



THE fortress-like walls of the old Cook County jail in Chicago now harbor hungry men. It is the same bastille, abandoned now, in which were built the gibbets that hung Parsons and his comrades of the Haymarket frame-up; the same vaults that held Bill Haywood and other revolutionists of a later stage in the class struggle.

The magnanimity—read desperation—of Chicago's political rulers has caused its gray stone floors to be beds for destitute workers. The gallows has long since gone; the next batch of revolutionary fighters will be carted to a new building, one with more vaults—but the speeches of Parsons, Fielding and Schwab, lashing at the master-class of another generation, told them truths now unwittingly vindicated by the bosses of today who let hungry men sleep where the martyrs died.

Hungry Men and Women

In these days, harsh and bitter for the individual worker, but for the class a necessary hardship that steels it for greater battles, only one group carries down the tradition that rang in the speeches of the Haymarket fighters. In Chicago, where 300,000 working men and women seek hopelessly for a master, only the Trade Union Unity League and Communist Party wash away the murky fog of deception and calls for resistance.

The memory of Haymarket is engraved in the revolutionary movement; but neither has it been forgotten by the bosses.

In the days of imperialism's growing pains, the Chicago of the '80s witnessed a ferment of protest among the working

masses. As today, there was but one group that stood out as the natural leaders of the working-class; one group whose watchword was fight. Not until now were the bosses of Chicago again so fearful as they were in 1885.

Haymarket Tradition

The shrewdness of mad desperation seized Chicago's ruling class and gave birth to a conspiracy that has been copied over and over again under the infamous name "frame-up." The leaders of that movement were singled out, hanged, jailed, beaten and banished from the city. The movement collapsed.

So the tradition of the Haymarket has meaning for the bosses too. They still make an annual to-do over seven cops who were killed by the bomb set off by the bosses' agent provocateurs. They recall the episode with pride at their association of commerce banquets. The conspiracy of the Haymarket has come to be a code and the blue-coated watch-dogs of the dividend squeezers have consistently enforced that code since 1885.

They are enforcing it now.

"Meet the Boys!"

Check by jowl with gangsters whose beer money they fight over, the police of Chicago have been executing with a vengeance the edict of their masters, "Stop the Reds." Sleek gangsters are led politely into the detective bureau and, when hurriedly bonded, strut out with a cheerio to the desk sergeant. But woe to the Communist who is pulled off a box by one of Mayor

Thompson's thugs. Almost invariably he is mercilessly beaten.

Within the past four months, the Chicago district of International Labor Defense has been swamped with cases. Street meetings smashed, Communist meetings and headquarters raided, members picked up on the streets, these are daily occurrences. It is with especial brutality that the efforts of the Trade Union Unity League, Communist Party and the American Negro Labor Congress to organize among the 200,000 Negro workers of the South Side, are met.

The men sleeping in the old Cook County Jail; the mothers moping their semi-hysterical way along the street; the thousands of evictions; the dread certainty that the winter months to come will bring further blasts of misery—spur the bosses to egg their sluggers on to more murderous assaults upon the one movement that can bring the unemployed unity and a weapon with which to fight back.

Reckoning Ahead!

In their swaggering days, with ripe years of exploitation yet ahead, the bosses of Chicago would crush a movement which was an early but prophetic cry—these days are different. History sings another tune. Let them slug and jail and frameup! Three hundred thousands unemployed workers spell decay for the bosses' system. The revolutionary movement carries down the defiance of the Haymarket martyrs, and the more may fall the vindication of their martyrdom will come more swiftly than Parsons hoped *his* would.

HUNGER IN CHICAGO



by - THURBER LEWIS

Frank Spector, from San Quentin Prison Cell, Tells the Story of the Imperial Valley Fight

ON THE NIGHT of April 14, 1930, over 100 Mexican, Filipino, Negro and native American workers gathered in a dingy working-class hall in El Centro, the largest city of the Imperial Valley, in California. They had been called there by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union to prepare for a conference which would weld the ranks of the workers for a strike against inhuman exploitation, the contract system, speed-up and unemployment.

One after another the workers spoke, each in his own language. They told of starvation and sickness of their wives and children, of constant wage-cuts, of the long hours of bitter toil under a scorching sun. Each one spoke of the readiness of the workers to fight under their union's militant guidance.

The Raid

Suddenly the door burst open. Into the hall rushed an armed mob of policemen, deputy sheriffs and privately-hired thugs, with revolvers and sawed-off shotguns which they trained upon the assembled workers.

Out of this mob stepped Sheriff Gillette, chief gunman of the Imperial Valley bosses. Ordering the workers to throw up their hands, a frenzied search of the 108 workers was put thru; then they were chained in groups. Then the mob, with a brutal display of force, threw them into huge trucks. The entire 108 were then hauled under heavy guard and thrown into the El Centro county jail.

Militants Jailed

Two months passed. A number of the groups, who were Mexican workers, were deported. A number were released.

Today Carl Sklar, organizer of the Los Angeles Communist Party and Tetsuji Horiuchi, Japanese workers and Trade Union Unity League organizer are serving 3 to 42 years in Folsom Prison. Oscar Erickson, national secretary of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League, Lawrence Emery, of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Frank Spector, Los Angeles district organizer I.L.D., and Danny Roxas, a Filipino worker, and secretary of the A.W.I.L. in the Imperial Valley, are serving 3 to 42 years in San Quentin. Eduardo Herera and Braulio Orosco, both Mexican workers, are now serving 2 to 28 years in San Quentin. Originally held for deportation, they were later ordered to prison.

