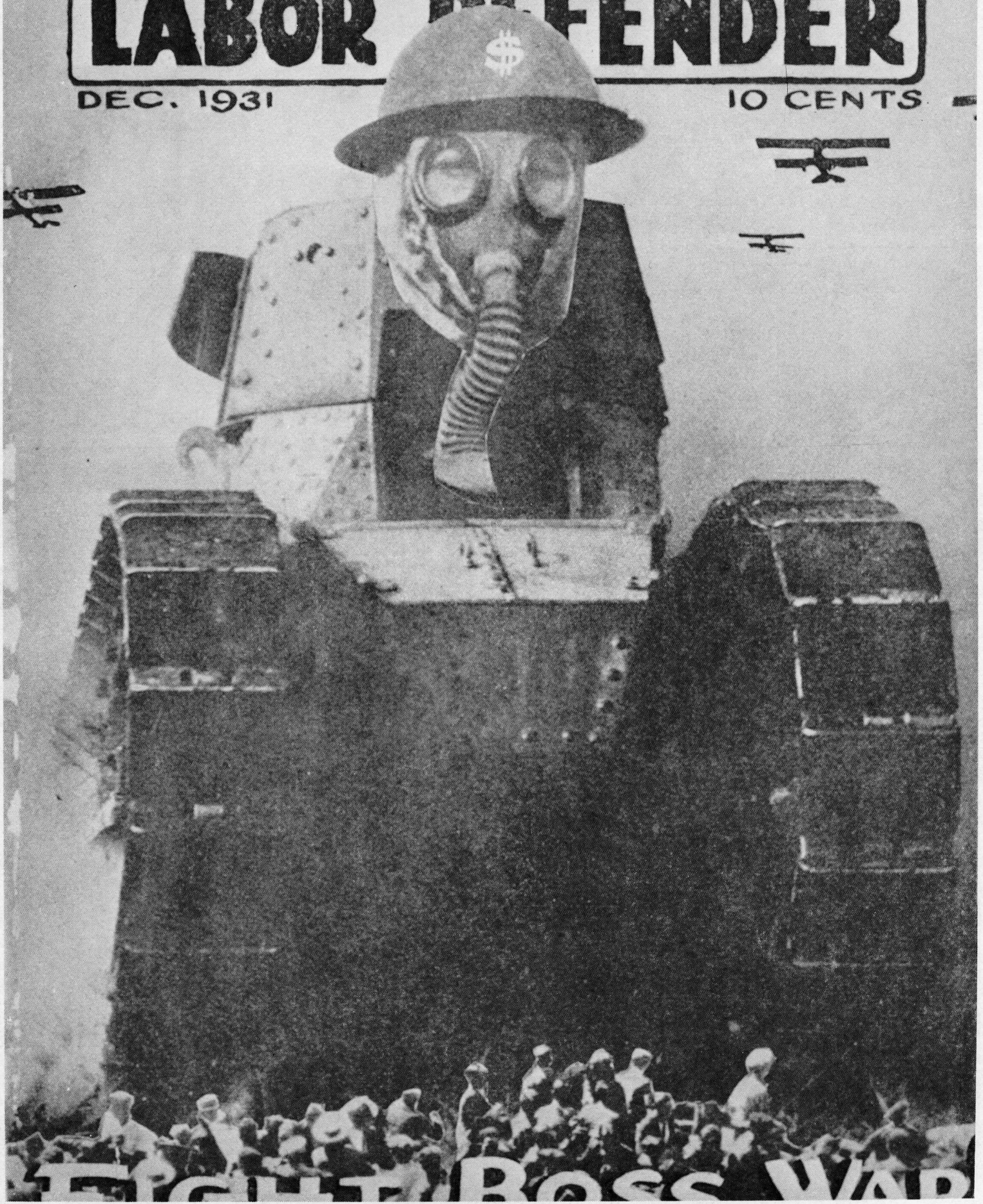


"I GO TO HARLAN"—By Theodore Dreiser

LABOR DEFENDER

DEC. 1931

10 CENTS



FIGHT BOSS WAR



THRU A W O R K E R ' S E Y E S

- 1.—Japanese workers protesting against war plans of their bosses designed to send them to death in Manchuria against Chinese workers. These Japanese workers also call for the defense of the Soviet Union which they know is the object of attack of Japan and her imperialist allies, the U. S. A., France, etc.
- 2.—Executing a Chinese worker near Hankow, because he was against the Kuomintang, the Chinese rulers who are tools of Wall Street.
- 3.—This breadline in the world's richest city, New York, may soon be in khaki rushed to the war front to protect Morgan's millions. Fight the war which Wall Street is pulling you in. All war funds to the jobless.
- 4.—Women in Poland forced to train with gas masks in preparation to Poland's attack on the U.S.S.R. whenever France, whose gold controls that country, calls for war.
- 5.—Theodore Dreiser, chairman of the National Committee for Political Prisoners, who has been indicted, with the rest of the committee, for "criminal syndicalism" because he told the truth about the mine-owners of Harlan, Ky.

LABOR DEFENDER

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I Go to Harlan

By THEODORE DREISER

Criminal syndicalism—the “gag” law of American capitalism—has now reached out beyond the working-class. It is snatching at intellectuals who have the courage to open their mouth to expose conditions. The delegation representing the National Committee for Political Prisoners has been indicted in Kentucky for investigating and telling the truth about Harlan.

I WENT to Kentucky to find out the truth about Harlan conditions and I found it. The truth is that men and women are living there under conditions of poverty worse I believe than in any spot outside of India or China. And when they try for a better condition of life by joining a labor union, the county turns gun thugs, machine guns and the whole force of the courts against them. They arrest a man in Harlan County for reading the *Daily Worker*. That's a crime in Kentucky!

Our committee went to Harlan to dig out the truth. The newspaper men couldn't get it. They were shot when they got into the county. Even those who brought anything out with one or two exceptions didn't print the whole truth. They couldn't. Their bosses belong to the same crowd that runs the coal mines. So we went in. We held open meetings in Harlan town, and took sworn testimony. Everyone was invited. We took the testimony of Jeff Baldwin who told how he saw Lee Fleener, a deputy sheriff shoot and kill Julius Baldwin his brother, and Joe Moore. We asked him why. The answer was that both men were members of the National Miners' Union and were helping at the soup kitchen for the feeding of women and children. We then went to Sheriff Blair

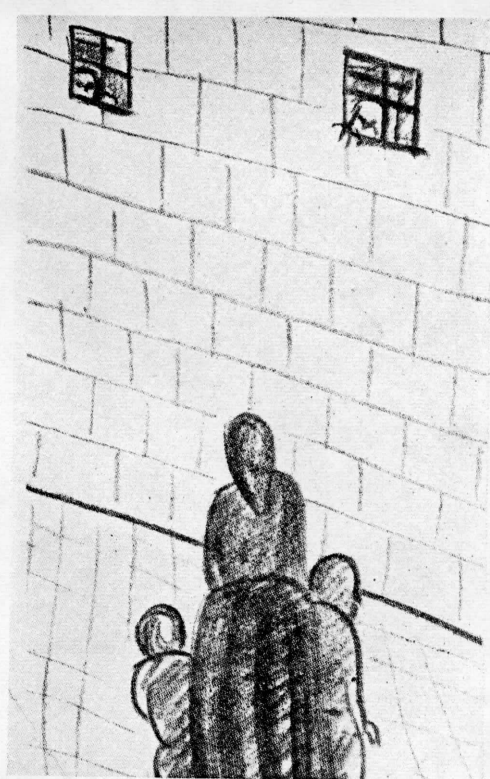
who employs these deputy gun thugs. He admitted to me that Lee Fleener—the man who killed those two miners—was still a deputy sheriff in his employ. Fleener had claimed self-defense and was out on \$5,000 bail. We then went to District Attorney Brock, who admitted that the grand jury had heard the case of Fleener and released him when Jeff Baldwin who had seen the killing was away *burying his brother*. No attempt has been made to call him as a witness. Brock insisted the



The miners of Harlan County defy the gangsters and hang this banner welcoming their friends, the I. L. D., N. M. U. and the Dreiser Committee.

Fleener case was being held over till the next session of court. I shall watch that with interest.

This was just one case. We heard scores



of miners and their wives in sworn testimony tell of raids, beatings, and unheard of brutality; we heard testimony on the dynamiting of the miners' soup kitchen also of a relief automobile. Then we went off into the mining camps themselves, and witnessed for ourselves the conditions against which the miners were protesting. Their state is deplorable. Shacks for houses, polluted water, potatoes and beans to dine on every night. In one village I discovered that deaths among the children from starvation last summer was four to seven a week.

One of the purposes of the committee in coming to Harlan was to hold free speech test meetings. We held two of them, one at Straight Creek and one at Wallins Creek. I want to thank the miners in those places for allowing me to be present at those meetings. I shall never forget them or the courage and fight in the faces of those miners and their women.

When I returned to New York with my committee I myself got a taste of what “free speech” in Harlan county really means. All the committee and myself were indicted by the Harlan grand jury for attending those meetings, on the charge of criminal syndicalism.

So we too are under indictment with the other victims of Kentucky justice, the forty for what they call “banding and confederating,” the forty for “criminal syndicalism” and the sixteen for “triple murder charges.”



Bony faces of the 100% American miners in Harlan County. At a mass meeting. Many of these men are now under murder charges for organizing into the National Miners Union.

