

LABOR DEFENDER

10 Cents

May 1930

Defend
the
Soviet
Union!



LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



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Smash This New Gastonia Case!

Defeat Death Sentences Planned for Powers and Carr in Georgia!

[Statement of the International Labor Defense]

WORKERS! Death sentences are again being sought in the South against militant organizers and spokesmen of the working class.

Capitalist class justice is seeking the lives of M. H. Powers, Southern district organizer of the Communist Party, and Joe Carr, organizer of the Young Communist League, because they dared speak to the workers at Atlanta, Georgia, at an unemployment demonstration; because they dared distribute leaflets among the jobless.

They have already been indicted by the Fulton County, Georgia, grand jury on charges of "attempting to incite insurrection," under a law dating back to the stormy year of 1866, immediately following the close of the Civil War.

The same law that was used to establish the victory of northern capitalism in the South, is now utilized in a desperate effort to maintain employing class supremacy, with its murderous speed-up of workers in the textile, coal, steel, lumber and other industries.

Thus "Atlanta!" becomes another "Gastonia!"

Death sentences is the reply of the ruling class in the South to the demands of the jobless for "Work or Wages."

Georgia's ruling class seeks the legal lynching of Powers and Carr, just as April 5th saw the extra-legal lynching by a boss mob between Macon and Atlanta of the Ne-

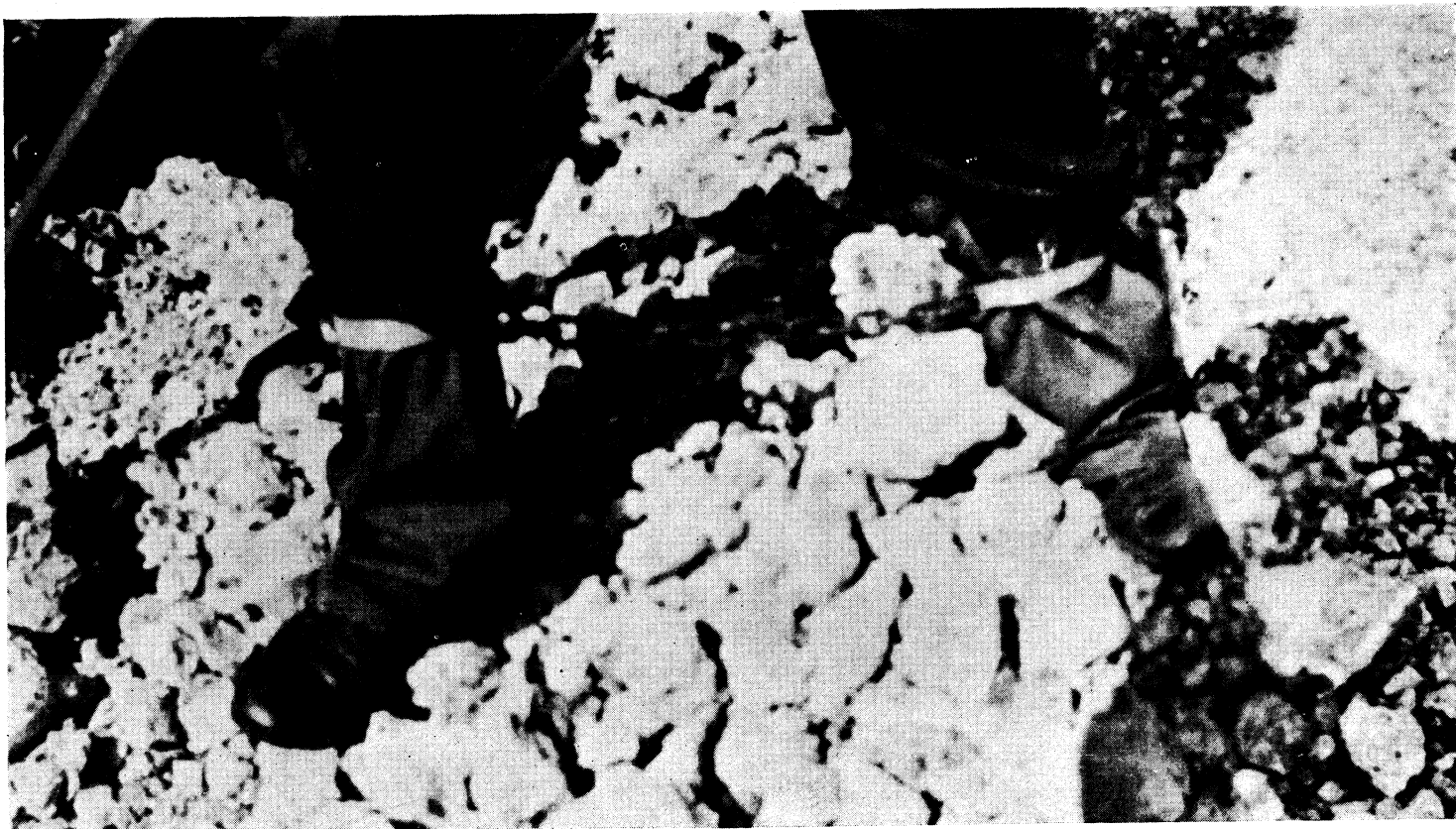
gro worker, John H. Wilkins. Thus capitalist class justice, the ever ready assassin of both Negro and white workers, continues with its bloody work.

Workers! Rally again in support of Southern labor! The mighty protest against this deliberate plan to kill Powers and Carr must paralyze the boss campaign against the militant leaders of the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Trade Union Unity League and the National Textile Workers Union.

This demand of the Southern exploiters for the lives of Powers and Carr was raised at the very moment that the lynch law verdict and the extreme sentences totalling 117 years in prison came up for review in the North Carolina state supreme court. Thus the boss class justice in Georgia unites with the enemy class tyranny in North Carolina to fan into flame the prejudice required to help carry through their joint program of murder.

It follows on the heels of numerous outrages against Southern labor, including the dynamiting and complete wrecking of the home of J. J. Giglio, secretary of the Metal Workers' Industrial League, at Birmingham, Alabama, and the kidnapping of Anna Burlak and Jack Doran, organizers of the National Textile Workers' Union, at Seneca, South Carolina.

This attack climaxes the whole campaign in recent
(Continued on page 102)



In Chains! Gilbert Lewis, Negro T.U.U.L. organizer at Chatanooga, Tenn., served 1 day on the chain gang, when this photo was taken. Half year chain gang sentences hang over a number of organizers in the South.



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WALL STREET'S BLOODY FEAST



Wm. Z. Foster and Robert Minor, shackled and being taken to the Tombs after the farce trial.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE Delegation of the March Sixth Unemployed Demonstration in Union Square, New York City, is in the Tombs Prison.

The great capitalists of Wall Street are rushing preparations for a banquet in honor of their police commissioner, "Bloody" Whalen, planned for May Sixth.

It will be a Feast of Blood—Wall Street celebrating the murder of the strike picket, Steve Katovis, the shooting to death of the anti-fascist worker, Gino Mazzolo, the bloody beatings of hundreds of workers in many demonstrations, especially on March Sixth, and on many picket lines.

The banquet is to express the appreciation of big business for the efficiency displayed by "Bloody" Whalen in smashing

the demonstration of the jobless.

It will be capitalism's feast celebrating the imprisonment of William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, Joseph Leston and Harry Raymond. This feast can only be disturbed by the increasing rumbling of the thunder of labor's protest, developing into an irresistible demand: "RELEASE OUR PRISONERS!"

The banquet is said to have been initiated by William H. Woodin, of the American Car and Foundry Company. Some 500 of the leading capitalist parasites have been invited. This is the most brazen glorification of the clubbing and jailing of jobless workers yet attempted. It is testimony to the satisfaction of the overlords of finance and industry with the

"Campaign of Vengeance" launched by the police against the jobless for daring to demonstrate in numbers far surpassing the million mark on March Sixth. The employing class will try to make their "May Sixth" a reply to the mighty "March Sixth" of the workers.

It is expected that the banquet guests will include J. Pierpont Morgan, head of "The House of Morgan"; Thomas W. Lamont, who has just been visiting with Mussolini, the fascist butcher of Italy, John D. Rockefeller, Vincent Astor, George F. Baker, Willis Booth, of the Merchants' Association, Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, General Harboard of the Radio Corporation, and others. A book could be written on the brutal, anti-labor records of any one of these.

This is the jury that actually sat in the trial and returned the verdict. The usual trial by jury had been refused. Police had barred the Labor Jury selected by the workers of New York City from the courtroom. The Wall Street jurors worked behind the scenes.

The preparations for their feast constitutes an open campaign of encouragement to such fascist bands as the American Legion and the so-called "World War Veterans" to develop their ties with the police for joint actions, as on International May Day, against the workers.

Thus Wall Street gives the signal to its official and extra-legal forces of oppression in the whole land; it seeks to drink its toast in the blood of the workers "To Greater Vengeance!" against any future efforts of labor to raise its demands: "Against the Imperialist War! For the Defense of the Soviet Union! For Work or Wages!"

All of capitalism's widely advertised promises of early relief from the economic crisis have proved barren. Wall Street's own organ, the New York Evening Post, on April 16, reported that, "March's index of industrial production published today when corrected for seasonal variation shows no improvement over February." The great capitalists feel the dire need of mustering every possible resource against the discontent of the jobless, against the radicalization of the working class.

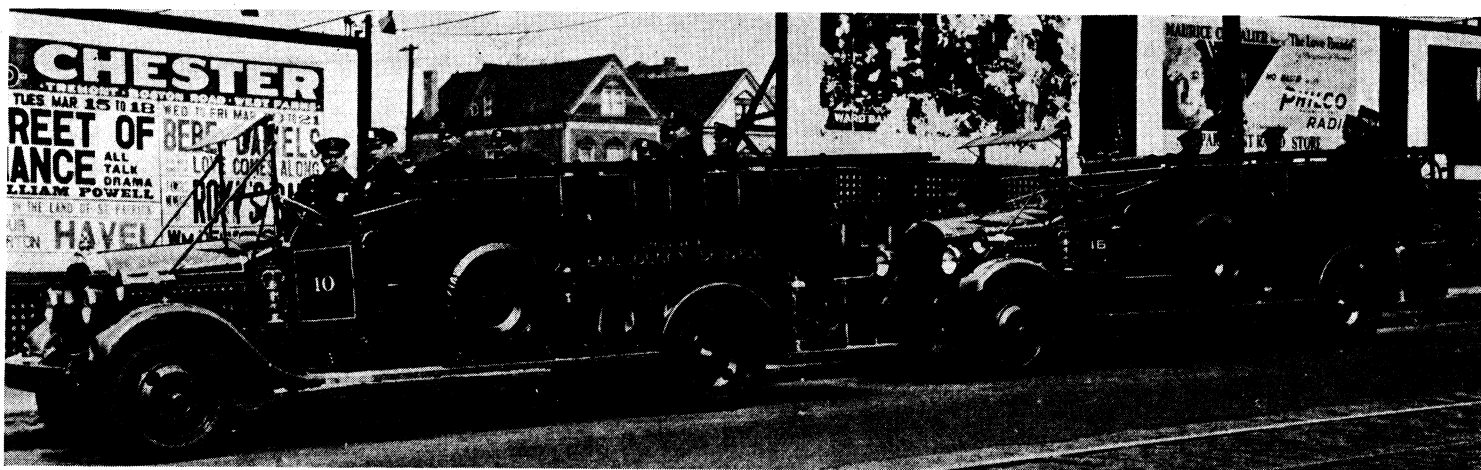
Against the vengeance campaign of the parasite profiteers the jailed March Sixth spokesmen for the unemployed have everywhere in the capitalist courts sounded the note of defiance of the working class, in New York, in Milwaukee, in Los Angeles, across the land.

The New York trial was typical. It revealed all the railroading methods of



Wm. Z. Foster and Robert Minor, shackled and being taken to the Tombs after the farce trial.

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL



They remind you of Zorgiebel's police in Berlin, don't they? These are some of the emergency trucks Whalen hides tear gas bombs and machine guns in.

capitalist class justice. The charge was whittled down to one of "unlawful assembly." The crime was supposed to consist in the fact that three or more persons were gathered together to do an unlawful act, that is, attempt to parade to the City Hall to present the grievances of the jobless. It was held that the crime was immediately committed when William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, the organizer of the demonstration, put the question to the great throng of 110,000 workers whether they would accept the edict of "Bloody" Whalen that they would not be permitted to parade. The demonstration responded with a unanimous "NO!" and Foster had concluded the meeting with, "Then let us proceed down Broadway to the City Hall!"

Three judicial puppets of the Morgans, Rockefellers and Astors constituted the court. They were nameless even in the reports of part of the capitalist press. They sit in what is called the Court of Special Sessions, giving most attention to dope, gambling and similar minor cases. It was in this capitalist judicial stench that the demands of the seven millions of jobless were raised. The lackey judges had received their instructions on how to railroad Foster, Minor, Amter, Leston and Raymond to prison. They would not admit a word concerning the bloody attack of the police on the demonstration immediately it began to move into Broadway. Whalen himself, the star witness for the prosecution, had testified to the complete orderliness of the demonstration up to the moment that the riot wagons, the mounted and foot police, the armored motorcycle brigades and the other paraphernalia of open warfare began the attack. Movies and talkies of the demonstration, vividly displaying the police attack, were barred by the servile court that joined with the prosecutor in declaring nearly every vital fact produced as "incompetent, irrelevant

and immaterial," the holy trinity of capitalist court jargon.

Foster, Minor and Amter, on the witness stand, broke through the meshes of capitalist court procedure sufficiently to state the aims of the March Sixth Unemployed Demonstrations. The court insisted on blinding itself to the fact that such demonstrations were held in all the great cities of the land, in countries the world over.

It didn't want to hear about the preparations for the Unemployment Conference to be held in Chicago, July 4-5, with preparations for 10,000 delegates. They were typical Tammany Hall jurists, responding quickly to any tug of the strings that their masters had tied to them.

The conviction of the Unemployed Delegation was railroaded through in less than a day. It marked another logical step in inflicting the full possibilities of capitalist class justice upon the prisoners. The delegation had been arrested on the steps of the City Hall, on the afternoon of March Sixth, when it arrived in spite of all police precautions to present the demands of the Union Square demonstration. It was held incommunicado. Lawyers furnished by the International Labor Defense were not permitted to see any of the prisoners. The whole top layer of capitalist class justice was mobilized the next day, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, District Attorney Crain, and all the camp followers, when the prisoners were brought into court and held without bail. They were only admitted to bail after habeas corpus proceedings had been carried through successfully. When about to be released they were arrested on fresh charges, so that it was six days later, March 12, before they were finally liberated. Without notice, they were ordered into court March 13 for pleading, which was later set for March 14. Then they were held for trial March 24. It was only with the greatest difficulty that an adjournment was secured to April 11,

in order to make any semblance of preparations for the case. The demand for a jury trial was bluntly rejected although all the charges could pile up 11 years' imprisonment for each of the prisoners. Immediately the conviction was secured the members of the delegation were rushed back to the Tombs Prison, again being held without bail.

