

INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE BULLETIN

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IWW

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the I.W.W. General Defense
Committee



WE NEVER FORGET

BARCELONA WEEKLY: SUMMARY OF C.N.T.

In an article in *Triunfo*, 3/7/76. there is a resume of the "C.N.T; present and future": "during the past few weeks, many papers have spoken on one occasion or another of conferences taking place, or about to take place, of the 'revived' National Confederation of Labour (CNT). Without any doubt, during the last 35 years as at the present time, the CNT has not had the chance of conditions of freedom — nor even of mere toleration — to hold a conference. The last that took place of the confederal organisation was in Saragossa in May 1936.

"What has taken place in Madrid during the months of May and June has been a gathering of the militants of the Local Federation of Syndicates. In various meetings, some hundreds of militants have attended, examining and debating the situation in its various aspects and discussing the role of the organisation in regard to the present and future situation in our country.

SPAIN 1976, BARCELONA

In each of these meetings they have discussed passionately and sometimes vehemently the problems of the present day. The agreements reached have been by majority vote, and the decisions of the local Federation of Syndicates have been expressed in the following terms

"The CNT is in favour of the plurality of workers organisations and while for the unity of the working class, does not consider this unity can exist without options of choice. Real unity is obtained by the workers in the struggles of their class in which they are able to express their will. Those who insist on trade union unity without taking this into account are deliberately deceiving the workers.

"Unity must proceed from the many organisations of the workers, avoiding a centralised and unitary unionism.

"The unions must be for wage struggles and for revolutionary possibilities alike . . .

The CNT insists on honesty with the workers and that nobody should speak of unity when what they want to establish is a hegemony over the workers.

Although a lot is being said about independent trade unionism independent of the State and the political parties, in fact such unions generally speaking do not exist. All the illegal trade union movements, with the exception of the CNT, form part of the political opposition led by the parties and are thus in a position of dependence. That is why one of the principal ingredients of unity does not exist.

"The CNT demands trade union co-ordination when it is possible of achievement without giving up the independence of the workers. Common action is possible when it is in their interests. The CNT has always struggled for the autonomy of the working class movement . . . The Local Federation of Madrid renounces all contact with vertical unions since only a syndicalism created by the workers themselves merits any consideration and respect . . . Finally, the Local Federation of Syndicates considers itself effectively and not only formally, part of the International Association of Workers."





(Noel Murray)



Marie McPhillips

Send Protest to:
The Minister for Justice
Republic of Ireland
72-76 St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2, Ireland

THE DUBLIN HANGINGS

THE FACTS AND THE PEOPLE

On 11th September 1975, the Allied Irish Bank, Dublin, was raided by at least three people and £7,000 was stolen. The robbers were followed in a car by an off-duty policeman, Garda Reynolds; who was later found in St. Annes Park, shot in the head.

The "Dublin Evening Herald" ran headlines that the garda had been shot by anarchists, while at the time the police were saying they didn't know who was responsible. A reward of £20,000 was offered for information.

On September 23rd the police started raiding the homes of all known anarchists and the relatives and friends of imprisoned anarchists, plus a wide spectrum of people involved in community and welfare organisations, including prisoners rights groups. About 200 raids were carried out. One person who was 'helping police with their inquiries' was released with several ribs broken, another they put into hospital for two weeks. They had all been asked to 'confess' to knowing who was responsible for the bank raid.

One of the people raided, interrogated and later released in these raids was Ronan Stenson, who worked for the Prisoners Rights Organisation, which had become an embarrassment to the government because of their persistent exposure of inhuman prison conditions.

On October 9th Noel and Marie Murray were arrested by 20 armed police as they returned home. At 10.30 a.m. that same day Ronan Stenson was also picked up from his home.

Why did the police pick on these three? Obviously the police had decided they were guilty, but why, is a question that only the police can answer. All three were previously known to the police; Ronan Stenson because of his activities on behalf of prisoners, Noel Murray was wanted already by the police in connection with another matter (a petrol attack on the Spanish Cultural Institute in 1974) and Marie Murray has at least one previous conviction for which she received a suspended sentence

— later squashed on appeal. Both the Murrays had been 'in trouble with the police' before, and the police had been in trouble with Ronan Stenson. Both Noel and Marie Murray were active anarchists. But what made the police single these three out from all the other people of similar background, only the police can say.

The three were initially interrogated separately. Stenson was beaten with a hammer and a nylon rope, as well as the 'normal' methods of fist beatings, humiliation and intimidation. When he had 'confessed' he was taken to Curragh Military Prison where the army doctor, who examined him on admission noted that he had extensive bruising on various parts of his body. He was refused any independent medical examination.

