

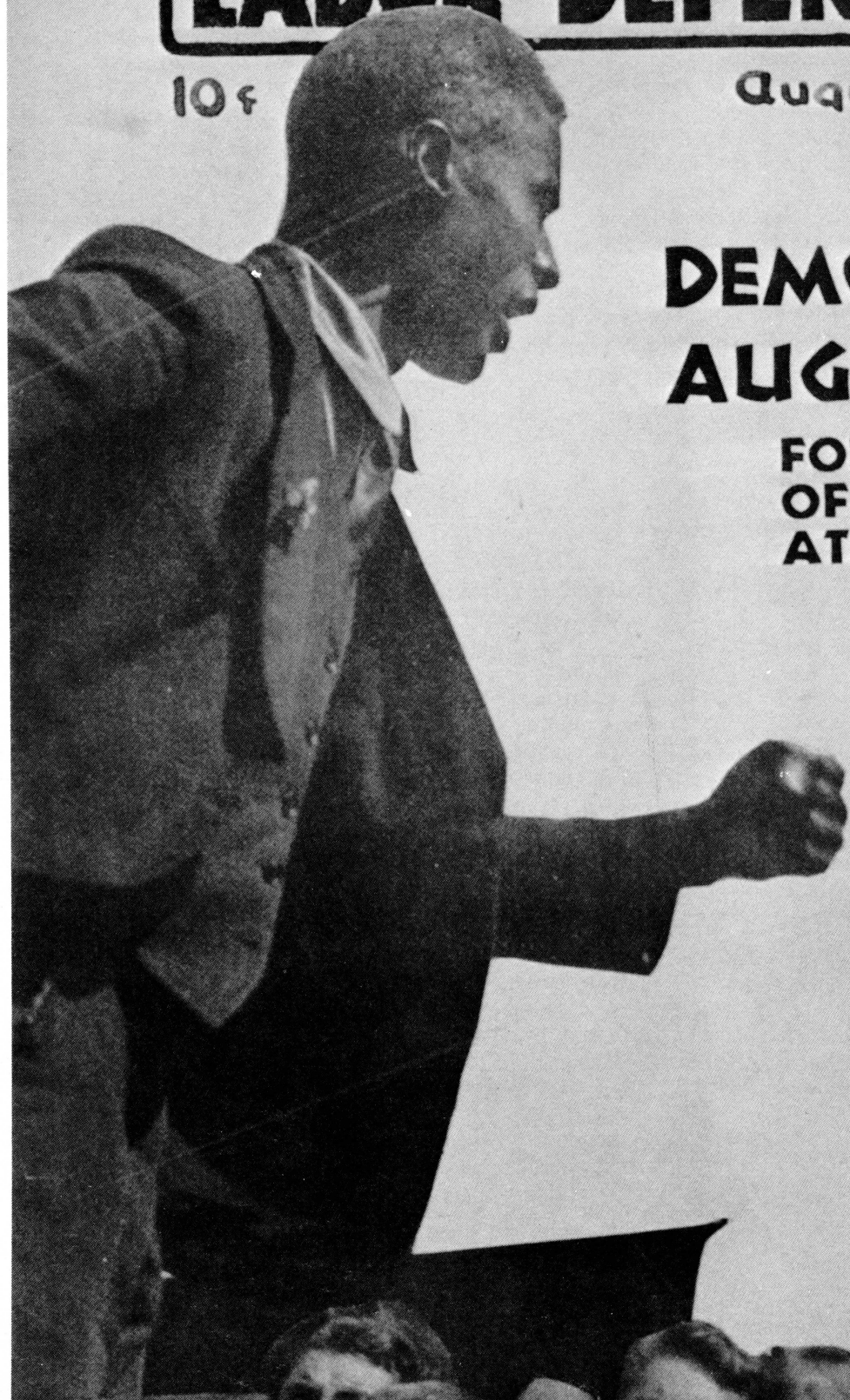
LABOR DEFENDER

10¢

August 1930

**DEMONSTRATE
AUGUST 22ND**

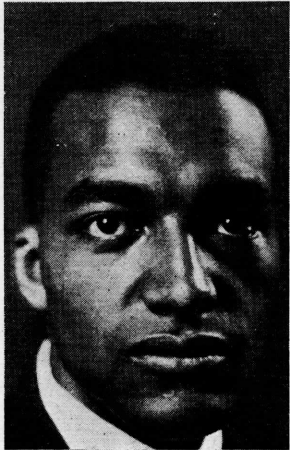
**FOR THE RELEASE
OF OUR
ATLANTA FIGHTERS**



Unity against Boss Terror!

THE ATLANTA SIX

HERBERT NEWTON is 26 years old and was born in Boston. His grandparents were slaves in Virginia. He has worked since the age of 11 in paper



Herbert Newton

box, wagon and cordage factories and as a letter carrier. He worked his way through grammar and high schools. Newton joined the Communist Party in 1926, and in 1927 went to the Soviet Union.

On the anniversary of the Paris Commune in 1929 he was sent on a tour by the MOPR. Later he returned to the U. S. and became national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress and associate editor of the *Liberator*.

He was arrested in Stamford, Connecticut, on a framed up charge of violating an unwritten Jim Crow law, but a large workers' demonstration in court forced his release. Again on the same day he was arrested in Stamford for addressing a demonstration of the unemployed. He was convicted and his case is pending appeal. He was arrested in Trenton, N. J., on May Day, but released. He was active in Atlanta organizing for the American Negro Labor Congress when arrested on the insurrection charge.

MARY DALTON is 20 years old and has worked in an office since the age of 14, when she was forced to take a job to support a widowed mother and younger children.



Mary Dalton

She joined the Young Communist League in 1927 and was active in anti-militarist work in New York City. In March, 1930, she went to the South as organizer of the National Textile Workers Union. She was arrested when

she exposed the traitorous role of the A. F. of L. at a public meeting at which Green spoke. She was arrested again at a meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress and spent six weeks in Fulton Tower Prison in Atlanta charged with "inciting to insurrection." On her release under bail she returned to her post in Atlanta to continue organizing Negro and white textile workers in the National Textile Workers' Union.

M. H. POWERS comes from St. Paul, Minnesota. He is 23 years old, is married and has two children. Powers joined the Communist Party in



M. H. Powers

October, 1923, and has been active in the Trade Union Unity League organizing the iron workers. He attended the National Training School of the Communist Party in New York in 1928, and later became organizer for the Party in the South. He was arrested several times in Minnesota and in the South for his militant activities. In March, 1930 he was jailed for distributing leaflets and arranging a mass meeting of the unemployed and was held on the "insurrection" charge which carries with it the death penalty.

JOE CARR is 19 and has worked in the coal mines of West Virginia since the age of 11. He is the eldest of a family of nine children. Carr's father is also



Joe Carr

a miner and both are members of the National Miners' Union. Carr joined the Young Communist League in September, 1928, and attended the League Training School in Cleveland in 1929. He was arrested twice in Wheeling. Later he was sent to the South as organizer of the Young Communist League. He was arrested in Atlanta, together with M. H. Powers, charged with "inciting to insurrection" and was held in the death house for many weeks, bail being denied. Following his release under bail, obtained by the I. L. D., he remained in the South continuing his work of organizing.

I WAS born in the little town of Slatington, Pa., of working class parents. I had to quit school at 14 to go to



Ann Burlak

work as a weaver for \$9 a week and slaved for four years in the silk mills. All my wages went to feed the family because my father was not working steadily. At home, I saw the *Daily Worker* regularly because my parents were sympathetic to the labor movement. I joined the Young Communist League which had been organized in Bethlehem and became active in the mills. At a meeting called by the Communist Party on May 1, 1929, at which I spoke, 12 comrades were arrested. Later, detectives of the Bethlehem Steel Co., which controls the city, arrested me right at my looms. We were charged with sedition, and placed under \$5,000 bail each with the perspective of a sentence of 5-20 years imprisonment if convicted.

I became organizer of the National Textile Workers Union in the anthracite district. I was then transferred to the South and established headquarters in Greenville, South Carolina. Before the trial of Powers and Carr I was sent to Atlanta to take charge of the case and was arrested at a protest meeting called by the American Negro Labor Congress together with Storey, Newton and Dalton. Following my release on \$4,000 bail I went on tour for the International Labor Defense to raise funds for the Atlanta case and I was again arrested at Camden, New Jersey, together with two other comrades and charged with sedition. One of the comrades has named me 'Seditious Ann'."

HENRY STOREY was born in Washington County, Georgia, on January 27, 1896. His parents were farmers. Storey started work, picking cotton at the age of six. He received about four years of schooling and only at intervals at that. He worked as ploughman and in a sawmill at 50 cents a day until the age of 19, when he was drafted in the army during the World War. He served in France for 23 months. On his return he worked in lumber mills in Georgia, in steel mills in Youngstown and as a metal worker in Atlanta, Georgia. At the time of his arrest he was working in a print shop in Atlanta. Storey joined the Communist Party in 1929.

Sacco-Vanzetti and Atlanta

AUGUST 22, 1930 marks the third anniversary of the murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti by the Massachusetts and the United States government. The lessons of this tragic event have become clearer to ever more workers in the intervening years. The oath taken by hundreds of thousands at the graves of the martyrs have become, during this period, a battle cry for greater struggles. This year particularly, "Remember Sacco and Vanzetti" is the slogan inspiring to tens of thousands of workers who are now organizing against the attempts to send six valiant comrades, working class fighters, to "burn" in Atlanta.

The events surrounding the brutal electrocution of the two heroic Massachusetts workers have considerable similarity to the attempts to burn our six Atlanta comrades. Where differences manifest themselves in the two cases they only serve to bring out more clearly than ever, the class character of the struggle which is in preparation by the bosses to kill the Atlanta prisoners and by the working class to save them.

In the Sacco and Vanzetti case, the Massachusetts authorities resorted to frame-up in order to hide, or in so failing, at least to blur the class character of their action in hanging workers for organizing to fight for better conditions. In Atlanta, on

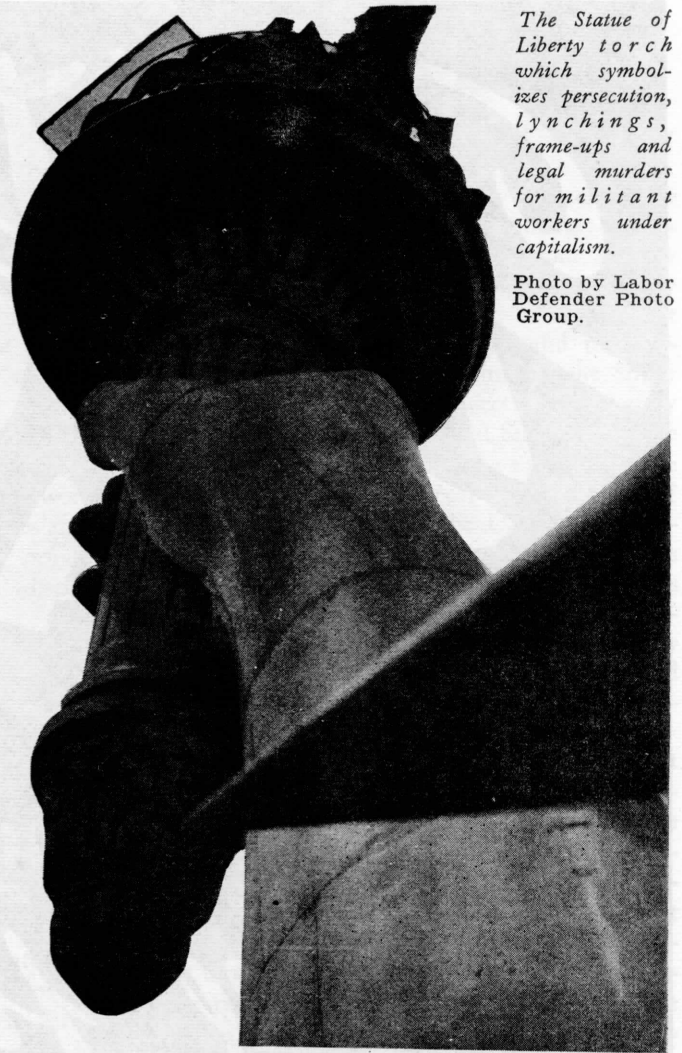
the other hand, the death penalty is being frankly sought by arrogant servants of the bosses who think they have nothing to fear from the working class, especially the working class of the South. The charges against the defendants do not even pretend that there was any "action committed." In fact, it is freely admitted that the arrest took place not only before any actual actions of any kind were taken, but even before a single word was spoken at the meeting, for which our comrades are incarcerated. Prosecutor Hudson of Atlanta openly boasts that any militant worker who dares to organize the oppressed masses of Negro and white workers of the South, will be executed under this charge alone and without any camouflage.