A Parasites' Paradise

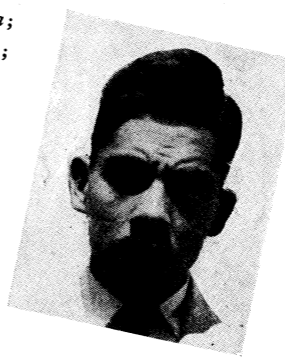
The Imperial valley lies in the extreme southern part of California. Its southern end touches the borders of Mexico, the chief labor source for the Valley land-owners. In the spring and summer seasons the Valley is scorchingly hot, the temperature shooting as high as 120 in the shade. The weather in winter makes the Valley a winter playground for the idle rich, who flock to the luxurious hotels of El Centro, Brawley and Calexico. Not far away in Mexicali, a Mexican border town, with its booze and gaudy resorts, always an attraction for those parasites who stage their drunken parties under the benevolent protection of the Mexican and American grafting border officials.

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The Imperial Valley prisoners: Left top—Eduardo Herera; left center, Carl Sklar; left bottom, Lawrence Emery; right top: Braulio Orosco; right center, Oscar Erickson; right bottom, Tetsuji Horiuchi; inset, Danny Roxas. Photo of Frank Spector in column one of this article.

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The International Labor Defense is waging a campaign for the repeal not only of this law, but against "sedition" laws in all states.



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Bar Story of Conditions

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The labor of the field workers is extremely hard. Toiling during the seasons from sunrise till sunset under a scorching sun with heavy sacks on their bent backs, many have actually dropped dead from sunstroke and sheer exhaustion. In return they receive a miserable wage of 25 to 35 cents an hour.

Living conditions of these workers and their families are extremely wretched. They live in makeshift "company camps" from which they go daily to their jobs. The "company camps" border on the fields. Many large families, each with 6 to 8 children, are often huddled together either in ancient tents or in thatched shacks with brush-covered roofs. In these camps there is a total absence of elementary sanitation. Water from irrigation ditches, caked with mud, serves for drinking as well as for washing purposes. For toilets these workers and their families have a ditch dug on the edge of the camp, giving off an unbearable stench. Disease and high mortality among the children and adults are the camp-followers of the workers.

Tradition of Struggle

Of the numerous strikes that have occurred in the Valley, those of 1917, 1922, 1928 and the recent strike movement of January, February and June, 1930, were the most significant in point of number of workers, as well as in their militancy. The short strikes of 1917 and 1922 were accompanied by brutal terrorism.

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Almost immediately, the T.U.U.L. gained an important following among the Filipino workers, who comprise the most militant section of the Valley toilers. It proceeded at once to organize the Agricultural Workers Industrial League in the Valley, demanding: recognition of the union; abolition of the contract system; abolition of piece work; a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour; an eight-hour day, with double time for overtime and Sundays; a 15-minute rest period after every two hours of work; abolition of child labor; free ice to be furnished by grocers; better housing; better water, no race segregation. At the same time it urged mass picketing, organization of workers' defense corps, etc.

Meanwhile, the bosses' attacks grew more severe. Hundreds of strikers were daily beaten and jailed by the police, with the aid of the American Legion and other anti-labor groups.

Workers Starve—and Fight

The workers and their families were starving. The bosses, whose brutality knows no bounds when it involves profits, began wholesale evictions. All food supply was cut off. The Workers International Relief tried to ship truck-loads of food and tents, but this help was stopped by the bosses' henchmen. Scab-herding agencies performed their usual task.

The strike was lost. Temporarily defeated, the workers returned to the fields, to labor for smaller pay under conditions made more miserable by the "victorious" bosses. Realizing the potential power of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League, the bosses jailed a large number of organizers. While in prison, charged with vagrancy, these workers were beaten by Sheriff Gillette's henchmen.

On the heels of the field workers' strike there took place a walkout of white workers in the packing sheds. Groaning under the terrible speed-up, they refused to accept a drastic wage-cut.

This strike was short-lived. Owing to the strike-breaking tactics of the A. F. of L. and the failure of the strikers to carry on mass picketing, the bosses broke the strike.

But the movement to organize the Imperial Valley workers continued. A general call was issued by the Agricultural Workers Industrial League for a broad, rank and file conference. Such a preliminary meeting was held in El Centro the night of April 14, described in an earlier part of the article. The Valley assumed the appearance of an armed camp. Along the railroad tracks, packing sheds, bridges, warehouses, in the fields and on the ranches, before the houses of government offices, armed guards were placed. Newspapers told fantastic stories of "plots" to blow up bridges, sheds, railroads.

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(Continued on next page)



WORKERS on a cantaloupe ranch in the Imperial Valley, California. (Photo: Ewing Galloway)



Frank Spector, from San Quentin Prison Cell, Tells the Story of the Imperial Valley Fight

ON THE NIGHT of April 14, 1930, over 100 Mexican, Filipino, Negro and native American workers gathered in a dingy working-class hall in El Centro, the largest city of the Imperial Valley, in California. They had been called there by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union to prepare for a conference which would weld the ranks of the workers for a strike against inhuman exploitation, the contract system, speed-up and unemployment.

One after another the workers spoke, each in his own language. They told of starvation and sickness of their wives and children, of constant wage-cuts, of the long hours of bitter toil under a scorching sun. Each one spoke of the readiness of the workers to fight under their union's militant guidance.

The Raid

Suddenly the door burst open. Into the hall rushed an armed mob of policemen, deputy sheriffs and privately-hired thugs, with revolvers and sawed-off shotguns which they trained upon the assembled workers.



Out of this mob stepped Sheriff Gillette, chief gunman of the Imperial Valley bosses. Ordering the workers to throw up their hands, a frenzied search of the 108 workers was put thru; then they were chained in groups. Then the mob, with a brutal display of force, threw them into huge trucks. The entire 108 were then hauled under heavy guard and thrown into the El Centro county jail.

Militants Jailed

Two months passed. A number of the groups, who were Mexican workers, were deported. A number were released.