The Murrays were similarly treated, Marie finally 'confessing' verbally after 18 hours, having been put in the cell next to Noel's where she could hear him being tortured. She was told that he would be killed if she did not confess, Noel is said to have made a verbal confession.

Ronan Stenson was so badly tortured that although he was put on trial with the Murrays they had to stop the case against him and transfer him to the prison hospital, where he is to this day, nine months after his arrest, still unfit for trial.

Stenson and the Murrays were brought before the Dublin Special Criminal Court for their trial. In this court the case is not decided by a jury of twelve ordinary people, but by three judges appointed by the government (one of whom had already tried Noel Murray some years before for another offence). At the trial the main evidence was the 'confessions'. The Special Court refused to believe there was any torture, maintaining this belief by refusing to allow the defence to produce any evidence to support their claim. The condition of Ronan Stenson must have made this pretence even more difficult, and the abandoning of his trial due to ill-health was inevitable.

The defence was not only hampered from producing any evidence on any major point, but the defendants were not permitted to be present at all for a large part of the trial, including when the verdicts and sentences were given. (Marie Murray did attempt to make the customary statement before sentence of death, but the judges would not allow even that.)

The Special Criminal Court was set up in 1939 to hear cases involving large paramilitary organisations, specifically the I.R.A., to "prevent intimidation of the jury". (It appears more likely that the major fear was not so much intimidation as the large number of people sympathetic to the I.R.A., who, if serving on a jury, might vote for acquittal; also the amount of evidence offered by the prosecution would not be enough to convince the average jury).

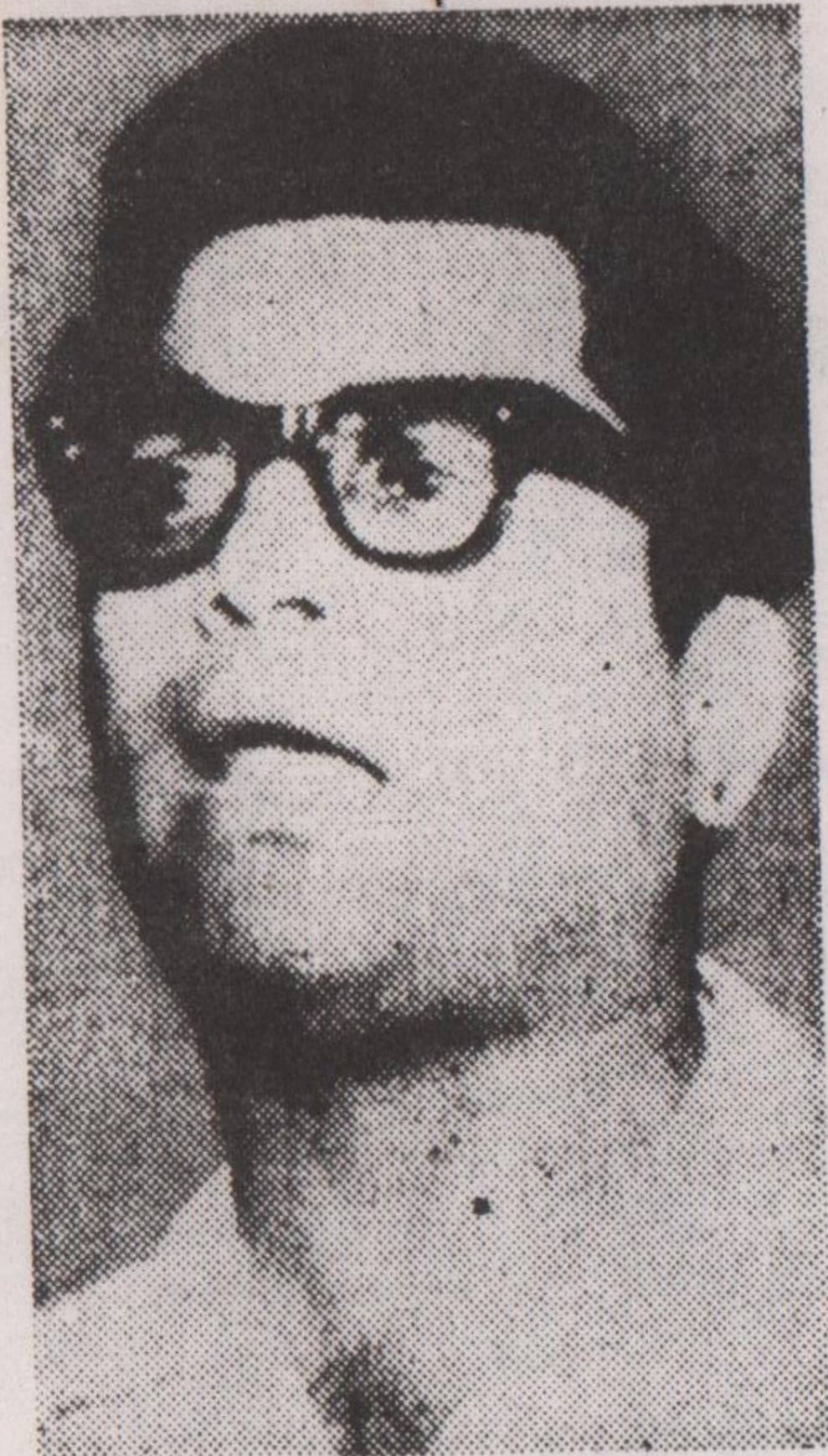
The Irish Government are using the court, which has no jury, and which was set up to deal with the I.R.A., to try three people who have no connection with the I.R.A., and to sentence them to death, in order to show how tough they are getting with the