In another respect also, the Atlanta cases are being fought along more clean-cut class lines. In Massachusetts, the social-fascists and "respectables" with their blundering hesitant tactics, paralyzed the protest movement of the masses and helped to strengthen the hand of the executioner. In Atlanta, though the defense is being aided by sympathetic middle class people who feel outraged by the arrogance of the ruling class, yet the policy in the case is more clearly a class policy and is being and will be fought along the line of establishing the right of the working class to organize for better conditions. In both cases the issue involved was the right to organize the most oppressed and robbed section of the working class; in Massachusetts, the foreign-born workers — in Atlanta, the Negro workers. The same danger exists in both cases; in the first case it proved fatal to the lives of the two heroic workers. There was the feeling of doubt among many people as to whether the government was serious in its proceedings to execute the men, doubts which were assiduously spread by social-fascists, "legalists" and others who have

tremendous faith in this so-called democracy. Every postponement made in the trials of Sacco and Vanzetti was hailed by these naive people as proof that there would be no execution. But finally the execution came.

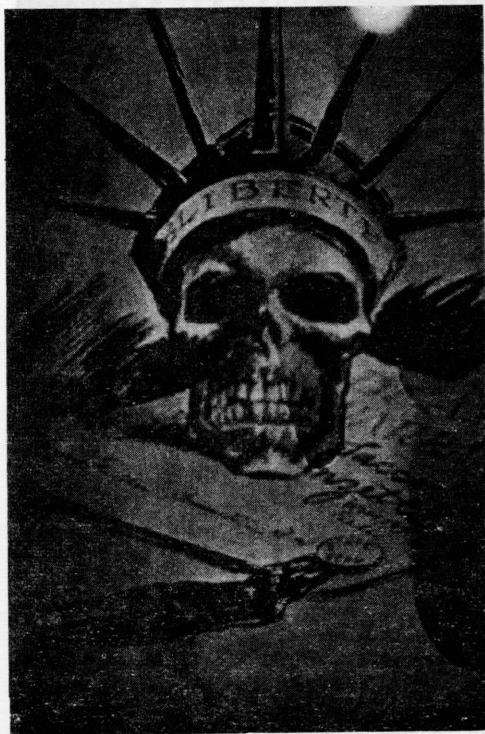
Our Atlanta comrades can be freed! But they will never be freed by a complacent belief in the decency and humanness of this capitalist government. People like Hudson in Atlanta or Judge Thayer in Massachusetts or any of the bloodthirsty inquisitionists who are appointed by the capitalist class for this purpose, are never awed by the enormity or outrageousness of their own deeds. Only politically anemic middle-class minds become so astonished that they are paralyzed and do nothing even to assuage their own outraged consciousness, until it is too late!

The National Committee of the International Labor Defense calls upon all militant workers to rally in tremendous mass demonstrations on the third anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, August 22, to demand the immediate release of our Atlanta comrades.



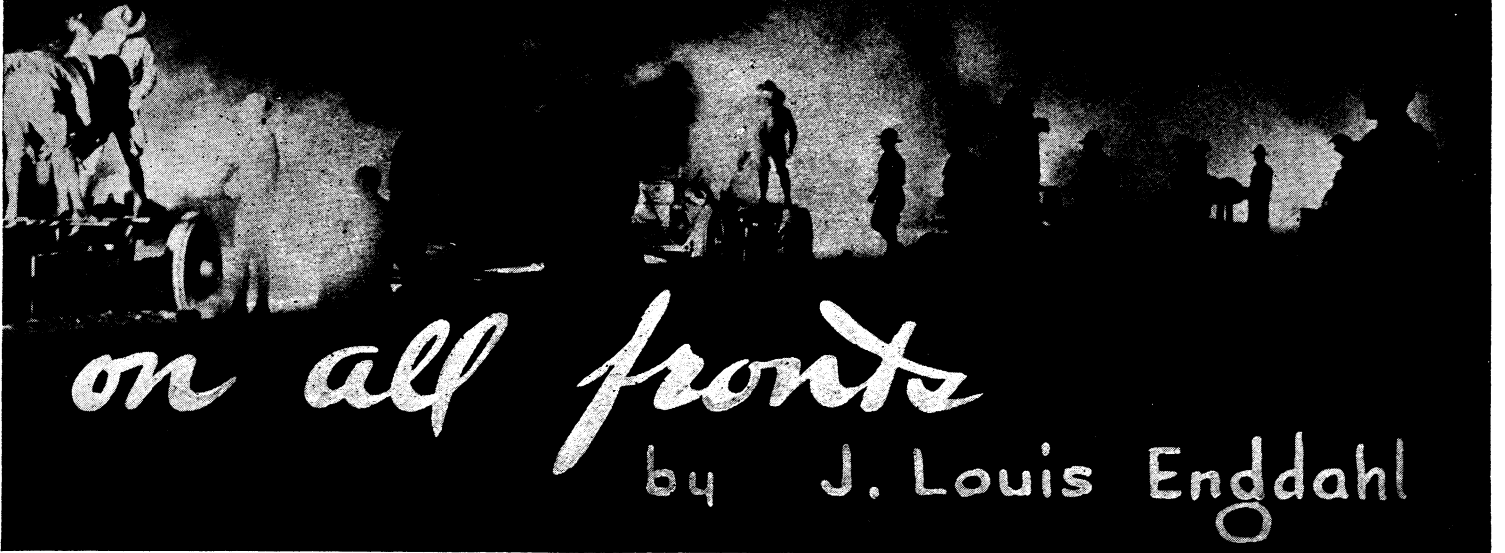
The Statue of Liberty torch which symbolizes persecution, lynchings, frame-ups and legal murders for militant workers under capitalism.

Photo by Labor Defender Photo Group.



Drawing by Ellis

Fight THE WAR DANGER



on all fronts

by J. Louis Engdahl

THE whole struggle of the International Labor Defense in the present period is linked up inexorably with the growing working class resistance to the imperialist war danger.

It is, therefore, most fitting that the International Labor Defense should occupy an important front, especially on August First, in the mass demonstrations of workers carried out on a world scale against ruling class war preparations for a new mass slaughter that will far surpass the universal blood-letting of 1914-18.

The "Atlanta Case" is the effort to keep the millions of Negro and white workers in the South divided, competing with each other in the very necessary industries of coal, metal, textiles (rayon) and transportation. The Negro masses have not forgotten Jim Crow regiments and discrimination on account of race that faced them at every turn, in France as well as in the United States. Mass lynchings immediately following the war are continued today in the savage murders by lynching mobs both of Negro and white workers. The growing industrialization in the South, with the developing mechanization of agriculture, helps cement the unity of Negro and white workers on the basis of militant working class action and thus creates an increasing menace to the war plans of the capitalist exploiters. The profit takers hope to considerably lessen that menace through the wave of prejudice and hysteria they are planning to whip to white heat while carrying through the judicial

lynching of Powers, Carr, Newton, Storey, Burak and Dalton. The Atlanta Case is a clarion call to all workers to intensify the struggle against the danger of war.

Eight millions of jobless constitute a powder magazine against the war preparations. It is exactly here that the war mongers, with the assistance of their socialist lackeys, seek to silence the demands of the unemployed for "Work or Wages!" "Social insurance for all workers;" "Not one cent for armaments; all funds to the unemployed!" through wholesale arrests and vicious prison sentences. The Fish Committee, which hysterically develops an ever increasing persecution of American labor, is exactly for this reason also an instrument for energetically advancing preparations for war. The International Labor Defense, in the struggle against war, rouses the rage of American labor against the wholesale murder of Chinese workers and peasants carried on especially under Wall Street's pirate flag, against the attempted extermination of the leadership of the worker and peasant masses in the French and Dutch colonies (Indo-China and Indonesia) and in India. It is the task of the International Labor Defense, in its war against war, to mobilize the broadest masses for the right of legal existence of the Communist Party, the Young Communist League, the Trade Union Unity League and all its affiliated unions, as well as all other class organizations of the toil-

ing masses; to develop more energetically resistance to the growing attacks against the foreign-born, to fight against persecution under the sedition laws (New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California). Successful imperialist war can only enter upon the road of victory with the assistance of a submissive working class, intoxicated with chauvinism, poisoned against its own interests. In this respect 1930 is not 1914. Today the First Workers' Republic moves triumphantly forward building its socialist economy; the social-democratic (social-fascist) allies of imperialism expose themselves through every new crime committed against the working class; labor in the homeland of imperialism, in the colonies and semi-colonies struggles more conscious than ever in its own interests.

The outbreak of war itself will immediately result in an increasing terror against the working class. The International Labor Defense comes to the aid of all workers and farmers, struggling against the war, fighting for the interests of the working class. The anniversary of the last world slaughter calls for the most intense activity in building the International Labor Defense to meet its present and future tasks. Defend the victims of the imperialist war preparations! Demand the release of all class war prisoners. Fight against the growing war danger! Defend the Soviet Union! Build the world unity of the toiling masses! Hail the war against war!



Fight THE
WAR
DANGER

on all fronts

by J. Louis Engdahl

FISHING FOR REDS



The "holy trinity" of imperialism: (left to right) Owen D. Young, Matty Woll and Bishop Manning.

"REGISTER, fingerprint and deport the foreign born workers." "Strengthen the government apparatus to intensify the espionage and persecution of the workers." "Outlaw the Communist Party and all other militant organizations." These are some of the proposals to be submitted by the House Committee of Five, headed by Hamilton Fish, reactionary millionaire, which is now investigating Communist activities. These are the recommendations of the patriots, labor fakers, police detectives and government officials especially picked to appear before the committee to testify against the "Reds." Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., Charles Wood, federal agent, well known to thousands of workers as a strikebreaker; Lyons, chief of the New York police radical squad, which has clubbed and jailed hundreds of workers; and Whalen, notorious forged document peddler, all breathe poison against the working class and urge more brutal, more repressive measures of persecution against labor's militants. Foreign-born workers are the special target of attack, but native-born revolutionary workers will be adequately dealt with under the state sedition and criminal syndicalism laws, according to the plans of the committee. To each witness Mr. Fish advances the idea of "deporting all Communists to an island where they can practise Communism to their heart's content." At the point of a bayonet, no doubt, as it is done in Mussolini's fascist Italy.

That the committee's plans for dealing with militant workers were settled far in advance of the committee's hearings is clear from Mr. Fish's statement to the

press before the sessions started, that "closer vigilance by the American government over Communist activities" would be a probable consequence of the investigation. At this time of sharp economic crisis, the workers must be kept submissive and receptive to the burdens which the bosses, to maintain high profits, are forcing upon them in the form of wage cuts, speed-up and unemployment. The government, lending aid to the capitalists by diverting attention away from mass unemployment and misery confronting the workers, is mobilizing all its fascist forces to strike a telling blow at the growing organization, articulateness and militancy of the working class.

But mass sentiment must be prepared for these coming attacks on the working class. No less important are the preparations of the imperialists for war to redistribute the markets of the world in their attempt to solve the economic crisis. Challenging capitalism there stands the USSR, symbol of inspiration and courage to the working class, steadily forging ahead to greater achievement for the benefit of the masses. The imperialists' attack on the USSR draws nearer as the Soviet Union gains greater strength. A barrage of propoganda and publicity must be let loose, pyramided by lies, "Red" scares and hysteria to stir up the demand for war. Hence the hearings, which might more accurately be called inquisitions for even the sham pretenses of "hearing both sides" have been dropped.

It is the committee's job to "prove" that the Communist Party, all militant workers' organizations and the militant labor press must be outlawed, that more rigid immigration and deportation laws must be adopted to hound and persecute foreign-born workers, and that nothing short of a special department of the U. S. government with a corps of secret police spies must be established to plan and execute on a nation-wide scale the wholesale arrests, jailings, lynchings and frame-ups of those who lead the struggles of the workers, and to shake the faith of the masses in the Soviet Union, laying the basis for war. In this it is ably assisted by the Russian czarist plotters in America and the fascist leader of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Woll. Mr. Root, corporation lawyer and representative of finance capital, calls for "a special body of police" for the resources of a "great empire" are being used to "overthrow the government." Ralph Easley, professional "Red" baiter and paypatriot, echoes the demand. The pope, who has only just heard of the un-

employment crisis, warns of the danger of "bolshevism."