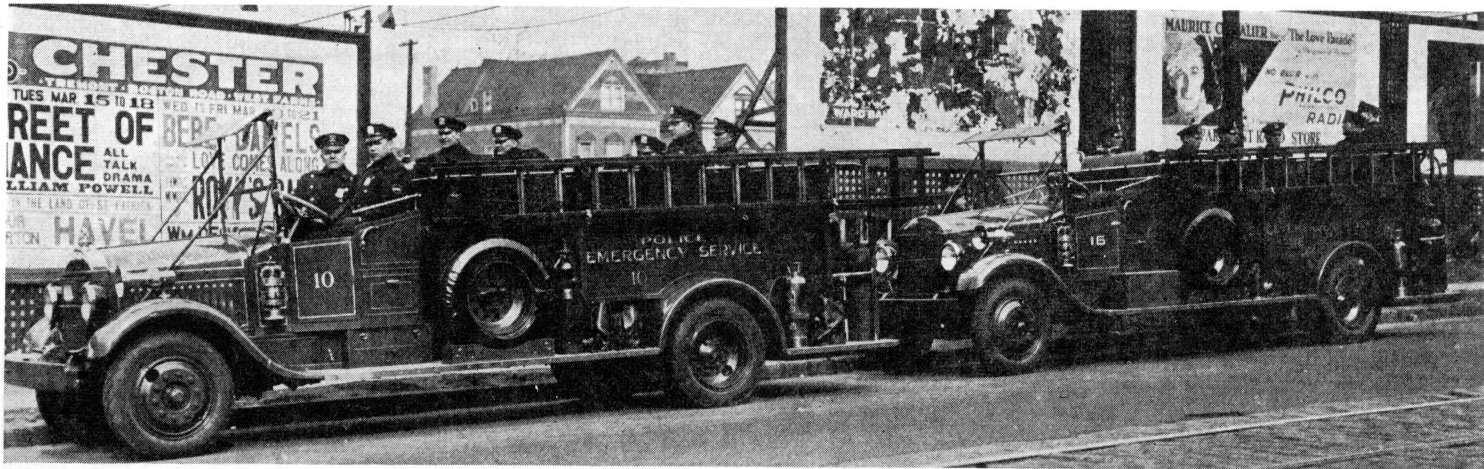
Sentence will have been pronounced by the time this issue of the Labor Defender reaches its readers. Four sentences were open to the court to impose: suspended sentence, thirty days in City Prison with or without a fine of from \$1 to \$500, penitentiary for one year with or without the fine; or an indefinite prison term of from one to three years without a fine.

The probability is that International May Day, 1930, will find Foster, Minor, Amter, Leston and Raymond in convict's garb in the infamous Sing Sing Prison where the organizer of the Communist Party, C. E. Ruthenberg, was confined for many months.

The protest rolls up from many sections of the world. From Manila, in the Philippines, the Executive Council of the Philippine National Confederation of Peasants, declares its solidarity with the imprisoned Delegation and with the workers of the United States. Numerous protests are coming in from workers' organizations in Canada as well as from all sections of this country.

This protest must grow. The protest against the imprisonment of our comrades now grows into the demand for their release, "For the Release of All the Imprisoned March Sixth Fighters! For the Release of All the Class War Prisoners!"

The growing thunder of labor's wrath, pounding at the gates of capitalism's bastilles, will be the uninvited guest that will disturb the appetites of the parasites gorging themselves at Wall Street's Bloody Feast for its New York police commissioner.



They remind you of Zorgiebel's police in Berlin, don't they? These are some of the emergency trucks Whalen hides tear gas bombs and machine guns in.

Part of a
breadline on E. 3rd
Street, New York City

HUNGER FIGHTERS

By JOSEPH NORTH

“WE don't want no charity. We want a workers' government!”

When workers talk they go straight to the point. No fancy phrases. Work or wages. We want a workers' government, not charity.

They spoke, some 215 of them, delegates of the Unemployed Councils in 18 states, at the National Preliminary Conference on Unemployment in New York, March 29 and 30. Of the delegates from 49 cities and 19 industries, 47 were Negroes, 12 women and 32 young workers.

Many were bitter with hunger tearing at them. Others were cold, overcoatless. Many had hungry wives and children waiting back home. Their speeches mirrored the vast tragedy of unemployment.

At this meeting they were determined. “At least 10,000 delegates to the mass convention on unemployment in Chicago July 4 and 5.”

It was a conference that opened a new era in the fight against unemployment. It

was tying up the unemployed with the employed workers. It was fighting for solidarity of the entire working class. It exposed the charity schemes. It was not for “a piece of bread to stick in our mouths to keep our mouths shut.”

But the best way to describe the meeting is in the words of the delegates themselves.

Tom Jones came from Africa ten years ago. He told a story about the Jumbo Elephant and the Little Man that sat on his head. It carried the Congo into the convention and showed the problems were the same all over the world. The little jungle fable could be applied to the system everywhere. “Once upon a time there was a Jumbo Elephant and a Little Man that sat on his head,” he said. “The elephant didn't know his strength. He let the little man boss him all around. One day the elephant learned his strength, pulled the little man off his head with his trunk, and just tore him to pieces. Well, Big Jumbo Elephant is the working class and the Little Man that sat on his head

is the boss.”

Jones was a delegate from Newark, N. J. He has been out of work for three months.

Here is Henry Walker's story. He is an unemployed Negro worker of Washington, D. C. “The preacher class is trying to fool us. They are trying to make us think God'll make it all right. But Heaven's never done nothing for the working class. Anything we get we got to fight damn hard for. Fight. And we'll get what we're after. The bosses and preachers try to paint the leaders of the Unemployment Councils and of the Trade Union Unity League and the International Labor Defense as devils with horns and long tails. Well I seen plenty of them and not a one horn or tail in the lot. But they got the right idea.”

Similar stories came from the lips of Lazarus Cole, Negro steel worker recently from Homestead, and Pottstown, Pa., steel mills; W. J. Wheeler, Negro unemployed seaman; Frank Fisher, out of work five months from Washington; Lewis Kenney, out of job 11 months from Philadelphia; Jerry Makas, New York furrier who lost his job on Thanksgiving Day; Morris Veckman, New York shoe-worker seeking work for one whole year.

Lonnie Taylor, who came up in a truck from Washington, D. C., recently from Jacksonville, Fla., told of the demonstration, March 6 in Washington.

“While we were marching, I saw a fat shadow behind the curtain of the White House in Washington. I figured that was Hoover, sure. Well, he saw something about the solidarity of the white and Negro workers that might open his eyes. That's what will win. Solidarity. I expect a bigger demonstration May 1 than ever before. Both North and South.”

Thus they spoke—full of fight. Hungry, too. But speeding ahead for bigger fights against Unemployment—against the Empty Stomach—against starving children and families at home. Against the system that breeds these.

May 1 and July 4 and 5 loom as huge Red Letter days in the history of the American working class.

And the front of the same breadline, getting charity tickets from the YMCA. The breadlines grow daily—but so does the fighting spirit of these hungry men.





Brother Is Alive! The Mine Didn't Get Him This Time!

Two miners were killed and many injured when fire swept the Wolf Run mine near Steubenville, Ohio. William Leach was one of those rescued after being seared by the flames. He is shown coming back to his senses in his home, with his sister watching over him, and his brother and uncle, both miners. Flame, explosion, constant danger, add to the misery of a miner's life.



Workers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in a huge mass parade in Bombay on the eve of the great strike which began February 4. The strike is still being militantly fought today, despite the bloody attack of police and arrests

Silence Around Meerut

IT is already more than one year that thirty-two leaders of the Indian proletariat have been imprisoned in the small and secluded town of Meerut, 800 miles to the north of the industrial and revolutionary centers of Bombay and Calcutta. The Tory Government held the reigns of power and terror when the thirty-two were arrested at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on March 17, 1929, during the height of the mass strikes of the textile, metal and railroad workers. When the British Labor Party took the lash of British imperialism into its own hands in May, 1929, they were still imprisoned at Meerut. It was the British Labor Government which continued the investigation and prolonged it over a period of one year and it is the same government which is today trying these thirty-two revolutionary leaders.

The Tory Government thought it could suppress the rebellious tide of the Indian masses and smash their struggle for independence. Ramsay MacDonald continues the same policy today, helped by the native nationalists and reformists, who have not lifted a voice in protest and have aided to build a wall of silence around Meerut.

S. Javala, Secretary of the All-India Railroad Workers' Union; S. Dange, Secretary of the Bombay Transport Workers' Union; S. Miratschka, leader of the Union of British-India Seamen; S. Gaade, vice-president of the Union of Civic Workers of Bombay; D. Tengdi, member of the committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress; P. Joshi and Kalam, leaders of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, and others, in all 32 defendants, were all arrested and shack-

led and brought to Meerut. They were brought to this far away place in the hopes that their trial and conviction could be secretly carried out and hidden from the Indian masses and the international workingclass.

During the whole course of the investigation every effort was made to build a concrete wall of silence around the crime being perpetrated in Meerut by British Labor imperialism against the workingclass. The investigation lasted for ten months, the purpose being to lay the basis with the records of this investigation and the sentence that is to follow for banning the revolutionary unions of India and the young India Communist Party as legal organizations.

The charge against the prisoners is not based on any concrete grounds, but limits itself to general comments about the strike movement, about the Workers' and Peasants' Party, about augmenting the class warfare between capital and labor and ends with phrases about conspiracy against the King of England. Ar-



A view of the strikers' parade as it passed the railway administration buildings

ticle 121 of the Indian law code, on the basis of which this charge was drawn up, threatens the Meerut defendants with life-long exile and prison sentences of up to 10 years.

During the course of the investigation the state brought forward more than 500 witnesses, most of them members of the Intelligence Service and utilized more than 5,000 letters and documents to show the "hand of Moscow" and the "illegal" character of the defendant's activities. Extracts from over 200 speeches delivered by members of the "Girni Camgar" (Red Flag), the textile workers' Union which led the strike in Bombay, were used as "evidence" by the state. To complete the legal tarnish covering the crime of labor imperialism at Meerut, Ramsay MacDonald had three detectives sent to the trial from England to testify against the prisoners.

It was May 31, 1929, when the Labor Party came to power, under the election slogan, among others, of a "just solution of the Indian question." It would seem as though the British Labor Party, as soon as it had obtained power, would immediately free the Meerut prisoners, if its promises were worth anything at all. But MacDonald forgot his promises to the Indian workingclass, just as he has forgotten many others.

During seven months of British labor rule, from June to December 1929, 24 workers were killed, 349 wounded and 1155 arrested as a result of attacks on demonstrations and suppression of strikes in India. During the same period 42 political trials took place in which 16 Indian revolutionaries were sentenced, among them four to life imprisonment and the rest to 145 years of prison sentences.

MacDonald hopes to cover Meerut with silence, thinks that he can stifle the Indian revolution in his dungeons. But the eyes of revolutionary labor are fixed on Meerut. International workingclass solidarity must free the leaders of the Indian masses.

A Reply to Hunger



Ray Pelz

Ray Pelz and Thomas Holmes, Chester workers, were found guilty of sedition on April 2 and are now being held without bail pending the appeal. Pelz and Holmes were arrested for distributing leaflets of the National Textile Workers Union at the Viscose Textile Mills, in Chester

They face a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment.

It is sedition, answer the bosses and their courts, to call upon the workers to organize in the fight against unemployment and wage-cuts, against speed-up and war. Viscose can be turned to the manufacture of poison gases over night.

Betty Gannett has been sentenced to from 5 to 10 years in the Women's Reformatory, and Zorki Yoki to from 1 to 10 years for distributing shop papers at Martin's Ferry, Ohio. They were charged with criminal syndicalism. During the trial the prosecutor offered to drop all charges provided the comrades agreed to stay out of Belmont County. This, of course, they refused. Their case is now being appealed by the International Labor Defense.

Charles Guynn, Lil Andrews and Tom Johnson have also been sentenced, under the same Ohio law, to up to 10 years prison, for speaking at Martin's Ferry on August 1.

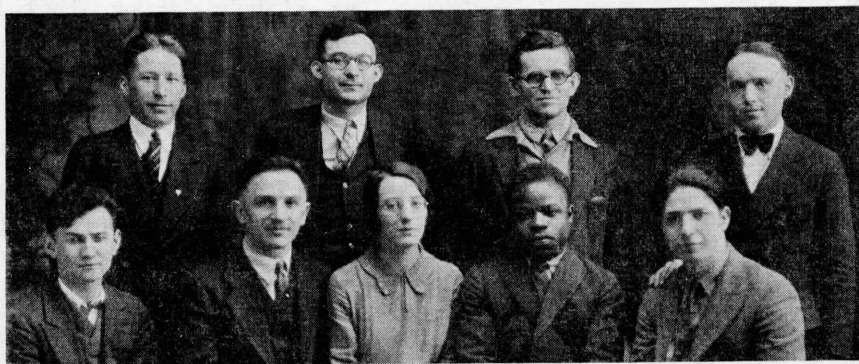


Photo Buffalo ILD

HUNDREDS JAILED!

(Above) A group of Buffalo workers answered with jail sentences when they asked "Work or Wages" for the unemployed. They are: (Front row, left to right) Murry Melvin, sentenced to 100 days and facing a third trial; Arthur S. Harvey, sentenced twice to 100 days and facing a third trial; Ruth Williams, sentenced to 6 months jail and \$50 fine; Louis Murray, 100 days jail; Jack Donald, 130 days. (Second row, left to right) Carl Larson, 150 days; B. Ross, 30 days; Fred Shearer, 150 days; Angelo Cappelo, 100 days.

Similar sentences have been handed out to hundreds of workers throughout the country.



Photo Oakland ILD



Photo Boston ILD

MURDER FRAME-UP!

(Above) Stephen Puleo speaking at the meeting on Boston Commons, April 6, called by the International Labor Defense to protest the murder frame-up of Leonard Doherty, marine worker, who was arrested on a needle-trades picket line in Boston. He is held for deportation to Canada, where the Canadian police are cooperating in an attempt to frame Doherty on a murder charge.

At this protest meeting, Puleo and seven other workers were arrested when they resisted the police attempt to break up the protest.

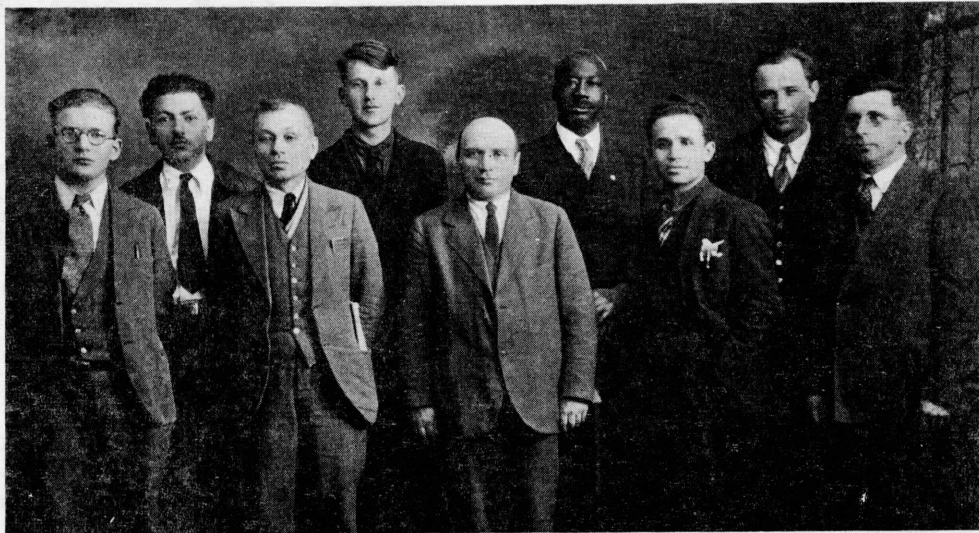


Photo Newark ILD

(Above) They face 15 YEARS JAIL for demonstrating against unemployment in Newark. They are charged with the 1902 "Sedition" Law of New Jersey. They are: (First row, left to right) Dave Rousen, John Pado, Samuel D. Levine, Dominick Flaiani, Joseph Lepsevicius; (Second row, left to right) Morris Langer, Edward Childs, D. W. Graham and Albert Heder.

(Left) Found guilty! They protested police brutality and the arrest of organizers in front of the USL Battery Company in Oakland, California. They were clubbed and arrested when they led a demonstration in front of the City Hall of Oakland to protest the brutality of the police against members of the T.U.U.L. while holding shop gate meeting in front of the battery company. They are: (Front row, left to right) John Mitigli, 30 days; Arvid Owens, 40 days jail; Sam Barman, 30 days; (Top row, left to right) Sonia Baltrum, 60 days; Anna Robbins, 40 days; Bessie Herman, suspended sentence for 6 months; Julia Wilde, 40 days.

These are but a small part of the arrests taking place thruout the country as a part of the terror carried on by legal and extra-legal means by the bosses against the workers. Thousands of arrests are made every month for carrying on the most fundamental workingclass tasks.