The American Standard in the Mines

JOHN DOS PASSOS

IF THESE MEN knuckle down to these conditions and put up with these yellow dog contracts, in less than a year they'll be having to go down on their knees to the companies for a drink of water," was the way on miners' wife put it. She'd been telling the Dreiser committee about how the miners' families were living in the company patches, living on pinto beans and cornmeal, with now and then a little fat bacon or some boiled pumpkin; and very little of any of that. We heard the same story in Pineville, in Harlan Town, in Straight Creek, in Evarts; children without clothing to get through the winter, children unable to go to school because their parents couldn't dress them properly, without shoes, who hadn't tasted milk for months; men, women and children crowded into company shacks without water or sanitation, into shacks so cranky and tumbledown that they make not the slightest pretense of keeping the weather out. When we asked some of the Harlan business men who sympathize with the Coal Operators' Association about it, they said: well, yes, that times were bad, and people must realize that everybody had to put up with inconveniences and that besides the miners were a dirty shiftless ignorant lot who wouldn't know what to do with anything better if they had it. A far cry that from "the American standard of living."

The gist of it is that now virtually no money is allowed to get past the company gates. The mineworkers of the United

States are fast sinking into the position of the Mexican peons in the days of Diaz. To live they have to get their scant wages in advance in the form of scrip, with scrip they buy food at the company store at prices easily 25 per cent higher than at private or chain stores, the rest of it goes for rent, carbide, explosives and "cuts," so that at the end of the month or two weeks' period the miner gets his two weeks' statement neatly balanced or at best gets fifty cents or a dollar to put in his pocket; often he finds he owes the company money. In this Harlan county is a fair exhibit of the entire bituminous coal industry. In the Pittsburgh region the housing is not quite so bad and rich, well organized companies give their serfs sometimes a little better care and attention, but the workers' condition is peonage just the same.

Mining is among the hardest and most dangerous work in industry. One coal miner in six is hurt every year. Here's what Donaldson, a miner who spoke at the N. M. U. meetin at Wallin's Creek had to say about it:

"I want to say that the miners are today worse off than the slaves during slave time. You go to work in the morning and you leave your wife and your children, but the mines you go into are not the safe and sanitary mines you used to go into. You go into the mines to slave for a dollar or eighty cents a day. You eat pinto beans and cornbread. Is that true? (Yes, that's true.) You go to bed in a bag of rags but the hellbound Criminal Syndicalist Law forbids you to speak."

The coal mine workers are desperate; they face a winter of starvation and disease that any man with the imagination to feel in the least the sufferings of his fellow men will shudder to think of. The Coal Operators who have been unable to organize to put their business on a modern industrial basis seem to manage pretty well to get together to fight unions and the living standards of the men who dig the coal out for them. This is going to be a very bad winter, and I think it's going to be this winter that is going to show us how far the American people is on the side of the coal operators' sheriffs and gunmen and how far it is on the side of the exploited serfs who are only struggling for that life, liberty and pursuit of happiness we all read about in our schoolbooks.

In Harlan and Bell Counties everybody is not by any means on the side of the Coal Operators' Association—as is proved by the vote in Evarts early in November that elected a town council in favor of the miners by a vote of something like 200 to 80. Maybe that vote in Evarts is the last flicker of something that's dying and maybe it's the beginning of a new wave of solidarity between the industrial workers, the white collar workers, the farmers and the small storekeepers and merchants. Certainly they're all equally out of luck.

This word-picture of Dos Passos, who has also been indicted for criminal syndicalism of misery and starvation should spur every worker and sympathizer to speed funds to the Prisoners' Winter Aid Campaign of the I.L.D.

Wall Street's Devil's Island

By J. RICARDO

Since this article was written, Wall Street rule in the Philippines has created an American Devil's Island for Filipino working-class leaders. Evangelista, chairman of the Communist Party and 18 other leading workers in the labor and peasant movements have been sent to prison and banishment for 8 years to a jungle province. Such banishment can only be compared with the infamous hell-holes as the French prison camp on Devil's Island. In these jungle provinces our comrades will be herded into filthy concentration points or isolated in foul cells, hidden out of sight so they can be tortured at the will of the hardened guards. These provinces besides are disease ridden with a most atrocious climate. In similar banishment camps established by the Dutch imperialists in the East Indies, hundreds of exiled revolutionaries have died after the most terrible hardships and sufferings.

SOMEWHERE the notion may still linger that the Philippine Islands is a wild and romantic paradise in the South Seas. Wall Street's press agents have long been speaking of the "civilizing mission" of Uncle Sam toward the "Little Brown Brother" in the Philippines. Hardly since the days of its bloody seizure of the Islands has Wall Street unfolded its policy of plunder and repression of colonial peoples with such naked brutality as it is doing today in the Philippines.

Today the murderers of Harlan and Chicago, the torturers of the Scottsboro boys and Mooney and Billings, are active against the twelve million toilers of the Philippines, seven thousand miles across the Pacific. Each week news comes of more jailings and terror against the leaders and members of the Communist Party, of the proletarian Labor Congress and the militant Philippine National Confederation of Peasants.

Horrified by the upsurge of mass activity against imperialist and agrarian oppression, the representatives of the Islands' Yankee bosses have brought down the White Terror with all the ferocity which the American boss class knows. For the Philippines are also of vast military im-

portance to the U.S.A. today engaged in maneuvers of war on the Soviet Union. The Philippines are an excellent springboard into Manchuria for Wall Street.

In a foul jail near Tayug, Pangasinan Province, forty-one peasants are serving sentences ranging from seventeen years to life imprisonment. Among them are two boys less than fifteen years old who are serving fourteen years each. These heroic peasants were part of a mass of about four hundred who marched on the town of Tayug a few months ago. Impoverished tenants, armed only with their cane-cutting knives, they drove off their rent collectors, scattered the town constabulary, held the city hall in this town of fifteen thousand, and burned the land deeds, the symbol of their slavery.

Since the days of its birth, less than a year ago, the agents of Wall Street have been trying, through terror and intimidation of workers, to exterminate the Communist Party. Its leaders have faced frequent jailings and beatings. The general secretary of the Communist Party and of the Proletarian Labor Congress, Crisanto Evangelista, a printer by trade, has been singled out particularly. During the present year he was arrested at least a half

dozen times; at present he is in jail. In spite of his tubercular condition, he has been subjected to constant torture at the hands of the police. He has already been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment and to 8 years exile. Jacinto Manahan, peasant leader, president of the Philippine National Confederation of Peasants, and Dominador Ambrosio, acting secretary of the Proletarian Labor Congress, were likewise sentenced. With each public appearance of a leader of the workers' and peasants' movement there is an arrest and sedition charge which carries with it years of imprisonment.

During the strike in the Imperial Valley last year, many Filipinos fought militantly. One of the leaders of the strike, Danny Roxas, a Filipino militant, is today in San Quentin together with the American and Mexican workers.

The fight of the enslaved peoples of the East and of the colonies of U. S. Imperialism, is the fight of the American working class. Aid to the liberation struggle of the Philippine people, as well as taking up the fight of the victimized Filipino toilers in the United States, is an elementary task for the working class movement of the United States.



The hen hatches strange eggs! This is Gandhi, champion father of the oppressed colonial peoples—misleders of millions of Indian peasants and workers. His policy of "passive resistance" hatches the shells for imperial Britain. Only by mass organization and struggle can the oppressed colonies win freedom! Support their struggle!



"Diamond spangled Wall Street"—at night—Center of world's wealth. Capital of capitalism—where orders go out to starve workers.

Hungry Men—On to Washington!

By HARRY RAYMOND

THE National Hunger March to Washington is on. Already delegations of workers from far points in the West are marching. They are marching toward Washington where they will be joined on December 7 with more delegations, 1,500 workers in all, representatives of the 12 million hungry, jobless workers.

From the north, east, south and west the workers are marching. From the farming regions, the mine fields, the industrial centers — from the breadlines and flop houses—the delegations come, bringing with them demands for unemployment insurance — unemployment insurance to be paid by the bosses and out of funds previously used for war preparations.

They will demand a bulk sum of \$150 for each unemployed worker for immediate winter relief. They will demand free milk for the children, no evictions of unemployed workers and full cash payment of the soldier's bonus. They will demand *Not One Cent for War—All Funds for the Unemployed!*

The Congress of the United States and President Hoover and the bosses all over the country, however, are doing their best to defeat and discredit this great mass political movement of the workers. With

political demagoguery, terrorism and force and violence the vicious, profit hungry bosses are attempting to stem this new rising tide of workingclass struggle.

In Pontiac, Michigan, the bosses'



And here is where working men must live in caves like animals. He was a Pittsburgh steel worker, found living like this since he lost his job.

agents beat and brutally manhandled starving unemployed workers, members of a local Hunger March, one of them a father of six children, who was demanding food for his family.

In Kansas City, Mo., the State Hunger

Marchers were attacked by the police, workers were thrown in jail and the headquarters of the Communist Party was raided—all because the Kansas workers attempted to carry out a so-called constitutional guarantee—the right of the people to assemble and proceed to the seat of government to present a petition for redress of grievances.

All over the country the terror increases and coupled with the terror are the fake relief drives of the Red Cross and "charitable" organizations. Two workers were recently fired from building construction job in Washington, D. C. for refusing to give part of their wages to the Red Cross, that refused to feed the starving miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia because "the starvation was not brought about through an act of God."

Marching in the forefront of the great march, along with delegations from all workingclass organizations, unions and Unemployed Councils, will be strong delegations from the I. L. D., putting forward militantly, side by side with the demands for unemployment insurance, the demand for the release for all political prisoners, the right to organize, the right of free speech and assemblage.



One of the hunger march delegations enroute to Washington. By mass organization only can workers fight starvation.

The Flames of Lynch-Law Spread

By CECIL S. HOPE

"The white element has become frightened and have decided to rid the country of all questionable characters."—From the 1931 report of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

THE great masses of Negroes are "questionable" characters.

The black working class bears the brunt of American industrialism. The hardest lot is theirs.

"Questionable" characters, too, are the organizers of the International Labor Defense, the Trade Union Unity League, the Communist Party, which calls for absolute social and economic equality for the black masses.

Questionable to whom? To the white ruling class. To the Negro misleaders of the N. A. A. C. P. type—the Fellowship of Reconciliation—etc., etc.