The eager acceptance by the committee of the forged Whalen documents as authentic, although proven beyond shadow of doubt that they were manufactured by Russian czarists, the cry about "Soviet gold," and "convict labor" and the vicious attack against the Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency, to boycott and destroy Soviet trade in the United States, show the intention of the committee to set the stage for the next war. Fear of the growth of Socialist economy in the USSR endangering capitalism and arousing the workers in America to revolt against its misery is indicated in the doubts expressed by committee members regarding the advisability of permitting machinery, equipment and credits to go to Russia to make her economically independent.

A mighty demonstration on August 1st by the workers of the world against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union will answer the Fish committee. The workers must take the challenge of the Fish investigation to recruit tens of thousands of workers into the International Labor Defense to build a powerful defense organization to prevent the outlawing of the organizations of the militant working class, and to successfully resist the efforts of the fascists to crush the fighting spirit of the workers.



Photo by Labor Defender Photo Group

What the workers think of Whalen. Placard carried in the May Day parade in New York.



Constructing the giant cement combine in the Ural District

By DANIEL DONOVAN

(Chairman Workers' Delegation to USSR)

OUR delegation from the Friends of the Soviet Union arrived in Moscow a few days before international workers' day, May first. The first stirring, inspiring day spent during our tour was the celebration of May Day in Moscow. Red Square on May Day was filled not only with Moscow's population approximating 3 million people, but by many more who came from all sections to participate in the demonstration. On the reviewing stand, perched on the Kremlin walls, stood the men and women leaders of the militant working class who only a little more than a decade ago were fighting in mine, mill, factory and farm against Czarist torture and oppression. Soon a marching army of workers, phalanx after phalanx pass by, twenty, thirty, forty abreast, soldiers, sailors, men, women, young workers and children. From early morning until late into the night, the workers, three million it is estimated, marched, cheering, shouting, and singing. Red Square, the Kremlin, the flying corps, the throngs, the martial music, the dramatic reading of the Red Army oath by the commander and its thunderous repetition by the Red soldiers are unforgettable pictures.

All through our 4,000-mile tour in the

land of the Soviets we found real freedom for the workers.

The Five-Year Plan now under way in the Soviet Union is the most gigantic constructive undertaking in history. What seemed to some skeptics a Utopian dream is now being fulfilled. Railroads, new tractor factories, automobile, truck, textile and power plants are rapidly being rushed to completion at the end of the second year of the plan. The second largest building in the world, located in Charkov, the capital of Ukraine, is about ready for occupancy. The Turk-Sib railroad recently completed was a year ahead of schedule. Tonnage over Soviet railroads amounted to 340 million tons and next year 500 million tons will be transported. Compare this with pre-war tonnage in 1913 of 132 million tons, when the railroads of Finland, Poland and other countries were part of the Russian transportation system. Today approximately the same number of work-

ers are employed, but instead of working an 11-hour day as they did under the czar, Soviet workers have a 7-hour day with 4 days work and one day rest. Reconstruction of the transportation system has been phenomenal. The output of the manufacturing industries has doubled since pre-war days and at the end of the second year of the plan it will have quadrupled. Power development is fast nearing the allotted figure. From 2 billion kilowatt hours in 1913, 7 billion was attained in 1929, and when the new power projects produce electrical energy, the figures will be 3 times greater.

In Stalingrad we saw what is the largest tractor factory in the world, now operating three shifts a day. The largest agricultural plant in Europe will start production in October at Rostov-on-Don. Three large automobile factories are under construction, one at Nizhni-Novgorod on the Volga, which will have a capacity of 140,000 cars. The Dnieper River Hydro-Electric plant, the largest in the world, will soon be ready. Volumes could be written to detail the projects in every avenue of commerce and trade. Giant farms on a par with the giant industries are springing up like mushrooms in every direction. At the farm we visited, called

Gigant, 60% of the holdings of the peasants are already collectivized. Collectivization is the watchword everywhere. *Gigant* had 407 tractors, 22 combines, 31 threshers, and will have over 250 thousand hectares when cultivated. The working day on the farms is 7 hours and three shifts are operating. Scattered through the farm at various places are the camps for the workers. In all the camps, libraries, social halls for entertainment, movies and other social activity are found. In all places we visited whether in factory, mine, farm or office we found the workers happy, healthy, enthusiastic and imbued with a spirit and determination for the building up of socialism based on the teachings of the great revolutionary leader, Lenin. As the Five-Year Plan progresses, the conditions of the workers become better and better, while in capitalist countries, one sees only greater unemployment, oppression and poverty.

Everyone in this land is at school, preparing to carry on industry and the workers' rule. Under Czarism 80% of the population was illiterate. Today less than 40% is illiterate and at the culmination of the Five-Year Plan illiteracy will be eliminated. The most wide awake and best informed youth in the world today are those of the Soviet Union.

The workers in the Soviet Union have abolished king, bishop and boss and are ruling for the benefit of the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party. Workers of the world must rally to the protection of the Soviet Union against attack by the capitalists who are seeking every pretext to destroy the workers' government. Defend the Soviet Union!



Young Communist workers read during rest period

Mooney and Billings—Some New Facts

By SAM DARCY

THE history of the McDonald confession in the case of Warren Billings and Tom Mooney, is a history of the heroism of militant workers and treachery of social fascist and A. F. of L. officials. In view of the facts in the case, the attempt of the bourgeois press to make A. F. of L. officials "the heroes of the occasion" is ridiculous.

It was not Ed Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor who obtained the original confession. As for McGrady, Broening and the other A. F. of L. satellites who are now on the bandwagon, these were silent partners to the frame-up. The confession was obtained by two militants, Jack Johnstone and Leon Josephson, at present members of the Communist Party and International Labor Defense. It was a member of the reactionary A. F. of L. clique in Mooney's own local of the Molders Union, who prevented that repudiation from becoming an effective weapon for the immediate freeing of the victims of this most outrageous and atrocious frame-up.

In the winter of 1921, Mr. Kesselman, a sympathizer of the revolutionary movement, who owned a cheap hotel in Trenton, informed Leon Josephson, that he had a boarder in his hotel who, he was certain, was McDonald, the state's witness whose testimony convicted Mooney and Billings. Josephson, immediately went to the hotel and convinced himself after seeing the man that the likeness was very strong. He got in touch with Jack Johnstone, then secretary of the Mooney Defense Committee in Chicago. Johnstone came to Trenton.

A plan of strategy was worked out. This called for Johnstone being presented as a local character to McDonald by Josephson and Kesselman. Johnstone was to make friends with McDonald and eventually get from him the truth about his testimony in the trial. Weeks passed by. Johnstone ate, slept and otherwise stayed with McDonald constantly. The task, however, proved harder than was first anticipated. McDonald was ready to talk about every city and state that he was in but California. Johnstone carefully played the part assigned to him. He presented himself to McDonald as a desperate character who was thoroughly acquainted with the police and their ways from long personal experience. But McDonald did not exchange the confidence.

Finally, with the help of Frank P. Walsh, a story was printed in the newspapers as originating from San Francisco which told of McDonald's perjury and warned that unless the truth were told the perjurers would suffer the consequences of their deed. Johnstone pretended to run across the item accidentally. He showed it to McDonald and casually asked him if he was the man in the case. He also told McDonald the story of an imaginary strike in Toronto over which he (Johnstone) got into trouble with the police. But, he explained, he was able to get out of the situation because he knew how to handle himself with the police. And he was sure he could help anyone in a similar predicament.

McDonald "came through." In a burst of

confidence he told Johnstone the entire story of the frame-up.

Johnstone impressed upon McDonald the seriousness of the crime he had committed and urged him to correct it immediately. After further discussion it was agreed that Johnstone go to New York and arrange a conference with Frank J. Walsh. A short while later in the presence of Walsh, Nockels—who came from Chicago for that purpose—and innumerable reporters, photographers, etc., McDonald told his now infamous tale.

But the work was to be at least partially negated by the treachery of the A. F. of L. and Socialist Party. Representatives of the Mooney Defense Committee of Chicago went to Gompers. They explained to him that they had obtained the confession of perjury from McDonald and asked him for two thousand dollars to help cover the expenses in carrying the case



through. Gompers, a leer on his frog-like face, answered:

"You obtained a confession? Confession is good for the soul." He then turned on his heel and walked out.

In California the Socialist Party was doing its utmost to undermine Mooney's case. They joined the frame-up by preparing his expulsion from the S. P. They warned their membership against participating in Mooney's defense because they declared Mooney and Billings were "dangerous anarchists."

But the crowning betrayal was carried through by a member of Mooney's own local of the Molders' Union who was part of the reactionary A. F. of L. clique. This worthy was also a member of the Grand Jury which sat on the case. When McDonald, escorted by Jack Johnstone, arrived in San Francisco, a committee of five was sent by the Grand Jury to discuss the new turn the case had taken.

This committee at first insisted upon talking with McDonald alone. Knowing the weak character of McDonald, Johnstone refused to leave the room. After some dickering, the Committee yielded and made its proposal: it would grant McDonald immunity from perjury

charges for what McDonald may have said under oath in the previous hearings, but it would grant no immunity for his testimony in the hearing which was about to take place. The threat was too obvious. It was in substance a warning to McDonald that the Grand Jury intended to arrest him as having perjured himself, not the first time when he gave the frame-up testimony, but now when he was telling the truth! McDonald under these circumstances would not testify. Representatives of the Mooney defense stormed and scolded but the Grand Jury would not budge from its position. *The most outspoken in defense of the position of the grand jury was the reactionary member of the San Francisco Molders' Union.* He held out to the end and succeeded in preventing a change of the Grand Jury's attitude. McDonald then left, and was not heard from until this very recent period.

One now sees in the obliging boss and "socialist" press that they dug out Nockels, at this moment a bitter reactionary, in order to give credit for the confession which was obtained by a member of the Communist Party, Jack Johnstone, and a member of the International Labor Defense, Leon Josephson.

During the past few years the Mooney Molders Defense Committee of San Francisco has been carrying on back-door negotiations with crooked California capitalist politicians for the release of the prisoners. The International Labor Defense bitterly opposed this method of work. It proposed the organization of demonstrations, and other forms of mass pressure to obtain freedom for our martyred class comrades. About a month ago, the San Francisco committee was apparently convinced, despite the warnings of the ILD, that their activities had borne fruit. The writer was informed by a leading bourgeois news agency that "Mooney and Billings would be released within a month." The social reformists and fascists who always followed the policy of quieting the protest of the masses also spread word everywhere that freedom was assured. The "socialist" party immediately sent Clarence Senior, its National secretary, to San Quentin to get permission from Mooney to organize demonstrations for his release. They set the time for their demonstrations after the decision by Governor Young, obviously intending not to demonstrate for release but to capitalize on a release which they thought would surely take place. This is the typical opportunist shrewdness of pawnbrokers. It cares only for cashing in.

The decision of Governor Young was denounced by Mooney as a double cross. Mooney is right. But the responsible parties in the treachery are not only the greasy boss politicians, but also those false friends of Mooney who deal with them.

Before this, however, the Mooney Molders Defense Committee in California thought to get in a "lick" of its own. They did not dare attack the ILD on questions of principle so they resorted to spreading lying petty rumors about alleged mishandling of funds sent to the ILD for Mooney defense but used for other purposes. A letter dated June, 1930, charged that the ILD has been collecting funds for Mooney and Billings defense but turned over "only \$5 since October 1928." The ILD has not received one cent in donations for the Mooney case since Jan. 1929. The only funds it has collected in this connection were from two or three branches

(Continued on page 170)



SOCIALIST
DEFENSE

Elliott

WORK OR WAGES

By C. A. HATHAWAY

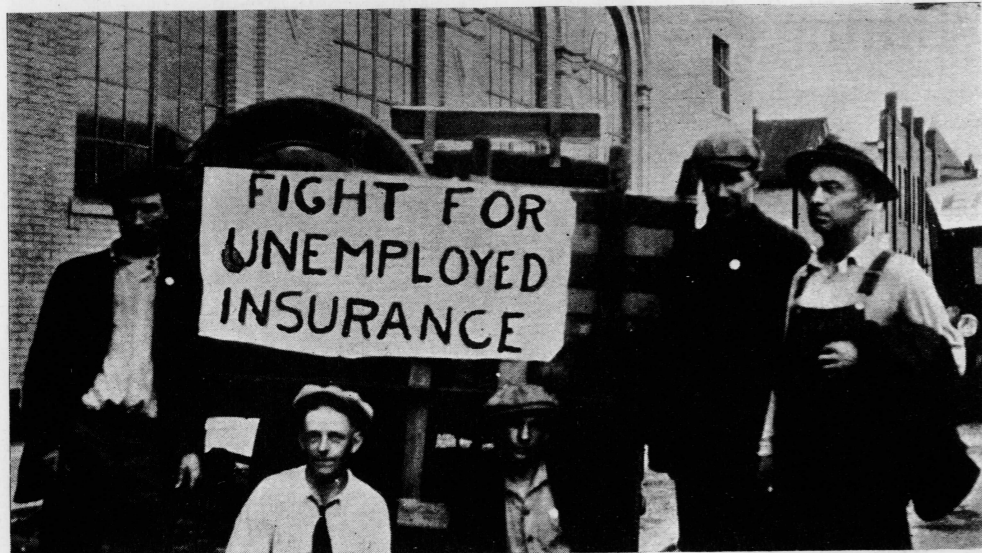


Photo by O. Nelson

Unemployed workers from everywhere attend the National Convention of the Unemployed on July 4th in Chicago to organize solidly for the struggle against unemployment.

