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 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. 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 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 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 Slatton, Pa., of working class parents. I had to quit school at 14 to go to 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.
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 some 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 hesitating 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 humaneness of this capitalist government. People like Hudson in Atlanta or Judge Thayer in Massachusetts or any of the bloodthirstyquisitionists 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 assure 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 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, Bullock 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 toiling 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 1910 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 Enddahl
FISHING FOR REDS

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, articulate ness 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 re-distribute 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 propaganda 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 paytriot, echoes the demand. The pope, who has only just heard of the unemployment crisis, warns of the danger of “bolshievism.”

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 Antorg, 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.
We visit the Soviet Union

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 workers 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!
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 official 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. Keselman, 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 McDon-ald by Josephson and Keselman. Johnstone was to make friends with McDonald and eventually get from him the truth about his testimony in the trial. Nockels, paid off 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him 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 warned him that unless the truth were told the pe
By C. A. Hathaway

WORK OR WAGES

Unemployed workers from everywhere attended the National Convention of the Unemployed on July 4 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 layoffs and wage cuts have impoverished the workers, and where the most brutal police terror is being used to crush the workers’ growing resistance.

From the South, where dozens of Negroes have been recently lynched or otherwise murdered, and where a thousand 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 authorized by 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 nothing 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 cordoned off 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, were thrown into the crowd, driving the workers before them.

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 menacingly 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 the other. But it was not until after 6 p.m., three hours after the demonstration started, that the streets were finally cleared.

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 it 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 for the demand—unemployment insurance. They expected a fight, and they fought. The casualties were many among the workers—a number of cops also found their match, and a number of workers returned home with pieces of uniform and 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, was the best which the revolutionary workers’ movement had 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 ereared of the unemployed delegation—Foster, Minor, Amter and Raymond, which was followed by the 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 have to fight; they see clearly the alliance between bosses, the government, the A. F. of L., the Socialistic 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.

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

Unemployed workers seek shelter on stone steps of New York Public Library. This “privilege” has since been withdrawn by police order.
UNITY AGAINST BOSS TERROR

Negroes, driven from their homes in Erick, Oklahoma, are facing to "labor" places in the South. On the 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 lynch and "rounding" 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, they will too become the victims of this whole barbarous system of terrorism and lynching. The cold-blooded murder of Ella May Wiggins, the railroader in 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, is 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 lice murders and terror, and put an end to the capitalist system which creates and feeds on racial antagonism.

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 working class 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 Weisenzberg, 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 comrades, Alfred Levy.

These murders and slayings of workers, the nationwide arrests and breaking up of meetings by the bosses is a clear indication of the policy of the employers to ruthlessly destroy every semblance of a genuine revolution movement in this country. The savage attacks meted out to the working class is the answer of the capitalist 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.

Worker ex-servicemen form a section of the Communist Party and carry banners against war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Photo on this page by Labor Defense Photo Group.

Unity against Boss Terror—By Otto Hunkow

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 the system of hanger and terrorism.

Dolores Gonzales, wife of working class martyr, joins the Communist Party to carry on the fight in the class struggle.
Class Warfare in California
By Marna Leigh

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 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.L. meeting to protest the outrageous sentences given the Imperial Valley organizers. At the time 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 terrorism of workers (that 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.
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 “strike 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 “Communist agitators,” the police swooped down on every militant striker and put them in jail without charges, holding them incomunicado. 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 blackjacketed 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 “lawful” 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.”

165
Strike headquarters in Flint, Mich., where 10,000 workers followed the leadership of the Auto Workers' Union and struck militantly against wage cuts.
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.

Workers of the World, Unite!
TERROR IN INDO-CHINA

By J. Dupont

AONIC 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 risings, 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 the 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 1867. Several times the imperialists had attempted to crush the torrent of popular revolt. The French had had to recognize the power of the oppressed masses of Indo-China.

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—had 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 output 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

Photo Labor Defender Photo Group 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 Bien 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 Peuple 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 Balut, 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)

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 for conditions. 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 Argentina. 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 purpose 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, by the large part 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 contumacy. And the national police, showing its patriotism, cooperated with imperialist capitalism 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, the Young Communist League (South Amercan 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 casual affair." It is a metamorphosis that sends its war-ships to the colonies and semi-colonies so as to remind them of its dominion. In this moment, the struggles in our country, between the British and Yankee imperialism is being raised anew. England struggles so as maintain its domination, North America fights so as to throw out its rival; but both imperialisms claim the right to subject the people. To prevent the progress of Yankee imperialism, we of the Young Communist League demand:

1. The withdrawal of Yankee war-ships from Rosario.
2. Action of the workers and people.
3. No respect for the US Consulate.