I.R.A.

The Murrays appealed against the conviction and the sentence to the Appeal Court but predictably the appeal was turned down. There is a further appeal to the Supreme Court on November 1st, and so the date of execution has been deferred until after this last appeal. The chances of winning an appeal to the Supreme Court are remote.

WE ACCUSE THE IRISH GOVERNMENT OF:-

1. OBTAINING CONFESSIONS BY TORTURE and then trying to pretend these confession are real, and trying to hide the facts by refusing any independent medical examinations and trying to prosecute the press for reporting on allegations of torture.
2. DENYING THE MURRAYS A FAIR TRIAL for a serious crime, instead condemning them with three government appointed agents who did not even hear (or maybe did not need to hear) all the evidence.
3. CONDEMNING THEM TO DEATH. Not for the crime they are actually accused of, but because of the general unrest that exists in Ireland, and in order to further their own political ambitions by appearing to be 'taking a tough line.'



George Fernandes

VOWS TO FIGHT

George Fernandes, the 46-year-old leader of India's Socialist Party, used his court appearance in New Delhi on conspiracy and sabotage charges yesterday to restate his opposition to the Indian Government and said he would continue his fight against the administration. He is one of 22 men charged with criminal conspiracy against the Government and with using explosives to blow up road and rail links and to create widespread chaos with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the Government.

NEW DELHI — George Fernandes, one of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's principal opponents, stood chained and handcuffed in a criminal court here yesterday and vowed to keep up the fight against her Government.

"Even without us, our movement will not cease until Mrs. Gandhi is out," said Mr. Fernandes, a labor union leader, as he and 21 others were charged with conspiring to terrorize the country and to overthrow the Government.

Then he and the other defendants suddenly raised their hands in the air, and jangled the heavy chains by which each of them was attached to a policeman, as Mr. Fernandes read from a prepared statement:

"The chains we bear before you today are symbols of the entire nation which has been chained and fettered by dictatorship, a symbol of the infamy that has been perpetrated on our country."

Mr. Fernandes, the chairman of the Socialist Party of India, and former president of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, was arrested last June 10. He had spent nearly a year as a fugitive, covertly organizing resistance to the stern new political order that Mrs. Gandhi imposed on India in June, 1975.

Fernandes, with 20,000 railway workers, was jailed in the 1974 rail strike and Indira Gandhi's Congress Party-Communist Party India government has ever since been out to silence Fernandes.

JAPAN

The trial of the East Asia anti-Japan Armed Front, who bombed various Japanese industries and struck at right-wing politicians (all notorious for exploiting S.E. Asia & expelling Ainu & Koreans, and all WWII fascist criminals & mafia-types) continues. Prisoners are being viciously tortured.

In Osaka Detention Centre, leader of unemployed labourers, Suzuki Kunio, was beaten to death by wardens and his corpse hurriedly burned to avoid public autopsy.

West and East Germany, Italy and Japan: fascist criminals continue in positions of power, dancing to new tunes, but repeating the old evils.

See IDB Vol 2 #7 .. "Japan"
and IDB Vol 2 #10 .. "Germany"

War protester jailed 7 years in 1970 bombing

MADISON, Wis. (Reuter) — A Vietnam-era war protester was sentenced yesterday to two concurrent seven-year prison terms for the 1970 bombing of a University of Wisconsin building in which one person was killed.