Concurrently with the deepening of the crisis, with its death-dealing blows of hunger and torment to the working class and especially the Negro people, there is the steady rise and spread of the most monstrous kind of repression, lynching, directed primarily, against the Negro masses.

Nor is this form of terror used against the Negroes exclusively. White workers who offend the bosses by leading strikes against wage cuts, etc. are terrorized and done to death in the same manner. Ella May Wiggins was murdered by a Gastonia mob, while leading a strike of textile workers.

The report of Howard A. Kester, Southern secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, says:

"The white element (the other name for landlord-robbers—C.S.H.) has become frightened and have decided to rid the country of all 'questionable' characters."

In 1929 the number of Negroes murdered by lynch mobs was 33. In 1930 the number increased to 42. Already this year 16 have been lynched. Hundreds more have been murdered in the dark and deep South, of whom nothing has been heard.

We refer once more to the report of the Fellowship, which cannot be accused of being friendly to the Negro. ". . . It has whipped sentiment into a scorching flame which has resulted in the death of at least seventy-five Negroes since the middle of August. Private citizens are

known to have disguised themselves as officers and to have shot Negroes in cold blood. Six Negroes were killed on a freight train near Ensley by deputies. It was reported at police headquarters that they had been killed in a wreck in the yards."

But now the bosses are turning to a new method of lynching — through due process of law. Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro case, in which the Alabama court framed and sentenced to death nine innocent working class Negro boys — from



"Questionable" characters on the march—white and Negro workers march in unity in Chicago.

which decision the International Labor Defense has appealed, the thirty-four Harlan miners held on frame-up murder charges, the Camp Hill share croppers who formed a union to protect themselves from the robbery of the landlords, the case of Willie Peterson, the tubercular war veteran, and that of Ben Irby of Selma, Alabama, arrested for possessing International Labor Defense literature and charged with criminal syndicalism, are only a few recent cases in which the International Labor Defense has stayed the hand of the lynch courts.

The latest in this country-wide cam-

paign of class oppression and the defense action of the International Labor Defense is the case of Orphan Jones at Snow Hill, Maryland.

By its determined action in preventing this Negro farm hand from lynching by the mob, which on one occasion broke in the jail to lynch him, the International Labor Defense has brought into clear relief some very important aspects of the terror directed against the Negro masses, by the ruling class of the country.

First, is the striking resemblance which this frame-up attack bears to the Scottsboro, Harlan, and Camp Hill cases, and to the general campaign of persecution and lynchings of Negroes.

The class character of the mob is best described in the words of I.L.D. Attorney Ades: "The Snow Hill mob was organized by the *best citizens* of Snow Hill, but its members came from the whole Delmarvian peninsular which includes counties of Maryland, Virginia and Delaware."

Thwarted in their earlier attempts to lynch Jones — the International Labor Defense having brought about his removal to Baltimore by protest telegrams and other forms of pressure—the raging mob showered curses and blows on the lawyer and the two militant white workers of the International Labor Defense.

Next is the question of police savagery. So badly did the Snow Hill police beat this sixty-year-old man, in order to make him "confess," that when the International Labor Defense lawyer called to see Jones, he was told to wait until the doctors were through "patching" him up.

With the same slavish devotion to the master class as displayed in the Scottsboro case, the Negro misleaders of the N. A. A. C. P. assisted the lynchers by rushing into the case a lawyer named Josiah Henry, who advised Jones to plead guilty, and who issued a statement to the *Baltimore Afro-American* to that effect.

This case should bring all Negro workers and poor farmers to realize the class role of the N. A. A. C. P. betrayers, and to repudiate them. To support and build the International Labor Defense into a strong mass defense organization of workers and poor farmers, black and white, is the only protection against lynchings and all forms of boss class oppression.



"Questionable" characters on the march—white and Negro workers march in unity in Chicago.



Leaders of the Canadian Communist Party who got 5 year sentences for organizing workers. Demand their freedom!

Royal Canada's Great Red Hunt

The four million square miles of Canadian territory are being combed for Reds by the forces of the Crown in his Majesty's North American dominion.

Thousands of Canadian militant workers face arrest. The Communist Party has been shoved underground into illegality by the conviction of eight of their leaders in the famous trial recently ended.

Seven of the defendants received five-year and two year sentences to run concurrently. They will be deported after serving their terms. The eighth received a one year and a two year sentence also to run concurrently.

Norman Somerville, prosecutor, said, "It is not a question of whether a man is a member of the party right now. If he has been a member between 1921 and 1931 he is still liable to conviction."

Prior to this mass attack upon the Communist Party, the terror against the workers had been growing throughout the country. Whereas in the year 1930, 200 arrests had taken place, since this January there have already been over 450 arrests. Technical charges have given way to charges of "sedition," "unlawful assembly," and "inciting to mutiny" and a number of workers are serving jail sentences from one year down for various charges.

The situation in the U.S.A. is closely paralleling that of its northern neighbor. Raids on the Communist Party headquarters in Chicago and Kansas City, multifold activities of agent provocateurs in New York; all show preparations of the ruling-class to force all militant workers' organizations underground in this war-period.

* * *

By BECKY BUHAY

THE law under which the nine leaders of the Communist Party are charged was enacted in 1919 in the time of the famous Winnipeg General Strike. The workers of Winnipeg practically had the city in their own hands for six weeks. The strike movement was spreading all over the country, the ruling class was panic stricken. Prime Minister Meighan of that time ordered the arrest of the strike leaders. When the social fascist Minister of

Labor Gideon Robertson wired him, raising the question as to whether there were any legal grounds for the arrests, Meighan telegraphed him that he should carry out the arrests and steps would be taken to legalize his actions later. Following this, within forty minutes in the Houses of Parliament the present drastic anti-work-



The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is gloating. One of their stool-pigeons Sergeant John Leopold donned the shabby clothing of the working-class to do his dirty work for the ruling class. In the U.S.A., the bosses are planning to do the same thing. All workers must join the I.L.D. and build a strong defense organization to prevent the bosses from throttling the militant workers organization.

ing class legislation was put on the Statute Books. Section 98 of the Criminal Code under which the comrades are charged is so broad in its scope that it can crush by law not only the Communist Party of Canada but any organization that defends or sympathizes with the members of the Communist Party. The penalty involved is a sentence of 20 years.

The Canadian Labor Defense League, the Canadian Section of the International Red Aid, has been in existence a number of years carrying on the struggle for the release of the class war prisoners, but during the course of the last two years it has grown considerably in membership and influence. At the last Plenum which took place in July in Toronto, it was reported that the membership had more than doubled. There are now 5,000 individual members and 15,000 collective members. During the last year it has intensified its activities particularly in the Vancouver and Montreal "sedition" cases, mass arrests in Calgary, in the struggle against deportation, etc. The mobilization of mass protests from coast to coast has popularized the C.L.D.L. among the greater masses of workers and poor farmers.

The trial of the leaders of the Communist Party was the most historic political trial in Canada and will have great influence in the development of the revolutionary movement in this country.



British mounted cop riding down on workers in London. Same stuff as in Canada.

We Fight for Mooney and Amnesty!

By FRANK SPECTOR

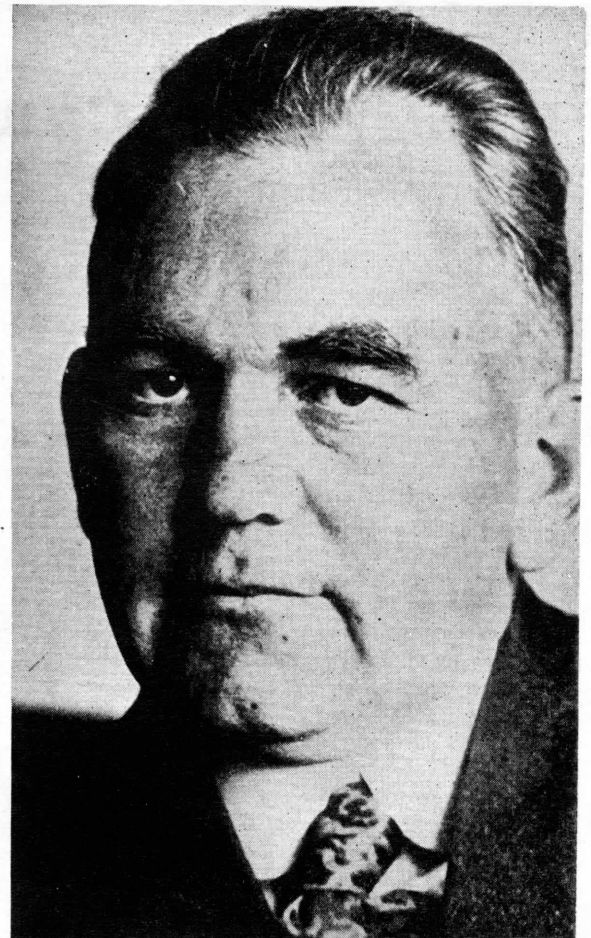
"IF NECESSARY I will wade thru blood rather than let a Communist meeting take place in Los Angeles." This is the bloodthirsty challenge of the former stool pigeon Captain Hynes of the notorious "Red Squad" in Los Angeles.

The militant Los Angeles workers know full well that these are not ravings of a maniac—this is the definite policy undertaken by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to wipe out the Communist Party and the entire revolutionary movement in Los Angeles.

Friday, October 30th, saw a terrific battle between hundreds of workers and the Los Angeles police when the latter broke up a huge Mooney-Harlan meeting in front of the Philharmonic Auditorium, one of the largest halls in the city. The Los Angeles *Times* describes this battle as follows: "With tear gas drenching Pershing Square, with police, swinging night sticks engaged in a furious battle with 1,500 Communists and their sympathizers, many thousands witnessed one of the most spectacular red riots in years as plain clothes men and uniformed officers broke up an asserted Communist Mooney-Harlan, Ky. miners mass meeting and demonstration scheduled for Philharmonic Hall."