THIRTEEN hundred and twenty delegates, representing directly hundreds of thousands of employed and unemployed workers, gathered in Chicago on July 4 to renew and broaden the struggle for unemployment insurance — for *Work or Wages*. And these delegates came prepared to fight. They came chiefly from the steel, auto, mining, transportation and building industries, where mass lay-offs and wage-cuts have impoverished the workers, and where the most brutal police terror is being used to crush the workers' growing revolts.

From the South, where dozens of Negroes have been recently lynched or otherwise murdered, and where the organizers and active workers of the Communist Party, the Trade Union Unity League and the International Labor Defense have been imprisoned, with the threat in the case of Powers and Carr of the electric chair, came twenty-four Negro workers.

These workers came from twenty-one states to organize a national council of unemployed workers and to develop a national struggle for unemployment insurance. But before creating their national organization, and before developing their national struggle, they were forced to wage a local fight against the Chicago police and the corrupt gangster-controlled city politicians for their right to demonstrate for their demands in Chicago parks and on Chicago's streets, and even for their right to hold their national convention.

For days prior to the convention, "The World Greatest Newspaper"—*The Chicago Tribune* (father of Chicago's gang wars and retainer of the underworld "fixer" Lingle) whooped it up about a "secret convention," which according to Riga dispatches was about to overthrow the United States Government, with Moscow

gold, of course, as the necessary ideological preparation for the police attacks on the delegates.

Highways leading into the city were patrolled by police and deputy sheriffs. Delegates arriving on foot and by automobile were searched and jailed. Workers innocently walking the streets were arrested. The lodging houses in the "slave market" districts were cleaned. All this was started several days before July 4th to terrorize the workers.

But the workers, long jobless, hungry, and in most cases penniless, with families waiting at home, were not in a mood to be easily terrorized. They had come to Chicago to organize a fight. Many of them had spent years fighting in the workers' movement. Searches, arrests, beatings, were not to deter them in reaching their aim—an organized struggle for unemployment insurance.

The program, as arranged by the National Committee of the Trade Union Unity League and Provisional Committee set up at the conference of unemployed workers held in New York on March 29th which jointly called the Chicago convention, provided first for a mass demonstration at Union Park on July 4. A permit for this demonstration was granted by the South Side Park Commissioners, but as they saw the hundreds of unemployed delegates streaming into the city, they changed their mind notifying the arrangements committee that the police would prevent the demonstration from taking place.

On the afternoon of July 4, however, the delegates, backed up by over 10,000

Chicago workers gathered at Union Park with the openly declared intention of going through with the demonstration for which many had journeyed to Chicago. They gathered first in the park, from which they were soon driven out by the police, but they were not scattered. They retreated in good order toward Madison Street—and there they stopped. Speakers were raised in the crowd and the demonstration was on, with the infuriated uniformed thugs on the outside of the crowd of over 12,000 workers.

Ordinary police methods were not used. Squad cars, each containing seven cops or plain clothes men, armed with Thompson machine guns and tear gas, which had been concentrated in the vicinity, and others which were soon corralled by the police department's efficient radio system (expanded greatly following August 1st, last year) were quickly rushed to the scene. These cars, lined up two and three abreast, supplemented by motorcycles for use on the sidewalks, mercilessly plowed into the crowd, driving the workers before them.

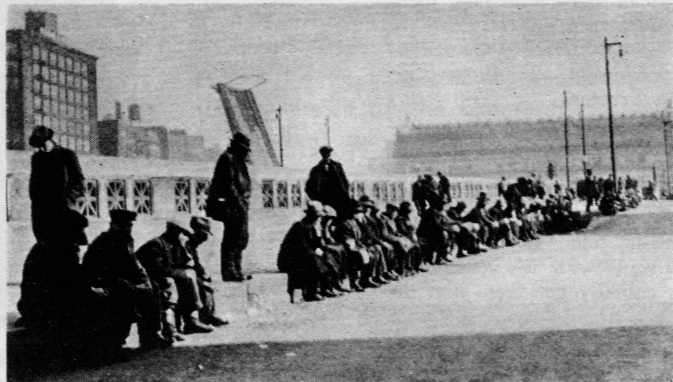


Photo by O. Nelson

Some of the army of eight million jobless workers in the U. S.

As the mass was broken, these uniformed thugs, in many cases with a gun in one hand and a club in the other, bounded out of their cars and began murderously clubbing the workers—the unemployed "guests" of the city of Chicago. And for almost two hours these capitalist bloodhounds drove the workers first from one street and then from another, but it was not until after 6 p. m., three hours after the demonstration started, that the streets were finally cleaned.

During the fight somewhere about 25 were arrested; many more were badly beaten; several received fractured bones; a number were taken to hospitals for emergency treatment. The most vicious part of all was the brutal treatment given workers after their arrest.

But all this did not break the spirit of these fighters who gathered in Chicago from all parts of the country to demand unemployment insurance. They expected a fight, and they fought. The casualties were not all on the side of the workers; a number of cops also found their match, and a number of workers returned home with pieces of uniforms as trophies of the battle. Three times the workers reformed their lines, singing revolutionary songs, and shouting their fighting slogans.

And it was with this same fighting spirit, if anything still keener as a result of the fight, that 1320 delegates and many more visitors entered the convention at the Ashland Auditorium the following morning. The convention, well, without exaggeration, both from the viewpoint of composition, as well as militancy and determination, this was the best which the revolutionary workers' movement has held in recent times.

Comrade Dunne, who reported for the national committee, had himself gone through the miserable conditions which now confront the 8,000,000 unemployed workers, and his report was a fighting report that appealed to these workers' desire for struggle. He explained the present situation,—the deepening economic crisis coming at a time when all the big capitalist powers were already engaged in a frantic struggle for markets and the efforts of the capitalists by means of mass unemployment, wage cuts, speed-up, imperialist war and war against the workers' Soviet Republic, to solve the crisis at the expense of the workers. His proposals for a strike policy against wage cuts, for a determined struggle for unemployment insurance and against imperialist war on the basis of the demand, "Not one cent for armaments; all funds for unemployment insurance," was enthusiastically applauded and the concrete program of struggle for these demands was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions calling upon the workers, employed and unemployed, to demonstrate on August 1st against imperialist war and for unemployment insurance, on the organization of workers' defense corps, on the release of class war prisoners and endorsing the work of the I. L. D. were unanimously adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm.

But one of the high points of the convention was the reading of greetings from the imprisoned New York unemployed delegation—Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, which was followed by the

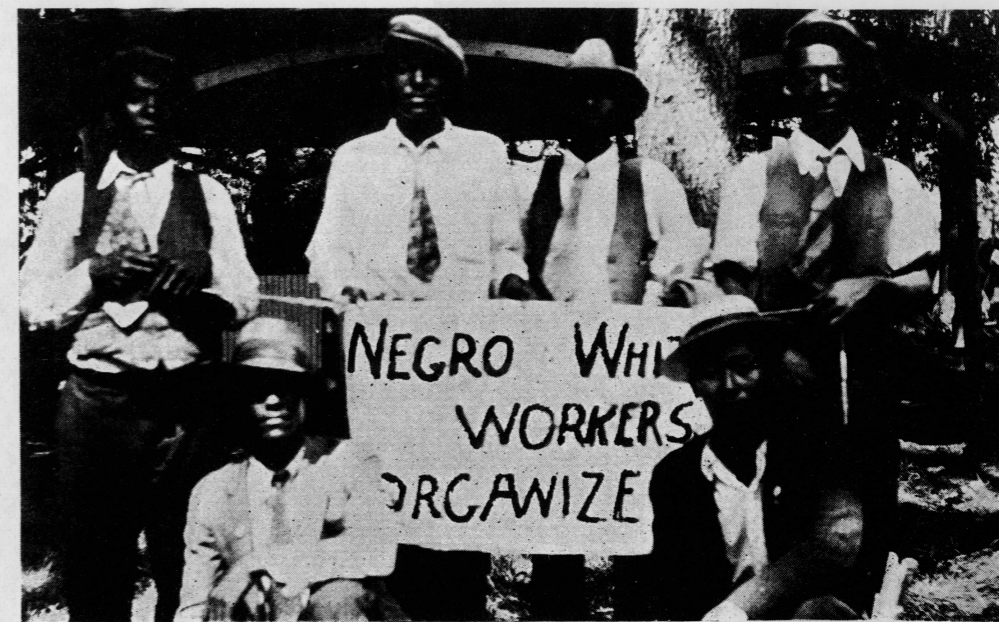


Photo by O. Nelson

Members of the Negro workers' delegation to the National Unemployed Convention.

demand for their release and the declaration of the convention that along with the struggle for "Work or Wages" would go a determined struggle for the release of these working class fighters.

After a series of industrial conferences and conferences of Negro, women, and youth delegates, at which concrete plans of struggle were worked out, linking up the general demands of the conference for immediate relief, for unemployment insurance, with the struggle against lynching, Jim Crowism and segregation, and the special demands of these various other categories of workers, and after the election of a national committee and national officials, the convention adjourned, the delegates returning to their homes on foot, by bus, by auto and by freight.

One thing is assured; these delegates are returning home to fight. Their experiences in Chicago have taught them who they have to fight; they see clearly the alliance between bosses, the government, the A. F. of L., the Socialist Party, and the underworld gangsters; many of them realize that in the course of the struggle for unemployment insurance they, as a class, will develop the forces capable of overthrowing American capitalism and all its rotten institutions and establishing here also a workers' government.

The task now before the newly elected national committee, as well as before all other revolutionary organizations, including the International Labor Defense, is to give leadership and direction to this movement.

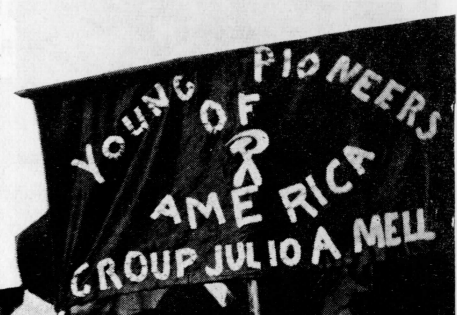


Unemployed workers seek shelter on stone steps of New York Public Library. This "privilege" has since been withdrawn by police order.

Comrades carrying the bier of Alfred Levy, murdered Negro worker from Communist Party headquarters where thousands of workers paid their respects to the fallen fighter.

10,000 workers demonstrate against police terror at the funeral of Alfred Levy, who died after brutal slugging by New York police.

Young Pioneers participate in mass protest against police murders and demand release of Harry Eisman, Young Pioneer leader sentenced by capitalist court to serve 5 years in Hawthorne Reformatory for remaining away from school to take part in March 6th demonstration.



IN ALMOST three successive days, three workers, victims of police terrorism and A. F. of L. gangsterism, gave their lives in the struggle of the workingclass against capitalist exploitation and oppression. On June 27th, Alfred Levy, a Negro worker, a Communist and member of the Marine Workers Industrial Union was clubbed to death by the police with the assistance of leaders of the Garvey organization, while participating in an anti-lynching meeting in Harlem. Hazel Weizenberg, a member of the Trade Union Unity League, was attacked and brutally murdered on June 29th, by gangsters of the A. F. of L. while distributing leaflets at a painters' union meeting. The blood of these two workers had not yet dried, when, on June 30th, Gonzalo Gonzales, a Mexican worker, fell, the victim of a policeman's bullet, while marching with his fellow workers to pay their last respects to their murdered comrade, Alfred Levy.

These murders and slugging of workers, the nationwide arrests and breaking up of meetings by the bosses' thugs are indicative of the policy of the employers to ruthlessly destroy every semblance of a genuine revolutionary movement in this country. The savage attacks meted out to the workingclass is the answer of the capitalists to the demands of the workers for better living conditions and their struggle against unemployment, the terrific speed-up and wage cuts. In order to stem the tide of revolt of the workers against misery and starvation, the bosses use every means at their disposal to intimidate, browbeat and drive the masses into submission to capitalist exploitation and degradation.