Today Carl Sklar, organizer of the Los Angeles Communist Party and Tetsuji Horiuchi, Japanese workers and Trade Union Unity League organizer are serving 3 to 42 years in Folsom Prison. Oscar Erickson, national secretary of the Agricultural Workers Industrial League, Lawrence Emery, of the Marine Workers Industrial Union, Frank Spector, Los Angeles district organizer I.L.D., and Danny Roxas, a Filipino worker, and secretary of the A.W.I.L. in the Imperial Valley, are serving 3 to 42 years in San Quentin. Eduardo Herera and Braulio Orosco, both Mexican workers, are now serving 2 to 28 years in San Quentin. Originally held for deportation, they were later ordered to prison.

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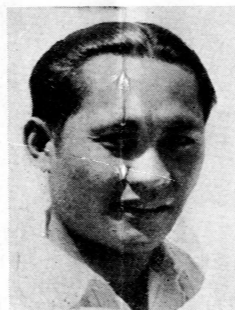
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(Continued on next page)



WORKERS on a cantaloupe ranch in the Imperial Valley, California. (Photo: Ewing Galloway)

Frank Spector Tells the Story of the Imperial Valley Fight

(Continued from previous page)

charged with violating this law. Bail of \$40,000, an unheard of amount, was set on each of these jailed. More than 500 workers have been tried under this law since its passage in 1919.

I. L. D. Leads Fight

The International Labor Defense at once began a drive for the release of the workers and succeeded in forcing the reduction of the bail to \$5,000 each. Fearing the increasing mass protests, the bosses changed their tactics. They dismissed the charges against the 32 workers and substituted indictments against 13 workers. Bail was set for \$15,000 each.

The indictment returned was drawn up on the testimony of three stool-pigeons, all

operatives of the scab-herding Bolling Detective Agency, in the hire of the growers. The trial was conducted with a frenzy of prejudice and class hatred, fanned by tales of "plots." All attempts to organize protests under the leadership of the I. L. D. were crushed by the police. Needless to say, the defendants were convicted and railroaded to prison, on the basis of a "guilty" verdict brought in by the jury of ranchers and business men.

Every defendant who took the witness stand openly and proudly proclaimed his membership in the revolutionary organization to which they belonged.

According to the San Diego, Cal., Sun, P. A. Thaanum, commander of the American Legion Post, No. 25, El Centro, declared in a speech:

"The way to kill the Red plague is to dynamite it out. That's what we did in Imperial county. The judge who tried the Communists was a Legionnaire, 50 per cent of the jurors were war veterans. What chance did the Communists have?"

The International Labor Defense is now conducting a nation-wide campaign for the repeal of the criminal syndicalism laws and for the release of the Imperial Valley militants. It is fighting for the freedom of the six Atlanta defendants, for the release of Mooney and Billings, as well as for the release of all class-war prisoners.

Every class-conscious worker must join and support the I.L.D. and actively aid in the mass mobilization of the workers to free the Imperial Valley prisoners.

Spirits High, Imperial Valley Prisoners Greet Workers

THE Imperial Valley prisoners, now serving 3 to 42 years in San Quentin and Folsom, California State Prisons, greet the return into the ranks of the militant workingclass of Foster, Minor and Amter—the stalwart leaders of the New York unemployed, at the same time denouncing the discrimination against Harry Raymond, who is still in prison.

We greet the I.L.D. under whose vigorous leadership the workers compelled the capitalists of New York to back down on their efforts to

keep our comrades jailed for a longer period.

We greet Raymond, who is still in jail, the Milwaukee leaders of the unemployed, the six Atlanta, Ga. comrades, now facing the electric chair, and all other class-war prisoners in capitalist prisons and jails. We call upon the American toilers to further steel their ranks for greater mass-pressure which alone will return all the imprisoned militants into the ranks of the workingclass. We call upon the toilers to give its mass support to the I.L.D., Communist Party of U.S.A.,

the Trade Union Unity League and the American Negro Labor Congress in their vigorous campaigns—for the Unemployment Insurance Bill, for the organization of powerful industrial unions and against the murderous lynchings.

We express our vigorous condemnation of the cowardly lynchings of black and white workers by bosses' mobs and hirelings and call upon the white and black toilers to organize and strike back at every attempt at lynchings and murders of black and white workers.

We greet the Soviet Union on its stupendous achievements under the splendid leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

We call upon the American masses to defend the Soviet Union against all imperialist attacks and give proletarian aid and solidarity to the heroic Chinese, Indian and other colonial masses, as well as to our brothers in Mexico and Latin America who struggle to rid themselves of the imperialists' yoke, and against their native boss class.

In these proletarian greetings we are joined by a large number of class conscious workers—imprisoned in San Quentin and Folsom as a direct result of the capitalist system whose brutal exploitation forces hundreds of thousands of toilers—men, women and children—into prisons and reformatories.

Forward with the class struggle!
For the seven-hour day and five day week!
For the Unemployment Insurance Bill!
For the release of all class-war prisoners!
For full social, political equality for Negro masses!

Against speed-up and wage cuts!
Against lynchings and Jim Crowism!
Against criminal syndicalism, anti-picketing and eviction laws!

For a united front of all world toilers under the militant leadership of the Communist International against capitalism and social-fascism!

For a workers' and farmers' state in every capitalist and colonial country!

Imperial Valley prisoners.

Danny Roxas
Lawrence Emery
Tetsuji Horiuchi
Carl Sklar
Oscar Erickson
Frank Spector



"LAND OF OPPORTUNITY"—A mother and two children arriving at Ellis Island from Holland, getting their first taste of American "prosperity." To represent their interests and to defend militant foreign-born workers against deportation and other forms of persecution, including registration, finger-printing, the Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born has called a convention to meet in Washington, D. C., Nov. 30-Dec. 2. More than four hundred delegates are expected from all over the country.