The viciousness of this latest attack has aroused large sections of the city. The Mooney - Harlan - Scottsboro Conference, which sponsored this meeting, is a real United Front Conference of the masses, including the rank and file of the A. F. of L.

While the workers all over the country battle for Tom Mooney, inside San Quentin walls there goes on the persecution against Mooney himself. He is still being forced to do killing labor under unhealthy surroundings. In addition to hard labor he is also forced to undergo mental torture at the hands of specially set up overseers of such creatures as the notorious Joe Peppia, whom Mooney himself described as ". . . an underworld bully and a police stool pigeon. All of his life with a police record that would put to shame the worse criminal banditry." Mooney writes about this form of persecution: "A new job was created for him (Joe Peppia.) No work attached to his job but watching Mooney, tormenting and humiliating and persecuting him to do everything to provoke him to some action that would give the authorities of the prison an excuse to 'knock Mooney over' so it could be heralded in the press as evidence that Mooney was incorrigible and could not get along even in prison." Any visitor who fails to produce creden-



Tom Mooney—15 years ago—before thrown in prison.

tials from the Mooney Defense Committee is refused permission to see Tom. Recently the warden made a statement that only "blood relatives" and attorneys would be allowed to see Tom. This practically isolates him from his friends. The warden has forbidden newspapermen to visit Tom, despite the existing custom of allowing newspapermen at all times to visit every prisoner at San Quentin.

Not only is Tom Mooney's mail closely censored but every letter he writes is copied. It is known that copies of every letter written by Tom was sent to Governor Young, who did not hesitate to quote parts of Tom's letter to strangers who interviewed him on the case. In one instance Young quoted from a very intimate letter Tom wrote to his wife.

In our campaign for the freedom of Mooney and all class war prisoners we must demand that persecution against Tom in San Quentin be stopped. Governor Rolph is responsible for this tyranny. Demands must be made upon him to this effect.

The entire campaign must be made on a yet broader scale involving larger and larger strata of workers the world over.

The battle for Mooney's freedom assumes yet wider proportions—the battle for workers' right to free speech, right to assemble—the right to organize.



The boss press said "Mayor Walker was overcome with grief" by a telegram from Mooney's mother. This is not a picture of Walker "overcome." He is "resting" on board the Bremen, luxurious ocean-liner, on return from Europe's cabarets. Now he "pleads," for Mooney—to get votes for Tammany.

Remember - Canton Commune!

By M. JAMES

December 12th this year marks the fourth anniversary of the Canton Uprising, the heroic struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants, who for the first time in the history of the Far East established a Soviet against the Kuomintang reaction. Although the Canton Soviet was drowned in rivers of blood on the third day of its establishment by the joint efforts of the imperialists and the Kuomintang, it opened a new phase in the Chinese Revolution and its historical significance becomes clearer every day.

What is the situation in China on the fourth anniversary of the Canton Uprising? In the territories under the rule of the Kuomintang, both of the Nanking and the Canton governments, the masses are burdened with unimaginable exorbitant taxes, wage cuts, unemployment and barbarous white terror. Within the period of six months the Kuomintang butchers have murdered over half a million Chinese workers and peasants. The revolutionary leaders have been ruthlessly persecuted and executed. Not long after Comrade Hsiang Chung Fa, the late Secretary of the Communist Party of China, was murdered, Comrade Ruegg, Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, and his wife, were arrested and sentenced to death. It is only through the energetic mass protests of the workers all over the world that these victims of the Kuomintang reaction will be saved.

Due to the incessant military civil war among the Kuomintang cliques which appropriate millions of dollars for military expenditure, but not a cent to mend and repair the dams along the Yangtse and other rivers, China experienced the most appalling flood in her history, with over sixteen provinces overrun with flood, and two hundred thousand people drowned. Many more died of disease and famine which accompany the flood. The Kuomintang regime, instead of seriously taking care of the relief work, has only issued more bonds, levied more taxes, and secured more foreign loans for their military purposes.

Worse than that, the Kuomintang militarists have shot the flood refugees in Hankow and elsewhere in order "to prevent riot"! The Chinese masses can never expect the Kuomintang to give relief. The Chinese masses depend on the solidarity of the workers in other countries for genuine relief.

In Manchuria we find the imperialist struggle for the redivision of China and the imperialist attack on the Soviet Union. This imperialist plot has been borne out more clearly every day. The pro-imperialist, slavish policy of the Kuomintang has been responsible for this imperialist aggression in Manchuria. The international working class is faced with the immediate task of fighting against imperialist war and defending the Chinese Soviets and the Soviet Union.

But this reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and its imperialist masters is being increasingly undermined by the revolutionary upsurge in China, particularly manifested in the enlarge-

1. One of the half-million workers and poor farmers slaughtered by the Chinese ruling class since the Canton Commune in 1927. This worker was shot down during the three days the workers ruled Canton. The guns of the war-lords, aided by Wall Street, France, and Great Britain, temporarily halted the workers' rule in that city.

2. A poster in the Soviet Union showing as dogs the ruling powers. France, Japan, Great Britain and last but not least, the United States of America, quarreling over the bone that is Manchuria. A Chinese worker is shown explaining the poster.

3. Korean revolutionary workers chained in gangs by the Japanese rulers. Thousands of Korean workers, farmers and students are

in chains for belonging to the Communist Party. Many have been executed.

4. Japanese troops entering the ancient gates of Mukden, Manchuria. They are now far north of Mukden, having taken possession of railroad terminus on the Chinese-Eastern Railway, jointly owned by the Soviet Union and China. This makes a good point for direct attack on the Soviets as soon as the bosses say the word.

5. In Soviet China: a mass meeting of workers and farmers in the part of China under control of the workers and farmers. The imperialist powers are aiding Chiang-Kai-Shek, war lord of Nanking, in trying to destroy the Soviets in China. So far they have been turned back by the fiery armies of Red China.

6. A Chinese comrade — executed in Hankow, large industrial city where the workers' movement is growing stronger daily despite such terror as here shown.

7. In Tokyo — a workers' demonstration. They demand "Amnesty!" for the hundreds of Communists in prison in Japanese jails. The trials of many of the

ment and consolidation of the Chinese Soviets with a Red Army of over two million strong. Soviets, the government of the workers, peasants and the poor, have been established in Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kwangsi and other provinces in central and southern China. The number of Soviets has increased to over three hundred, covering a territory greater than that of France with a population of over sixty million.

The Nanking government has been hopelessly defeated in its three attempts to suppress these Soviets with the aid of its imperialist masters. The last suppression campaign, directed by Chiang Kai-Shek himself, met with

Halt the Attack on the USSR!

Now, foreign observers agree, it is impossible to predict the extent of the Communist movement, the Red Armies have the sympathetic support of sections of the Chinese students and intelligentsia. They have organized groups of agitators to stir up trouble in manufacturing cities and among the peasants. Foreign reports confirm that such groups are already active in provinces north of the Yangtse."

Since the crushing defeat of Chiang Kai-Shek in his suppression campaign, the Red Army has captured five important cities along the Yangtse Valley, according to the reports of the foreign consulates.

On November 7, on the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, there took place the Chinese and National Soviet Congress which resulted in the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic with its central government in the province of Kiangsi. This historical step brings nearer the date of the extermination of the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang and the imperialists in China. We now have the revolutionary Soviet Government against the counter-revolutionary Kuomintang government.

Even in Manchuria, which is now a basis for imperialist redivision of China and attack on the Soviet Union, and which has been comparatively backward in the agrarian revolution, is now marked with revolutionary upsurge with extensive peasant guerilla warfare carried on against both Japanese imperialism and the landlord-bourgeois reaction. The Red Army which is being consolidated in Manchuria is the only consistent revolutionary force with the support of the workers and peasants that offers Japanese imperialism resistance and defeat.

Thus, four years after the heroic Canton Uprising, we see today the bankruptcy of the Kuomintang rule, the consolidation and extension of the Chinese Soviets, the deepening of the agrarian and anti-imperialist movement under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the imperialist attack on the Chinese Revolution and on the Soviet Union, which is the beacon light for the Chinese and world working-class.

Workers in the United States and all over the world must rally to the aid of the Chinese masses, send funds and food for the relief of the famine and flood refugees, protest against the white terrorist measures of the Kuomintang, demand the immediate release of Comrade Ruegg and his wife, and all political prisoners, popularize the Chinese Soviets and the Red Army, to defeat the lies and slanders of the capitalists, the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, socialist party leaders, the renegades from Communism, the Lovestoneites and the Trotskyites; protest against the imperialist re-partition of China, and the war plot and provocation against the Soviet Union, organize anti-war committees in your shops and organizations to fight all imperialist war, and for the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Japanese Communists are now in progress. They face the death penalty. Demand their freedom!

8. Butchers in China: Chiang-Kai-Shek, Nanking war-lord, and his advisers — all controlled by Wall Street gold. They have ordered the execution and murder of 500,000 workers and farmers' But the Chinese workers and farmers sweep forward gaining more victories daily.

Workers of America. War on the Soviet Union is the game of Wall Street, and the imperialist powers. War on the Soviet Union and the division of China. You will be dragged into this war and be sent to your death for Wall Street's profits.

Remember the Canton Commune when the workers of Canton held power for three days in revolt against bosses' war. Join the I. L. D. DEMONSTRATIONS ON DECEMBER 12, in commemoration of the thousands of brave Chinese workers who met death and horrible torture when the Commune was defeated. Demonstrate! Strike a blow against the war now going on in Manchuria—the preliminaries to the attack on the Soviet Union—where the Five Year Plan has given the bosses delirium—because of its success while capitalism totters in unemployment, starvation and general misery.