The brutal police murders and clubbing of workers are not

UNITY AGAINST

mere incidents in the class struggle. They are a part of the general offensive of the employers against the workers, to smash every form of resistance of the working class against capitalist enslavement.

The new wave of lynching and burning of Negroes at the stake, the increase in Jim Crowism and segregation are not only part of the scheme of the employers to break the resistance of the Negro masses, but to prevent the ever growing unity of the black and white workers in the South. For the first six months of this year, 19 Negro workers have been lynched by the southern bourbons. This is seven more than for the entire year of 1929. The extent of the growing mob violence against Negroes can be seen from the recent attempt at wholesale murder of the Robertson family in Emelle, Alabama. Because of a dispute over the payment of a battery, four Negroes were murdered, about six arrested and imprisoned, the likely victims of a lynch gang at any moment. And to give the official governmental stamp of approval to lynch law, the governor of Alabama offered a reward of \$300, "dead or alive" for members of the Robertson family who had escaped the lynch rope.

As this is written, hundreds of

Worker ex-servicemen form a section of Gonzales funeral demonstration and carry slogans against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Photos on this page by Labor Defender Photo Group.

25,000 workers answer the call of the Communist Party and march in demonstration against the cold blooded murder by Tammany policeman, of Gonzalo Gonzales, militant Mexican worker, and against this system of hunger and terrorism.



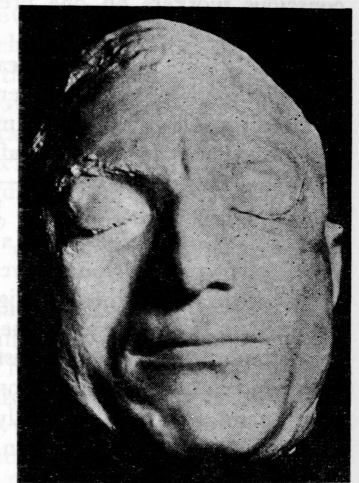
BOSS TERROR—By OTTO HUISWOOD

Negroes, driven from their homes in Erick, Oklahoma are fleeing to "safer" places in the south. On the flimsy charge that a white woman was found dead on the farm where a Negro worked, the town is being whipped into hysteria for a grand lynching and "roasting" party.

But today the lynch rope is no longer held in reserve for the Negro masses. This vicious system of murder, the chain gang and other methods of torture are being utilized by the southern bosses against the white workers, who dare challenge the whole system of robbery and plunder, and attempt to organize the white and black workers of the South on a basis of equality. To the extent that the southern white workers become conscious of the fact that their class interest is identical with that of the Negro workers, and begin to organize both groups on a basis of complete equality for a struggle against the capitalist system, will they too become the victims of this whole barbarous system of terrorism and lynching. The cold-blooded murder of Ella May Wiggins, the rail-roading to jail in Atlanta, Georgia, of two Negro and

four white workers, where they face the electric chair for the "crime" of advocating social equality and for their attempt to organize the downtrodden and brutally exploited black and white workers, are but further proof of the determination of the bosses to prevent the rapidly developing solidarity of the workers in the south.

Only through unity and solidarity can the entire working class carry on a relentless fight against the vicious system of lynching and burning at the stake, against the brutal police murders and torture, and put an end to the capitalist system which creates and feeds on racial antagonism.



Death mask of Alfred Levy

Dolores Gonzales, wife of working class martyr, joins the Communist Party to carry on the fight in the class struggle.

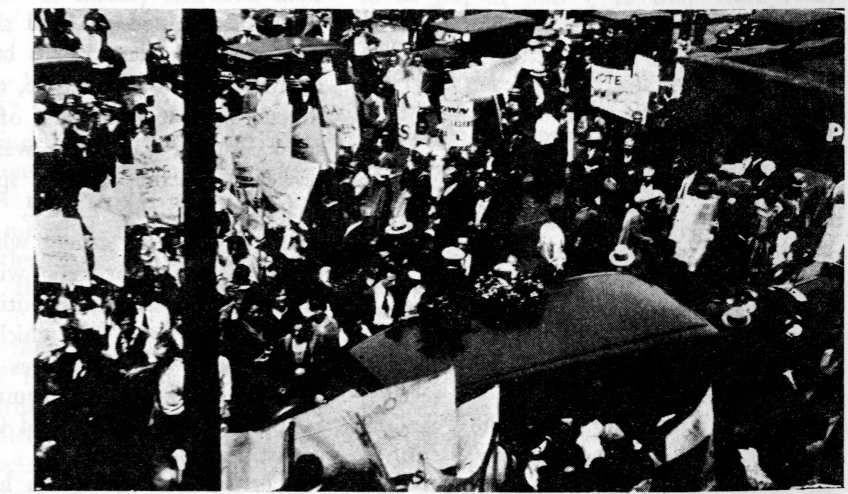
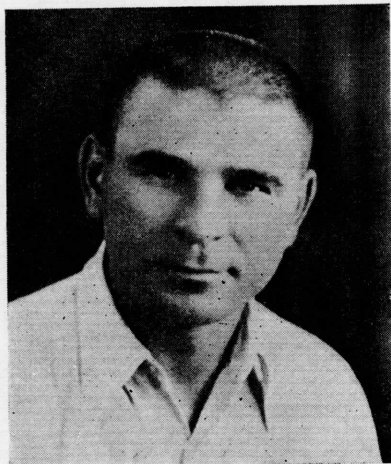


Photo by Oscar Nelson
Demonstration of Chicago workers at funeral of Hazel Weizenberg, member of the Trade Union Unity League, and victim of A. F. of L. gangsters.

Class Warfare in California

By MARNA LEIGH



Frank Spector, imprisoned Imperial Valley organizer

UNDERCOVER warfare in Los Angeles! On the surface so lovely (one cannot talk of Los Angeles without telling of its beauty) but underneath so vile, where degraded human beings, scum of the earth, go snooping into people's homes and activities. A constant combing of the city goes on, with 31 stool pigeons and a Red Squad on the job, to identify and frame-up all active, militant class conscious workers on one pretext or another.

Let any one make a radical statement in public, or take part in a demonstration, or attend a left wing or communist meeting, or even as in the case of the writer when a stranger in the city—read a copy of the Daily Worker in a lunch room over a cup of coffee—and a dick is on your heels to watch your movements. And then the head of the Intelligence Bureau, Lieut. Wm. F. Hynes, like the Lord High Executioner, "has you on his list"! His men are spying in every organization, and every new member is automatically registered in his office. At the first sign of restlessness or trouble, these are the people who will be gathered in. Even now these round-ups are made sporadically. Almost any day, any one who carries leaflets or radical literature thru the streets may be taken up for vagrancy or suspicion of criminal syndicalism. In fact, it is not uncommon for *workers especially* (and unemployed preferred) to be taken up without being charged with any crime and kept in jail from twenty-four hours to three days and then dismissed. But not before they receive "initiation" and are thus prepared for further victimization. For every individual taken is photographed and fingerprinted, and exhibited before the secret service detectives under the strong lights of the "shadow box," so they may be properly identified when a frame-up is fixed. The foreign-born are the most easily disposed of, for they are immediately turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation.

Others may have to go thru some semblance of legality. But this state is not much bothered with legality. That is why, before and after meetings which the Red Squad gets wind of, police can enter the homes of workers *without warrants*, search their homes and arrest them *without bringing any charges*, and release or hold them on frame-ups, as they like.

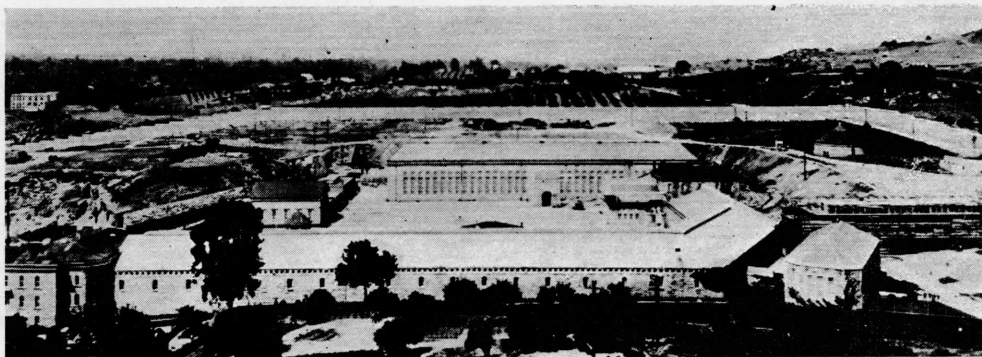
With the February 26th demonstration against unemployment, a new era of blood and brutality was inaugurated, and in the last six months nearly 300 have been arrested and held on serious charges (inciting to riot, criminal syndicalism, violation of red flag law, etc.). Perhaps another hundred have been arrested and then released without having been charged with any transgressions of law, but initiated just the same, as told above.

For the May 1st meeting, application for permit was made April 15, but was totally ignored by the Police Department. When the workers gathered at the Plaza to hold the International Labor Day Demonstration, police arrived and tried to disperse the crowds. But five blocks were jammed solid with demonstrators who

scheduled for the meeting at the Plaza, the Red Squad appeared in full splendor, took possession not only of the Plaza but of all the adjoining streets, turning away all persons coming near that part of the city. The familiar police trucks with their deadly equipment for protesting workers, lined the side streets. The meeting was prevented, but nine were arrested.

This is a short picture of the recent activities of those who protect the interests of some 4,500 open shoppers in Los Angeles employing about 112 thousand workers.

For his energy in this underground warfare and terrorization of workers (tho it is not yet generally known) Lieutenant Hynes, Chief of the Red Squad, is soon to receive his reward. He has been given a post with the Federal government and will make place for the next labor-baiter at the end of the year. If the present assistant to Hynes, Pfeiffer, becomes the next chief, the workers may look forward to more blood baths and outrages, for Pfeiffer is said to be even more vicious and brutal than Hynes.



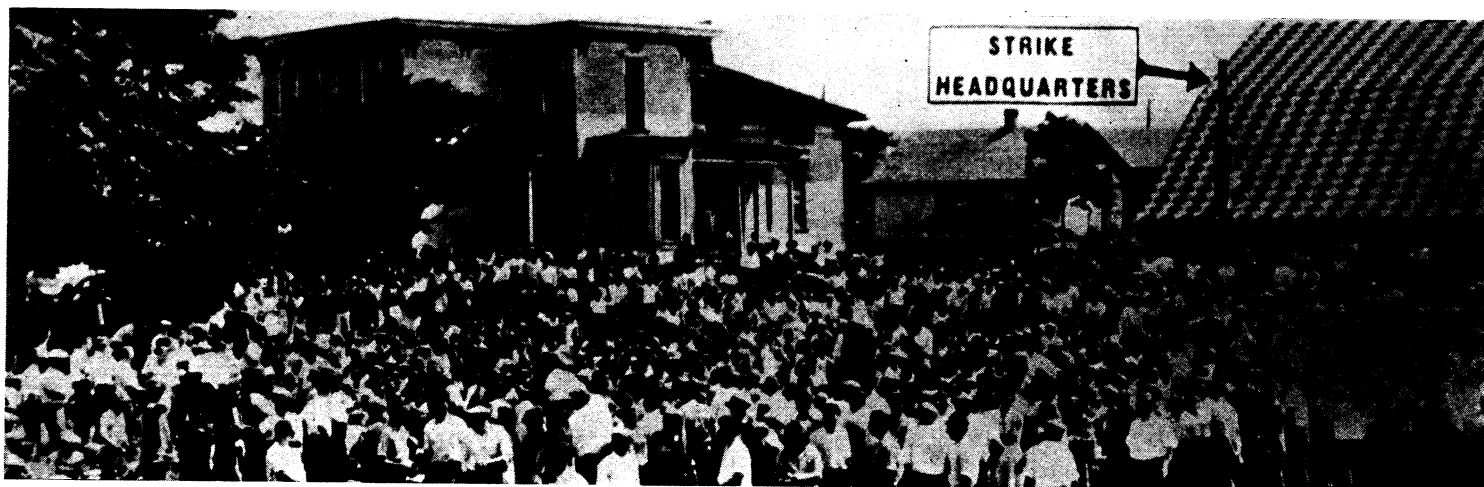
View of Folsom Prison, California

were determined to hold their meeting. Heads were cracked, but wherever a crowd could congregate, a speaker was lifted on the shoulders of workers to speak until a policeman was seen to approach. Thereupon the speaker would disappear in the crowd, but reappear again in the next crowd which gathered. Charged with parading without a permit, battery, and distributing handbills, 18 were arrested, of which 5 are now out on bail, 8 had charges dropped, and D. Fradkin, Carl Hummel, Martin Shapiro, John Vilarino and George Hoxie are still in jail.