David Fine, 24, had pleaded guilty to state charges of third degree murder and federal charges of conspiracy to destroy Government property and unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

Dane County Circuit Court Judge William Sachtjen sentenced Fine to seven years in prison on the state charges only hours after the defendant had received the same sentence on the federal charges from Federal District Court Judge Myron Gordon in Milwaukee.

Judge Sachtjen ordered that the two sentences be served concurrently.

The defendant, 18 at the time of the bombing, will serve his time in federal prison and will be eligible for parole after one year.

Federal agents arrested Fine last January in San Rafael, Calif., where he had been living under an assumed name.

Fine was one of four people charged in the bombing.

Karleton Armstrong was convicted on federal and state charges after extradition from Toronto and sentenced to 23 years in prison. The two other suspects, Armstrong's brother Dwight, 24, and Leo Burt, 27, are still being sought.



Rape—Murder

The official post-mortem report mentions that Ulrike Meinhof's body was found with her left heel still on the chair on which she had allegedly climbed to hang herself. In other words there had been no substantial 'drop'. If this was suicide, the mode of death would most probably have been death from asphyxia, rather than from the more customary dislocation of the upper cervical spine, such as occurs in judicial hanging. One of the most important features of strangulation asphyxia is obstruction to the return of blood from the head. The hallmark of such obstruction is the presence of haemorrhages in the conjunctivae of the eyes. Both post-mortem reports specifically mention that no such haemorrhages were found. Nor was there any evidence of protrusion of the eyes or of the tongue, or of cyanosis (blue discoloration) of the face, such as is commonly seen in asphyxial deaths. Although the hyoid bone at the root of the tongue was fractured, there was no bruising in the neck, at the site of the indentation made by the 'towel-rope' with which the prisoner allegedly hanged herself. These negative findings are unusual, to say the least, in anyone who has died from asphyxia. They are however compatible with death from vagal inhibition, i.e. with death from pressure

on the carotid sinuses in the neck which may result in reflex stopping of the heart.

There are other disturbing facts, of a positive kind. Both necropsy reports mention severe congestion of the external genitals and bruises on both calves. Both mention an abrasion covered with blood clot, on the left buttock. The Jansen-Schroder report also mentions a bruise on the right thigh. Examination of the prisoner's underwear at the time of the initial examination revealed suspicious stains. Tests for seminal fluid were officially described as positive although no sperms were found (Official Report of the State Prosecutor, Criminal-Technical Laboratory — Kriminaltechnische Untersuchungsstelle — May 11, 1975).

Deeply disturbed by these findings, by the arrest of Ulrike Meinhof's defending Counsel (just as he had got on to some of these facts) as well as by a number of discrepancies and contradictions in the official evidence, which will be gone into elsewhere, a sub-committee (the Justiz-kritische Ausschuss) of the German Writers' Union is planning a conference in Stuttgart, on August 26, at which it is hoped to air these issues and to ask for an international investigation (in order to avoid possible pressure on German citizens, willing to give evidence of a technical nature).

We call on all concerned with elementary human rights to disseminate these facts as widely as possible and to help break the conspiracy of silence which has so far surrounded them. We call on all those who are disturbed by these reports to unite in helping to establish what really happened.

If such things can happen in Germany, couldn't they happen here? If it can happen to Ulrike Meinhof, could it happen to any of us?

Solidarity, London.

Industrial Workers of the World



OUR RECENT FIFTY, the story of the IWW from 1923 to 1973, has been detailed by Leland W. Robinson at Northwestern University in an unpublished 442-page PhD dissertation in sociology under the unhappy title "Social Movement Organizations in Decline: A Case Study of the IWW". The content is much better than the title. He has done some thorough research, and after counting how many dues stamps got sold each year he shows that after a steady decline in the Fifties "to the brink of extinction" in 1961, there has been a slow but steady growth each year in membership and activity to date. His conservative conclusion to his history section (Page 267) runs:

"The IWW today is still a very small organization. Its activities in the near future are not likely to cause headlines.... But if it continues to grow at the rate it has for the last few years, and if it can continue to develop a firm core of young, clear-thinking and dedicated Wobblies, then the organization should be in a good position to expand rapidly and perhaps even assume a position of some influence if the United States again enters a period of increased interest in radical thought and goals." (We do aim at a round ball, 8000 miles through.)