The I. L. D. also calls upon all workers to demonstrate on December 12 against all oppression of the colonial peoples—like those of Cuba, the Philippines, Central America, India, etc. December 12 is also the anniversary of the great Colombia banana strike in 1929, when 1,000 Colombian workers were shot down at the order of the United Fruit Company—a Wall Street corporation which slayed them at 12 cents a day.
DEMONSTRATE DECEMBER 12!

the same fate as the previous campaigns. Not only that the Soviets maintain their positions, but that the Soviets have acquired additional strongholds and increasing influence. The North China Daily News, the organ of American imperialism in China, reported at the end of October that:

"Consular reports indicate that Kiangsi is now almost wholly under Communist control, and Hunan is likely to be soon. It remains to be seen when the Communists will be satisfied to consolidate their gains during the winter, or will attack populous cities along the Yangtse. . . .



Uncle Sam—Official Strikebreaker

By VERN SMITH

THE Federal government, through injunctions, and to some extent by threatening deportation of foreign born strikers, has engaged in strike breaking before. But the most outrageous and open support of employers by the Department of Labor itself in a strike situation, was left to Immigration Inspector Frank Case, in the Lawrence, Mass. strike.

There were the usual number of arrests, about 100, mostly on minor charges of "vagrancy," and in some cases, "intimidation" or "speaking without a permit." That is not a large number in a strike of 23,000.

But what was unusual was that when these victims came up in Judge Chandler's court in Lawrence on the morning after their arrest, they found in every case, Inspector Chase present, posted in a favorable situation at the judge's left hand, with his portfolio bulging with data, and in practical command of this city court.

The official with the gold shoulder straps who takes the place of a prosecutor in this Massachusetts court, would rise and recite the usual bunk about "this defendant having been disorderly in front of the Wood mill," or elsewhere, and offer one policeman as a witness. The judge would wiggle his fountain pen and the clerk would announce, "His honor, having considered the case, finds you guilty, and . . ."

At that moment Chase would arise and denounce the defendant, and ask that the case be continued for ten days "to give me an opportunity to investigate this man's right to remain in this country." And Judge Chandler would always do it.

At other times, when there was absolutely no evidence whatsoever against the defendants, Chase would speak before the Judge gave a verdict, and ask that the man be held, by the state courts, to give him, a federal official, a chance to deport.

But the bulk of Chase's "investigations" were pure fake, levelled usually against workers he knew perfectly well were not deportable, because, as for instance, as in the cases of William F. Dunne, John Ballam, and Fred Biedenkapp, they were native born American citizens, or citizens of long standing thru naturalization.

Chase's activities were intended only to

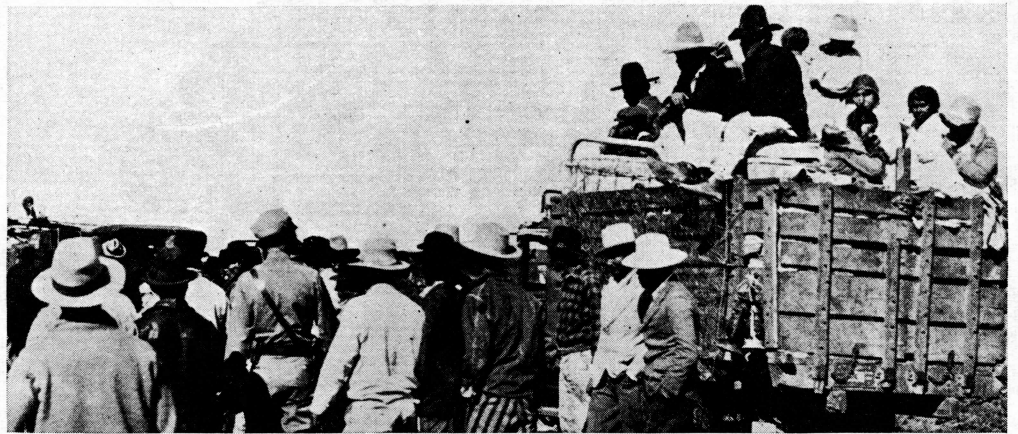
hold in jail or on heavy bond militant strikers and cripple the strike.

The Lawrence Citizens' Committee went to the immigration authorities and asked that the bond be revoked, not for anything that suggested they might jump bond, but openly and admittedly to "take these two Reds out of the Lawrence strike." And that is exactly what the immigration service did. Murdoch and Berkman spent all but the first few days of the Lawrence strike in the East Boston detention station of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Now, Biedenkapp, who probably can't be deported, and Krasevich and Donegian, who are in grave danger of deportation,

nal puncture," running a needle between the vertebrae of his spinal column and piercing the canal running up the spine. This is a dangerous operation, properly resorted to in cases of suspicion of spinal meningitis or something else which indicates the need of heroic measures. To give a spinal puncture to Donegian was just an attempt to kill him.

However, Donegian survived all this, and was released from Danvers on a writ of habeas corpus, only to find that he had a default warrant out for him because while in custody there at Danvers he had failed to appear in court on the first charge. No excuses were accepted, and Donegian is in detention, slated for



Mexican workers, their wives and children, being forced to leave their homes in Texas. Deported across the Rio Grande penniless. Tens of thousands of them.

are in that detention station also. A nationwide campaign to demand their release is required.

Donegian, in particular, has been mistreated. When he was released on bond on the deportation charge, Marshal O'Brien of Lawrence wrote out a warrant holding him for ten days "observation" in Danvers state hospital for the insane. That is one of the arbitrary powers a police chief has in Massachusetts.

Donegian was emphatically not insane, and even the doctors in this state institution had to admit it. But they did what they could. They made him live ten days on a half a glass of milk a day. They harassed him with questions and "tests." They gave him three injections into his neck and shoulders, of some dope they never dared to describe to the International Labor Defense representatives fighting for his release.

But worst of all, they gave him a "spi-

deportation to Turkey, although he is a citizen of Soviet Armenia.

There are, within the next three months, some sixty cases coming up, either on appeal to state courts or continued by Judge Chandler for trial when Mr. Chase gives consent. They need defense, even though the sentences given will probably be a matter of months in each case and not of years as in some strikes.

Judge Chandler, who never acquitted a striker in the whole period, and who set bail for vagrancy cases that was higher than the bail he set in private crimes of attempt to kill or housebreaking, is admittedly an attorney for the gang of business men buying the Uwosco mill in Lawrence. But at that he has nothing on the Department of Labor. That institution is headed by an official of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and there is no greater enemy of labor than a labor faker.

FULL SPEED AHEAD!

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

WE live in the midst of war. The boss class attack crystallizes against the workers' and peasants' Soviet China and the Soviet Union! The jobless armies and military appropriations grow. Mass discontent is met with mass persecution — the killing, wounding, jailing of workers — in capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial countries.

These were the facts that faced the Plenum of the National Executive Committee of our International Labor Defense that met in New York City recently to discuss and act on new obligations.

The main problem—how to win the masses of workers and farmers, Negro and white, native and foreign born, for membership in and support of labor's mass defense struggles. District organizers, national executive committee members, spokesmen for affiliated organizations, all agreed that the conditions are here—out of mass struggles against mass persecution the mass organization of the International Labor Defense.

Measured by the decisions of the Third Plenum of the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid it was clearly apparent that insufficient work had been carried forward in all sectors of struggle.

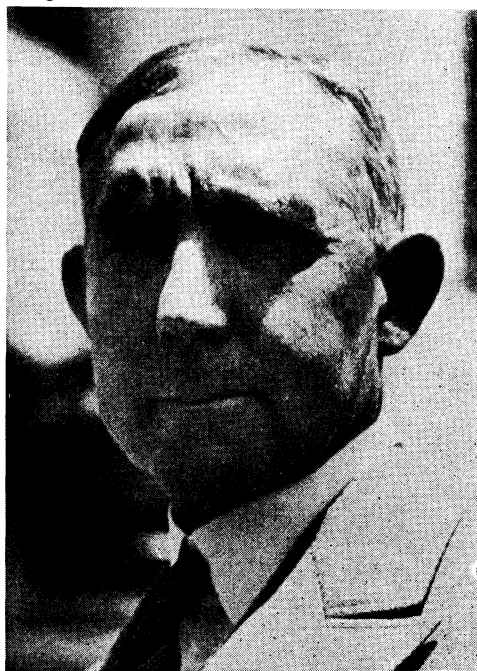
Ever broader approaches to the masses in all of our united front activities were demanded as a result of careful study of the shortcomings and tasks of the Scottsboro United Front and today of the Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro United Front that have their tremendous possibilities. Clear understanding of the united front, not as something for the liquidation of the International Labor Defense, (as in Washington, D. C.), but as a weapon for bringing new masses into the ranks of labor's defense organization.

How to draw in the masses of unemployed, without whom no real mass action against boss class persecution is possible? Penetration of Unemployed Councils. Participation in the Hunger Marches. The Public Hearings of the jobless.

Work at the factories! Concentration in the heavy industries of coal, steel, transportation, as in the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Chicago districts. Lack of sufficient organizational results from the coal miners' and textile workers' strikes.

Keen analysis of the crumbling up of the All-Southern Scottsboro United Front Movement and the lack of an organizational base for defense activities in the South, including Kentucky.

Not only to win affiliations, but to activate them through initiative groups of the International Labor Defense, especially the militant trade unions on the basis of resolutions adopted at the last National Committee Plenum of the Trade Union Unity League held at Pittsburgh. This is the period of possibilities for building a mass membership for the Trade Union Unity League unions. One problem is



Do you like this mug? It belongs to MacDonald, the dopefiend whose false testimony at Mooney's trial served as the excuse to send Mooney up. He later confessed he lied.

how best to mobilize this membership for effective mass defense actions.

Lifting more effectively the banners of the international front. More active protest against the persecutions of workers in other countries. Strengthening of patronage and patronati activities, our moral and financial assistance to the persecuted of other lands, aid to the tens of thousands now in prison. There are 170,000 workers and peasants imprisoned in the world today. Closer contact with the workers and peasants in the colonies and semi-colonies. Greater recognition of our tremendous obligations to the workers and peasants of the Philippines, Cuba, all Latin America, Canada.