The last demonstration here, on June 21, was to be an I.L.D. meeting to protest the outrageous sentences given the Imperial Valley organizers. At the time



Danny Roxas, Imperial Valley fighter, jailed for 2-28 years



Strike headquarters in Flint, Mich., where 10,000 workers followed the leadership of the Auto Workers' Union and struck militantly against wage cuts

FLINT STRIKES FIRE

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

FOR the first time in American auto history all the workers in a single factory have walked out on strike. This happened when 5,000 Fisher Body workers in Flint, Mich., struck against a 50% wage cut and intolerable conditions.

The spirit behind such solidarity soon showed itself in strike activity. Accepting the leadership of the Auto Workers Union they organized mass picket lines which cowed even the police and the factory was closed down. A strike committee of nearly 120 was elected, each department in the plant having representation. A committee for strikers' relief was formed. The women formed themselves into a "shock brigade" for picketing and parading.

It was this brigade which led 10,000 strikers and their families into the downtown section of Flint in one of the most militant labor demonstrations in this state. After futile attempts to stem the strikers the police gave way and left the streets in possession of the workers. Police were hastily organized to stop the paraders from surrounding other plants but they might as well have tried to stop the sea. 400 girls from the A-C Spark Plug Company joined the strike and Buick sent representatives promising strike aid if the Fisher strikers would hold out.

Flint, General Motors town, was paralyzed. Not only were the strikers gaining support throughout the city but workers in other plants were actually planning to join the strike. Fisher Body officials were wondering whether it wouldn't be best to surrender to their own strikers rather than have a whole townful of the strikers against them—and then General Motors and the police began their "red scare."

Denouncing the strike as being due to "Communistic agitators," the police swooped down on every militant striker

and put them in jail without charges, holding them incommunicado. The chief of police told the strikers "they will receive no more consideration here than Reds do anywhere in the country."

With this encouragement the cops blackjacked and clubbed picketers. Meetings were smashed with club and gun. Mounted police did their usual "best" by riding down women and children. Without "legal" warrant the strikers' headquarters were closed by police and strikers refused admittance. Those who protested got clubbed. When several hundred strikers decided to meet anyway they were set upon by squads of city and state police. Many were injured as a result of these fights. The strikers were driven out into the country, all the while harrassed by cops. All this was "illegal" on the part of the Flint police—but one striker put it neatly. "We workers ain't got no rights," he said.

All this didn't make the strikers go back to work. It merely stiffened their resistance. It was then that the stool pigeons got in their work. Tipping off the police they had every militant arrested—there are 57 strikers in jail now—and then they engineered a plan whereby "outsiders" were ousted from participation in the strike. A member of the strike executive told me that this was done by the stools on the strike committee holding a meeting of their own and passing this resolution.

The stools then went ahead, with the cooperation of Flint Federation of Labor officials, to form a union for "blue-bellied Yankees" called the Flint Automobile Workers Association. Hailed by the police as "the most hopeful sign since the beginning of the trouble" this union called off mass picketing, came out for only "law-

ful" activities, and, in the words of one of its officials, aimed to "get the goodwill of the police."

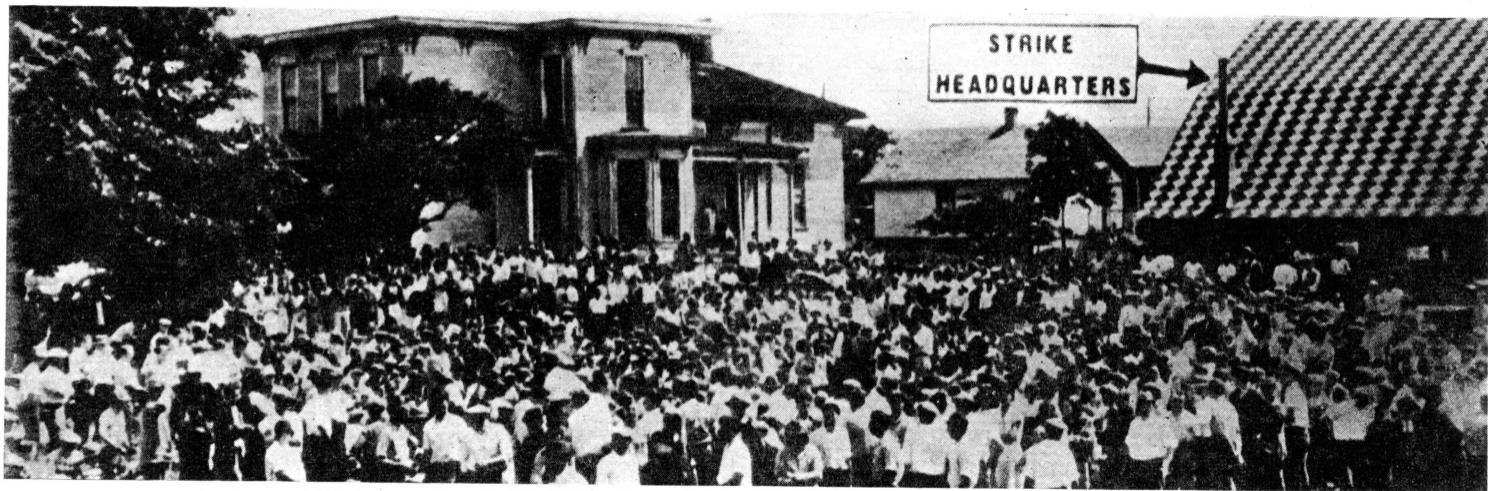
The ranks of the strikers were thrown into confusion. Their trusted leaders were in jail. They were inexperienced in strike strategy. Their only guide, The Daily Worker, was destroyed as soon as it reached town. A member of the strike committee charged the new "union" officials with this!

In spite of this the rank and file carried on picketing, working under continuous attacks of clubs and horses. National Guardsmen were mobilized. Scabs marched to work under heavy guard. The strike was being broken from the inside.

Among those still out there is no sign of weakening, no moaning about "lost wages." Their bitterness is now finding its true cause—the stool pigeons. No striker with whom I talked but was conscious of the fact that the strike was being betrayed from within. They were angry because they had allowed the reds to be put in jail. "If they were reds, then I'm a red too," was a common comment.

I did not have to talk of the I.L.D. The strikers already knew the initials. They told me of the activities of the I. L. D. representative and how he had evaded arrest for two weeks. The police got him when he spoke at a picnic of the strikers. The Daily Worker was praised, as was also the Auto Workers Union.

"We may have lost this strike," a member of the strike executive said, "but we've learned our lesson. The cops are on the side of the bosses. So's the law. We can't meet. We can't speak. The reds were right. They were the only fellows who put up a fight with us and stood the gaff. We'll strike again and we'll know better. Our only friends are the reds."



Strike headquarters in Flint, Mich., where 10,000 workers followed the leadership of the Auto Workers' Union and struck militantly against wage cuts

Negro Workers on the March

(Left) Open air meeting held by Communist Party in Capetown, South Africa, to raise funds to send a delegation to the International Conference of Negro Workers.

(Circle) Dumdum bullet found in the body of a peasant murdered in the massacre of Haitians by American Marines during the strikes in Aux Cayes.

(Center) Workers' hovels in Haiti



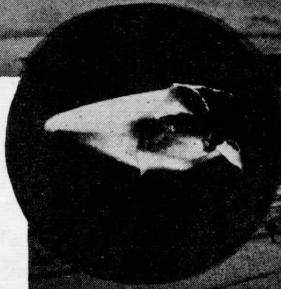
To Hell With British and Afrikaner Imperialism

IN A WAVE of lynching and savage terror, the Southern bosses are carrying on a murderous offensive against the Negro masses who are rising in rebellion against unemployment and misery. Since the beginning of the year, nineteen workers have been murdered by lynching, while scores of others have "mysteriously disappeared" or have been found dead in isolated places. Recognition by the Negro workers that mob violence and murders, part of the racial and economic oppression they have suffered for centuries, is becoming intensified to prevent them from organizing and fighting will strengthen their determination to join with their white brothers against the common class oppressors. Powerful mass organizations of Negro and white workers are being organized to smash the attempt of the bosses to split the unity of white and black workers by fomenting race riots, mob lynchings and legal murders.

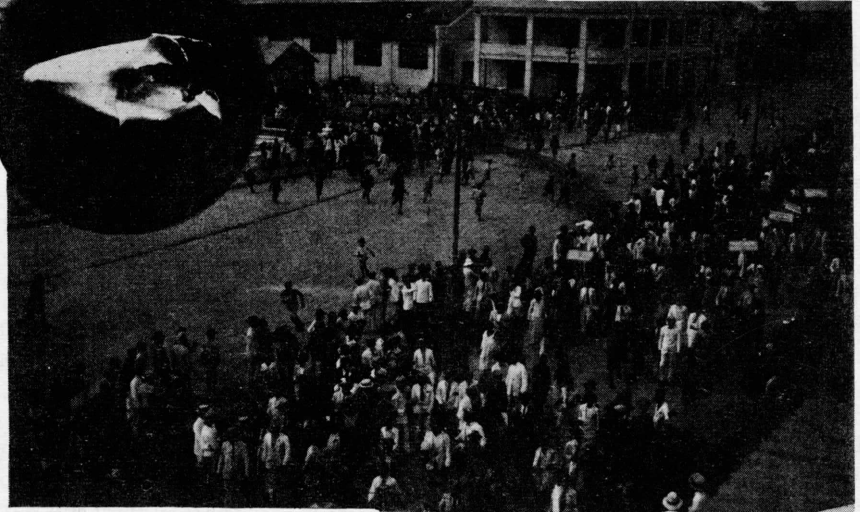
The International Conference of Negro workers banned by British Imperialism from meeting in London opened in Hamburg on July 19 and is of historic importance as a significant effort of the Negro masses throughout the world to unite on a common program of class struggle against the bourgeoisie. It points to the growing class consciousness of the Negro workers downtrodden under the heels of American, British, French and other imperialisms. The colonial toiling masses are feeling the brutal exploitation of the imperialists as the economic crisis becomes more intense. Two mighty revolutions are breaking the chains of millions of enslaved Indian and Chinese workers and peasants. South African workers are organizing under the leadership of the Communist Party. Haitian workers are revolting against the Hoover American Imperialist policy which has forced another native bourgeois lackey as governor to continue Yankee oppression of the Haitian masses.

In Morocco, the other African possessions of imperialism, in Latin America, in Liberia, the Garveyite "Black Republic" of the Firestone interests, the Negro toilers are courageously fighting against the foreign exploiters.

The Hamburg Conference brings these world-wide struggles into the forefront. Solidarity of white and colored workers and organization into powerful industrial unions are the most effective weapons against our common oppressors.



(Below) Haitian workers and peasants are not fooled by gestures of American imperialism. The Hoover Committee is met by a hostile demonstration of workers. In the background is the custom house where Haitians were killed by order of Uncle Sam.



May day demonstration of workers in Panama.

(Left) Masthead of South African Communist paper.

TERROR IN INDO-CHINA

By J. DUPONT

LACONIC newspaper reports have suddenly drawn the attention of millions of workers of all countries to *Indo-China*, the far-off colony of French imperialism. They speak of armed uprisings, mighty demonstrations and of death sentences against dozens of Anamite revolutionaries.

Some might have been surprised by these reports; but others, who have watched the development during recent years and its partial struggles, knew that great events were taking place there. The 20 million inhabitants of this peninsula have not for one moment voluntarily acknowledged their slavery since they have been conquered by French Imperialism in 1865. Several times towards the end of the last century and in the beginning of the 20th century important revolts took place, which were repressed by the French imperialists. The people had to suffer terribly during this time of suppression by the French administration, which bought the support of the corrupt landowners. These revolts, although many of them extended over large territories, have been suppressed owing to their isolation, to the local nature of the uprisings and because there was neither a leadership nor a clear cognizance of the aims. They have not been organized uprisings but revolts of the down-trodden, isolated and separated peasants, who have been condemned to misery and starvation by the imperialist intruders.