Robinson's research of IWW history for these recent fifty years provides data for his sociological inquiry into the adjustments movement organizations make in periods of decline, with fewer members, little funds, and the changed circumstances that helped bring this about. This aspect of the IWW story is compared — don't laugh — with the experiences of the KKK, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Townsend Plan. If the comparisons seem invidious, it just happened that other sociologists had studied the KKK, WCTU, and Townsend movement during their decline, and so these studies were on tap.

Robinson concludes that there is no one pattern to be found in movement organization in decline. Neither in the collapse of 1925 to 1930 nor in the tough decade of the Fifties did the IWW respond by dropping its goals as the Townsend folks did to rake in funds to pay its staff, or tighten hierarchic control like the WCTU, or grow more dogmatic. Social affairs play an increasing role in such times, but they never became the IWW's reason for existence. Robinson does seem to think that we show our age in over-stressing past achievements, but recognizes that we have a past quite natural to talk about, and non-IWW

1. 1964 Blueberry Harvest Strike, I.U. 110, Michigan.
2. 1969-71 San Diego Free Speech Fight (I.U. 450) and Criminal Syndicalism Trial.
3. Hip Products Strike, I.U. 660, Jan-Mar 1971, Chicago.
4. Three Penny Cinema I.U. 630 Strike, May-Sept. 1971, Chicago
5. Ward Colorado Silver Mine I.U. 210 job branch, summer 1971
6. Park International Wood Products Strike, I.U. 430, Long Beach, California, May 1972.
7. University Wisconsin at Milwaukee I.U. 620 strike, May 1972.
8. Gastown, Vancouver B.C. construction workers I.U. 310 job branch April-June 1972.
9. Varvsarbetaren I.U. 320 job branch, Malmö Sweden, 1973-74.
Albina Day Care Centre I.U. 670 job branch and community action, 1973-74, Portland, Oregon.
- 10.

And many others.

historians also point to the substantial good we have done the working class. (It seems unfortunate that so many of the books about the IWW got written in those days when we were near that brink.)

The behavior nearest to goal displacement that he finds is a tendency for its members in recent years to see the IWW as a "lighthouse" to point out goals and dangers to other organizations rather than as the agency by which the working class will win. (But this is recognition that basic occupations are largely organized.) His analysis gives scholarly confirmation to what many of us Wobs must have felt in our bleakest days: that since IWW thinking grows out of such well-rooted concerns as brotherhood, freedom, equality, resistance to exploitation, and resistance to being used against each other, it is the sort of thinking that can outlive any hothouse culture foisted on our class; and that since our far-out goals are simply further down the line of what we want to do on the job and in our community, they are not pie in the sky, and this makes us a "viable" organization even in years when recruitment is not easy.

Most IWW histories give most of their space to stories of strikes and trials; but surely what kept the IWW going was its day-to-day activity, and it is on this that Robinson's thesis concentrates. It is a summary of the varied views of its members on budgeting of resources, decentralization, balancing autonomy and co-ordination, propaganda and job organizing. It looks at the various extents to which its members were involved. It examines closely the arguments for EP and 4-Trey in 1924, contracts, Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin.

It gives some mention of IWW strikes and organizing efforts among coal miners in the late Twenties; the unemployed in the big depression; construction workers at Cle Ellum, Boulder Dam, and LA Aqueduct; Yakima fruit pickers and Idaho lumber workers in the mid-Thirties; factory workers in Detroit, Cleveland, and Philadelphia; railroad workers; and seamen. He traces the roots of regrowth among a younger generation back to 1949 student efforts at New York City College and the Student Worker (1950) in Cleveland, the picketing against Franco and so forth in the bare Fifties, Berkeley, and efforts away from campus as among migratory blueberry pickers in Michigan in 1964 and restaurant workers in San Francisco; the 1968 decision to try organizing students, teachers, janitors and the like in one industrial union of education workers; the counter-culture headshops, Hip Products, the Three Penny Cinema, and last year's start among "Fast Food" workers.

This mammoth research is important to anyone making an in-depth study of the IWW. Reading it I thought of Robert Burns's lines on seeing a louse in church on a lady's bonnet ("O wad some Pow'r the gift a-gie us to see oursills as others see us"), and felt that sociological techniques had somewhat-embarrassingly fulfilled that wish. Robinson digs a bit deeper than that, deflating the notion that we died of World War I repression, and such later notions as Conlon's that the new hands are a bunch of young romantics. He pictures a serious purpose taken seriously and steadfastly throughout these years.