Raising more effectively the defense battles against persecutions of Negro workers and farmers, not only as the most bitterly oppressed section of the working class, but as the victims of extreme national oppression as well. To draw in masses of Negro workers and farmers into the I. L. D.

Educational, cultural, social activities for the branches, to lift the political understanding of the membership and arouse its interest in all the activities of the organization. This to be the basis for overcoming the rapid fluctuation in the membership, to hold the new members entering the International Labor Defense.

Really to develop a keen sense of responsibility of all on "the outside," to the prisoners on "the inside" of capitalism's bastilles and to dependents robbed of their bread winner. Effective carrying through of the Prisoners' Winter Aid Campaign.

Building workers' self-defense in the courts as an effective answer to mass arrests and the flood of trials held under the whip of capitalist class justice.

Increasing our activities among the agricultural workers and poor farmers. How better to reach the youth. Drawing the toiling women into our work.

All of these problems, many of them raised more correctly than ever before, proved the basis of the richest discussion and most effective action yet achieved in any gathering so far held by our I. L. D.

Events rapidly developing during the few days since the Plenum cry aloud for rapid growth. Raids and arrests in Chicago as the ruling class fears the growing discontent and actions of the jobless. Indictments against the members of the Dreiser National Committee for Political Prisoners, including representatives of the International Labor Defense in Kentucky. Bloody police attacks on the Mooney-Harlan-Scottsboro demonstration in Los Angeles. New deportation arrests against the leaders of the Lawrence, Massachusetts textile strikers. More than ever the rapid plunge forward of the war in Manchuria.

In this whole clash of class forces, the developing sharpening class struggles, the National International Labor Defense Plenum issues its call: "Workers! Farmers! Negro and white, native and foreign born! Join and support the International Labor Defense in masses! Build the International Labor Defense into a mass organization of militant struggle."



Do you like this mug? It belongs to MacDonal, the dope-fiend whose false testimony at Mooney's trial served as the excuse to send Mooney up. He later confessed he lied.

Do All You Can to Get Our Boys Free

An Interview by S. VAN VEEN

Mrs. Josephine Powel is the mother of the youngest of the framed Scottsboro children. She is 38 years of age and comes from Atlanta, Georgia. She has four children. The youngest is a girl of seven and next comes Ozie, thirteen. Ozie Powel is now in the death house at Scottsboro, Alabama.

Mrs. Powel is a fine looking woman with a clear smooth brown skin and the melodious voice, characteristic of the race. She has spent most of her life planting and plowing as a sharecropper. Toil and suffering have almost exhausted her, yet strangely enough, she still retains her native fine beauty.

In reply to my questions, she told me the following about herself:

"My family was always sharecroppers. That means hard laborin' work and terrible hardship, winter and summer. When

ed on my father's shares. I guess I never done nothin' but work all my life.

"I was married at sixteen and we was sharecroppin' all the time. As long as my husband was home I could care for the children while he was plantin' but he was drafted in the war and after that I had to do all the plantin' and hoin' myself and take care of the children the best way I could. It was hard. In the mornin' I would take the mules to pasture and then hoe and drop corn and cover it up before night fall, every day and then drag back to the cabin and take care of the children.

"I worked that hard, I near broke my back. I've cut bushes in water and mud ankle-high. I've shucked corn in the corn crib till I liked to die and be done with everything. But I just kept right on. I guess it was no worse than all the sharecroppin' women in the South feels: terrible hard.

"I'd git a peck of meal and 3 pounds

jest charged anything he had a mind to. There was one price for the white folks and another for the Negroes. I've paid \$6 for a house dress, you could get in New York for a dollar. But it was no use complainin'. They just curse and strike you too, like as not.

"We worked from sun-up till sun-down, about thirteen hours with a half hour at noon to eat. I never had no time to eat hardly. I would have to run back to the field after feedin' my children with my dinner in my hand. Had to be back by bell time. Just work and work.

"When I worked in white folk's kitchens I had to cook, wash and iron for a family of ten people, more than thirteen hours a day for three and four dollars a week. There was plenty of food around in the white folks kitchen after they got thru with their meals but there wasn't no time to eat it. You just had to eat and work at same time any chance you got. It's just as bad as the fields; you just slave and don't get nothin' for it.

"When the boys were arrested, Andy Wright wrote to me about it. When I read the letter I keeled over and I didn't know anything more till I found myself in bed. I guess I was in a faint. Then I cried for hours. What a terrible world to take innocent children like our boys, beat them and jail them and maybe kill them.

When the International Labor Defense people came at first I didn't know what to think. You see the white folks I worked for they told me that these people were reds and that they would kidnap and maybe kill me. But when the I.L.D. committee came and talked with me and explained how they wanted to defend our boys, why then I understood and it sure gave me more courage. I thought I had no friends before but now I see that I have thousands of friends who stand with us and do all they can to get our boys free."

This is the story of Mrs. Powel, Negro sharecropper and mother. Multiply this by one hundred thousand and you get a picture of the labor and tears of Negro motherhood in the United States.

The white and Negro workers of the country must redouble their efforts and unite North, South, East and West in the struggle to free the nine Scottsboro children and to destroy the whole system of oppression and terror of the Negro masses.



In Cleveland where 2 Negroes were murdered by police for resisting the eviction of a workers' family. Note the furniture already on the pavement.

I was about ten years old I worked in white folks kitchens. I've worked for twelve hours a day at two dollars a week. It's no fun workin' for white folks down south. They just keeps you slavin' all the time. Maybe it ain't no better in the North, I don't know. On and off I work-

of fat back every two weeks. Everything else I had to work for extra. We raised some greens for ourself. We didn't ever see any money. The planter give us a piece of paper with the amount he owed us written down and when we go to the store—the store belongs to the planter—he

Greece Gets the Labor Defender—

By NICK GREGORY

CURIOUS indeed are the uses of the LABOR DEFENDER, official organ of the International Labor Defense of the United States!

Just one year ago—in the November issue of this labor pictorial—appeared a striking cartoon-photograph showing a Negro worker hanging on the so-called "Liberty Bell," truly an effective symbol of American "democracy."

Revealing an astonishing international outlook, the fascist-editors of "Patriis," official organ of the Greek government saw this issue of the LABOR DEFENDER, took note of the striking photograph and decided to put it to *their* uses, and placed the following caption below a reproduction of the picture:

"Look how the Bolsheviks are punishing their enemies. They hang them from the bells of the churches, any time they not act, but think against the red tyrants!"

This from the pens of Messrs. Simos and Politis, top-notch henchmen of the fascist government of Venizelos, puppet of foreign imperialism and gangster-in-chief of the Greek capitalists.

Under this murderous regime hundreds of workers and poor farmers have been rotting in the medieval dungeons of Greece or exiled to the small rocky islands where political prisoners are sent to die. These workers are those shown "leniency," others are killed either directly or thru subterfuge ("trying to escape"), small funds and food sent them by the Greek Red Aid (defense organization) confiscated. In fact the Greek Red Aid is the most recent militant organization to be outlawed by the fascist government.

The soldier-comrades are isolated and imprisoned in the worst dungeons, where, existing on the most miserable food, and subject to the most barbarous mistreatment, being frequently beaten in the dark, dank toms infested with rats and snakes—pneumonia or tuberculosis usually ends the misery of these workers. Many of these victims are often not yet 21 years old.

* * * *

In Soudena, this summer, police thugs under the police officer Paspasyrou, "executing orders," as he stated to the press,

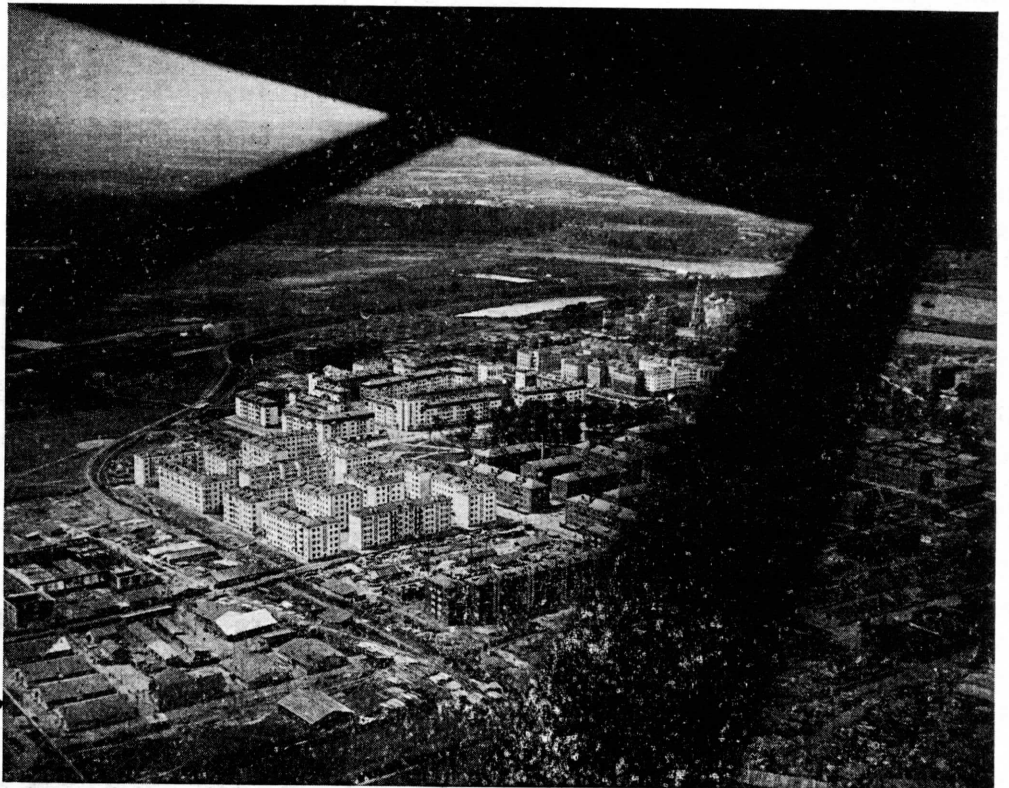
broke into the house, at midnight, of Andreopoulos, a young, brave army physician and Communist. After gagging, muzzling and beating him into unconsciousness with clubs and swords they leaped on his prone body. Last month, Andreopoulos, still suffering from the effects of the attack, and who since was placed under arrest (for not having been murdered, apparently), brought charges against his assailants. But he, and not the police thugs, was punished with four years imprisonment, eleven thousand drachmas fine, degradation as an army physician, and exile. And it is almost certain that the police will execute him under the usual pretense that he "was attempting to escape."