The years of the imperialist wars were for Indo-China, as well as for other colonial and semi-colonial countries, the beginning of a new period of struggle for national liberation. The imperialist war has brought about a big evolution in several industries and a relatively important growth of an industrial proletariat. But the destruction of czarism and the creation of the first workers and peasants state, the Soviet Union, which is the mighty ally of the exploited and suppressed colonial peoples, was also an outcome of the war and the result of a victorious revolution. During the years after the war a powerful wave of revolutionary ferment swept over the two neighboring countries of Indo-China, India and China, which has not been without its effects upon the oppressed masses of Indo-China. The echo of it was still the louder, as the French imperialists, driven by their struggle for world markets, started to carry through a greatly intensified exploitation of the colonies. The result was the quickening of capitalist development in the villages. The peasants were deprived of their property, the soil was exploited to the utmost, taxation was increased manyfold and all this was accompanied by chicaneries and provocations through the lords and usurers. This policy led to a steady downward regression of the old home industries and agriculture (rice and corn). It also brought about a growth of the capitalist forms of agriculture, the development of big plantations for products of export (couchuk, tea, coffee, cotton, etc.) These plantations were capitalist hells. At present half a million land-slaves are working for the profits of French imperialism, dying of starvation and fever.

The year 1929 was a year of big struggles in Indo-China, which increased in numbers as well as in extent and changed its character. The national revolutionary movement of 1925, a matter of the intellectual section of the population and a concern of the small bourgeoisie of the towns—grew into a movement of workers and peasants. Many facts substantiate this; one of the foremost is the wave of strikes during the latter part of 1929, especially in the glass works.

Police thugs club workers and break up militant demonstration of the Communist Party before the British consulate to protest against the murderous attacks by the MacDonald "Labor" government against Indian revolutionaries, and to demand freedom for the Meerut prisoners. British consulate members assisted the Tammany police in slugging the workers and the consul commended chief thug Mulrooney for his "efficient" handling of the demonstrators. The workers ably defended themselves.

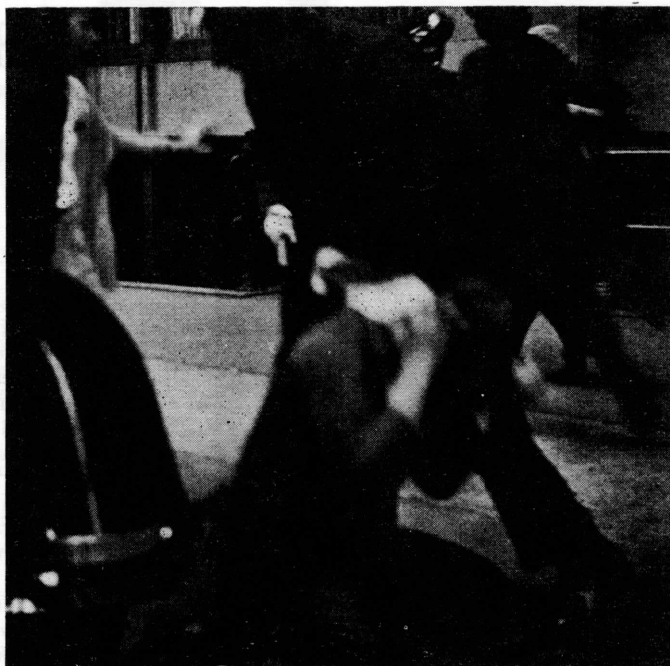


Photo Labor Defender Photo Group

Communism has grown into a factor to be reckoned with and the French imperialists were fighting against it with all cruelty. Although the last uprising at Tonkin stood largely under the influence of the nationalist party, and although many of their leaders have been among the victims of the white terror, still the Communists—who are one and the same with the workers movement through the systematic defense of the interests of the workers and peasants—gained in influence and prestige. For the first time in the history of the revolutionary movement in Indo-China international campaigns, like the International Red Day of August 1, the anniversary of the October Revolution and the memorial day of Lenin's death, found expression in many places in Indo-China. The class instinct of the French imperialists and of the Indo-Chinese bourgeoisie and big landowners is not deceived, when they hold that the idea of Communism, understood and supported by the masses in active solidarity, is their greatest danger and a menace to the very foundations of capitalist exploitation.

The struggles of last year and the uprisings of Tonkin, were only outpost skirmishes in view of the present political situation. New, bigger fights cast their shadows before. The toiling masses of Indo-China accepted the leadership of the industrial workers and the Communist Party and these forces are undermining the foundations of the bloody regime of exploitation. Already the first reports show that the persecutions, however they are, have never succeeded in breaking the fighting spirit and hindering the masses in the fight for their interests. So, for instance, on



S. M. Shanshul Huda of Calcutta, one of the 32 Indian revolutionaries in the Meerut case imprisoned a year ago on the charge of conspiring "to overthrow the sovereignty of His Majesty, the king, in British India." They have been denied trial

by jury. Monster protest movements of the workers throuth the world must be organized to free the Meerut leaders of the Indian revolution.

February 18, 1930, anti-imperialist leaflets were distributed at Saigon and Chalon, and mass meetings took place. A short time ago Anamite soldiers demonstrated in the streets at Saigon against the regime in the barracks. On May 1st big masses demonstrated on the streets. In *Bem Thuy* several thousand workers marched and the imperialist tools fired into the masses with the result that *five workers were killed and 14 seriously wounded*. Fifty arrests were made. Strikes are increasing and also the revolts of the peasants.

The attitude of the social-democratic organizations of Indo-China in regard to the risings is defined in a manifesto, which was printed in the "*Petit Populaire du Tonkin*" of February 16th, 1930:

"The guilty must be found and sentenced without pity. A quick and energetic suppression is absolutely necessary. All Anamites, except a small band of agitators, know that progress cannot be served by unrest and violence. We expect that Government will act quickly and effectively. The Anamites are of the opinion that it has been too lenient up till now. It is the highest time to put a stop to that. The Socialist Federation of Tonkin."

A member of the socialist party local at Hanoi, by name of Babut, who protested against this manifesto, was expelled from the Socialist Party on February 23, 1930.

The toiling masses of the whole world, organized in the sections of the International Red Aid, will understand that the support of the heroic Indo-Chinese revolutionaries, fighting for liberation, is urgently needed. They will organize a campaign to save the lives of the condemned men of Yen-Bay and open the prison doors for those suffering in the dungeons.

HELP THE INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES

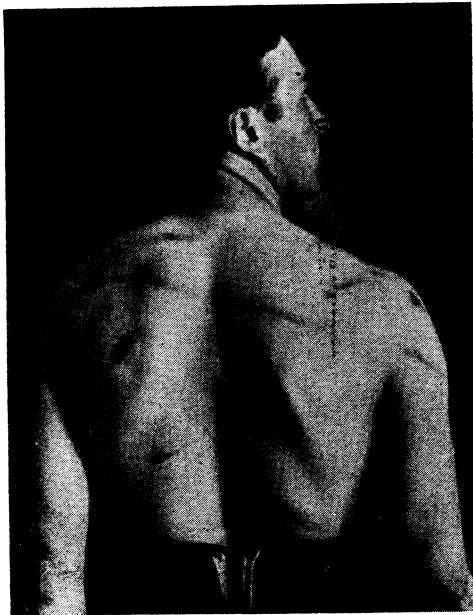
A powerful defense fund is being raised by the International Red Aid for the revolutionary workers of India who are being jailed and tortured by the MacDonald Social Fascist "Labor" Government in their struggle against British imperialism. The International Labor Defense has raised only \$500 of its quota of \$2,000 for this fund. Help defend our Indian comrades! Support the Indian Revolution!

Rush contributions to the National Office of the International Labor Defense.

FIGHTING OUR COMMON OPPRESSORS

By ENRIQUE GIESCH

(Rosario)



Pablo Urbaites, Argentine Communist worker, beaten by police during Swift strike

ONE of the characteristics of the semi-colonial countries is the double oppression and sharpened exploitation of the working class. The worker has not only to slave for national capitalist wealth, but in addition he is the victim of the imperialist rapacity of foreign capitalists. In all the countries of Latin America foreign imperialism continues to broaden out and English and Yankee imperialism carry on a violent struggle in South America. The extension of imperialism,—the infiltration of foreign capital through loans, concessions, international agreements, etc.—is furthered by the relatively great industrial backwardness of most of the Latin-American countries. Only in a few Latin-American countries do we find the beginnings of industrial development (Argentina, Brazil, Chile). Most of the countries are purely agrarian.

For these reasons foreign industrial capital finds an easy outlet for its industrial output. Foreign imperialism is well grounded in Latin America; it is the owner of great Latifundia (Ford's rubber concession in Brazil); the owner of natural resources (saltpeter in Chile, tin in Bolivia), huge plantations (United Fruit Company in Colombia, Yerba Mate in Paraguay); owner of railroads and petroleum, Argentina is no exception to these conditions. North American imperialism, younger than the old domiciled British imperialism, seeks to dispute the booty with the English. On that account there is a sharp struggle between British and Yankee imperialism in Argentina, which is naturally being fought out at the expense of the native proletariat.

The Argentine workers becomes in this way the victim of double exploitation, first through the national capitalists and then through the agents of foreign imperialism. One of the results of the sharpening struggle between the foreign capitalists is the introduction of modern industrial methods, the bettering of the technical processes, introduction of the "Standard System," and other modern methods of exploitation, which were until recently unknown in Argentine. These methods are being used especially by North American capital in the meat-packing plants of Armour, Swift, Liebig, etc., with all the refinements of industrial torture. The pur-

pose of the introduction of these methods can be found in the fact that the capitalists attempt to reach the greatest possible production with the least expenditures. The Argentine working class, however, in many parts of the country has not permitted itself to be forced into these sufferable methods. In many factories the workers have refused to accept the speed-up and sharp exploitation without resistance. It has led to numerous strikes and conflicts, of which we wish to tell of the strike of the workers in the "Swift" plant in Rosario.

This plant employs about 2,000 workers, mostly women, who are the victims of unheard of exploitation, miserable wages and the terrible Standard System of this modern slave factory. For years these modern slaves worked without any organization, without any organized opposition to their oppressors. During the last year, for the first time, on the initiative of Communist workers, there was formed the Union of the Workers of the Swift Plant, which included many women workers. This union was primarily concerned with bettering the conditions of the workers. Towards this end the Union distributed a leaflet which presented the workers' demands. The imperialist company immediately denied these demands and the workers went on strike. From the first day the company showed its true reactionary countenance. And the national police, showing its patriotism, cooperated with imperialist capital against the native working class. From the first day of the

stained police of Irigoyen, in the pay of Yankee capitalism, does not differ in the least from the police methods of the hangman Mussolini. Added to the brutality of the police was the betrayal by the anarchist and syndicalist elements who sabotaged the strike rather than leave its leadership to the Communists. Under these circumstances, after striking for 15 days, making many sacrifices and being subjected to numerous persecutions, the workers were forced to accept the speed-up of Yankee capitalism, and return to work without winning their demands. Again Yankee capitalism remained in the saddle—in alliance with the national bourgeois robbers.

But the revolutionary spirit of the workers was not broken. The workers knew that they had been defeated for the moment—defeated but not conquered. More than ever before it was evident that the workers are with the Communist Party. The recent May 1st proved that. The demonstration in the streets of Rosario, led by the Communist Party, was a tremendous success. More than 12,000 workers took part in this demonstration, while the socialists could not collect 100 persons for their meeting, and the anarchists, who until now had greatest influence in the city, could only rally 500 workers.

At this demonstration the Communist Party showed that the line laid down by the Communist International was understood by the great mass of workers who are rallying their ranks around the banner of the true International in the struggle against oppressors.

To The Crew Of H. M. S. "Delhi"

Comrades:

Taking opportunity of the fact that your ship has dropped anchor in the port of Rosario, A., the Young Communist League (South American section of the International Young Communist League) sends you its fraternal greetings.

Your voyage to Latin America, especially to the Argentine is by no means "a mere casualty". It is metropolis that sends its warships to the colonies and semi-colonies so as to remind them of its domination. In this moment, the struggle in our country, between the British and Yanqui imperialisms is being made more acute.

England struggles so as maintain its domination. North America fights so as to throw out its rival; But both imperialisms coin-

and its Battle-ships drown the rebellion of the oppressed peoples in the colonies and semi-colonies in China and In-

VIVA LA HUELGA CONTRA LOS Negreros del "Swift"!

Trabajadores:

Dos días hace que los obreros del Frigorífico "Swift" se hallan en ruda lucha contra los explotadores del feudo yanqui. Dos días hace también que la policía del radicalismo reaccionario no permite a los obreros reunirse siquiera para tra-

(Left) Leaflet distributed to British warship crew in Rosario

(Below) Leaflet carrying demands of workers in the strike at the Swift plant

strike the police banned all meetings of the strikers, arrested the strike leaders and sought by all means to force the workers back to work. That not being sufficient, the police, as true servants of Yankee imperialism, attacked with weapons a mass meeting called by the Communist Party in support of the strikers.

A fight developed, the police using fire-arms, which produced a great panic among the workers. A large number of wounded workers was the result of this attack instigated and planned by the Yankee company against workers fighting for decent conditions. A large number of comrades were arrested and brutally mistreated by the police. This brutal attack of the blood-

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED!