HEROES OF TOIL



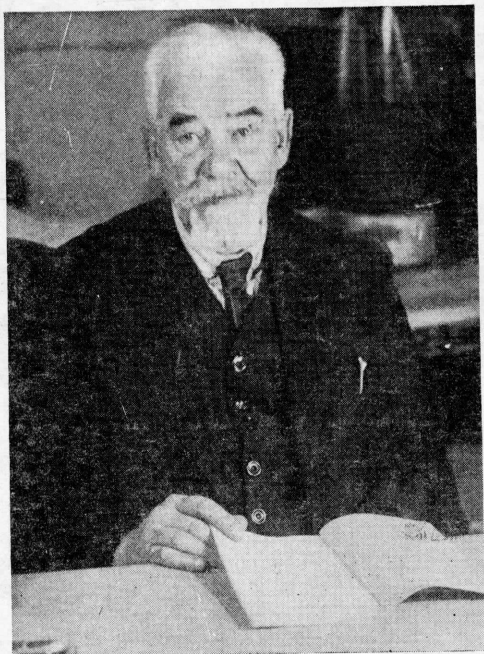
(Translated from "EKARAN", Moscow, by I. D. W. TALMADGE)

IN "democratic" America they bestow honor differently. When a man has worked for capital the major part of his life and exhausted all his strength in its behalf, he is told curtly—"Your services are no longer required." That is all.

Then follow long periods of unemployment, poverty; in the best of circumstances, if there are grown up children—a semi-starving sustenance; if not—the flop house.

In the Soviet Union, however, it is different. The workers who have given to socialist production their brawn and their brain, if physically able, remain at their posts; the others receive a pension.

In Moscow, there is a paper factory bearing the name of its "Hero of Toil," Ossip Zvonkov. For tens of years Ossip worked in this factory. Upon the fifth



Professors Guetier, of the Botkin Hospital, and one of the doctors who treated Lenin, has just been awarded the Red Banner.

anniversary of the November Revolution, he was awarded the title, "Hero of Toil" and given the keys of the factory. Since then, Ossip Yakovlevich is known affectionately to his co-workers as—the "boss." Regularly, every morning he comes to the factory. Although no longer able to work, he still insists on locking the gates every evening after the last whistle.

Such "bosses" are possible only in a workers' republic.

During the last Soviet anniversary, two old machinists of the State Machine Trust factory, "Proletarian Labor,"—comrades Sandalev and A. P. Rozanov—were elected honorary directors. Both chose to remain at their work. Another, Mechanic Latyshev, of the factory "The Red Proletarian," has been awarded the order of the Labor Banner—an honorary organization composed of the heroes of toil.

During the stay of the German workers' delegation here, these comrades would often remark: "You are, truly, building a new state."

Leaving the Soviet Republic, the German comrades sensed that the Russian worker is working for himself; that he, as Ossip Zvonkov, is the "boss" of his own production.

Nor is it proper to assume that the Soviet State honors only those directly engaged in production. The Red Banner of Labor—the highest honorary order of the Soviet Union is also open to scientists, specialists and all honest toilers who have dedicated their brains and their erudition to New Russia.

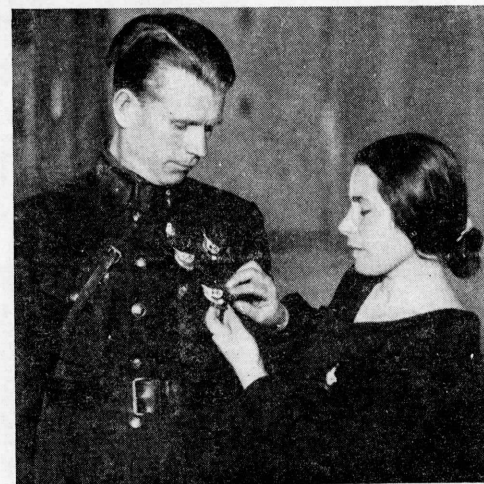
Professors Vizeh and Samoylovich, in charge of the U.S.S.R. ships "Krassin" and "Malygin," in the famous arctic expedition, both bear the order of the Red Banner; the same award has also been given by the C. E. C. to comrade S. A. Golovanov, an old specialist, manager of the budget department of the People's

Commissariat of Finance.

Comrade Simeon Andreyevich Golovanov is the son of a poor peasant from Novgorodsk, Vladimirsk region. He had worked hard in his youth to acquire his education. His first position was with the Ryazano-Urals Railroad. Later he was employed in the ministry of finance. From 1914 he was in charge of its budget department. He remained in the same capacity throughout the revolution. At the time when the czarist bureaucrats and the leading specialists were sabotaging the worker's government, comrade Golovanov was giving his best toward reorganizing our financial apparatus.

To the specialist-betrayers as those of the Shachta, proletarian justice has meted out their due. But, on the other hand, the service of the comrades Golovanovs is not depreciated—they, together with the proletariat, are building the "pyatiletka." (The Five Year Plan).

The Soviet Union is on the threshold of accomplishing its Five Year Plan. The thirteenth year of the revolution will give us new Heroes of Toil.



Comrade Strepukhov, commander of a regiment, receiving the order of the Red Banner, at the recent anniversary of the Red Cavalry.

THE JOBLESS AND MAY DAY



May Day, 1929, Barricades in Berlin, where Socialist government prohibited May Day demonstrations.

By PAT DEVINE

National Secretary, Councils of the Unemployed

MAY Day originated in the United States. It has long been recognized as a day of struggle of the International workingclass. This year it surpasses both in numbers, militancy and political significance any previous May Day or demonstration. May Day this year comes at a time when capitalism in the United States and the rest of the world is in deep crises.

The Soviet Union, first Workers and Farmers Government of the world is rapidly and successfully marching forward building Socialism. While the United States and the capitalist world is in crises the Soviet Union is forging ahead.

The Five Year Plan of Reconstruction in the Soviet Union (now in its second year) has far surpassed the most optimistic forecasts made for it. The Workers Government of Soviet Russia is here to stay.

On the one side the Soviet Union and the workers who are the Government.

On the other side the capitalist countries with the United States as their center where the bosses are the government and the workers are oppressed.

The bosses want to crush the Soviet Union. They want to smash the first Workers Government. They are afraid the workers of the United States will learn from the glorious example of the Russian workers and follow their lead. The bosses are preparing war against the Soviet Union.

On May Day, unemployed and employed workers of the United States must demonstrate shoulder to shoulder with the workers of all countries for the Defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialist war.

May Day this year finds a sharp division

in the ranks of the hitherto recognized leader of the workingclass. The William Greens, Matthew Wolls, etc. of the American Federation of Labor, fascist "Mussolini" agents of the employers have al-



Socialist police pursuing the workers on May Day, 1929, in Berlin. Twenty-nine workers were slaughtered by the police and many wounded.

ready come out calling for an attack on the unemployed and employed masses.

Unemployed Councils! Work in close cooperation with the Trade Union Unity League (revolutionary center of trade unionism in the United States) to which we are affiliated, in all the work in connection with May Day and the fight

ers! Fight against wage cuts! Build unemployed councils! Prepare for the unemployed convention in Chicago on July 4 and 5! Release the class war prisoners! For unity with the oppressed colonial and semi-colonial masses! Defend the Soviet Union! Against imperialist war! For the class struggle unity of all labor!



"Mother" Mary Jones, fighter in many strike struggles, who was 100 years old on May First.



LOST in the fogs of London, crashed on the rocks of the various imperialist interests—that was the fate of the much-heralded MacDonald “disarmament” conference.

At this writing the conference is still breathing because it cannot die. Since the middle of March MacDonald has been trying to bring the conference to a “decent” end. He has not succeeded in accomplishing even that.

A tragedy badly staged, said the London *Sunday Times*. In reality it was an armament conference clumsily masked.

In deepest secrecy the conference opened in the misty January days of London (let us not forget: the world war, as we all know, was a war to end secret diplomacy, etc., etc.) Still, no sooner did the conference open when the conflicts between the various imperialist interests came to the surface. Immediately it became clear that the net result of the London “disarmament” conference will be, as the chief of the European staff of the *New York Times*, Edwin L. James, expressed it at the very beginning—the finest naval building the world has ever seen.

The London conference has brought us closer to the next war.

That war is now openly discussed. Lloyd George warned MacDonald in the House of Commons on April 7th that Britain cannot entangle itself with France because that will drag England into the next war, as it had dragged it in 1914. Naturally the old fox only wanted to embarrass MacDonald and kill any chance his majesty's Prime Minister might have had for ending the conference with “dignity.” Poor England, that is British imperialism, was not “dragged in” the fight against her bitterest rival in 1914, Germany. But the significance of Lloyd George's remark is that it speaks about the next war in quite definite terms. Still more definite is MacDonald's organ, the *Labor Herald*. That paper, out of anger for the failure of the plans for a Five-Power-Treaty (United States, England, Japan, France, Italy) exclaimed that *should it come to a conflict, there will be no doubt as to who was the guilty party!*

The conflict is spoken about openly. The Berlin *Rote Fahne* of March 26 tells us that the well-informed correspondent of the *Echo de*

By PAUL NOVICK

Paris, Pertinax, has stated that on the day of the departure of the French delegation from London—in the middle of March—it came to a conflict between MacDonald and his finance minister, Philip Snowden. Pertinax reports Snowden as saying to MacDonald:

“Another conference like this and the war will be here!”

“The war” is spoken about openly, but much less are the parties of the coming war spoken about, as well as the main characters of that “tragedy that was badly staged.”

The newspapers made much noise about the numerous departures of the French delegation. They almost passed in silence the definite departure of the U. S. naval experts in March. There was enough talk about the French-Italian differences, but there was comparatively little talk about Anglo-American differences.

France wants a higher naval ratio than was allotted to her at the Washington conference of 1921-1922. That is, France wants to build more battleships. Instead of a 60 per cent navy—in comparison with America and Great Britain—it wanted an 80 per cent navy. Finally France came down to 70 per cent. Italy demands a navy equal to that of France. Japan also wants a higher ratio—70 per cent. The fight is between each of these imperialist powers and the Big Two. In addition, France and Italy fight between themselves. But there is a bigger fight underlying all these fights.

That is the conflict between England and the United States.

All the “peace” talk between MacDonald and Hoover, Dawes and MacDonald, could not make the London government accept Stimson's naval program. That is why the U. S. experts left. Complete parity between English and American navies means American superiority—since English colonies are more scattered. That is why England does not want France and Italy to have strong navies in the Mediterranean, because that sea represents a passage to the British colonies, mainly to India.

The United States does not want to give France the “guarantees” which she wants in case Italy wins its demands, because America has interests of her own in Europe, as well as in other parts of the world. Because of unemployment and the consequent shrinkage of the American market the United States is compelled to rely more and more on export. But—as the Moscow *Pravda* said on April 9—America must also export *policy*, in the form of the Kellogg pact, the Young plan, financial and political advisers, etc. There is a fight over the dominance of the international bank, which was established by England and America.

The crash of the London conference has underlined all these differences, as well as the differences among other imperialist powers.

There is one subject that unites the big imperialist powers—hatred towards the Soviet Union. At the opening of the London conference the capitalist press openly spoke about that “invisible power”—Soviet Union—against whom “the powers” must unite. The capitalist press is printing alarming reports about the Five-Year-Plan, about the “dumping” of Soviet oil, coal, matches, electric supplies, etc. Recent advices inform us that Soviet export into Persia has already exceeded British export into that country. But it is not so much these effects of the Five-Year-Plan that is disturbing the capitalist powers, as the Plan itself, the fact that Socialism is being built, the fact that the Soviet workers are getting stronger every day, while capitalist economy is continually coming down and the masses in the capitalist countries are becoming more and more revolutionized.

The Soviet Union was quite a topic of discussion behind the closed doors of the London Conference. That is why England, America and Japan are so bent on a 3-power treaty.

The working class must be ready to come to the defense of the Socialist Fatherland, must be ready for the next conflagration the imperialists of the world are planning. Because the result of the London “disarmament” conference is—the “finest” armament movement all over the world. Because the London “peace” conference has actually brought us close to the next war.



The **Peace**
War

at
London

Machado Turns Pale

By JORGE VIVO

THE proletariat of Cuba is now participating in new and widespread revolutionary activities. The world economic crisis has had its echo in this small but important colony of Yankee imperialism, and has resulted in the widespread radicalization of the masses of workers, as evidenced in the magnificent spirit of militancy displayed in the general strike of March 20th, Continental Day of the Unemployed.

This day was to the proletariat of Cuba, without doubt, of great revolutionary significance, in that it was the most complete and militant of all the demonstrations conducted under the leadership of the Confederacion Sindical Latino Americano.

The tremendous significance of these demonstrations is that it was an open struggle, a counter-offensive of the workers against the agents that serve the interests of American imperialism.

In Manzanillo the workers' organizations answered the many arrests, the persecutions and the other methods that the reaction uses against the workers, with a general strike which paralyzed the entire activities of the city. In the majority of the cities, strikes, either of a general or partial character, were declared, and in all of the cities protests and demonstrations against the white terror and the reaction existing on the Island at the hands of Machado were held. Two hundred thousand workers participated in the struggle for the right to organize and maintain their trade unions and combat Yankee imperialism and its native agents.

The answer that the fascist government gave the workers to their demands and

demonstrations, was a new wave of deportations of foreigners, the menace of new assassinations, and massacres, the closing of the Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Cuba, and declaring it illegal, and also closing and banning the Federacion Obrera de la Habana and more than fifteen other locals of the revolutionary trade unions.

All the apparatus of the Cuban state, a mechanism in the service of Yankee imperialism, has made its newly oppressive attack felt on the workers' organizations who fight for the interests of the proletariat.

Facing this new offensive on the part of the government, the proletariat, with all its decision and spirit of struggle will continue to fight, will use the general strike as a weapon to gain their ends. The Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Cuba and the vanguard of the Cuban proletariat, the Communist Party of Cuba, will organize the workers to new offensives which will assume an aggressive character.

The proletariat of the United States cannot keep silent, with these developments in Cuba. The workers of this country have the duty to assist the Cuban workers in all the struggles that confront them, struggles which are getting more decisive and important every moment.

The working class organizations in the U. S. and especially the International Labor Defense, must prepare to mobilize the workers of this country to give all aid to



MacDonald's police in action on March 6, attacking the March 6 marchers in London.

the workers of Cuba, in order to enable them to go forward with their struggles.

The struggle now going on in Cuba offers a perspective of new and offensive actions on the part of the proletariat, and that places the duty of the American proletariat, clearly and imperatively, to organize a solidarity struggle which will facilitate the road to emancipation of the Cuban proletariat and will strike a blow to American imperialism in the homeland.

ANNIVERSARY I. L. D. NUMBER OF LABOR DEFENDER NEXT MONTH.

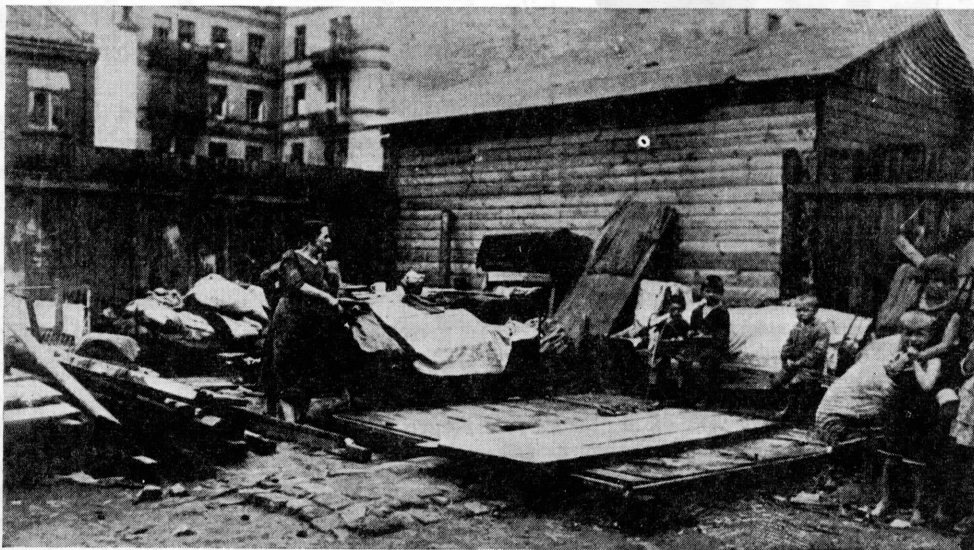
The June number of the LABOR DEFENDER will have as its central theme the work of the International Labor Defense since its foundation five years ago, June 28, 1925.

It will contain a review, in photos and articles, of the major defense activities during these years, presenting sharply the major struggles American labor had gone through.