* * * *

A month ago the government issued a decree and brought back into life the terroristic, the quite official "safety" gangs, whose special task to "get the Commun-

Recently the member of the Greek cabinet, Avraam, hailed for trial the editorial and management staffs of the Communist daily, "Rizospastis" for printing more openly details of his private life that the rest of the Greek dailies tried to cleverly disguise. By bringing undisputable witnesses, "Rizospastis" proved that this most respected "patriot" and defender of the public morals, and bitter enemy of the revolutionary workers, this cooperater of Venizelos, was engaging in the most horrible orgies with sailors. In spite of clearly damaging evidence against Avraam, the staff of *Rizospastis* was condemned to five years' imprisonment and 35,000 *drachmas* fine.

But this whole terror is unable to crush the growing revolutionary spirit of the workers and poor farmers of Greece. The government of Venizelos and Avraam is taking refuge in the usual villifying lies and frame-ups but they are helpless before the rising tide of mass discontent.



New workers quarter in Moscow—photographed from an airplane. Greek workers are murdered for sympathizing with the Soviet Union.

ists," and without any trial to condemn them to any term of imprisonment or exile—and immediately execute their orders! These thugs of the "safety" gangs are paid by the government, and their crews are selected from the lowest degenerate elements of the underworld.

All workers must aid the I.L.D. in its patronage and patriotic activities; that is, the direct aid to class-war prisoners in foreign lands particularly where the fascist terror is greatest. American workers! remember your international duties! Help your brother in foreign and colonial lands!

Mr. Mellon's Courts Seek Revenge

By M. STERN

The writer of this article represented the I. L. D. in the miners' strike.

ANDY MELLON can waste no time taking sighs of relief because the miners of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are not on the picket line today. There are greater picket lines in store for him.

The struggle is not over although the coal operators have forced the miners back into the mines or breadlines by starvation, guns, tear gas, jails and evictions.

The miners put up a most heroic fight. Their fighting spirit cannot be subdued, it cannot be conquered. The miners are going to fight again and again until victory will be theirs.

As I look back at those days of struggle, I marvel at the spirit of those miners. Little incidents cling to my mind—Incidents which show the fighting determination with which the miners carried on the struggle.

On July 25, a 16 year old miners' daughter was arrested on the company patch near Castle Shannon. She sneaked into the patch on the pretext of visiting her aunt, but actually to distribute leaflets. Company thugs could not prove that she distributed the leaflets. They charged her with trespassing. She noti-

fied the I. L. D. When asked if we should send a lawyer to the trial she said, "No use wasting money on them, I'll take care of myself." As in all cases, the squire was anxious to make a few dollars and fined her \$10.00 or 25 days. She called up the I.L.D. again.

"What shall I do," she asked.

"Well you know our policies on fines," we told her.

"O. K." she answered in a determined voice. But before we had a chance to hang up, the squire grabbed the phone from her hand and began to threaten to send her to a detention home, etc. He wanted the money. The jails were overcrowded. He then put her back on the phone.

"What shall I do?" she asked, not in a voice of despair, but determined to do what is right.

"He is trying to bulldoze you. Don't let him do it."

"O. K." was her answer.

The next day she came into the I.L.D. office raving mad. Some fool was afraid the squire would carry out his threat and so he collected the \$10.00 and paid the fine.

When the miners began to gather in Washington for that never-to-be-forgotten March upon the county courthouse, the

chief of police and his whole force turned out to prevent it. He offered all kinds of excuses why. He will not allow the march. Traffic cannot be blocked . . . no permit was issued, etc., were his arguments but when thousands of miners crowded around him, miners with determined faces warned him that if there will be any trouble, the responsibility will be his, he quickly realized that he was dealing with workers who meant business. He forgot all about traffic and permits. Not only was the march begun, but he himself led the procession, with trembling knees, clearing the streets and asking which way we wanted to go. 30,000 miners and unemployed steel workers marched thru the main streets singing "Solidarity" and other workers' songs, while the business people turned pale with fear. Fear that we would "break loose" and take food for the hungry. From the business section, the marchers went into the working class neighborhood. What a different reception. Workers, young and old joined in the march. The women put water on their steps for the marchers to quench their thirst. We marched like a triumphant army and were received by the workers as heroes after a victorious battle.

The struggle is but temporarily over. The bosses are trying to take vengeance.

Hundreds of miners are being railroaded to jail as fast as the bosses' courts can grind out sham trials. One year, two years, three years, six years. More than 300 face trial in the next few days.

The best elements, the most militant miners are being thrown into filthy dungeons.

Vengeance! that's what the coal operators are taking now!

Comrades, shall we desert these miners now? Can we afford to let the bosses take their vengeance?

Defend the coal miners, demand the immediate release of Leo Thompson, Edward Sherwood, Anna Resefsky, Stelle Resefsky and all the persecuted miners.

Workers, rally to the support of the persecuted coal miners. Demonstrate for their release! Send telegrams of protest to Governor Pinchot, rush funds for defense to the National Office of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City. There is no time to lose!



Children of striking miners in the Pittsburgh area demonstrate with their fathers.

Voices from Prison

HELP THE CLASS WAR PRISONERS
IN FOREIGN LANDS AS WELL AS
IN THE U. S. A.

Tortures in Prison at Pinsk

In prison at Pinsk are 50 class-war prisoners, among them ten women. Since September, 1931, we all went through one long line of terrible tortures and beatings. The warden—a prison warden—has changed the prison into a Middle-Ages inquisition place. Every prison warden has a full authority and charge of all prisoners, their life and death. They are the ones, who are placing us together with criminals, tipping them with food and drinks and then inspiring them to beat us up. To complain is useless, as this is an order given by higher powers and the warden. If a prisoner gives or shows the slightest hint of dissatisfaction and complains, he is at once taken to his cell, beaten up until he is unconscious.

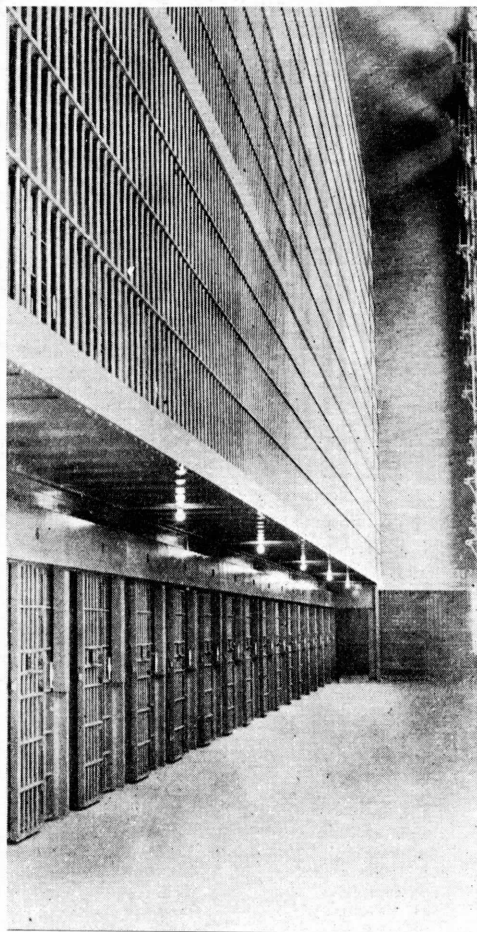
To be a class war prisoner in Pinsk Prison, means to face sooner or later death from the hands of wardens or prison authorities. War prisoners, P. Niewiadoniski, Rachmil Tuchenajder and Jacob Machlina, have been placed in criminal cells. To protest against this action we went on a hunger strike, and for punishment the warden poured boiling coffee into prisoners' noses, and behind their necks. Prisoner Judel Kot was seriously beaten up by the warden, Sobieski. A day before the 1st of May we were all transferred together with the criminals to one cell and severely beaten up by them. They have all been paid for their work. The 1st of May, warden Buchwald performed a bloody torture upon a woman, Comrade M. Tryniak, who, exhausted and covered with blood, was then thrown into the lavatory.

On the 3rd of May, Comrade J. Kot and Ismul Kaplan were beaten up by Warden Buchwald and Derengowski. When Comrade Kot, lying feverish and exhausted on a cement floor, asked for medical attention, they told him: "You won't die." For three successive days, prisoner Konopnicki was terribly beaten up. They hit him with rubber pipes until they fractured his eardrums. Five days later they admitted to him a "felcher," (in Polish prisons we have doctor-barbers, called "felchers" who know how to pull teeth, shave, cure cows, horses and other animals — including sick prisoners), who noticed that the prisoner was in a very critical condition and ordered him to be transferred to the hospital. But the head-warden refused to carry out the order, explaining that this was a case of a contagious disease; he placed the prisoner in a separate cell. Agata Niewiadoniska was severely beaten up for refusing to wear prison clothing.

On the 12th of September, 39 prisoners—new arrivals—had their heads shaved against

their will and were forced to wear prison clothes. Six women were put in with prostitutes. They all protested, declaring a hunger strike. Next day the warden forced them to eat. All were beaten up, dragged on the floor by their hair, locked for hours into the lavatories. Stefant Szostakiewies was tied up naked to a bench and beaten with wet towels. A few days later the same thing was done to others.