Fred Thompson

From an imprisoned CNTer:

IWW Defense Local 2
Gary Jewell, secretary
Companeros - Greetings to all who share our beliefs and that of others in Spanish prisons. We are thankful to all those who are trying to alleviate the situation which exists here. - I am Floreal Rodriguez (see letter IDB Vol 3 #) --- hopes to visit me to give me your affectionate letter in which it clearly says that the distance between us does not matter to those who know the problem of Spain; nor that of my family and myself. We are grateful to all there. Do not forget my adress. - Floreal

From the underground

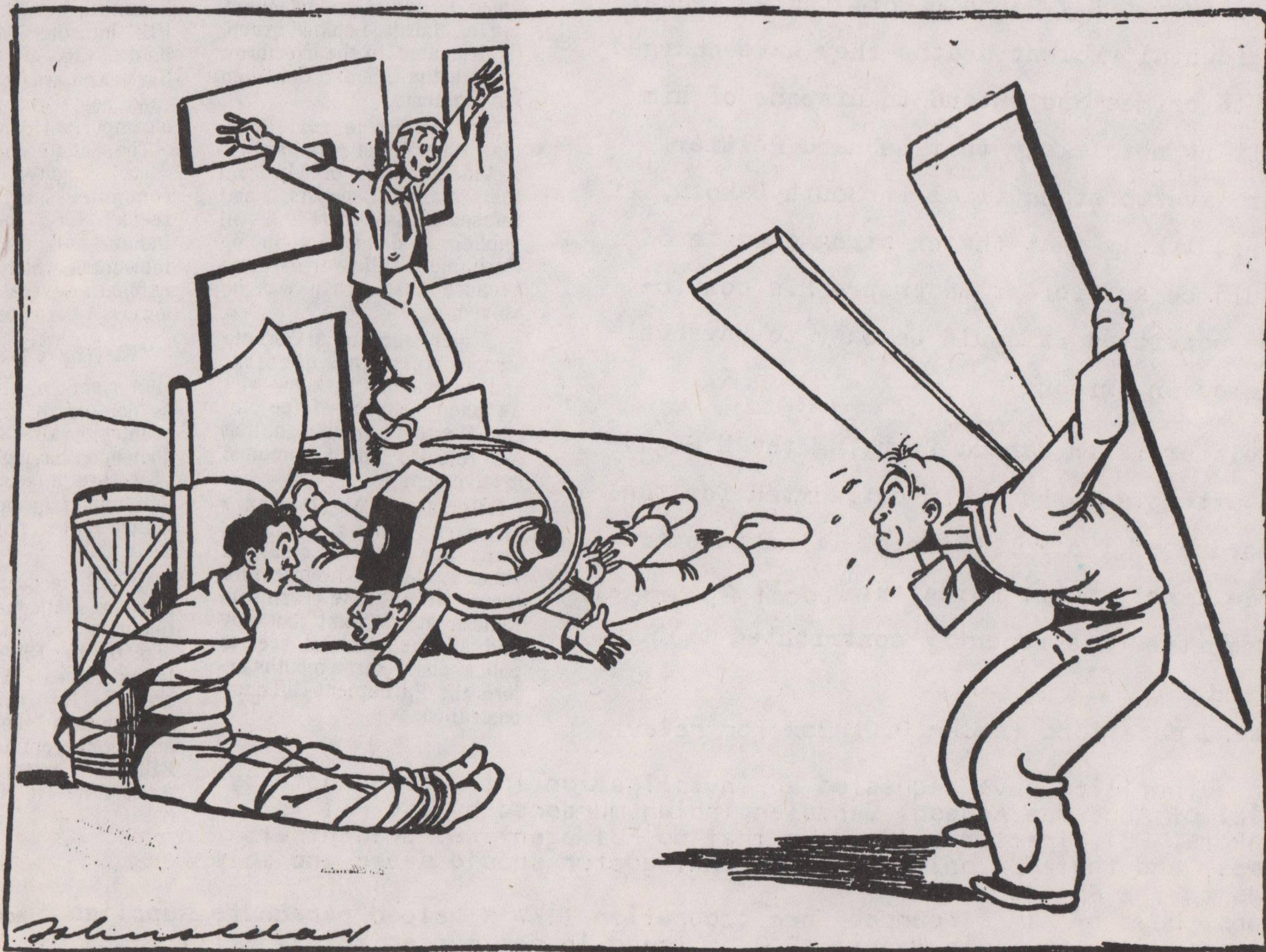
Dear friend,
We received the \$30.00 which you sent us.