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Georgia Tops the List in Lynchings

American Negro Labor Congress Backs Fight of the I.L.D., Atlanta Defendant Reports.

By HERBERT NEWTON

SINCE 1885 more than 465 Negro and white workers have been murdered by Georgia lynching mobs alone. Georgia leads all states in a most brutal lynching terror against militant workers. It has murdered John Willie Clark, Willie Kirkland, John Bryant, George Grant and several others, — all this year.



NEWTON

Now the bosses are trying to send six Negro and white organizers to the electric chair, for the "crime" of organizing workers in the South. *But no number of lynchings will keep us from carrying on our work.* On the contrary, the

greater the bosses' terror, the greater will be our zeal and energy, and the greater will the masses respond to our program.

We will continue to organize workers



BURLAK



DALTON

against the bosses' attacks. The National



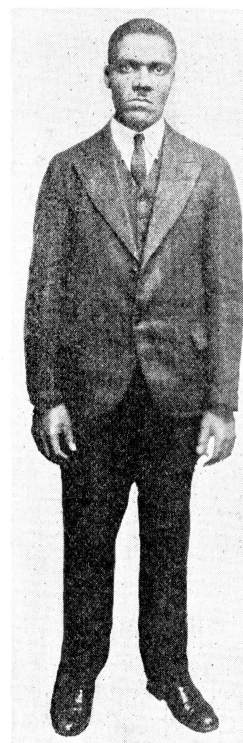
POWERS



CARR

Convention of the American Negro Labor Congress in St. Louis was a tremendous

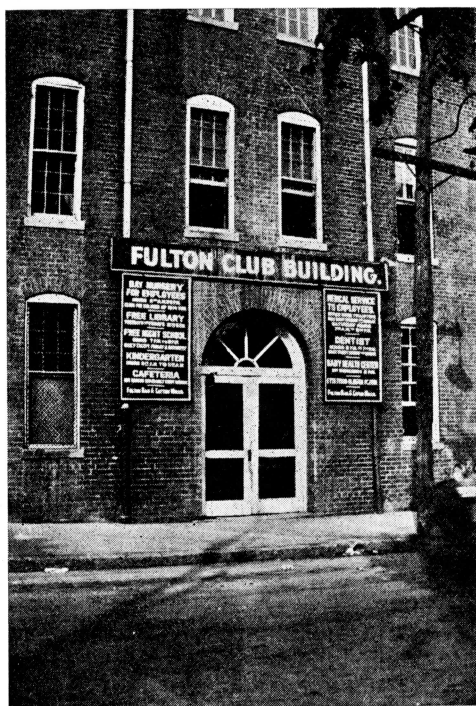
step forward in smashing the vicious system of lynching. This conference in which hundreds of Negro workers from all sections of the United States participated, went on record as supporting wholeheartedly the courageous campaign of the International Labor Defense in behalf of the Atlanta defendants. At the same time it urged workers to get behind the I. L. D. in its fight for the release of all class-war prisoners. And while we are struggling to prevent further judicial murders or long terms, it is well to bear in mind those workers, nearly one hundred in all, who are behind the bars now. Show your solidarity by supporting the campaign.



STOREY

Fighting Program Adopted at Convention of the American Negro Labor Congress

1. To carry on a united struggle of white and Negro workers against the special persecutions and oppressions of the Negro masses in the U. S.
2. To fight for full equality of Negroes with all other nationalities, for the abolition of all forms of discrimination, disfranchisement, anti-intermarriage laws, segregation, Jim-Crow laws, etc.; and against the special exploitation of Negroes by landlords through bad housing, high rents, etc.; and to secure legal defense for victims of persecution.
3. To fight for the right of self-determination of the Negroes in the Black Belt where they are the majority of the population by securing the land to the Negroes who work the land, by establishing the state unity of the Black Belt and by securing to the Negro majority the right and possibility of deciding its relations to other governments.
4. To assist in building up organizations of agricultural workers, poor farmers and share croppers in the South.
5. To fight against the system of lynch law and to demand the death penalty for lynching.
6. To fight against and destroy all racial and national barriers and prejudices which still divide large numbers of the exploited classes to the advantages of the oppressors and exploiters.
7. To fight for a united trade union movement that includes the Negro workers on a basis of complete equality with all other nationalities.
8. To cement and to maintain a real fraternal solidarity between white and black workers in the struggle for their common interests.



"INSURANCE AGAINST UNIONISM" — *This is what the bosses consider fake welfare schemes which they set up when the workers begin to stir. Above is the "club" building of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills in Atlanta, Ga. It was upon this mill that the Atlanta defendants were directing their organizational activities when they were arrested. Average wage here is \$10 a week. During the past 18 months the mill has been operating part-time, with wages running as steep as \$5 a week.*

"Reforming" Holmes, Young Fighter

18-Year-Old Political Prisoner, Visited in Reformatory, Tells His Story; Seeks News of Struggle

By ROBERT W. DUNN

THOMAS HOLMES, 18 years of age, is one of the youngest of the class-war prisoners in the U. S. And he is the only political prisoner in the State Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

I called on Holmes recently, this being the first visit he was permitted to receive since he went to Huntingdon early in July. He will not be allowed another visitor for three months.

Like other youths being "reformed" at this place, Holmes is a mere number. To the guards he is a number. To me he was a fine, eager, clear-eyed young fellow, a fighter for the workers, as he came across the hall to inquire at the desk about his visitor. We shook hands and sat down.

He was eager to tell the workers, members of the International Labor Defense and readers of *THE LABOR DEFENDER* the exact facts of his "crime" and conviction. This, briefly, is the story:

Active Fighter

In 1928 he was in Washington, D. C., going to school. A protest against the marines in Nicaragua was organized by left wing groups in that city, led by the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. He saw the arrests and the clubbings by the police. He came in contact with Roy Peltz who was later arrested with him in Chester, Pa. He studied the movement, and later joined the Young Communist League, and became very active.