We are stating just a few facts of tortures, which we prisoners of Pinsk must endure. You can see plainly for yourselves, that the Fascist Government and its administration are using all efforts to kill physically and morally all class war prisoners. We, comrades of Pinsk prison, are asking all comrades and sympathizers for help and aid in our struggle and fight.—September 30, 1931.



1,250,000 of the population in the U.S.A. "live" behind the bars. Class-war prisoners are given the most brutal treatment. Above: Up-to-date hotel for workers. Prison at Auburn, N. Y.

What shall she do? from the wife of a Wood-lawn prisoner serving 5 years.

Aliquippa, Pa.

Dear Comrade Engdahl:

I went to see Pete Tuesday on a special visit but they didn't give us much time to

talk. He is looking well. As for Resetar I suppose you have received a telegram that he is dead. Resetar had been a great friend to Pete and I, and his death has been a shock. I am laid up with a cold but I will try my best to go to the funeral.

I am going to ask I.L.D. to send me at least five dollars to pay on the insurance. I haven't paid on it for several months and the man said that he would wait, like for this month. I was so disappointed that I could not give him the money.

I need clothing for both myself and the children. As for myself, I don't care but my children must be clothed. It's better to have them clothed than to pay doctor bills and I can hardly do either.

You know that we must eat, and I know that the I.L.D. is doing their best towards me but I don't know how I'll ever get along. I can't get no work, and even if I did there's no one to care for my children. My boy is better but the other one is sick. What must I do? I will close now. Hoping to hear from you soon,
ANNE MUSELIN.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF LABOR DEFENDER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1931.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Joseph North, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is an editor of the Labor Defender and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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

Publisher, International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., N. Y. City.

Editors, J. Louis Engdahl, Joseph North, Sender Garlin, 80 East 11th St., N. Y. City.

Managing Editor, Joseph North.

Business Manager, Gertrude Ackerman.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

J' Louis Engdahl, Secretary, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

George Maurer, Assistant Secretary, 80 E. 11th Street, N. Y. City.

Gertrude Ackerman, Organizational Secretary, 80 E. 11th St., N. Y. City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (If there are none, so state.):

None.
(Seal.)

JOSEPH NORTH.
(Signature of Editor).

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1931.

Fay Siegartel.

(My commission expires March 30, 1931.)

WORKERS OF THE U.S.A. HAIL THE USSR

Revolutionary Greetings from the Chicago District of the I. L. D.

RUSSIAN WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF CHICAGO greets the victorious Russian workers on the completion of the third year of the Five-Year Plan.

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The members of the Russian Williamsburg Branch ILL send greetings to their brothers in the U S S R on the successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan.

Our branch will give its utmost support to the three months' plan of the New York District ILL.

Greetings from
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Greetings to the LABOR DEFENDER from
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On the 14th Anniversary of the great Proletarian Revolution in Russia the Tractor Automobile Workers' School of America sends its warm greetings to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to the vanguard of the workers' class, the Communist Party of the USSR, and to the leader of the workers of the world, the Communist International, as well as to all the workers and peasants of the USSR.

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We extend our greetings to the successful Five Year Plan and the 14th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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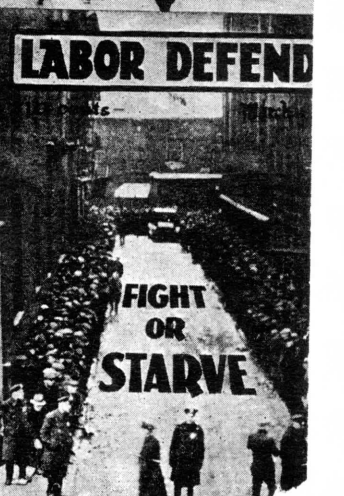
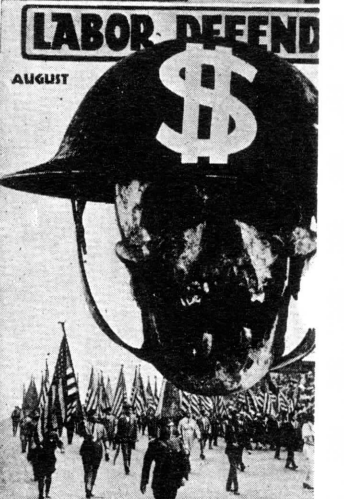
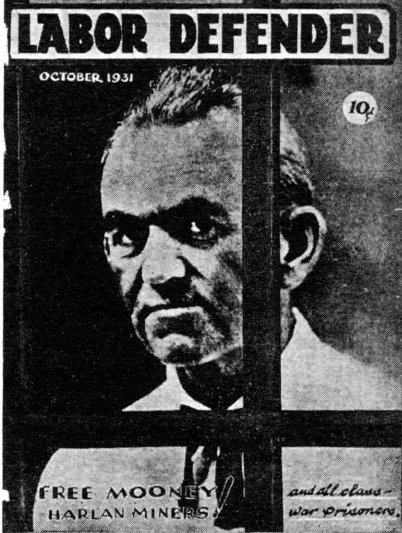
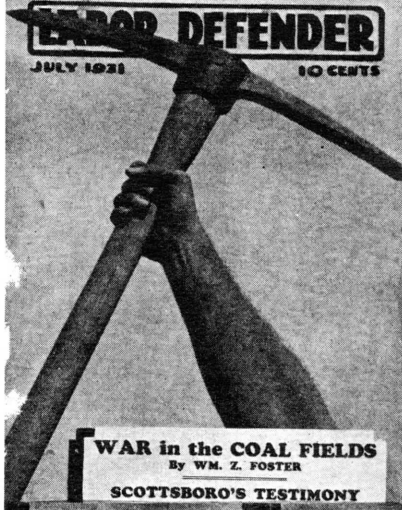
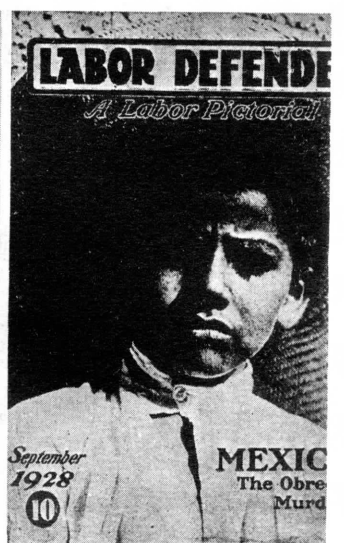
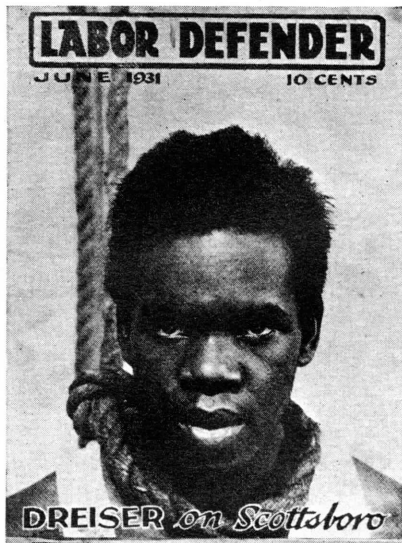
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6 Years of the LABOR DEFENDER January, 1932

In that period 1,800,000 copies of the LABOR DEFENDER have carried the call of class war prisoners to the workers of America—both North and South.

The LABOR DEFENDER has now reached a steady circulation of 35,000 to 40,000 readers monthly. The subscribers inform us that no less than five individuals read each LABOR DEFENDER. In other words, between 175,000 and 200,000 workers learn monthly of capitalist justice through the LABOR DEFENDER, official organ of the I. L. D. We are driving for 50,000 circulation monthly by February.

Next month this magazine reaches its sixth year!

Mark the Anniversary!

* * * *

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP THE DEFENDER?

Here is what you can do.

1. Hold parties, affairs, concerts, etc., in January for the LABOR DEFENDER.

2. Each reader get a subscriber.

3. Get a bundle each month for your union local, or whatever organization you belong to.

* * * *

LABOR DEFENDER
80 E. 11th St., New York City

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AID CLASS WAR PRISONERS! SCOTTSBORO, SAN QUENTIN HARLAN, Etc. CALL TO YOU

In a score of prisons throughout the United States over one hundred long-term class-war prisoners, white and Negro, are spending their long days, months and years. Their families are shivering of cold, and starving to death.

You Must Support the Class War Prisoners Winter Aid Campaign!

The workers who dared to fight against unemployment, wage-cuts, and lay-offs, demanding immediate relief for unemployed, demanding jobs for real wages, fight against the bosses' war preparations and for defense of Soviet Union, are being sentenced to imprisonment for years and many for life-time, others face the electric chair.

REMEMBER TOM MOONEY, HARLAN MINERS, SCOTTSBORO NEGRO BOYS AND MANY OTHERS!

These workers are the martyrs of our class struggle! They are not asking for charity, tears and "glory!" They are asking our **SOLIDARITY** on the national and international scale. They ask support for their starving families. They ask all workers to unite and demand **AMNESTY** for all class war prisoners. Let us unite! We must not let the families of our prisoners starve!

OUR AIM IS TO RAISE AT LEAST \$10,000 THROUGH THE WINTER AID CAMPAIGN FOR CLASS-WAR PRISONERS! We are appealing to all workers, working farmers and sympathizers, and their organizations to CONTRIBUTE FOR THIS CAMPAIGN FUND AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE!

Let us use proletarian competition in this campaign!

The International Labor Defense is regularly sending, out of its meagre funds, money to prisoners and their families. The third winter of hunger is here and money is essential for the wives and children of the prisoners, facing hunger, eviction and cold. Money is badly needed for **BREAD, COAL and RENT** for these families. We must also help class-war prisoners in foreign lands and in Wall Street's colonies.

The International Labor Defense is calling upon large masses of workers and sympathizers to give their support **NOW!**

RUSH YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO:

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