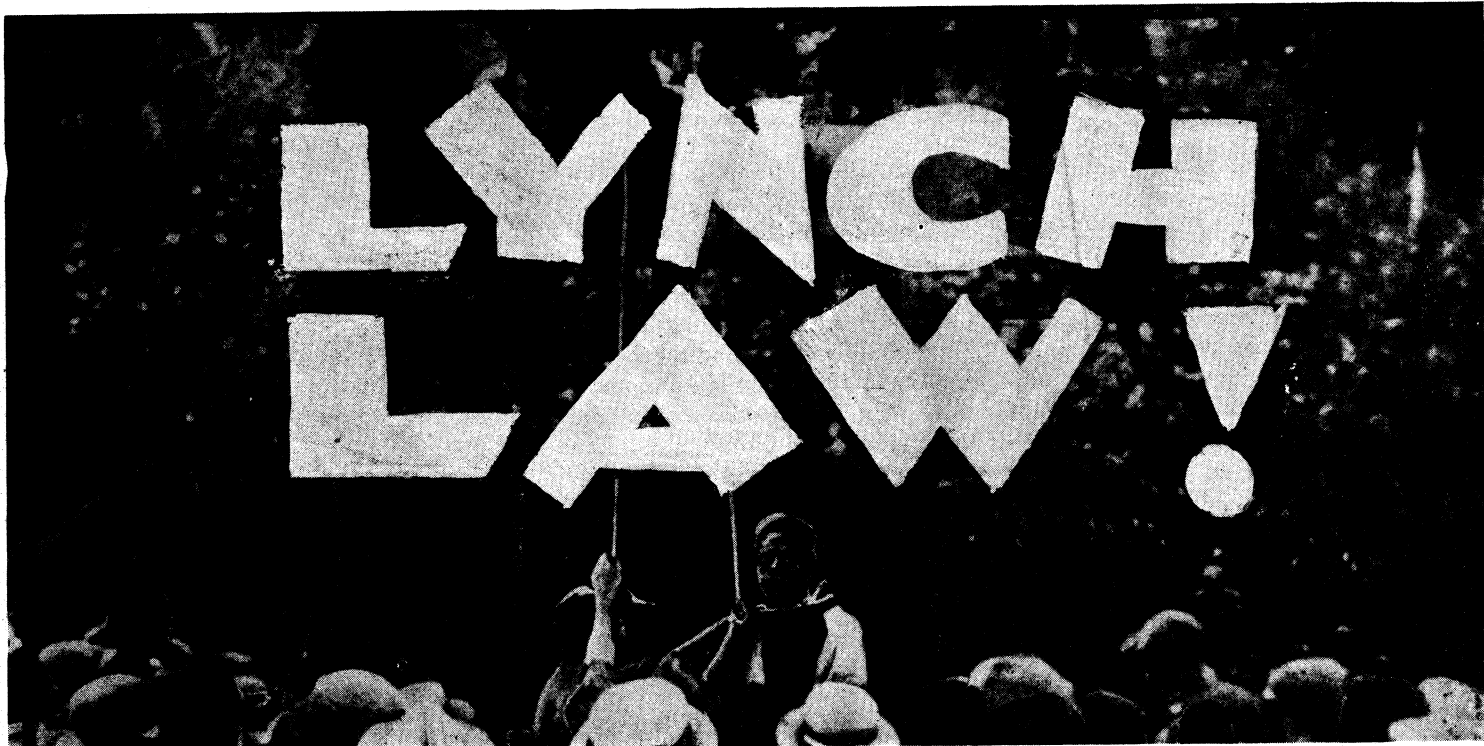
All workers who have photos of the events in major defense campaigns are asked to send them immediately to:

EDITOR, LABOR DEFENDER,
80 East 11th St., Room 430, N. Y. C.

We wish to have as many new photos as possible, which have never been published before.



An unemployed worker's family evicted in Warsaw, Poland. There were about 300,000 unemployed in Poland at the end of February. The crisis has hit almost every country in the world.



THE American working class is today faced with an increasing use of the traditional capitalist weapon - lynching - against the militancy on the part of Negro workers. Lynch gangs, composed of the bosses and their agents, chase Negro workers into rivers, lynch them and then hide their bodies, throw them on railroad tracks, and then deliberately find that they killed themselves.

The latest lynching is that of John H. Wilkins, Negro pullman porter, lynched on Saturday morning, April 5, at Locust Grove, Georgia. Wilkins was murdered by a gang of lynchers, composed of agents of the bosses, for the terrible offense of "smiling at a white woman passenger," who was raising a storm while Wilkins was trying his best to get a reservation for her. His skull was fractured in two places, a nasty jagged hole under his arm, and then he was strung up to a tree.

Following the lynching, the capitalist newspapers set about creating rumors that Wilkins had committed "suicide" . . . , yet how can a person kill himself and then proceed to mutilate and hang himself is beyond the power of any human understanding.

The Pullman Company and the Southern Railroad officials, representatives of the capitalist system, the system which fosters and condones and is responsible for lynching, at once set about to prevent the Negro pullman porters and other workers on the train from talking, by ordering them to testify before going to their homes that they saw no one lynch Wilkins. Just as in other cases of lynching in the South,

the bosses used every effort to intimidate witnesses (Willie McDaniels, Joe Boxley, Negro workers, and Ella May, white woman textile worker), so in the Wilkins' case intimidation was used to prevent the workers from exposing the participants in this barbarous crime.

The Negro porters and other workers on the train were threatened with loss of their jobs, blacklisting by the Pullman Company, or imprisonment on a fake "perjury"



JOHN H. WILKINS

This likeness of Pullman porter lynched in Georgia was reproduced with difficulty from worn tintype secured from Wilkins' widow in Kansas City, Mo.

charge. And imprisonment in Georgia, with a sentence to the chain gang, means legal lynching.

In 1922 in Lee County, Arkansas, a county judge sentenced a Negro tenant farmer to be hanged by the neck, because he had defended himself against being

killed by a farm boss. The farm boss had horse whipped the pregnant wife of the Negro worker because she had failed "to come home to cook dinner." The judge said, "Nigger, by our law you are guilty of killing a white man, by the law of self-defense you are innocent; but I sentence you to be hanged as an example that a Nigger must not kill a white man."

What this capitalist judge really meant was that a worker, Negro or white, has no right to defend himself against any murderous attack of the boss upon him.

The many cases of lynching of Negro workers, and the increased use of this weapon of oppression against white workers as well, call for the most determined struggle on the part of all workers against it. Together with the lynching of Wilkins we also have the lynching of Jimmie Levine, Laura Wood, Chester Fugate, white farm worker, and also the legal lynching of H. M. Powers and Joe Carr, now in process, for organizing Negro and white workers in the same union on the basis of full equality in Atlanta, Georgia.

The International Labor Defense calls upon all workers to rally to the fight against lynching. The I.L.D. carries on a persistent fight against lynching and for the defense of all workers against the lynch mobs of the bosses. All workers—Negro and white, and the workers of all races must rally to this fight. The I.L.D. calls upon all workers to join its ranks and to build a mighty defense movement to defend all workers not only against lynching, but against all persecutions of the capitalist class and its agents.

LYNCH
LAW!





JOHN H. WILKINS



The Pioneer demonstration last July at the pier from which the Boy Scouts sailed for their jamboree. Harry Eisman is leading the cheers.

THEY ATTACK OUR CHILDREN!

HARRY EISMAN, militant working-class child, has been imprisoned for five years in the Hawthorne Reformatory in New York state. In the mind's eye one can picture briefly just about what took place in the Children's Court during young Eisman's trial. The Wall Street lackey and Tammany politician, Judge Young, is presiding. Harry Eisman is standing facing "His Honor."

Judge—"Did you stay away from school on March 6th?"

Eisman—"Yes, I did!"

Judge—"Why?"

Eisman—"In order to participate in the Unemployment demonstration of 110,000 workers and workers' children, at Union Square, for 'Work or Wages.' I as a worker's child hold it my duty to participate in all struggles of the workers."

Judge (Choking with rage)—"Terrible, terrible, outrageous! Eisman, you are hereby sentenced to five years in the Reformatory!"

For the crime of Harry Eisman, is that he is a worker's child, sides with the working class in its struggles against capitalism. Readers of the *LABOR DEFENDER* will recall that Eisman was sentenced in July of last year to six months' imprisonment for participating in a demonstration of workers' children against a group of Boy Scouts, well fed, pampered snobs of the rich. The occasion was as the Boy Scouts were preparing to board their ship to travel to the International Jamboree of Boy Scouts in England. Eisman has but recently finished serv-

By SAMUEL HERMAN

ing his sentence, only to be again imprisoned, this time, for five long years.

The March Sixth demonstrations were a surprise to the masters of wealth. Over a million workers demonstrated throughout the country for Work or Wages. Blinded with fury, the capitalist government not only clubbed and arrested hundreds of workers, but launched a campaign of terrorism against the children of the workers. In New York City over fifty workers' children were suspended from the public schools for taking part in the demonstrations. Their parents were sentenced to pay fines or go to jail. In Trenton, N. J. widespread discriminations against workers' children who failed to attend school on March Sixth have taken place. They were threatened with demotion, with suspension and expulsion from school. Their parents were warned that their names would be handed to the Chamber of Commerce and other employers' associations, in order to have them fired from their jobs and blacklisted, unless they kept their children away from participation in workers' struggles. In Chicago three children were arrested; in Hartford, Conn., all kinds of threats were made against several workers' children. In southern Illinois several school children were expelled, but were later taken back due to the mass pressure of the workers.

This violent campaign against workers' children is especially aimed at members of the Young Pioneers of America. It is the Young Pioneers of America that issued special leaflets and school

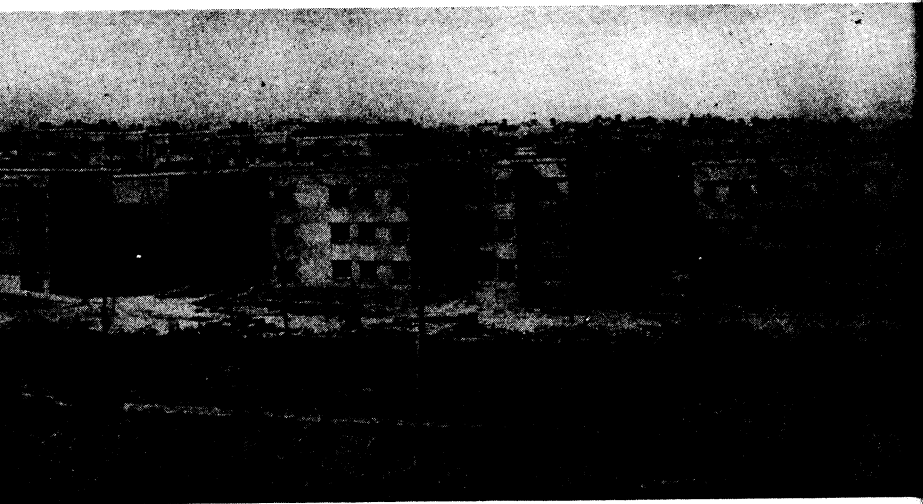
bulletins calling upon the workers children to participate in all workers' struggles. It is the Young Pioneers of America that is exposing the Boy Scouts as a jingoist, anti-working class organization of the bosses to prepare the children for the coming war as well as for strike breakers. Harry Eisman was sentenced by the capitalist court to a long term of imprisonment, particularly for being a member of the Young Pioneers of America. The plutocrats of America and their government aim to drive the Young Pioneers of America into illegality. Measures are being advocated by professional pay-tri-ots banded together in such notorious hooligan organizations as "Veterans of Foreign Wars," "American Legion," etc., calling for a government investigation of the Young Pioneers of America.

Instead of being intimidated by arrests of many of their members, and the imprisonment of Harry Eisman, the Young Pioneers are fighting back more militantly than ever.

Some time ago a splendid demonstration of workers' children took place in New York City; now comes the news of a similar demonstration outside the Board of Education Building in Chicago. "To the youth belongs the future." The time is fast approaching when the bankers and manufacturers of America and their government will be objects of the past, and the workers' children whom they now imprison and attempt to terrorize, will be, as full grown adult workers, hammering out in the mills, mines, and factories a Socialist society under a workers' and farmers' government.



The Pioneer demonstration last July at the pier from which the Boy Scouts sailed for their jamboree. Harry Eisman is leading the cheers.



New Workers City of Armanik



erected near oil fields and factory regions

STARS ON THE SOVIET MAP

BY GRACE HUTCHINS

er's table, Krishanovsky told of the number of new power stations to be built in the next five years. As he spoke small electric lamps were lighted on the map at the places where the stations are to be. When he told of the iron and steel foundries to be erected, other lamps were lighted, and still others while he described the new machinery factories, textile mills, chemical plants, coal mines and oil developments. While he talked of the great collective farms to be established, lights flashed on the chart out over the vast undeveloped areas of the Soviet Union, until the whole map was a blaze of light shining from thousands of lamps, red, blue, green, white and gold.

Krishanovsky pointed to the sparkling map and spoke softly. "Here it is," he said. "This is what we fought for." A great wave of enthusiasm swept over the audience and the thunder of applause lasted a quarter of an hour. It was one of the great and solemn moments of the Revolution.

WHAT THE PLAN IS

The lighted map showed part of the gigantic program of the Five Year Plan for Building up the National Economy of the Soviet Union. But even the map and the full name of the plan itself do not give the whole meaning of the program for the economic years from 1927-28 to 1932-33. The first prospective plan to be ratified by the competent organs of the Communist Party and the Soviet Power, it is far more than simply a plan of "control figures" on increased production from year to year.

The Plan can be expressed in tables of figures calling for an annual increase of over 20 per cent in industrial production. But this is only its external side. The Russian working class has already understood and the international working class must also understand that the Five Year Plan is our strongest weapon in the class struggle. It is the building of socialism on one sixth of the earth's surface. Its success strikes a mighty blow at the existence of capitalism in the rest of the world.

FIVE YEAR PLAN IN FOUR YEARS

And the success of the Plan during the first year so far outdid all expectations that Soviet workers in mass enthusiasm are now calling for "The Five Year Plan in Four Years!" Skeptics had said it could not be done, that there was not enough building material for a 12-18 per cent increase in industrial production during the economic year 1928-29. They

reckoned without the power of the working class to carry on the class fight.

Instead of the 12-18 per cent increase called for, the workers of the Soviet Union actually increased industrial production by 28 per cent in the year 1928-29. In the current year this figure will rise to 32 per cent.

Yet while production was thus increased by so much more than the Plan called for, conditions of the workers were at the same time greatly improved. During 1928-29 wages of all workers, including agricultural, increased 8.5 per cent as against 7.8 per cent called for by the Plan. Wages of industrial workers gained 9.7 per cent as compared with 7.3 per cent called for by the Plan. The seven-hour day was introduced in numerous factories, bringing the total number of workers who are working under the shorter day up to nearly half a million. Within the next thirteen years the real wages of the working class will be increased to four or five times the present level. The 7-hour day will be followed by the 6-hour day in 1938 and the 5-hour day in 1943. Unemployment will become a thing of the past and all persons under twenty and over fifty will be free from work.