.....
We have difficulty in sending out even newspapers, so you can imagine the situation which exists here.

Your friends,
FORA
ARGENTINA

FELLOW WORKERS, DON'T SHAME YOURSELVES BY INACTION. YOUR BROTHER AND SISTER UNIONISTS IN THE UNDERGROUND ABROAD DESPERATELY NEED YOUR AID. SEND A FEW DOLLARS TO DEFENSE LOCAL 2 TODAY - IMMEDIATELY. IF THE SHOE WERE ON THE OTHER FOOT, WHAT WOULD YOUR REACTION BE TO REBELS WHO TALKED BIG BUT WHO COULDN'T COME ACROSS WITH EVEN A FEW LOUSY BUCKS..?

From The March to Death (Freedom Press, 1943) by the Anglo-German revolutionary anarchist JOHN OLDAY, veteran of 1918 German sailor-worker revolt, 1919 Spartacus insurrection, 1921 & '23 uprisings, worker councils, anti-Nazi resistance, British prison for anti-militarism.



THAT WON'T HELP US EITHER!

LEONARD PELTIER DEFENSE

Leonard Peltier is a Native American who has dedicated half of his life to various Indian movements seeking decent food and shelter for the many South Dakota Indians who, like himself have been robbed of their lands. Peltier joined the American Indian Movement (AIM) and took an active role in many Native People's Struggles. He was an active participant in the 1973 siege of Wounded Knee.

A great many Indian Leaders who participated in the siege of Wounded Knee have since been murdered and Peltier has fled to Canada to avoid the very real possibility that he will be murdered or convicted of some imaginary crime if he returns to the United States.

The FBI wants Peltier back. Not satisfied with having seen over fifty South Dakota Indian leaders die in accidental violent deaths they have charged Peltier with crimes and intend to dispose of him legally. It is not likely that Leonard Peltier could ever live to stand trial in South Dakota. If he did it is likely that the existing climate of racism would be sufficient to ensure his conviction. Once convicted it would be easy to have Peltier murdered in prison.

Leonard Peltier is in Canada fighting the U S government's attempts to have him extradited for the alleged murder of two FBI agents. If he is extradited he is likely to be murdered. Local 2, General Defense Committee has recently contributed to his Defense Fund.

Please send donations to our P.O. Box for relay.

Canadian authorities have requested an investigation into death, autopsy and burial of Anna Mae Aquash, Canadian Indian murdered by the FBI in South Dakota. FBI Director Kelly says that no FBI agent was present at the autopsy and that FBI only suggested that doctor should sever and ship her hands to the FBI lab.

Russ Means, head of AIM & Wounded Knee occupation (IWW's helped parachute supplies to AIM), was shot in a FBI set-up in Wagner, S.D., freed in one murder trial, still faces new trials. Peltier is accused of killing 2 FBI at Oglala, Pine Ridge, S.D. Joanna Le Deaux, Cherokee-Navajo, jailed for refusing to testify - she refused to recognize U.S. Govt. trial as violation of her treaty rights - was been released to give birth to her son.

Indian calls FBI story lies, garbage

OTTAWA (CP) — Reports that a Communist-supported arms smuggling network has been set up between Indians in Canada and the United States are "lies and garbage," a spokesman for a militant native group said yesterday.

Alex Akiwenzie, Canadian co-ordinator for the American Indian Movement, said testimony by FBI informant Douglas Durham made public on Saturday in Washington was intended to discredit native people.

Mr. Durham, who says he received \$20,000 from the FBI for infiltrating AIM between 1973 and 1975, told a U.S. Senate subcommittee that AIM, aided by leftist groups including a Marxist-Leninist group, is dedicated to the overthrow of both the U.S. and Canadian governments.

Mr. Akiwenzie said Canadian chapters of AIM have rejected all offers of help from the Marxist-Leninists, and refused to take part in a well publicized demonstration on Parliament Hill two years ago because that group was involved.

"I met Durham at Toronto airport a few days after that and he wanted to know why we hadn't supported the others. We told him outright that we rejected the Communist involvement."

Referring to Mr. Durham's testimony that a cache of arms was buried in a park at Kenora, Mr. Akiwenzie said there were "a few arms in Kenora at one point" but they had all been handed over to police about three months before the Parliament Hill demonstration.

"There were just a few hunting rifles and shotguns brought in by individuals," he said. "AIM officials insisted that they be handed over to the authorities and they were."

AIM Canada has always tried to influence its people to reject communism, Mr. Akiwenzie stated.