Shortly after this he went to Baltimore and worked near there for three months in a plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Later—in 1929—he followed Peltz to Chester, Pa., and there acted as the District Organizer of the Young Communist League in that territory. Chester is an industrial town and there was much work to do—in the drive to organize the workers of the Viscose Co. at Marcus Hook, the Sun Shipbuilding Corp., the Ford plant and other plants in the vicinity.

Jailed in Chester

On January 15, 1930, Carter and Peltz were arrested before the Ford plant and later released. On January 16, leaflets were distributed calling the workers to a meeting on unemployment and to protest against the brutality of the police and the guards employed by the Viscose and the other companies.

During the distribution of this leaflet, a

company guard arrested Peltz. The guard had no right to make the arrest. But "rights" mean nothing in the state owned by Schwab, the U. S. Steel Corp., and Mellon.

After Peltz was arrested Holmes stuck to the job, gave out the rest of the leaflets and then went to the magistrate's office at the Borough Hall to see what he could do for Peltz. He was forthwith arrested himself. Both were held for 51 hours and then indicted under the vicious Flynn Sedition Act of Pennsylvania, the law which has been used to railroad other workers to jail in recent years.

They were soon released on bail furnished by the International Labor Defense. The trial came on April 2, 1930, at Media, the county seat of Delaware County, Pa.

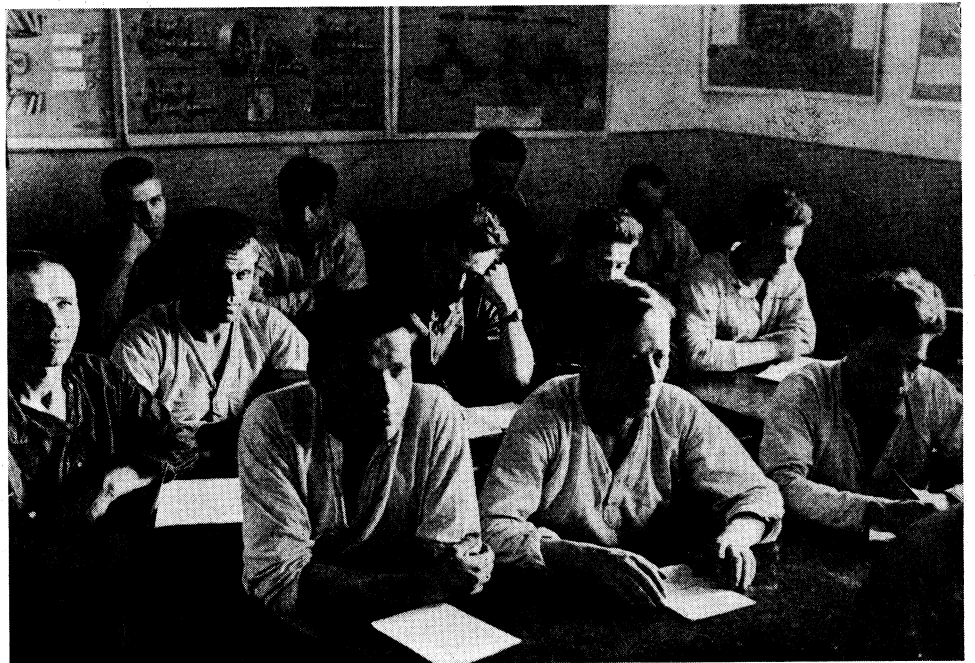
"Sure He's Guilty!"

The chief witness against them was a detestable stool-pigeon named Lennon, a former Department of Justice "expert on Communism," who had previously served the steel and coal companies in the drive on militants in Western Pennsylvania in 1923. This rat was allowed to spill his assortment of lies and nonsense about the Communist movement for about two hours, being heard politely and without interruption by Judge McDade.

Although the testimony of Lennon and other witnesses was torn to shreds by the defense attorneys, the judge virtually instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. The jury of business men and farmers obeyed, and in 20 minutes the verdict of guilty of "sedition" under the Flynn Act was returned.

An appeal for a new trial was refused by the servile corporation court. A month and a half later Holmes and Peltz were sentenced, the former because of his youth—and perhaps because he is a native American—getting a three-year maximum sentence in the reformatory. Peltz received a sentence of from one to 20 years (the maximum under the law), and a fine of \$5,000.


So Holmes is being "reformed." The process consists partly in keeping all "political" literature out of his hands. The chaplain, as usual in such places, is the censor, and lets nothing by that is new and unusual to his strutted Episcopalian soul. Radical, and even liberal magazines are taboo. Holmes has no inkling of what is going on in radical circles. He would appreciate letters from friends, as well as members of the I.L.D., Young Communist League, and readers of *THE LABOR DEFENDER*. But he does not guarantee that they will get by the chaplain. Still, it is worth trying.



NO CHAPLAINS FOR THESE LADS—A class in mathematics at the Lefortovo prison in Moscow. Every place of confinement in the Soviet Union has its classes, club, cinema, theater, radio, etc. The educational work is conducted largely by those of the prisoners who are best equipped. Prisoners with trades are permitted to work at their particular crafts, receiving full union wages while serving their sentences. Those without trades are given technical training.



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Voices from Prison

(From a prisoner in San Quentin jailed for life as a result of a frame-up arising out of California carpenters' strike of 1926).

Box 44461,
San Quentin, Calif.

Comrades:

Many thanks for the letter and check which came lately. My partner and I are in fair health. We hope you will inform the many comrades whose nickels and dimes have made the donations to us possible that we thank them sincerely. Many comrades from the I. L. D. branches in this district visit us and their visits brighten the days considerably for us. We appreciate their visits very much—as anyone who has ever been imprisoned knows.