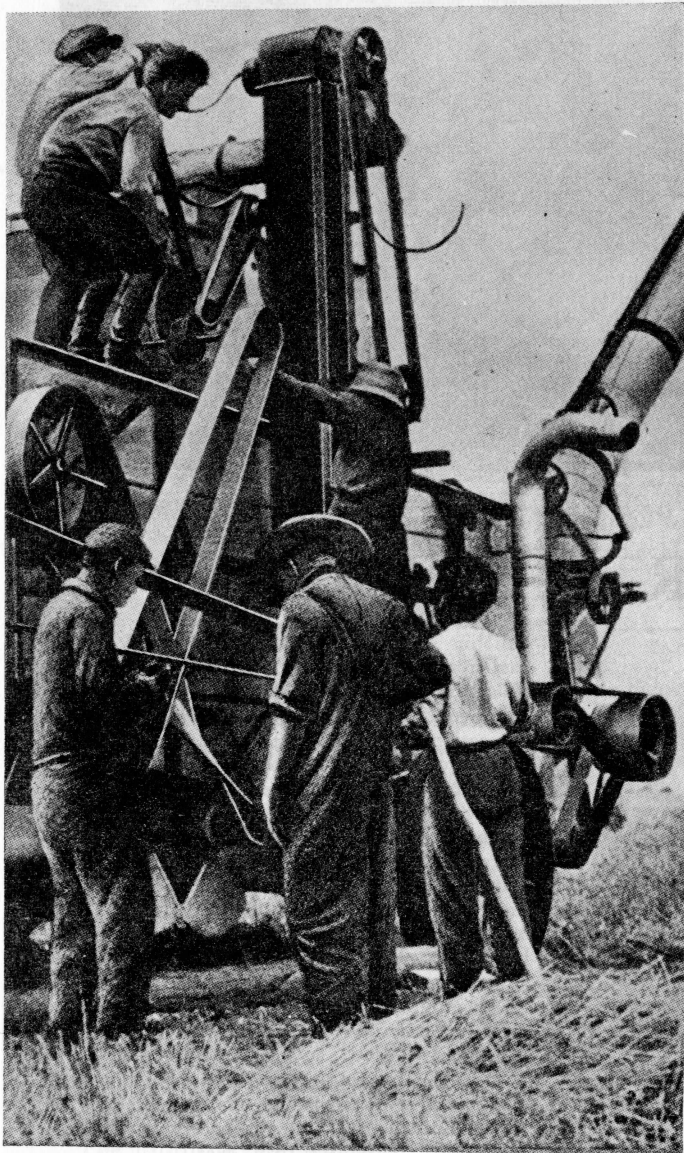
In these facts the working class sees illustrated the main difference between capitalism and the workers' government of the Soviet Union. Capitalism forces the increase in production only to increase its own profits and worsen the conditions of the working class. Workers in the Soviet Union increase their own production for the upbuilding of socialism and even while they build, their own conditions grow better from year to year.

Success in the first year and a half of the Five Year Plan is only a beginning of the great results to be achieved. Plans now worked out in the scientific departments of the Soviet Union call for an increase that will make production 28 times its present amount by the year 1924-43. In 18 years production will be 100 times its present amount or five times as great as the present output of the capitalist United States.

Not only workers in the Soviet Union but the international working class throughout the world have their part to play in these tremendous achievements. The Soviet Union, the workers' own state, must be defended at all costs. Capitalism is not standing idly by to watch the success of the first socialist government. Attacks upon the Soviet Union increase daily in number and intensity. Capitalist powers seize upon one excuse after another to make war upon the Soviet state. The working class must answer with unbreakable solidarity. The Five Year Plan, the Ten Year



New Workers City of Armanikand, erected near oil fields and factory regions



On the Soviet Farm "Giant." The most modern farm machinery is used in the collectivization of agriculture

A YEAR ago, in the spring of 1929, a dramatic moment occurred in the Soviet Union. Comrade Krishanovsky, chairman of the Economic Planning Commission of the Soviet Union, explained to the delegates at the Fifth Congress the contents of the Five Year Plan, in course of fulfillment since October 1, 1928.

Using a large map of the Soviet Union, hung by the speak-

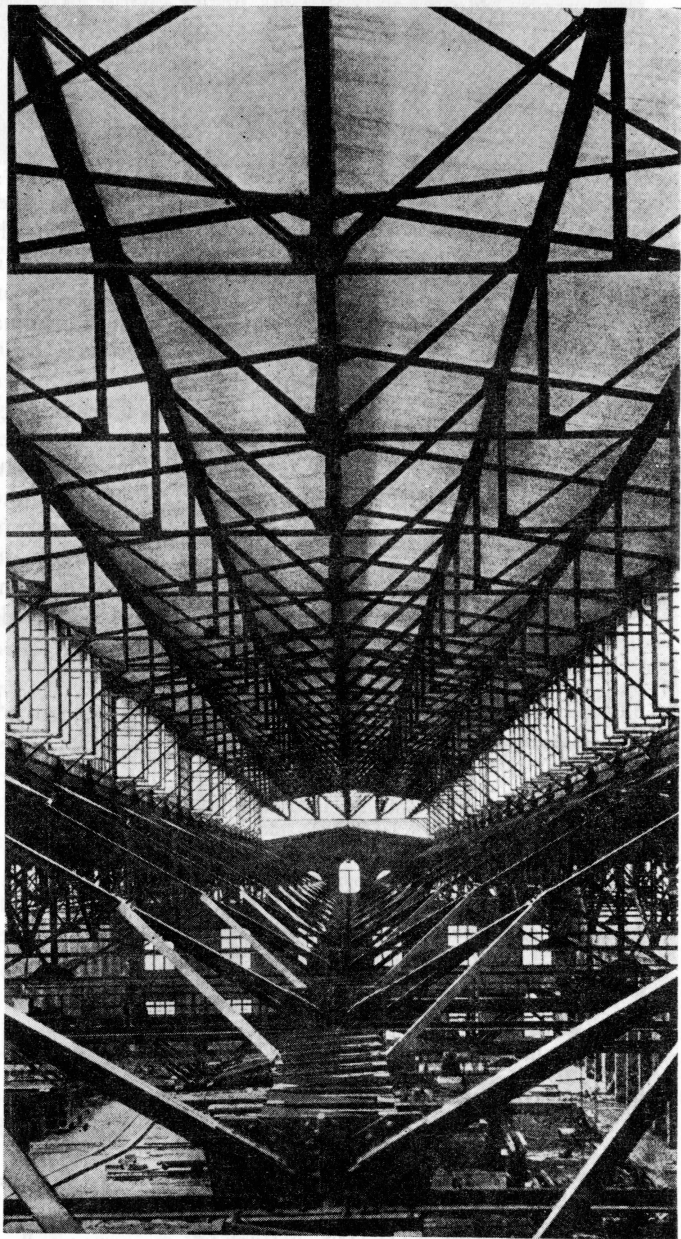
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(Above) *Inside view of the heat treating section being erected at the factory "Electro-Steel"*

Plan, the Twenty Year Plan must be carried through to triumphant success. The Soviet Union is pointing the road to the working class of the whole world. Defend the Soviet Union!

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*Official Organ of the International Labor Defense
Only Labor Pictorial Magazine in America*

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A powerful organ for the defense of unemployed workers fighting for work or wages. Meets capitalist class justice on the firing line. Demands the release of the March 6 fighters.

IT IS SEDITION—

Says the bosses' law and their police, to organize workers against unemployment, speed-up, wage cuts, war, for the defense of the Soviet Union. Follow—raids upon workers' halls and headquarters, wholesale arrests, and prison terms of many years for valiant fighters in the class struggle. The LABOR DEFENDER reveals this drive in all its naked brutality, bares the fangs of capitalism, fights for the repeal of the vicious criminal-syndicalist and anti-sedition laws.

LYNCH LAW—

The most brutal method of twentieth century yankee civilization is used by the bosses of the South to intimidate both Negro and white workers and keep them in segregated subjection. LABOR DEFENDER defends Negro and white workers defending themselves together against the lynching mob, calls for class solidarity as against race segregation.

DEPORTATION—

To fascist executioners is what Yankee imperialism holds out to foreign born workers who fight shoulder to shoulder with native workers for decent conditions. LABOR DEFENDER fights deportation, alien registration, all attacks upon the foreign-born.

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Buries its fangs in the ranks of the toiling masses throughout the world. International solidarity in defense of class war fighters, for the relief of white terror victims, is a central note of LABOR DEFENDER.

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Dear Comrades:

Enclosed is \$1.00 for one year subscription to the LABOR DEFENDER and free of charge.

Name

Address

a letter from jugoslavia

(The following letter was received by the I.L.D. from a class-war prisoner in Yugoslavia, who had, himself, undergone many of the tortures described in this letter and is now in prison.)

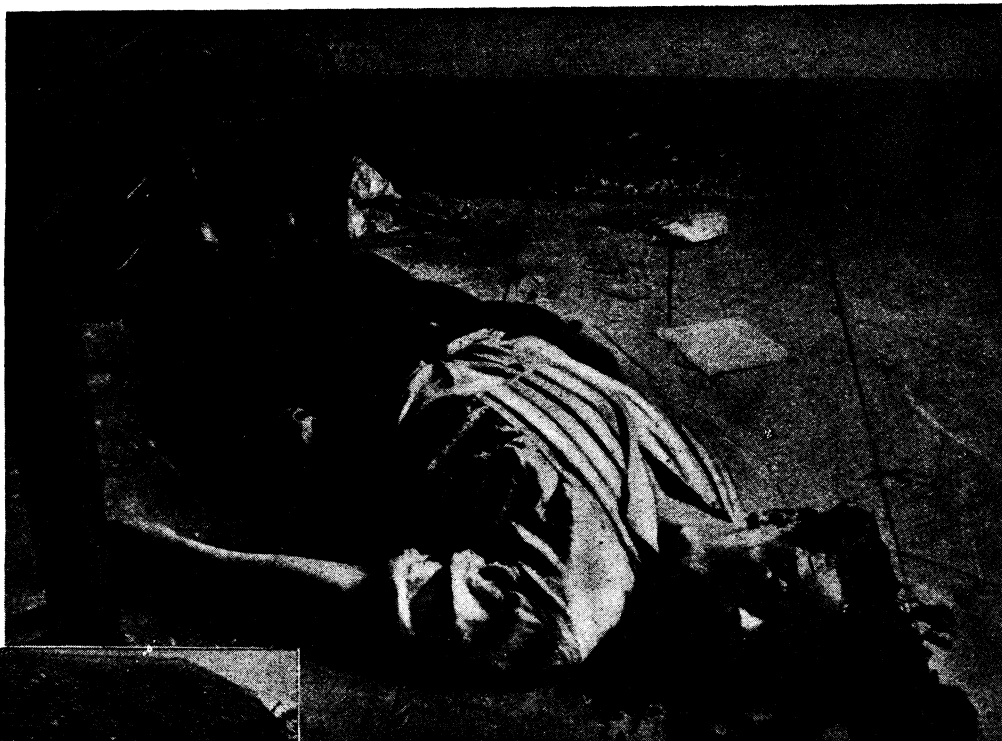
ONE night at the beginning of December, 1929, a police officer accompanied by a detective came to the third floor of the Zagreb police station to make an investigation.



When they entered a cell on the third floor where a prisoner was incarcerated, painful cries for help and gruesome yells were heard. That lasted more than an hour. The prisoner was then shackled with a heavy ball and chain and taken to the cellar of the prison. Gruesome cries of pain were then heard from the cellar. The screams were so frightful that a woman in the prison had a nervous breakdown.

On December 9, 1929, at 2:30 P. M., a corpse was seen on a stretcher in the court of the Zagreb police station, covered with dirty tatters. The face of the corpse could not be recognized. During this time no one was allowed into the building.

Tortures are inflicted from seven o'clock in the evening onward in separate rooms on the second and third floors of the prison. The prisoner's hands are fastened in back with chains. Every prisoner is beaten by three detectives with rubber cudgels. If the prisoner does not sign the "confession," the torture is sharpened. The prisoner is laid on his belly, his head wrapped in a cloth. He is then dragged about the room by the detectives. One of the detectives sits down on the back of the prisoner, holds his head between his feet, so that all the prisoner can do is scream. The second detective lifts the



The body of Mijo Oreschki, secretary of the Young Communist League of Yugoslavia, after he had been murdered. (Left) The home of the three brothers Oreschki in Samobar, near Zagreb, capital of Croatia, after it had been raided by the police and the brothers murdered.

one lashes the naked soles with a horsewhip until the feet became terribly swollen. Later the prisoner is forced, with his swollen feet, to jump over the raised whip and then to kiss it. Then he is again "examined" and asked if he would sign the "confession."

If, as a result of the torture, the prisoner is to collapse, he is again beaten until he stands up. If the prisoner cannot be forced to sign the "confession" the first night, the torture is repeated the second night. When the prisoner is brought back to his cell after the torture, he is beaten again by the jail keeper.

Another favorite form of torture is as follows: The left hand of the prisoner is chained to his left foot and he is hung on the wall and "examined." This examination lasts two hours and even longer.

The prisoner's hands are chained and drawn over his knees and an iron rod is placed under the knees and above the hands keeping his body doubled up. The bar is then fastened to two posts and the prisoner is spun around the iron rod used as an axle, until he becomes unconscious.

Often the prisoner is hung by the chain around his hands to the door jamb and his head is pulled back until his bones break.

bound feet of the prisoner high and holds them fast, while the third

The soles of the feet, swollen by beating, are burnt with candles.

The defendants take back their forced confessions when they finally appear in courts. In order to stop this, the dictator has ordered that all such prisoners be taken back to the police station.

All Croatian jail keepers have been dismissed from the Zagreb (Croatia) police station and Serbian assassins put in.

Save Revolutionary Workers of Japan From Death!

The mass trial of some 350 Japanese revolutionaries, out of a total of 825 arrested during the last year, was scheduled to take place at Tokio towards the end of April. Arrested during a wave of terror which saw the raids on workers' headquarters and homes, wholesale arrests many of them held in prison for over a year, the best proletarian fighters of Japan now face either death or long prison terms.

Undaunted by this wave of terror and arrests, our Comrades in Japan have succeeded in building up their organizations again illegally and are bravely fighting for the release of the defendants.

It is the duty of the American proletariat to join the international struggle for their release immediately. A number of demonstrations have already been held before Japanese consulates in this country and many resolutions demanding complete amnesty have already been adopted and sent to Japan. Our efforts must be increased a hundredfold. Workers throughout the country must raise their voice in mass protest, in demonstration, demanding the release of the Japanese prisoners, the stop of the terror, and a halt to the wholesale massacre and arrests in Korea.

a letter from jugoslavia

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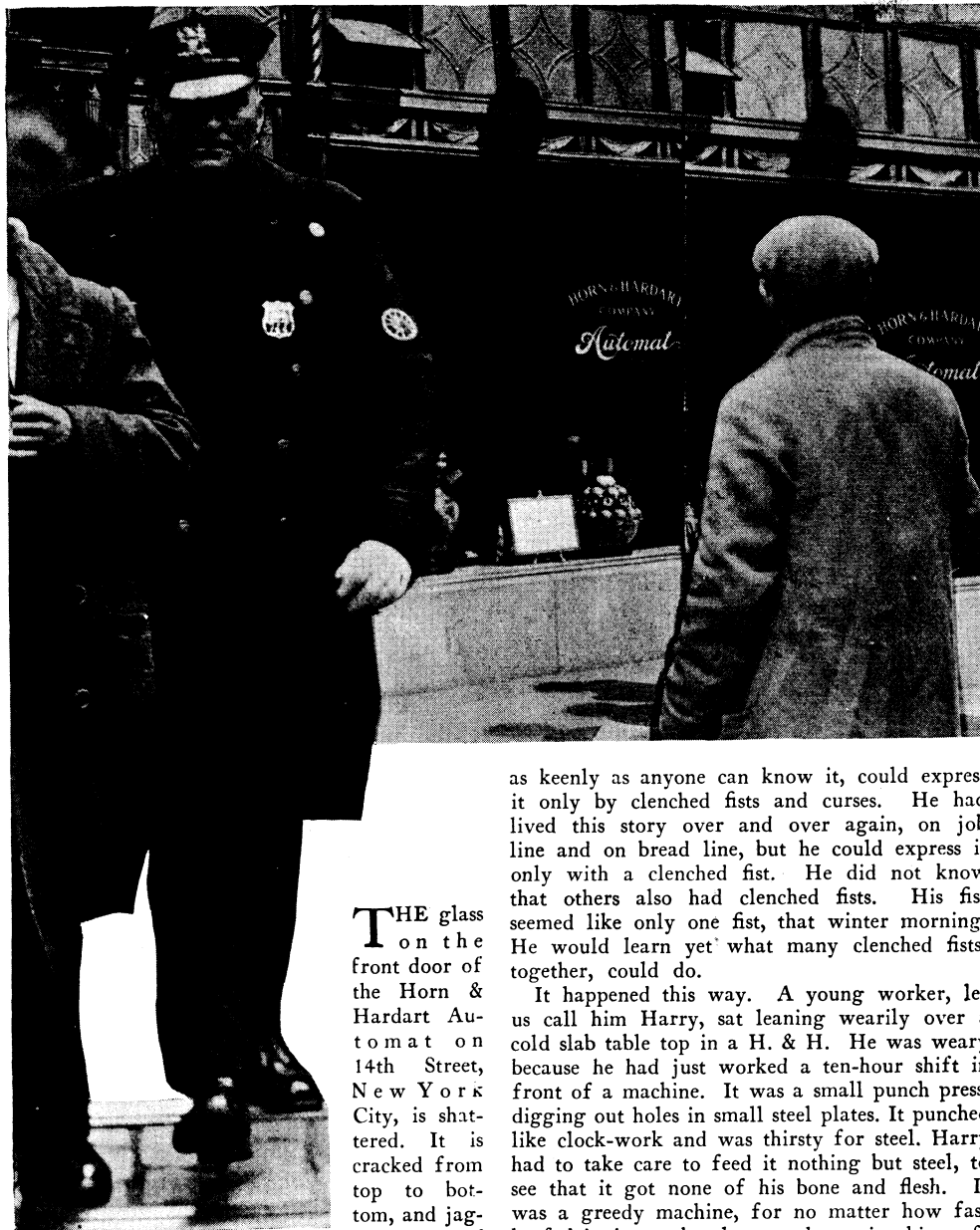
bound feet of the prisoner high and holds them fast,

The soles of the feet, swollen by beating, are burnt with candles.