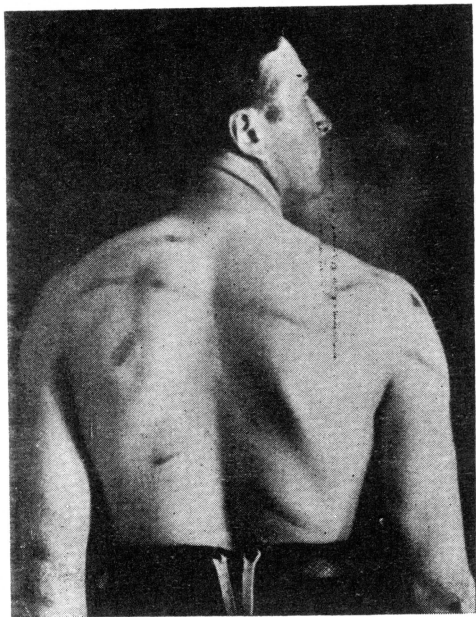
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*Pablo Urbaites, Argentine Communist worker,
beaten by police during Swift strike*



Voices *from* Prison



Guido Saerio, militant Italian worker, whom the U.S. wants to deport to fascist Italy and to certain death because he protested against unemployment and the persecution of the foreign-born at a meeting. He is held under \$25,000 bail.

BILLINGS' WISHES FOR ILD SUCCESS

Folsom State Penitentiary,
California.

Your form letter of May 12th with check enclosed reached me and in due time and I extend to the workers my sincere thanks and gratitude for the same. It always comes in handy.

With greetings and sincere good wishes to the workers everywhere, and trusting that your coming campaign will be a marked success,

WARREN K. BILLINGS.

I have just received the \$20 monthly check for this month and wish to express my appreciation to the ILD for this help.

For a long time I have not been active owing to the fact that I have two young children but tonight I attended a membership meeting of the Ambridge local ILD and learned of the big campaign which the Pittsburgh District is carrying on for the release of our comrades.

Now that I am more able, I will give as much time and energy to this campaign not only against the sedition law but against all working class persecutions.

ANNE MUSELIN.

A NEW COMRADE

Western State Penitentiary,

Having just read my first *Labor Defender* through my good fortune in being acquainted with a man who gets it here, I've decided to subscribe to your monthly magazine. It is the most convincing news periodical I've ever seen and being one of the workers, I know I will find everything in it I am looking for.

Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for my subscription and thanking you for the next issue if possible, I am sincerely,

Your new comrade,

CLAUDE L. DEILEY.

Milwaukee, Wis.

I wish to acknowledge through the *Labor Defender*, the monthly \$20.00 relief allowance I have received as a dependent of a class-war prisoner. The relief from the defense came unsolicited, which shows the sincerity of an organization built upon class lines.

MRS. JOE CARL.

FROM THE WOODLAWN SEDITION VICTIMS

Blawnox, Pa.

Primarily I want to acknowledge in behalf of Woodlawn victims, the receipt of our relief checks. We appreciate immensely any effort you make, no matter how small, in dispelling the resentful environment of prison solitude. We work every day, except Sundays, without compensation so you may readily see that the only means we have in purchasing a little tobacco is by receipt of relief checks. We receive very little correspondence from the comrades on the outside, which only tends to add to the depression of prison life.

The most inspiring and encouraging factor to a prisoner is the incessant contact with the movement and its progress. We receive the "Daily Worker," "Radnik," as well as the *Labor Defender* regularly with anxious anticipation, as their pages are filled with inspiring revolutionary achievements of our comrades. All jails are filthy institutions, usually swarming with bed bugs, roaches, lice and other vermin, have an odor of disinfectant and filth appalling. A melting pot of raw material affording ample time and opportunity to assure inmates a complete course in every kind of viciousness and crime. Discipline is very stringent. For any minor infraction of the rules you are committed to solitary confinement.

Comrade Zima and I are in fair physical condition at present, as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Comrade Muselin has been suffering with two severe attacks of tonsillitis and was confined to institution hospital for several days.

We are pleased to note the splendid results of the challenge for a more adequate ILD organization in Western Pennsylvania. We feel confident that by building and inspiring a strong militant mass defense organization, whose protest against all persecution of the members of the working class, will expedite our immediate and unconditional release.

Yours in struggle,
MILAN RESETAR.

San Quentin Prison, California.

The Imperial Valley Criminal Syndicalism trial was the direct outcome of the organizing of the agricultural workers into the Agricultural Workers Industrial League affiliated to the Trade Union Unity League, and into the Communist Party to gain decent conditions. The workers here have fought a series of strikes in the past years—two this year, which failed on account of lack of organization and militant leadership. The A. W. I. U. had a strike planned for the cantelope season. To prevent the strike the rich vegetable companies (many of them multi-millionaires) and their organizations, using their agents: the police, courts, etc., arrested 108 persons on April 14, besides raiding private homes. Later, others were released, except 11 organizers who were held under \$40,000 bail each. After grand jury indictment, bail was \$15,000 each. Obviously the high bail was to keep the organizers in jail and from getting amongst the workers. The trial was one of the agricultural workers' right to organize and defend themselves; to fight for decent wages and conditions, and against the organized employing class, represented by their tools, the district attorney et al, who in his argument to the jury stated that the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party are good organizations. This means good for the employers, therefore, betrayers of the working class. The savage sentences of 3-42 years imposed on the workers, although not even charged with having committed any overt act were clearly because they were organizing the workers.

Workers of the city and farm must unite to defend all militant working class fighters. The day of the toilers is dawning.

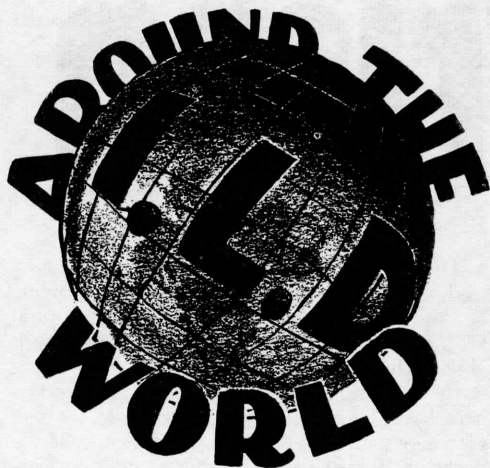
With revolutionary greetings,
OSCAR ERICKSON,
Box 48676.

All are in good health and good spirits.

COMRADES: Do not forget our class war prisoners. Keep them in touch with labor's struggles. Write them regularly. For addresses, communicate with the National Office, I. L. D., 80 East 11th Street, New York City.



Photo by Labor Defender Photo Group
Brutal police attack and arrests at workers' demonstration for India before British consulate



SECOND CONGRESS CHINA RED AID

THE Second Congress of the Red Aid of China has just been held in Shanghai, under the utmost secrecy, and amidst the rapidly spreading proletarian revolutionary movement in China. Three years had elapsed after the holding of the First Congress in December, 1926.

Despite the extreme difficulties imposed by the Kuomintang terror the present congress was preceded by a number of District conferences, the largest being the one in Shanghai at which there were present 58 delegates from 30 Red Aid organizations. Red Aid weeks were also organized in Shanghai and other centers preceding the National Congress.

There were 26 delegates from nine provinces present at the National Congress. During the four days it lasted, a tremendous amount of work was accomplished. Among the work planned was the organization of mass protest against the white terror, in support of the workers' revolutionary movement and for the relief of the victims of the terror and aid for the starving peasantry; a protest movement against the oppression and persecutions of the Kuomintang; support of the Red Army of China and the revolutionary struggle; the building of a mass organization based on the class struggle. Resolutions were passed in defense of the Soviet Union, against the International white terror, etc.

The membership of the Red Aid of China in September, 1929, in nine provinces was 12,386 individual members and 11,230 collective members. As the Red Army grows and the power of the Soviets spreads in China, the Red Aid also grows in power and greater tasks are imposed upon it as the struggle grows fiercer

MOONEY-BILLINGS—SOME NEW FACTS

(Continued from page 159)

of the I.L.D. which are asked for \$5.00 monthly donation sent to Mooney and Billings for prison comfort. On the other hand \$50 monthly has been sent by the I.L.D. to Mooney, Billings and dependents since 1925. Only a few months were missed, when these prisoners comfort and dependents' allowances were not sent to anyone due the extreme lack of funds.

Mooney and Billings can yet be freed. Only a mighty working-class protest, however, such as is now developing, which must sweep aside the traitors and the confidence men now dabbling in the case, can do the job. McDonald's repudiation will mean nothing unless the working class forces Governor Young and his courts and pardon boards to pay heed. All militants must raise the question in their organizations and add strength to the cry for freedom.

THE WORLD RED AID PRESS

IN 1929 the Executive Committee of the International Red Aid and the various brother-organizations published 49 newspapers, magazines and bulletins in 20 languages. Altogether, 376 issues were published, with a total circulation of 7,875,548 copies. These figures show that the MOPR press has reached a high stage although not completely satisfactory in the capitalist countries.

The EC of the IRA issues a monthly leading magazine "MOPR" in the German language (magazine for work and struggle of the Mopr), with a circulation of 2500 copies. The magazine is for the active workers of the organization in the German-speaking countries (Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia) and it is also used partly in other countries where there are functionaries who know the German language. In addition the EC publishes a press bulletin in German, French and English, two or three times a week. The bulletin contains considerable information about the white terror and bourgeois class justice, and it is issued for the general press as well as for the use of speakers, functionaries and reporters.

Within the International Red Aid, the Red Aid of the Soviet Union (MOPR) takes first place in publishing activity. Two periodical organs are published by it: an illustrated magazine PUTJ MOPRA (The Path of MOPR), issued three times a month, and the fortnightly organ SPUTNIK MOPROWZA (Comrade of the Red Helper), an organ for the functionaries of the MOPR. In 1929 the total edition of both organs totalled 4,002,048 copies. In the Ukraine the TSCHERWONNY CLYTCH (Red Call) is published by the Ukrainian Red Aid and also a bulletin of the EC of that section. They had a total edition of 433,000 copies. The IRA periodical REMEDAS is published in Tiflis in the Georgia language which together with other organs published by the various sections totalled 97,000 copies for 1929.

The Red Aid of Germany issues an illustrated monthly magazine *Tribunal* and also a bulletin for the functionaries called *The Red Helper*. In addition six periodicals are issued by various local organizations; a total of 1,572,000 copies of various periodicals were published in Germany in 1929.

RED ARMY AND RED AID

MOPR, the I.L.D. organization in the Soviet Union, does some of its most effective work in training the peasants of the Soviet Union in the spirit of internationalism and in preparing competent functionaries and I.L.D. workers for its branches, among the soldiers of the Red Army. According to the latest figures—March, 1929—there were 49 MOPR organizations with 1,349 nuclei and 177,725 members in the Red Army.

The main task of these organizations is international training. There are numerous Red Aid Corners in army camps and buildings and the various MOPR groups take certain class war prisoners in the capitalist countries under their patronage. A steady correspondence is kept up with these prisoners and funds are collected for their and their dependents' relief. The "Polpreds" and "Dipkorpus" groups of the nuclei issue MOPR wall papers regularly and take care of the correspondence. An example of the strong feeling of internationalism that has developed in this work is the fact that during the seizure of the Far Eastern Railroad funds were collected for class-war prisoners abroad in the ranks of the Far Eastern Army while they were in the heat of the struggle.

Comrade A. Kurtz, Jewish lecturer, is on a national tour for the I.L.D. in behalf of the Atlanta "insurrection" prisoners and will mobilize the Jewish masses to raise a \$10,000 defense fund.



DATES OF KURTZ TOUR

Comrade Kurtz's tour started in Baltimore on July 16. He will be in Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 26; Atlanta, Georgia, July 27-28; Jacksonville, Florida, July 29; Miami, Florida, July 30-31; Houston, Texas, August 3; Dallas, Texas, August 5-6; San Antonio, Texas, August 7-8; Los Angeles, California, August 14-17; San Diego, August 18-19; San Francisco, August 20-21; Pataluma, August 22; Seattle, Washington, August 24-25; Tacoma, August 26; Portland, Oregon, August 27-28; Denver, Colorado, August 31. Further dates to be announced.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF LABOR DEFENDER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 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 statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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

International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y.

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

Sam Darcy, Assistant Secretary, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Jakira, Organizational Secretary, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y.

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

None.

SOL AUERBACH,
(Signature of Managing Editor.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 7th day of April, 1930.

(SEAL)

FAY SIEGARTEL

Notary Public Kings County.

My commission expires March 30, 1931.

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