While it does not get extremely cold in this locality, I imagine the workers who live in the eastern states undergo a terrible amount of suffering when the cold winter months come along and they are without a job. That men and women must work all summer (when they can find it) and then have to stand in a bread or soup line for the winter seems unusual, but is a fact nevertheless.

I read in THE LABOR DEFENDER where the workers in the Soviet Union are the ones who enjoy what they produce and I wonder how long it will be before workers in this country wake up and abolish bread lines and unemployment.

Our warmest comradely greetings to the comrades in the Soviet Union on their Thirteenth Anniversary. We also wish to extend greetings to the N. Y. unemployed delegation.

Thanking you again for the check and letter, I am

Fraternally yours,
GUS C. MADSEN.

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Comrades:

I received your letter with the check in it. Sure was more than glad to get it, for I sure did need it bad as we are out of work here in the mills. Regards from Elizabeth. Answer soon.

Your comrade,
CALLIE MCGINNIS.



Tom Mooney's Mother Writes to I.L.D.

(From the aged mother of Tom Mooney)
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Comrades:

I am in receipt of your letter, with check for \$20 enclosed.

I am very grateful for your kind consideration, and for your worthy efforts in my boy's behalf.

Fourteen years is a long time to wait for my dear boy's freedom, but I feel certain that it may not be long that he may be free if the working people of this country fight hard enough for him.

I am in very bad health, and am trying to keep up courage till Tom is free.

With kind regards, and sincere appreciation, I am

Very sincerely yours,
MRS. MARY MOONEY.

(From a jailed miner's wife)

Pittston, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

I am very thankful for the \$20.00. It is very hard for me to keep on struggling to support my family. It is hard enough when my husband helps, so you can imagine what it means for me alone.

Sometimes it seems hopeless, but for your help, dear comrades. Once again, thank you.

Comradely yours,
MRS. SAM BONITA.

(From Frank Godlasky, jailed for organizing harvest workers.)

Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fellow Workers:

More than pleased to receive your relief of \$5, and I thank you most heartily for it. It is not the amount that makes me feel so good, but the sentiment that is enclosed with your letter. May you achieve the good things you are at-tempting, with all good wishes, tempting to do for the workers. With thanks

Yours for the good of the workers,
FRANK GODLASKY.

Los Angeles County Jail.

Dear Comrades:

I hope this will not reach you too late to put into the special U.S.S.R. issue of THE LABOR DEFENDER. We would not want to miss the opportunity of sending your heartiest revolutionary greetings to the success of the rapid strides the Soviet Union is taking and to the shining example it sets for us in capitalist countries.

My mother and I have been sentenced to serve 90 days and pay \$500 fine for having participated in the August 1 Anti-Imperialist demonstration. I am also facing several other charges of a similar nature, but by putting us in jail, it only strengthens our revolutionary spirit.

EMMA CUTLER.
SARAH CUTLER.



TOM MOONEY'S MOTHER

Cell 3-C-

Serial No. 16787

Comrades:

In reply to your letter of Sept. 18, 1930. I wish to express my most sincere thanks for the financial aid given me each month by the I.L.D. I am sure that there are many more in the various institutions thruout the country that are being aided during a very trying period of their lives by this same organization.

If I am to judge your work by the benefit derived by myself, I am sure that you are headed to certain and unbounded success. There are very few organizations that care for their workers in the manner that you are using.

I am sure that your mail will contain many more such statements. There can be no more effective way than this to express one's appreciation of a very valuable service rendered at the time when we are in the most need.

Wishing you unbounded success and hoping that all your efforts are as much appreciated as I appreciate what you are doing for me, I remain,

Very sincerely,
LAWRENCE ALLEN.

(From Sam Bonita, framed coal miner)

Eastern State Penitentiary,
Montgomery County, Penna.

Dear Comrades:

I am answering your most welcome letter, also \$5 in check. Words cannot express my gratification to thank you for your greatest aid to me and my beloved ones, who suffer with me.

SAM BONITA.

Vital Features of the Eight-Months Plan

Organization Is Keynote of I.L.D. Campaign; Strive for Base in Shops and Factories of the U. S. A.

By A. JAKIRA

THE National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense has adopted a program of organizational activities for the coming eight months, ending June 28, the date set for the Fifth National Convention of the I.L.D.

In the past, insufficient attention has been paid to organization problems. Districts like Minnesota, the entire agricultural region and the Southern states still remain practically unorganized as far as the I.L.D. is concerned. Many of our leading committees do not function, or function very poorly as in the case of Chicago, the second largest district in the country. The District Committee of Pittsburgh only recently began to show some life. This is reflected in the failure of the I.L.D. to increase its membership and to become a real mass organization, despite the favorable conditions.

Organization Is Keynote

Organization! This must be the keynote in all our work and in all our campaigns during the coming eight months' period. The leading committees from top to bottom must be placed on a functioning basis, all inactive members replaced by new forces from the shops and factories.

Concrete and drastic steps are to be taken to activate the branches and to raise the dues-paying membership. The present dues paying membership is less than ten thousand. This, every one would admit, is an abnormally low figure, considering the tremendous amount of work carried on by the organization and the gigantic tasks confronting us both nationally and in the districts.

We set ourselves the moderate task of raising the dues-paying membership to

9,000 by December. 12,000 by March 18th! and 15,000 by the end of the eight-month period, June 28. Is there a single district that will be unable to raise its small quota to put this plan into effect?

Base in Shops, Factories

The main task during the next eight months, however, is to establish a solid defense base inside the shops, factories, mines, mills and farms. We have at present some shop branches, but the total number of these is inadequate and does not meet the present situation in the labor movement. The District Committees are to make a careful survey of the most favorable shops, factories, mines, mills and farms and must proceed immediately with the formation of defense branches there. The territorial and language branches are to be reorganized so that no more than about fifty members will belong to one branch. The present large branches, numbering in some cases, more than one hundred members have proven to be inefficient and impractical.