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Clenched Fists

By JIM STEWART



THE glass on the front door of the Horn & Hardart Automat on 14th Street, New York City, is shattered. It is cracked from top to bottom, and jagged edges of

glass stick out about five feet from the ground. It was broken three o'clock, one Saturday morning, in the midst of winter. Broken glass doors are nothing new in H. & H. They are usually repaired by the next day, and are ready to be shattered all over again.

But this particular broken door has a special story that goes with it. Those jagged edges are evil looking things, and you would certainly not like to have your hand, much less your head, caught on them. A bullet might have shattered that glass or even something pushed very violently against it, a human head, for instance.

Many words hang about this door of shattered glass, too. Words spoken and yelled by an angry crowd of men and women at three o'clock on Saturday morning. Words spoken with keen hatred by a worker out of a job a number of months; curses hurled by men who have struggled along from one small job to another, eating out of the slot machines in H. & H., which swallow nickels one by one, as fast as they are earned, but much less painfully.

About this door of shattered glass there is a story as sharp and brutal as the social system in which we live, as jagged as the edges of glass sticking out of that door. The story runs deep into America, into the very heart of the way things are.

That jobless worker, who knows this story

as keenly as anyone can know it, could express it only by clenched fists and curses. He had lived this story over and over again, on job line and on bread line, but he could express it only with a clenched fist. He did not know that others also had clenched fists. His fist seemed like only one fist, that winter morning. He would learn yet what many clenched fists, together, could do.

It happened this way. A young worker, let us call him Harry, sat leaning wearily over a cold slab table top in a H. & H. He was weary because he had just worked a ten-hour shift in front of a machine. It was a small punch press, digging out holes in small steel plates. It punched like clock-work and was thirsty for steel. Harry had to take care to feed it nothing but steel, to see that it got none of his bone and flesh. It was a greedy machine, for no matter how fast he fed it, it was barely enough to give him sufficient money at the end of the week with which to live.

Every night he got on the cross-town at Union Square and Fourteenth Street and stopped into H. & H. for a cup of coffee before going home. It had become a part of his day's work, this coffee. It meant spending thirty cents a week, but it was pleasant to lean on the white table top at H. & H., dreamily conscious of the people about him, and sipping his coffee.

The sound of the machines still rang in his ears. There was a continual whirr and hiss, so, as he listened to the people around him talking, it seemed that they all lisped, that they put as many S's in their words as possible, even where they did not belong.

His body would relax here. It would lose the stiffness and rigid discipline of the machine. It was very easy for Harry to be lisped to sleep or into a doze.

That is what happened to him this morning. He dozed off leaning on his elbows, to the metallic clang of steel and the whirr of belts. It was a lisping sleep, full of strange words, made up only of the letters 'SS.'

It seemed to him that this S sound became more distinct. That it was closer. He was suddenly shaken out of his slumber by a huge, rough hand. And a thundering voice, very close to his ear, but yet strangely softened with S's, made him lift his head. He caught words like "sleep-

ing parlor," "Scoot." He was brought suddenly to his feet by the huge hand and shoved towards the door.

Harry didn't have a chance to say anything. He only didn't like to be pushed along that way. He dragged back a bit. The huge hand gave him a powerful shove towards the outside door. Harry's head hit the glass. The glass was shattered.

Harry was not hurt. By some miracle the jagged edges of glass had not torn his scalp. There was only a painful bump on his head. But there was a biting resentment rising in him and a blind fury. There rose in him, all at once in a powerful wave, the suffering slavery at the machine, long periods of unemployment and starvation, the miserable existence on the fourteen dollars he made at present for hours of drudgery.

He stood for a moment and stared at the "H & H" on the window, and the jagged edges of glass sticking out of the door, which seemed to have entered his heart. A crowd was collecting about him, a mumbling crowd, murmuring curses. He felt that he must do something about this, about the machine to which he fed steel plates, about that burly figure of the restaurant bully, who was hurrying out of sight into some door, afraid of the threatening crowd.

Harry started on a run down the street. His thought was revenge. And his first thought, still the thought of the machine to which he was bound, was a policeman.

He soon came back with one of the city's bluecoats. They pushed through the excited crowd, which was surging inside, enraged, demanding the blood of the H. & H. thug. There was hatred there, and a whole background of suffering lives, surging into uncontrollable hatred, seeking to find expression in some act against this company thug, thinking that to wipe him out would somehow drop a burden from their backs.

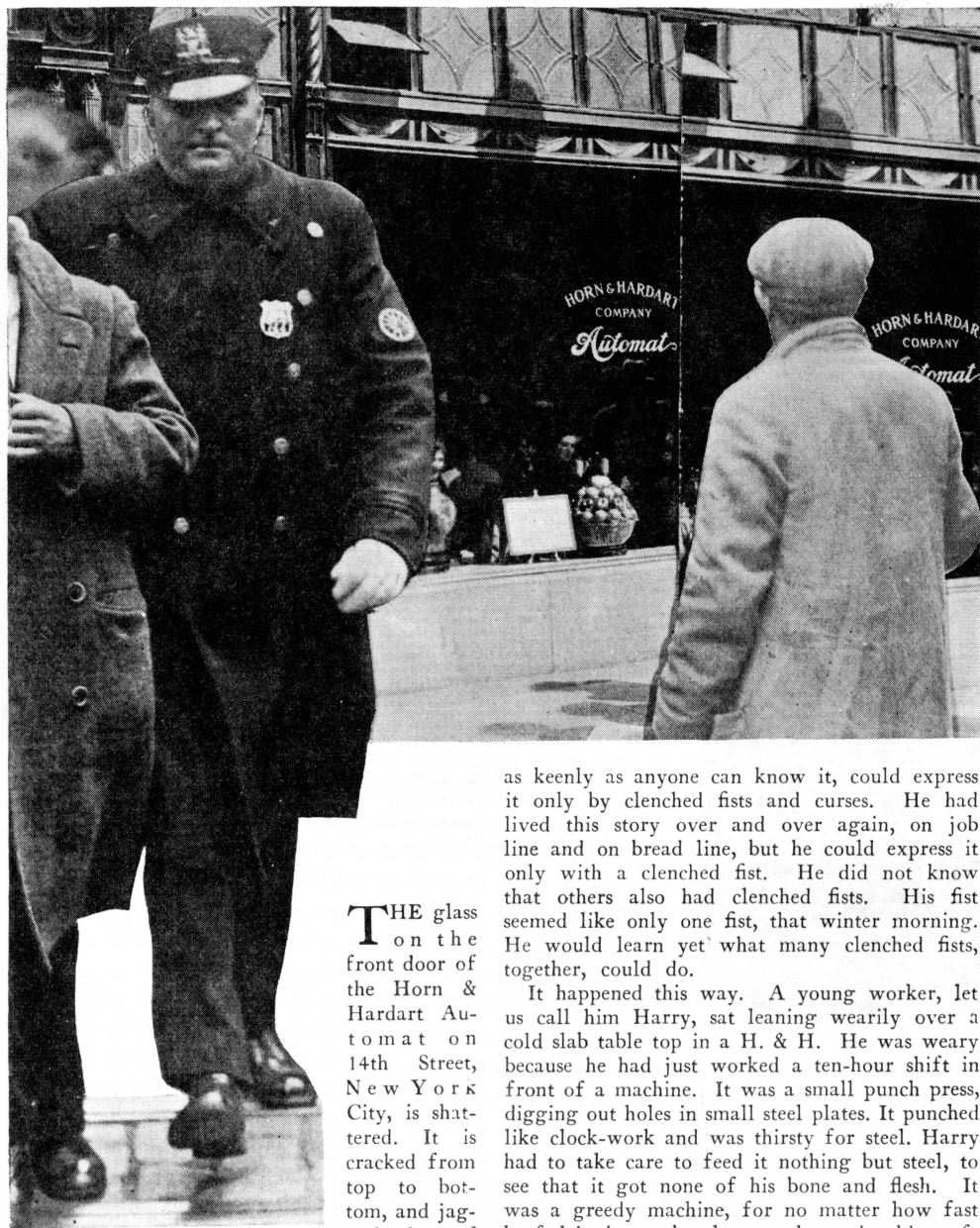
Harry looked on in a daze while the manager took the policeman aside and slipped something into his hand. The thing was settled. The bluecoat ordered the crowd outside. Again Harry was shoved out.

But outside there stood an unemployed worker, shivering in a thin jacket, with clenched fists. All about him, too, there were drawn and tense faces. Curses and clenched fists.

They were fists with a tremendous power behind them, roughened and sinewy with suffering. That jobless worker, with months of misery in his twisted fingers, hated and sought. Hated those slot machines in H. & H. which demanded a nickel before opening the door to some bread and butter, or a piece of cake. Hated the machines in the factory, grinding you to death, grinding you out into the street. No amount of going in for a drink could give you enough time to keep warm. There was the thug, always there, seeing that you fed the machines nickels, ate your nickel's worth, and then went out into the cold again.

The policeman was only a passing incident with him. He knew that the policeman, the machine in the factory, the slot machine in H. & H. and the thug, all had the same kind of fists. He is fast learning where to find other fists like his own.

With the young worker, Harry, it was different. He was just learning how to clench his fist. He was learning how things were. He is soon to stand shoulder to shoulder with the unemployed worker, and thousands of others with clenched fists swinging in unity.



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Voices FROM Prison



"The Dream of the Condemned"—a Soviet painting.

IN THE ANTHRACITE MINES!

Pittston, Pa.

With great pleasure, I am replying to your most welcome letter, that I received and the check enclosed for the sum of \$20. I cannot find words to express my deep appreciation, of my heartfelt gratitude, especially at this time of great need, which is very hard for me, because I must look after our two unfortunate children, ever since my husband has been in jail.

He sacrificed his life to benefit the general working class. His intentions were to bring about improvements and abolish the ruling power of the contractors, who have made life miserable for all of us, particularly in the anthracite region. On account of this, he is unable to any longer accomplish his active duties, and thus bring the people to a solid foundational base, for that is the principle necessary to establish a permanent brotherhood.

Hoping that you will continue the good work.

MRS. MARIANA BENATO.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Just a few lines to thank you for the check and wish you good luck in all you do for others. I am quite well as ever.

MRS. ANNA G. BILLINGS.

Flemington, W. Va.

I received your check and thank you for same. I am enclosing the signed receipt. My husband has been gone two years and two months. I am hoping that I can soon get him home with us again.

MRS. JOHN LYNCH.

Petroleum, W. Va.

Today finds me trying to answer your letter I got this morning. Glad to get the money, as it sure came in need, when a person can't find work as there isn't much work to do.

DAVE ALLEN.

SOLIDARITY BASED ON CONFIDENCE

Eastern State Penitentiary, Phila., Pa.

With greatest pleasure I embrace the opportunity to answer your interesting letter of March 27 and check for five dollars also, and I sincerely trust that all of you are enjoying the best of health.

I deeply appreciate your kindly benevolence and sympathy that you have shown toward myself and my family. There is indeed no words in my vocabulary to express my thought of the wonderful progress you have made to benefit those who have jeopardized their liberty. Under the predicament I fully realize that you will do your utmost for us and our unfortunate families.

Solidarity and mass strength of workers is, as you remark, essential, but to secure this condition they must have faith, confidence in the organization. This can be gained only with a complete understanding. Thus the fundamental basis of mass strength must lie in faith and trust. People will not organize and stick, unless they are sure of results—they have been deceived so many times, by false leaders and men who have used the cause for mercenary gain.

SAM BENATO.

NOT FORGOTTEN BY A LONG SHOT!

Sioux Falls, S. D.

As usual I send you my appreciation for the donation you have sent me last month which I've received just yesterday. It makes a fellow feel good to know that one is not serving time for naught, that the workers on the outside still think of him and that he is not forgotten by the sincere members of the workers' movement. So with all good wishes and sincere thanks. Yours for the good of the Workers.

FRANK GODLASKY.

CENTRALIA BEFORE PAROLE BOARD

Walla Walla, Wash.

Enclosed please find receipt for February Jail Relief. I have been quarantined or I would have returned it sooner. I had a touch of small-pox I guess. It did not make me sick. But about a dozen pimples showed up and as there were already fifteen cases quarantined I went to see the doctor and he locked me up too.

The Parole Board meets next week and if we do not get a parole our case will go into court again on April 5th, as on that day we will have served the full minimum sentence required by law for second degree murder which the jury was intimidated into voting us guilty of.

EUGENE BARNETT.

Walla Walla, Wash.

Received yesterday the check for \$5.00 made possible by donations to the ILD, and hope that soon there will be no need for attention in this state. However, one never knows. The workers' problems are everlasting and more and more vigilance is needed. Thanking those who have made these contributions possible.

BERT BLAND.

"THEY CAN'T CRUSH THE PIONEERS!"

Hurley, Wis.

MOST BELOVED COMRADE HARRY EISMAN:

We have seen in the papers that you have been arrested on account of having taken part in Unemployed Demonstrations and maybe you will be sent to Rumania. We as a Pioneer Group of North Hurley congratulate you on your wonderful work that you have been doing to bring a new and better government in the United States. We are going to stand on your side so that you wouldn't be sent to Rumania. We know that the American capitalist class will try to crush the Pioneer movement. We are going to rise and protest on May Day against the way the capitalists are terrorizing the workers in all capitalist countries. Our Pioneer Group congratulates the International Labor Defense. Long live the Pioneer movement! Long live Harry Eisman, Greatest Pioneer! Long live the Pioneer International!

OLIVER HITTILA, OIVA JAROI, VEILKO JARVI.

P. S.: Remember, we are on your side. They cannot crush the Pioneer Movement.

Columbus, Ohio.

I received your check for twenty dollars a few days ago and I want to thank you kindly for all that you have given me. I hardly know how to express my appreciation for the fine support you have sent to me.

MRS. M. VENTURATO.



"In Jail"—a drawing by a Balkan class-war prisoner.



"The Dream of the Condemned"—a Soviet painting.

Join the I.L.D.—Build the Labor Defender!

Resist the Growing Terrorism Against the Working Class!



The Attack on the March Sixth, Union Square Jobless Demonstration, in New York City.

THE above illustration is typical of the savage warfare waged by the police against workers. We must reply effectively to these growing attacks of the police against the workers' mobilization in resistance to the increasing terrorism ordered against labor by the employers' government.

As this issue of the LABOR DEFENDER went to press, the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense had just completed a conference with the district organizers of the I.L.D. This was the first National District Organizers' Conference in the history of

the I.L.D. The resolution adopted by this Conference is now being discussed by the membership. It is being put into action.

It provides for the building of the I. L. D. against the attacks on the workers. Two of the outstanding provisions of the resolution adopted outline the following:

First: A national membership drive from May First to June 28th, the Fifth Anniversary of the I.L.D., with the slogan — "Double the Membership!" This calls for 20,000 individual membership, of whom 5,000 must be Negro members. The membership figures for March

show the I.L.D. to have a little more than 10,000 members.

Second: A real circulation drive for the LABOR DEFENDER, with the objective of getting 50,000 circulation, 25,000 of whom must be individual subscribers. This was the goal set for the drive ending March 18th, which we did not achieve. We are printing 35,000 copies of this issue. We must reach 50,000!

Every reader of the LABOR DEFENDER must become an active worker in these campaigns. Join the I.L.D. and help build the LABOR DEFENDER.