"We try to tell them that the Liberal Government here is difficult enough to deal with but a communist government would be even worse."

MAHNOMEN, Minn. (AP) — A spokesman for the American Indian Movement yesterday criticized a Senate subcommittee report describing the organization as revolutionary and "committed to violence."

Vernon Bellecourt, AIM's national field director and member of the organization's national council, said the Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigation was a "stacked deck" in which AIM views were not sought.

Mr. Bellecourt said the subcommittee's chief witness, FBI informer Douglass Durham, was a "pathological liar" who was simply an "errand boy" who never was in on important AIM decisions.

The Senate unit released its report Sunday. In it the subcommittee said AIM does not speak for the American Indian. "It is a minority movement which, at the most, numbers several thousand followers," the report said.

"They have trampled on the civil rights of Indian, as well as non-Indian, citizens in the country," Mr. Durham was quoted as having said of AIM. "They are in co-operation with Communist groups, within the United States, Canada, Puerto Rico, Cuba."

Mr. Bellecourt called Mr. Durham's allegations "a continuation of the disruptive acts by the FBI, which many times has exploited the press." He contended the news media "tend to feel that any story coming out of the FBI or Central Intelligence Agency has to have credibility."



IWW GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

WHY JOIN? - TWO REASONS -

Number 1. SOLIDARITY - A MUCH ABUSED WORD. IF YOU MEAN IT, SHOW IT.

Number 2. DEFENSE - IT'LL NEVER HAPPEN TO YOU? ACT NOW, DON'T BE SORRY LATER.

GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

PREAMBLE

The purpose of this organization shall be to provide defense and relief to members of the working class who are being persecuted for their activity in the class struggle.

Co-ordinating our efforts will enable the General Defense Committee to oppose the viscious onslaught of the master class with a powerful defense, especially when labor is engaged in industrial strife.

It has been found in past labor struggles that the lack of adequate defense has resulted in many of the most active fighters for labor being arrested and imprisoned for long periods of time or being legally murdered by the employing class.

It shall also be the purpose of the General Defense Committee to publish and distribute literature exposing false and reactionary propaganda.

By organizing the many and centralizing their efforts in each instance, labor will be given the protection of the entire working class, thereby making an injury to one the concern of all.

Organized 1917

LOCAL 1 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, USA

LOCAL 3 ARKANSAS, USA

LOCAL 5 SYDNEY, NSW AUSTRALIA

LOCAL 2 TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA

LOCAL 4 GUAM, PACIFIC, USA

LOCAL 6 HONOLULU, HAWAII, USA

LOCAL 7 LOCAL INTERNAC NUEVO YORK

LOCAL 8 NEW YORK CITY

LOCAL 9 MADISON, WISC

MEMBERS: USA, CANADA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, W. GERMANY HAWAII & GUAM, AUSTRALIA, NORWAY

GROUPS: GDC LONDON & GLASGOW

JOIN: DO YOU SPECIFICALLY AGREE WITH THE GDC PREAMBLE? DO YOU GENERALLY THINK THE IWW CONCEPT OF WORKING PEOPLE CONTROLLING THE EARTH - THEY AND THEY ALONE - IS RIGHT?

IF SO, THEN WHY NOT JOIN? OPEN TO ALL, WETHER IWW MEMBER OR NOT. YOU RUN YOUR OWN LOCAL - NO BUREAUCRATIC INTERFERENCE. INITIATION: \$1 and \$1 QUARTERLY (EACH THREE MONTHS) DUES.... YOU GET RED CARD, INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE BULLETIN, AND PRISON RELIEF IF JAILED...YOU ARE EXPECTED TO HELP AID YOUR FELLOW WORKERS IN JAIL AND UNDERGROUND.

GET 4 OF YOUR FRIENDS TO JOIN AND YOU FORM A LOCAL - KEEP 50% OF INITIATION & QUARTERLY DUES IN YOUR OWN TREASURY, START EXPANDING AND REPLICATING THE DEFENSE WORK

DO IT TODAY - THERE IS NO TIME TO LOSE...SEND APPLICATION BELOW AND \$2 or MORE TO THE ORGANIZING DELEGATE AT IWW DEFENSE LOCAL 2.

GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE IWW DEFENSE LOCAL 2

P.O. BOX 306 STN. "E" TORONTO 4, ONTARIO, CANADA

INITIATION: \$1 QUARTERLY DUES: \$1

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

UNION (IF ANY) _____

DATE _____ CARD NO. _____