Meetings, Conferences

In order to mobilize the entire membership behind the Eight Months' Plan, representatives of the National Executive Committee were dispatched to address enlarged membership meetings in all important centers during the week of November 11, the anniversary of the hanging of the Chicago Haymarket Martyrs. Similar meetings will be held in all other cities, with representatives of the District Committees present. Several special field organizers have been assigned to tour the various districts in connection with this work. Arrangements are being made for a National Or-

ganization Conference to be held by the end of December.

Concrete Tasks

The entire work is to be carefully planned and organized in each district. Each District Committee was instructed to prepare an Eight Months' Plan of work for their respective districts in line with the plan adopted by the National Executive Committee. The organization drive is to feature all our work, and three special dates were set aside for house-to-house canvassing in order to stimulate the membership drive. On December 6, the Anniversary of the Columbian Banana strike where 1,500 workers were brutally murdered in cold blood by the hirelings of the United Fruit Company, the house to house canvassing will be devoted to the demand for the release of the Imperial Valley prisoners now serving 42 year sentences in St. Quentin prison.

On January 1, the anniversary of the infamous Palmer Red Raids the canvassings will be devoted mainly to a demand to stop the persecution of foreign born workers.

The third house-to-house canvassing and a series of mass meetings will take place on March 18, the anniversary of the Paris Commune. A special pamphlet and a leaflet is being published by the National Executive Committee in connection with the Imperial Valley case, these to be ready before December 6. Similar literature will be published in connection with the other campaigns of the I.L.D.

The ever-increasing demands on the I.L.D. makes it necessary for every worker and friend to help put the Eight Months' Plan into effect and to build the I.L.D. into a real mass organization.

Greets the 13th Soviet Anniversary

Akam Waytaviak, Detroit, Mich.
John Padpora, Hamtramck, Mich.
John Goncharow, Detroit, Mich.

Workers of the Bronx, step in and get acquainted with the Workingmen's Sick, Benevolent & Education Federation, Br. No. 29. Meets every 3rd Wednesday, 8 o'clock, 785 Westchester Ave., Bronx.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS
INDUSTRIAL UNION of U. S.
(N.T.W.I.U., Local San Francisco)

We greet the Revolutionary Workers and Workers' Government of the U.S.S.R. on its 13th Anniversary.

FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S COUNCIL
Seattle, Wash.

THE MOTHERS LEAGUE

of WINTHROP, MASS.

greets the 13th Soviet Anniversary

Read the

LABOR DEFENDER

The Fighting Labor Pictorial

Off the Press Soon—

"THE STORY OF THE
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By FRANK SPECTOR, No. 48688

(Written in San Quentin Prison)

One of the eight militant workers now serving prison sentences up to 42 years for trying to organize the exploited fruit workers of Southern California.

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Noted American writer, author of "Three Soldiers," "Facing the Chair—the Story of Sacco-Vanzetti."

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"IT GOES over great with the workers."—GEORGE MAURER, field organizer of the I.L.D. on the Pacific Coast.

This is what has been written about the November issue of the *Labor Defender*.

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A vivid record of the U. S. labor movement, sidelights on proletarian struggles abroad, and achievements of the U.S.S.R.—short, effective articles and striking photographs — this is what you will find in future issues of the *Labor Defender*.

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LABOR DEFENDER

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STREET

CITY

Toward the 14th Year of Soviet Rule — Greetings from Philadelphia District of the International Labor Defense

*From the land of the "sedition" law we promise to energetically support our paper.
We send greetings to the 13th Anniversary through the LABOR DEFENDER,
the fighting organ of the I. L. D.*

Greetings from:

A. Daxis
S. Ettinger
I. Sheves
Raiderman
Mrs. Sillman
A group of sympathizers
K. Kunobortes
Dr. Samuel Goldberg
Dr. Myerson

Greetings from:

Sacco-Vanzetti Branch I.L.D.
Russian Branch I.L.D.
Lenin Branch I.L.D.
Italian Branch I.L.D.
Lithuanian Branch I.L.D.
Ukrainian Branch I.L.D.
West Philadelphia Women's League
International Workers Order Br. 173
Strawberry Mansion Mothers' League

STEVE KATOVIS BRANCH

of the I.L.D. in Baltimore sends its greetings to the workers of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the workers of the whole world.

DELNICKI VADELAVICE SPOL
POKROK OF BALTIMORE

sends its warmest greeting to the workers of the Soviet Union on the 13th anniversary of the victorious Russian Revolution.

Greetings from the

SCANDINAVIAN WORKERS CLUB
Hartford, Connecticut

Greetings from the

POLISH BRANCH OF THE I.L.D.
753 Ogdan Street
Bridgeport, Conn.

Greetings to the Soviet Union on its 13th anniversary. Hail the leader of the world proletariat, the Communist International.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL MUTUAL
AID SOCIETY

S. Kazinetz, Sec'y
501 Kirtland St. Scranton, Pa.

Greetings from the

FINNISH BRANCH OF THE I.L.D.
East Chicago, Indiana

Greetings from the

TOM MOONEY BRANCH of the ILD
D. Leavitt J. Kruteff
J. Perlman J. Urovsky
Jos. Bucsko Joe Gol
J. Feldstein
Chicago, Ill.

GREETINGS

from the
ENGELS BRANCH
Chicago, Ill.

Greetings From Boston District, I. L. D. and Affiliated Organizations

BOSTON

SWEDISH WORKERS
CLUB

FINNISH WORKERS CLUB

Box 42
Gardner, Mass.

Greetings to the Workers, Peasants
and Soldiers of the U. S. S. R.

SACCO-VANZETTI BRANCH

Local Boston, Massachusetts
International Labor Defense

I.L.D. LITHUANIAN BRANCH 13
Worcester, Mass.