POWERS AND CARR MUST NOT DIE!

(Continued from page 83)

months against militant workers which have resulted in numerous savage sentences to the death-dealing chain gang (George Saul, Dewey Martin, Gilbert Lewis among many others).

Organized resistance, nationally, internationally, through massed protest, must save the lives of Powers and Carr, must strike the shackles off the limbs of all workers condemned to the convict gangs forced to toil in chains.

The International Labor Defense calls on all labor to mobilize for new and wider defense struggles for the right to "Organize the South."

An increased labor mobilization, mass pressure against capitalist class justice, must liberate Powers and Carr, Saul and Martin, Lewis and Graham, and all the Gastonia prisoners.

Support the right to legal existence of the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and the new industrial unions!



M. H. POWERS

Support the right to organize, to strike and to picket, and to self defense of all workers, Negro and white.

Defend the workers in the organizational drive of the National Textile Workers Union, the National Min-

ers Union and the Marine Workers League under the banner of the Trade Union Unity League!

Raise the demand again for "No death sentences! No prison sentences! No sentences to the chain gangs!"

Defeat the lynching, legal and extra-legal, of both Negro and white workers!

Join the I.L.D. Help realize the drive to "Double Our Membership!" Fifty thousand readers for the Labor Defender!

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Books



THE NINETEEN, By A. FADEYEV, *International Publishers.*

LIKE Gladkov's "Cement" and Babel's "Red Cavalry," Fadeyev's novel "Nineteen" distinctly belongs to the post-revolutionary period of Russian literature. Its theme is also centered around the new historical phenomenon of Red Army and the beginnings of proletarian dictatorship. But the treatment of this theme resembles neither the kaleidoscopic flashes of Babel's grotesque observations, nor the highly accentuated and intensely drawn out types of Gladkov's revolutionary novel. For, while Babel looked at the Red Army with the eyes of a curiosity shop dealer, and Gladkov recreated the beginning of Communism like a gorgeously exaggerated propaganda film,—Fadeyev's novel is striking in its faithfulness to realism of types and events, and at the same time its "significant artistic embodiment of revolutionary faith in a new Russia."

The story is so simple that it is hard to label it as such. A Red Army platoon is stationed in a Siberian forest in expectation of a counter-revolutionary attack. The climax of the attack comes in the last chapter. In spite of the breathless movement and the tragic culmination of the few final events, the last glimpse is not of devastation and defeat, but of passionate urge towards further struggle. There is no definite close. Historical events do not shape themselves according to novelists' schemes. And all characters in the book are those people whose lives have no existence apart from the historical movements of the day — whether this connection is conscious and intentional, like in the case of drifter Levinson, or irresponsible and bewildered, like in the case of drifter Morozka.

Fadeyev's characters are too originally and intimately portrayed to be called types. And yet, in spite of vivid characteristics of individual appearances, mannerisms, thoughts, expressions, and emotions, each character stands out definitely as a representative of a certain class. Levinson, the commander, who is passionately interested in producing a new, better man, is himself a symbol of those future generations which will mature under Communist regions knowing nothing of personal ambitions, egotism and fears. Levinson's feeling of duty towards that new society is his richest and sincerest emotion. It bears no resemblance to the popular conception of suppressed Puritan hypocrisy. His intelligent and ardent belief in the greatness of his task obscures every shade

of his personal life. He loses control over himself only once, when broken down mentally and physically after the attack, he cries over his dead comrade. But his eyelashes are still moist with tears when a realization of his duty toward his comrades grips him again, overpowering his acute physical and emotional pains.

Morozka is a far more common type not only in the Red Army but anywhere in the world. He represents that part of the population which lives by habit, imitation, and instinct, rather than by choice or reason. He is as irresponsible and as physically active as any young animal. He steals on the impulse. He is obscene through a habit. He lies in self-justification. He is unintelligent, unprincipled, incoherent. But he is instinctively class conscious, and he is a good and a loyal fighter for his class. With all his obvious weaknesses he is not as much of a drawback to the new society as the two despicable characters representing Russian intelligentsia.

Tchizh and Metchick, both town liberals, have joined the Red Army on the basis of hazy convictions and pink romanticism. Tchizh, the elder and far more spoiled of the two, is ostentatiously conscious of his vast superiority over the soldiers. The scarcely matured adolescent Metchick, still unstable and sensitive, painfully vacillates between the poisonous influence of futile Tchizh and the healthy intelligent spirit of Levinson. His own egotism and cowardice, his hazy understanding of the cause for which he is fighting, and his entanglement from the actual life of the soldiers,—turn him at the end into a deserter. His presence is scarcely missed by anyone, with the exception of the army prostitute, Varya, who after many years of loveless practice falls in love with his appealing childish purity.

The excellency of translation deserves special mention. Without the customary clumsy or distorted phrases, the translator has been able to preserve as nearly as possible the fluent, vigorous style of the book in the original language. He has even transferred into English, unusually successfully, the varieties of expression peculiar to the precise, contemptuous language of the intellectual and the warm careless slang of the soldier.

Fadeyev's highly artistic craftsmanship, his sympathetic emotional understanding, and his revolutionary faith, make this book a rare and a brilliant example of the new proletarian literature.

VALENTINE V. KONIN.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

Richard Kivi, Los Angeles
Mary Ostrow, Los Angeles
E. Tampfer, Los Angeles
Lena Kline, Los Angeles
B. Rosenfield, Los Angeles
N. Karpiloff, Los Angeles
H. Tsipon, Los Angeles
S. Raskin, Los Angeles
Fred Firestone, Los Angeles
M. Agranovsky, Los Angeles
H. Weihe, San Diego, Calif.
W. S. Mitchell, San Diego
I. Jacobson, San Diego
L. Krmtzky, San Diego
A. Zeitlin, San Diego
J. K., San Diego
Wm. Jasmagy, San Diego

Matilda, Benziger, San Diego
Rose Elfman, Los Angeles
N. Niedetch, Los Angeles
Sarah F. Abrahams, San Diego
R. Weihrich, San Diego
A. Madlener, San Diego
G. Sakoeff, Seattle, Wash.
B. M. Tokov, Seattle, Wash.
G. S. Zitoff, Seattle
Bill Bedgiroff, Seattle
T. Kosdanoff, Seattle
A. M. Dzutsoff, Seattle
K. Baichaeff, Seattle
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role and a very effective one in the labor
struggle. It deserves all support from
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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGE-
MENT, 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, 1930.

State of New York
County of New York

ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State
and county aforesaid, personally appeared Sol
Auerbach, who, having been duly sworn according to
law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor
of the Labor Defender and that the following is, to
the best of his knowledge and belief, a true state-
ment of the ownership, management (and if a daily
paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publica-
tion 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:

.. That the names and addresses of the publisher,
editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, International Labor Defense, 80 East
11th Street, New York, N. Y.

Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, 80 East 11th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Managing Editor, Sol Auerbach, 80 East 11th St.,
New York, N. Y.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (if owned by a corpora-
tion, 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 cor-
poration, the names and addresses of the individual
owners must be given. If owned by a firm, com-
pany, or other unincorporated concern, its name and
address, as well as those of each individual member,
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International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street,
New York, N. Y.

J. Louis Engdahl, Secretary, 80 East 11th Street,
New York, N. Y.

George Maurer, Assistant Secretary, 80 East 11th
Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Jakira, Organizational Secretary, 80 East 11th
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and
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SOL AUERBACH,
(Signature of Managing Editor.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day
of March, 1930.

(SEAL)

ISAAC SHORR.

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A ray of sunshine striving to acquire a
brilliance that will blind the oppressors
and defend the oppressed.

FRED BEAL BRANCH ILD
Oakland, Calif.

On May 1, 1930, the International La-
bor Defense, Ohio District, greets the
growing militancy of the international
working class. All workers unite for
battle against all forms of police brutal-
ity, criminal syndicalist laws and for the
release of political prisoners the world
over.

OHIO DISTRICT ILD
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Revolutionary Greetings to
ALL CLASS WAR PRISONERS
and to the Whole Working Class
TYOMIES SOCIETY
SUPERIOR, WIS.

Greetings To All
CLASS-WAR PRISONERS

HOTEL, RESTAURANT and CAFETERIA
WORKERS' UNION

16 WEST 21ST STREET NEW YORK CITY

Support the International Labor Defense
and its organ, the LABOR DEFENDER.

**The Central Executive Committee of the
United Council of Workingclass Women**

greet militant labor
on the occasion of International May Day, and expresses
its International solidarity in the struggle against fascism,
imperialism and for the defense of the Soviet Union and
with class war fighters persecuted thruout the world.

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CLOAKMAKERS No. 1 AND 2
FUR WORKERS COUNCIL
NEWARK No. 1 AND 2
PLAINFIELD, PASSAIC, PATERSON,
ELIZABETH, STAMFORD

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10
11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17
18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32

Greetings on May Day from

JACQUES BUITENKANT

Attorney for the New York District of the

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE



234 West 34th Street

New York City

VACATION FOR WORKERS

at

CAMP NITGEDAIGET

BEACON, N. Y.

Tent colony in beautiful wooded surroundings; swimming, showers, healthy food; jubilant comradesly spirit thruout.

Or you may room in the new hotel—61 rooms—two in a room—showers and baths on every floor.

Make Your Reservations Now!

\$17 A WEEK

Camp Telephone: Beacon 781-862; New York, Esterbrook 1400



WORKERS' COOPERATIVE COLONY, BRONX
3 AND 4 ROOM APARTMENTS

There is still a limited number of 3 and 4 room apartments—no investment is necessary—opposite Bronx Park—a comradesly atmosphere—children's school—children's clubs—Day Nursery—work rooms for children etc.

Take Lexington Ave. Train to White Plains, stop at Allerton Ave. Station, or phone Esterbrook 1400.

2800 BRONX PARK EAST

The office is open from 8 to 5 daily; Sunday 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Financial Report of International Labor Defense, National Office

STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL BURO OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

It is necessary to point out that the International Labor Defense does not receive funds for specific cases only, as might be understood from the classifications under "Income." Rather, it raises general funds in different ways, aside from the income from sale of dues, literature, etc., by means of campaigns centering around various defense issues. Given the many obligations, now increasing at a very rapid rate, the logic of this method must be apparent to everyone.

It will be noted that the liabilities are relatively high. Loans have had to be obtained in order to meet pressing defense needs in the past year. The I. L. D. has had to fulfill its obligations to prisoners and their dependents and in that connection alone it incurred an indebtedness of nearly \$4,000.00. Workers and sympathizers are called upon to respond more generously to our urgent and increasing need for funds so that we may be able to liquidate the debts and thus be in a stronger position to meet the current needs.

The deficit on the Labor Defender was due partly to the fact that a certain number of copies were distributed gratis among workers on strike or unemployed, and partly to the fact that many districts have been lax in paying their Labor Defender bills. Steps are being taken to overcome this. Branch, city and district committees—the entire membership and friends—are called upon to help in this task, by paying all bills, getting many more subscribers and greatly increasing the total sales. A mass circulation for the Labor Defender will make it one of our strongest weapons.

The insufficient response to our appeals for the Prisoners' and Dependents' Fund is indicated by the fact that less than half of what was distributed to prisoners and their families came in by special donations for the purpose. The Pledge Fund must be built up. The small

amount received and remitted for relief for the prisoners and victims in foreign capitalist and colonial countries where fascism and white terror are rampant is partly due to the fact that in the past funds for this purpose were raised through the various language sections of the I. L. D. who were remitting the money directly and not through the National Office. This has been changed since the Fourth National Convention and all funds for the relief of the political prisoners in other capitalist countries will go through the National Office. Substantial sums must be raised for this purpose if the American working class is to really express its solidarity with the International Working Class.

A drastic economy must be instituted without delay in the handling of defense cases. This applies not only to attorneys' fees, which must be as low as possible, but means also a policy of non-payment of fines and the saving of bail-bond premium by getting property bail and securities or cash loaned free of cost by workers' organizations and sympathizers. All friends of the International Labor Defense are called upon to help out in these matters.

Since the International Labor Defense is a membership, class-struggle organization for defense of persecuted workers it follows that funds are used not only for (1) expenses connected with legal defense, but also for (2) mobilization of mass protest; publicity and literature; (3) organization building; (4) relief to prisoners and dependents in the U. S. A. and for international aid; and (5) administration. From this standpoint it will be seen that some of the items listed under "Expenditures; Administrative" should fall rather under classifications (2) or (3) as above.

While stressing economy the International Labor Defense Buro emphasizes even more the much greater needs in this period of mass arrests and greatly increased capitalist persecution.

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1929

ASSETS		
Cash		\$ 129.90
Accounts Receivable (less reserves)	\$ 8,956.36	
Loans Receivable	237.00	
Deposits	100.00	
Office Furniture and Fixtures (Less reserve depreciation)	2,177.20	
Total Assets		\$11,600.46
Deficit January 1, 1929	20,051.19	
Excess of Expenditures over Income for the Year Ended December 31, 1929	8,539.70	
	\$28,590.89	\$28,590.89
		\$40,191.35
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	6,229.66	
Loans and Notes Payable	13,164.11	
Accrued Wages	1,102.65	
Unearned Subs—Labor Defender	1,461.11	
Total Liabilities		\$21,957.53
Due to Bail Fund		18,233.82
		\$40,191.35

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1929.

INCOME:

Defense and Relief:

Accorsi Case	\$ 839.70
Anti-Terror Drive	3,507.20
Christmas Fund—1928	5,693.95
Gastonia Case	99,827.16
Mineola Case	1,204.10
New Bedford Textile Strikers	555.91
Prisoners Pledge Fund	942.04
Foreign Prisoners Relief	421.28
Shifrin Case	1,284.73
Woodlawn Case	568.60
Miscellaneous	957.35
Bail Fund Donations	852.52
Total	\$116,654.54

Administrative:

Membership Dues	\$ 7,522.39
Membership Initiation	1,624.85
Members at Large	242.51
Affiliated organizations fees	1,008.76
Miscellaneous Income	1,629.31
Donations—General	7,565.06
Language Sections	1,181.14
Total Administrative Income	\$20,774.02

Labor Defender:

Paid Circulation	\$10,393.85
Advertising	1,446.18
Donations	25.50

Total Income Labor Defender

\$11,865.53

Total Income

\$149,294.09

EXPENDITURES:

Defense and Relief:

Accorsi Case	\$ 1,820.10
Anti-Terror Drive	4,902.28
Bethlehem Cases	238.00
Cantor Case	87.36
Caribbean Section	50.00
Cheswick Case	352.79
Christmas Fund	713.38
Gastonia Case	89,793.29
Mineola Case	3,766.05
Gorman Case	792.56
Minerich Case	393.30
New Bedford Textile Strikers	955.14
Porter Case	75.00
Prisoners Relief	1,173.21
Foreign Prisoners Relief	205.12
Prisoners Dependents Relief	2,428.00
Shifrin Case	304.91
Tapolczanyi Case	1,652.70
Woodlawn Case	1,187.98
Miscellaneous	3,059.77
Bail Funds Interest, etc.	1,413.00
Total	\$115,363.94

Administrative:

Secretaries Wages	2,380.94
Office Wages	5,552.65
Office Rent	1,295.70
Organizers and Speakers R. R. Fare and Wages	2,731.70
Publicity	2,295.05
Telephone and Telegraph	1,329.59
Stationery and Supplies	1,696.52
Postage	1,084.59
Miscellaneous Exp.	1,021.28
Fourth National Convention on the I. L. D. at Pittsburgh	2,510.38
Bad Debts	535.60
Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures	277.47
Language Sections	2,827.27
Total Administrative Expenditures	\$25,538.74

(Continued on page 108)

Greetings from the **Southwestern District I. L. D.**

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT No. 14, INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, SENDS MAY DAY GREETINGS TO THE WORKING CLASS, WORLD OVER, FROM THE TOILING MASSES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

ON THIS INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS HOLIDAY WE SEND OUR PROLETARIAN GREETINGS TO ALL HEROIC FIGHTERS NOW LANGUISHING IN THE CAPITALIST DUNGEONS IN EVERY CAPITALIST AND COLONIAL COUNTRY AND PLEDGE OUR WORKINGCLASS SOLIDARITY AND DETERMINATION TO FIGHT FOR THEIR UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE.

ON MAY DAY WE PAY OUR PROLETARIAN TRIBUTE TO ALL MARTYRS OF THE WORKING CLASS TORTURED, MURDERED AND LYNCHED BY THE BOSS-CLASS.

WE SEND OUR REVOLUTIONARY GREETINGS TO THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS WHOSE TOILING MASSES ARE FORGING AHEAD IN BUILDING A NEW SOCIAL SYSTEM.

WE EXTEND OUR WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY TO THE OPPRESSED AND EXPLOITED MASSES OF ALL THE COLONIAL AND SEMI - COLONIAL PEOPLES AND PLEDGE OUR SUPPORT IN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALIST DOMINATION. WE PLEDGE TO FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE BITTERLY EXPLOITED NEGRO MASSES IN THE UNITED STATES AGAINST LYNCHINGS, RACE DISCRIMINATION AND FOR FULL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EQUALITY FOR NEGRO WORKERS.

LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY!

LONG LIVE MAY DAY!

FIGHT FOR THE RELEASE OF ALL THE CLASS WAR PRISONERS!

FIGHT FOR THE WORKERS' RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE!

BUILD THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE!

Lithuanian Branch
Sacco and Vanzetti Branch
Mooney & Billings Branch
John Porter Branch
Hungarian Branch
Scandinavian Branch
Greek Branch
German Branch
Japanese Branch

Russian-Ukrainian Branch
South Slav Branch
Armenian Branch
San Pedro Branch
Bill Haywood, Ontario
Santa Barbara Branch
Tucson, Ariz., Branch
San Pedro Branch
Long Beach Branch

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT No. 14
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

District Office—213 Stimson Bldg.
Los Angeles, California

FINANCIAL REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE NATIONAL OFFICE

(Continued from page 106)

Labor Defender		
Printing and Mailing	\$11,078.26	
Editorial Wages	1,312.75	
Administrative Wages	1,659.50	
Cuts and Photos	2,311.62	
Miscellaneous Expenses	568.98	
Total Labor Defender Expenses	\$16,931.11	
Total Expenditures	\$157,833.79	
Deficit for the Year	\$8,539.70	
GASTONIA		
INCOME:		
Donations	\$97,892.32	
Leaflets, Buttons, Literature	1,934.84	
Total Income	\$99,827.16	
EXPENDITURES:		
Strikers, Prisoners and Dependents Relief	\$11,959.64	
Organizational Expenses	8,083.49	
Stationery and Postage	6,986.90	
Printing	9,697.39	
Publicity	4,525.85	
Railroad and Auto Fare	5,324.37	
Telephone and Telegraph	2,036.81	
Tag Day Expenses	1,059.13	
Interest on Bail Bonds	388.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,404.91	
Defense:		
Attorneys' Fees	28,345.52	
Court Stenographers	1,560.75	
Miscellaneous Legal, Labor Jury, Premium on Bail, Special In- vestigations, etc.	8,420.53	
Total	\$89,793.29	

BAIL FUND AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1929

ASSETS:	
Cash in Bank Bail Fund	\$ 53.14
Cash Deposited as Bail	36,275.00
Securities Deposited as Bail	92,500.00
Loans Receivable from Members	5,930.00
Total Assets	\$134,758.14
LIABILITIES:	
Loans Payable for Bail (Secured)	27,650.00
Loans Payable for Bail (Unsecured)	17,424.45
Bail Fund Loans Payable	12,115.78
Securities Borrowed for Bail	90,200.00
Bail Fund—Liberty Bond Coupons payable	4,788.73
Accrued Interest on Bail Bonds	813.00
Total Liabilities	\$152,991.96
Net Liabilities	\$18,233.82

CERTIFICATE

L. L. We hereby certify that the above statement has been prepared from the books, records and accounts of the International Labor Defense, National Office, at 80 East 11th Street, New York City, and in our opinion reflects the true financial condition of this organization on December 31, 1929.

We have verified by personal communication all of the accounts payable.

Yours very truly,

PRIMOFF & COMPANY,

By GEORGE PRIMOFF,

Certified Public Accountant.

April 1st, 1930.

May Day Greetings from
**WORKMEN'S SICK AND
DEATH BENEFIT FUND**
of U. S. A.
BRANCH 244 LINDEN, N. J.

May Day Greetings from
BRANCH 671
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
Borough Park New York

May Day Greetings from
STAR LODGE No. 351
CROATIAN FRATERNAL UNION OF
AMERICA
1329 Kirby Ave., E.
Detroit Michigan

May Day Greetings from
SOUTH SLAV ILD BRANCH
PITTSBURGH, Pa., N. S.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL No. 470
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Sends its revolutionary greetings to the
fighters and defenders of the working
class, the ILD, and its organ, the LABOR
DEFENDER.

IDA HELIGMAN, Sec'y 3640 Cook Ave.

May Day Greetings from
PA HANAS
635 Tingley Avenue
BELLEVIEW, PA.

May Day Greetings from
ITALIAN BRANCH No. 3, I. L. D.
Syracuse New York

MAY DAY
GREETINGS

FROM

SHORR, BRODSKY & KING

May Day Greetings from
BRONX HUNGARIAN ILD
BRONX HUNGARIAN WORKERS'
CLUB
785 W. Chester Avenue

May Day Greetings from
HUNGARIAN WORKMEN'S HOME
and
AMATEUR ASSOCIATION
37 Sixteenth Avenue, Newark, N. J.

May Day Greetings from
HARVEY O'CONNOR
NEW YORK CITY

Revolutionary May Day Greeting:
from
FINNISH WORKERS' FEDERATION
Brooklyn Branch

May Day Greetings from
YUGOSLAV ILD BRANCH
MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.
M. Giaya, Secretary, P.O. Box 239

May Day Greetings From
LITHUANIAN BRANCH ILD
No. 3
Chicago, Ill., N. S.

May Day Greetings from
POLISH ILD BRANCH
753 Ogden Street
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

LERMAN BROS.
STATIONERS and PRINTERS
29 E. 14th St. New York City

Phone: ALGONQUIN 3356-8843

Special prices given to Organizations

New York District I L D

Sends May Day Greetings to Labor Defender

the collective organizer and propagandist for the defense of working class fighters.

The membership of the New York District goes forward with you this May Day towards greater battles, stronger organization and new victories for the International Working Class against the vicious attacks of the capitalist class, against the tremendous unemployment and for the defense of the SOVIET UNION.

We hail the LABOR DEFENDER as the vanguard in the work of the I L D to meet the growing needs of the working class of this country and of the colonial countries, whose

struggles are increasing daily. For greater demonstrations of class solidarity!

In the name of the class war prisoners, including the Unemployed Delegation, Harry Eisman, William Shifrin, Potash, the seven workers held for sedition in Newark, and scores of other cases of workers who struggled for the right to organize and picket, we call upon the workers of this city to RUSH FUNDS to the District Office, to enable it to best defend these workers.

NEW YORK DISTRICT, I L D,
799 Broadway, Room 422, N. Y. City.

Passaic, N. J.

May Day Greetings from

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE
I.L.D.
PASSAIC, N. J.

May Day Greetings from

WOMEN'S WORKERS'
COUNCIL No. 3
PASSAIC, N. J.

May Day Greetings from

WOMEN WORKERS'
COUNCIL No. 8
PASSAIC, N. J.

May Day Greetings from

POLISH BRANCH
ILD
PASSAIC, N. J.

May Day Greetings from

UKRAINIAN BRANCH
ILD
PASSAIC, N. J.

May Day Greetings from

HUNGARIAN
DRAMATIC CLUB
PASSAIC, N. J.

May Day Greetings from

WORKERS OF
PASSAIC, N. J.

JOHN BIKUN	JOSEPH SZEBRYCKI
MICHEL WOJCIUK	N. N.
JOE WOJUCHUCK	K. KULHAURY
K. PITHORETZKA	LIS
K. KRUPA	ANDO
FRIENDS	J. STANKIEWICZ
G. YOYKAN	KOZLOWSKI
M. S.	STOLARZ
D. OLEJNIK	ONISZCZUK
M. KOLANO	J. JACKOWSKI
F. NEPYK	S. MELUS
A. WOYTOVECH	KOPALA
D. DYCHUK	LISKIEWICZ
M. SYSEN	WEGLOWSKI
J. SYSEN	POPEK
T. WOYTUNIAK	JOE DUBNER
N. WARDYGA	J. ELULLU
P. LYSAK	W. JANIEC
W. STEFANIUK	

LONG LIVE THE USSR!

Defend the Soviet Union!

UKRAINIAN
WORKERS' CLUB
66 East 4th Street, New York

Meets every 3rd Friday of Month

May Day Greetings to the

WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE
SOVIET UNION.

YUGOSLAV BRANCH I L D

347 East 72nd Street

Meets first Friday of Month.

Revolutionary Greetings on
INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY

UKRAINIAN BRANCH
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
U. U. T. O.

K. CHMILL	L. LOVOKOSKI
L. TALUSKY	W. RATUVINY
P. PYTHAR	T. BACRYNSKI
N. TADINAUSKI	M. LENYK
H. CHYWOVIS	W. PACHCRUK

New York District, I.L.D.

ON MAY DAY

We Send Our Greetings to

LABOR DEFENDER

JOHN REED ILD BRANCH

Meets every second Thursday

136 Fifteenth St., So. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greetings from

NAT TURNER BRANCH ILD

336 Lenox Avenue

*Meets second and fourth Thursday
Fight Lynching and Race Discrimination!*

*We Greet our Class-War Fighters on
May Day*

YORKVILLE ENGLISH
ILD BRANCH

*Meets every second Thursday
at 347 East 72nd Street, New York City*

YOUNG WORKERS

Join! Build!

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

HAYMARKET BRANCH ILD

*Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of every month
1400 Boston Road, Bronx, 8:30 P. M.*

May Day Greetings from

GERMAN ILD BRANCH No. 43

*Meets every second Thursday in month
NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE
243 East 84th Street, New York City*

Our Greetings to

CLASS-WAR PRISONERS

ON MAY DAY

YORKVILLE HUNGARIAN
ILD BRANCH

*Meets every third Wednesday of month
at 350 East 81st Street, 8:30 P. M.*

Long Live the ILD!

Long Live the Soviet Union!

LENIN BRANCH 625

Free the Gastonia Prisoners!

GASTONIA BRANCH

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month

1179 BROADWAY

Uphold Workers' Self-Defense

May Day Greetings from

BRONX COOPERATIVE
BRANCH ILD

2700 Bronx Park East

Meets every second and fourth Wednesday

May Day Greetings from

WILLIAMSBURGH
BRANCH ILD

56 Manhattan Ave. Brooklyn

Meets first and third Wednesday

Revolutionary Greetings

BROWNSVILLE BRANCH ILD

105 Thatford Ave. Brooklyn

Meets every second and fourth Wednesday

May Day Greetings from

SANTIAGO BROOKS ILD BRANCH

26 West 115th Street

Defend the Workers' Right to Organize!

Make the ILD a Mass Organization!

ARMENIAN BRANCH ILD

146 EAST 28th STREET

ALL POWER TO THE WORKERS!

FINNISH WORKERS' CLUB

JOHN PAANANEN TYNE LAHTI
STELLA PAANONEN GEORGE LAHTI
AUNE MALIN HELMI KESSLER
MILDA TOIVONEN JOE KESSLER
EMIL SALO H. and F. GAILA
HRLELA and E. and B. BJORS
CHAS. KRUTAR

CITY CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF NEWARK
I. L. D.

Greets all the imprisoned workers who
have suffered under the lash of
capitalist tyranny

BUILD THE ILD!

May Day Greetings from

NEWARK LOCAL ICOR

May Day Greetings from

MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA
and
SINGING SOCIETY
OF NEWARK

Greetings to the

INTERNATIONAL
LABOR DEFENSE

Shield of the Working Class

From a Group of

NEWARK COMRADES

Revolutionary Greetings

PATERSON, N. J. ILD

IRWIN RIFKIN A FRIEND
JACOB DESSER D. EILENBERG
JOSEPH RIFKIN IRVING GANS
SAMUEL SAFRIN SUE WAKS
JOHN BODONI JOE GOLDMAN

May Day Greetings from

BILL HAYWOOD BRANCH ILD
Paterson, N. J.

*Greetings to LABOR DEFENDER
on MAY DAY*

M. GOLDBERG Elizabeth, N. J.

Greetings

LITHUANIAN WORKING WOMEN'S
ALLIANCE OF AMERICA, BR. 31

Michigan District of the International Labor Defense

GREETs the growing struggles of the workers against the increasing misery and oppression in this period of decaying capitalism. May Day, 1930, is of special significance as an international demonstration of the workers against capitalism, as a rallying point for the hatred of increasing masses of workers against the brutality of capitalist justice, and as a demonstration of international working class solidarity with the Soviet Union which is making rapid strides forward in the building of socialism and the improvement of

May Day Greetings from

**INTERNATIONAL
WORKERS' HOME**

2934 Yemans Ave. Hamtramck, Mich

May Day Greetings from

**WORKERS' COOPERATIVE
RESTAURANT**

1343 E. Ferry Ave. Detroit, Mich.

May Day Greetings from

RUMANIAN WORKERS CLUB

17577 Dequinder St. Detroit, Mich.

Comrades! Patronize the

PURITY DRUG CO.

13351 Woodward Ave. Detroit, Mich.

May Day Greetings from

DR. MIHALICH

318 Frederick Detroit, Mich.

May Day Greetings from

O & B CLEANERS & DYERS

workers' conditions, and against which the imperialist powers are organizing an attack.

The workers of Michigan, particularly the hundreds of thousands of auto workers, suffering from many months of unemployment outside of the shops and from inhuman speeding-up and drastic wage cuts inside the shops, have tasted well of capitalist justice and democracy and have seen it exposed before their very eyes. The raiding of workers' halls in Detroit, Pontiac and Flint; the arrest of eleven workers in Pontiac on charges of criminal syndicalism; the holding of Fred Beal on the same charge in Pontiac for speaking on Gastonia at a Trade Union Unity League mass meeting, the police kidnapping of fifteen workers in Pontiac and four workers in Flint prior to the March 6th demonstrations, the brutal clubbings and arrests of scores of Detroit workers in the huge March 6th demonstration in Detroit, the daily arrests of workers for selling and distributing workers' papers, magazines and leaflets, all of these things are opening the eyes of the Michigan workers to the role of the capitalist state as an instrument of oppression of the workers. The International Labor Defense stands out as the shield of the working class against the increasing attacks of the employers.

Answer the attacks of the employers!

Defend the right of workers to organize and struggle!

Join and build the International Labor Defense!

Read and spread the LABOR DEFENDER, weapon of the workers!

MICHIGAN DISTRICT OFFICE,
3782 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Mich.

WESTERN MICHIGAN
SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE,
756 S. Division Avenue,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The

AUTO WORKERS' UNION

whose leaders and members have been arrested countless times for their activity in organizing the auto workers and struggling against intolerable conditions, realizes fully the importance of the International Labor Defense and calls upon all auto workers, organized or unorganized to join and work actively in the I. L. D.



NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

DODGE-CHRYSLER LOCAL

FORD LOCAL

HUDSON LOCAL

SAVE THEM FROM PRISON

FREE

FOSTER,
MINOR,
AMTER,
LESTON,
and RAYMOND
from 3 to 11 years
in Prison. Sen-
tenced April 21st.

DEFEND the March 6th Fighters!

*Demand the freedom of the victims of
Sedition Laws.*

*Save Leonard Doberty from sen-
tence to death on a frame-up
murder charge.*

PREVENT

The Legal
Lynching of
POWERS and
CARR in At-
lanta, Ga. Trial
has been set for
April 21st, 1930.

DEMAND COMPLETE FREEDOM FOR THE GASTONIA 7 (HEARING APRIL 22 - 29)

Save foreign-born workers from deportation to Fascist countries

*April and May are months
of
Capitalist Class Vengeance*



*Hundreds of workers face
long years in prison, and
death sentences, through-
out the country.*

Send funds immediately for their defense

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS NEEDED AT ONCE

*(Contribute for the Prisoners and Dependents (Families)
Relief Fund. Donate for International aid to victims of
White Terror in colonial and semi-colonial countries.)*

Join the
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Read the **LABOR DEFENDER**

Send funds to
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
Room 430, 80 East 11th Street
New York City