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Frank Matchison	John Gribus
Harry Carcluk	M. Fischuk
J. Proji	J. Kostuk
S. Casnichuk	C. Gritski
W. Shevchuk	Harasevicz
P. Yacovuk	J. Humenuk
S. Richuk	V. Sememik
N. Denisuk	M. Šachnuk

WEST CONCORD BRANCH
I. L. D.

New Hampshire

"Greetings"

MOTHERS LEAGUE
OF NEW ENGLAND

Brockton Branch

Toward the 14th Year of Soviet Rule — Greetings from New York District I. L. D. and Affiliated Organizations

We greet the workers of the Soviet Union on their 13th anniversary of success in laying the basis for Socialism

**MOHEGAN COLONY
I.L.D. BRANCH
PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK**

*Greetings from
the*

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E. Klarmon	W. Klomer

Greetings from

GERMAN BRANCH 43
Meets every second Thursday

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Carl Bareck	Josef Fink
Hermann Koehler	Frank Pietzak
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Greetings from

SACCO VANZETTI BRANCH

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Greetings from

**JULIO MELLA I.L.D. BRANCH
OF BATH BEACH**
Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays
48 BAY 28th STREET

Greetings from

SUOM. TYOVAENYHDISTYS
Brooklyn Branch
FINNISH FEDERATION
764—40th Street
Brooklyn

We hail the anniversary of the Russian workers and peasants revolution. We assure the free comrades of the U.S.S.R. that we will fight against any intervention of the imperialists against the U. S. S. R.

NICK SPONOUKAKIS BRANCH

Greetings to our comrades in the Soviet Union

WORKINGMEN'S SICK BENEVOLENT AND EDUCATIONAL FEDERATION
First organization in New York to affiliate with the
International Labor Defense

THE

**BRONX COOPERATIVE BRANCH
OF THE I.L.D.**

sends revolutionary greetings.

B. LEVI, *Organizer*
G. MIRAPOLSKI, *Secretary*
N. PACHTER, *Labor Defender Agent*

Greetings from

JOHN REED BRANCH

Lenin Kouprianoff
Sergey Ermakow

GONZALES I.L.D. BRANCH

Sara Wand	Mose Paslolsky
Richard Schzomel	S. Pasakow
Adolph Halzer	John Geyer
M. Rivera	Bertha Kalish
Rose Berg	Tillie Gelman
Frances Gelman	

Hail the only workers and peasants fatherland on its 13th anniversary.

FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA
106 EAST 14TH STREET

Greetings!

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HARLEM**

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George Lahti	Matti Wick
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Jalmar Sunerva	Aune Malin
John Hillberg	Elsa Paivio
Jalmari Roine	Hulda Partane
Antti Lippo	Paul Kuikka
H. Sankari	Richard Kulmala
John Peterson	Helena Hillson
Lempi Cick	

Greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in their 13th Anniversary of successful building of socialism.

**I. L. D. BRANCH 13
STATEN ISLAND**

Lempi Beranger	Paul Beranger
Ellen Ruisana	John Ruisana

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Brownsville	Hungarian	Polish 49
Boro Park	Hungarian Yorkville	Polish 57
Branch 67	Italian Staten Island 13	Ruthenberg
Bulgarian Club	Staten Island	Russian
Bronx Co-operative	Italian Harlem	Russian Williamsburg
Czecho-Slovakian Yorkville	Jugo-Slav	Russian South Brooklyn
Downtown Japanese	West Side—Joe Hill	Sandiego Brooks
Estonian	Lithuanian 17	Sou Chow Jen
East N. Y.—Alfred Levy	Lettish	Nick Sponoudikis
Eagle Neck	Lower Bronx	Steve Katovis
Gonzales	Middle Village Non-Partisan	Ukrainian
German Ridgewood	Mohegan Colony	Williamsburg
Great Neck Lithuanian	Morning	Yonkers
Gastonia	Nat Turner	Young Defenders
German 43	Portchester Italian	Yorkville English

IN A CELL IN . . .

SAN QUENTIN • FOLSOM WALLA WALLA • BLAWNOX

In a score of prisons thruout the United States nearly one hundred workers are now counting the three short steps between the iron gate and the cement wall.

SUPPORT

Workers who dared resistance to the bosses of America, who dared to lead the exploited masses, are tortured for loyalty to their class, serving sentences up to 42 years. REMEMBER the IMPERIAL VALLEY cases!

RELIEF



WINTER

In solitary confinement, in prison jute mills, on chain gangs, in prison hospitals dying of tuberculosis, these workers keep their faith intact. REMEMBER MOONEY! REMEMBER BILLINGS! REMEMBER THE CENTRALIA FIGHTERS!

CAMPAIGN!

These workers are our martyrs. But they are not asking for tears or glory. A former prisoner sang not so long ago:

*"Mourn not your captive comrades who must dwell—
Too strong to strive—
Each in his steel-bound coffin of a cell,
Buried alive;*

*"But rather mourn the apathetic throng—
The cowed and the meek
Who see the world's great anguish and its wrong
And dare not speak!"*

But REMEMBER that their wives and children are suffering and starving, and that our comrades in prison need a dollar or two occasionally for tobacco or fruit, or maybe a book. What will

YOU

do about it?

The big bosses organize their Christmas campaign in order to hide workingclass misery and growing revolt. . . .

The International Labor Defense is regularly sending, out of its meagre funds, money to prisoners and their families. The winter is here and money is essential for the wives and children of these prisoners who face hunger, eviction and cold. Money is needed for BREAD and COAL and RENT for them. The I. L. D. once again calls upon the workers, during this season of the year, to give for the relief of the class-war prisoners and their dependants.

Rush your contribution to

WINTER RELIEF CAMPAIGN

**The Prisoners' Pledge Fund
The International Labor Defense**

80 East 11th Street, Room 430

New York City.