And its Battle-ships draw on the rebellion of the oppressed peoples in the colonies and semi-colonies and if necessary, they demand:

"Viva la Huelga contra los Negros del "Swift"!

Trabajadores:

Dos días hace que los obreros del Frigorifico "Swift" se hallan en ruda lucha, en contra los explotadores del frío yusqu' a que dos días hace también que la policía del radicismo reaccionario no permita a los obreros exigir su justa para tratar de vivir. Sin embargo, el movimiento de los obreros sigue en su rueda. Ya no hay más que hacer que exigir su justa para tratar de vivir.

5 CENTS A COPY
Discount on bundle lots
WORKERS' LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
35 East 125th Street, New York City

DEATH PENALTY DEMANDED!

A concise and comprehensive pamphlet on the historic Atlanta "insurrection" case, in which six militants—white, Negro, and women—face the electric chair.

5 CENTS A COPY
Discount on bundle lots
WORKERS' LIBRARY PUBLISHERS
35 East 125th Street, New York City
Pablo Urbaites, Argentine Communist worker, beaten by police during Swift strike
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 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,

WILLIAM 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.

ANNIE 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 tails 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 conditions. 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 168 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 set at $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, 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 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.
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 7,375,548 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 Mepr), with a circulation of 2,500 copies. The magazine is for the active workers of the organization in the German-speaking countries (Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia) 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: the Red Helper), an organ for the functionaries of the National and the local edition of both organs totalled 4,902,045 copies. In Ukraine the TSCHERWONNY CLYTHC (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 press office is published in Tiflis in the Georgian 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 membership 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 them 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.

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; Mobile, 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; Portland, Oregon, 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 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

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, 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, editors, 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, may 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.
Samm Darcy, Assistant Secretary, 80 East 11th Street, New York, N. Y.
J. Jakub, 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.

FAY SIEGARTEL
Notary Public Kings County.

My commission expires March 30, 1931.

170
SUBSCRIBE
LABOR DEFENDER
Militant Labor Pictorial

SPECIAL OFFER ON SACCO-VANZETTI Memorial

SACCO-VANZETTI LETTERS
The letters of Sacco and VanZetti written during the torturous years in prison.

New Vanguard Edition ............................................................... $0.75

and

1 Year Subscription to LABOR DEFENDER ................................ $1.00

BOTH FOR ................................................................. $1.50

LABOR DEFENDER, 80 East 11th Street, New York City

As Always—
SPEND YOUR VACATION AT CAMP NITGEDAIGET
FIRST PROLETARIAN NITGEDAIGET CAMP HOTEL

Hotel with hot and cold water in every room. Bungalows
with electric lights. Tents—to remind you of the old days.

Cultural Program for the Summer of 1930
The Artef Studio (Mas Theatre with the Artef)
Comrade Shaeffer will conduct mass singing.

Cultural Program—Comrades Olgin and Jerome
Athletics, games, dances, theatre, choir, lectures; symposiums, etc.

CAMP NITGEDAIGET, BEACON, N. Y.
PHONE, BEACON 731
N. Y. PHONE, ESTABROOK 1400

BY TRAIN: From Grand Central every hour. BY BOAT: twice daily.

W O C O L O N A
Workers' Cooperative Camp
MONROE, N. Y.
Tennis Mass Singing
Swimming Campfires
Boating Airplane Rides
Orchestra
Lectures—Discussions
Rates $21.00 per week
For Reservations
Phone: MONROE 89-GRAMERCY 1013

Bound Volume LABOR DEFENDER
1928-1929 $2.50
Order from LABOR DEFENDER
80 E. 11th St. New York City

REMEMBER OUR WORKING CLASS MARTYRS!
Build Revolutionary Corners
Masks of Gonzalez and Levy
murdered by police in New York City
$5.00 EACH
Order from
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 East 11th Street, New York City

Phone: Stuyvesant 3816
JOHN'S RESTAURANT
SPECIALITY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere
where all radicals meet
302 E. 12th St. NEW YORK
Workers! Remember

Atlanta
Imperial Valley
Unemployed Leaders

Mobilize to Win the Immediate Unconditional Freedom of Labor's Champions.

Only the Organized Might and Power of the Working Class Can Free Them.

The workers march forward to greater struggles against wage cuts, speed up, unemployment and long hours.

STOP THE REIGN OF TERROR OF THE BOSSES

RECORD SINCE JANUARY 1930
4,203 arrests 19 lynchings 10 murders
78 Workers Serving Sentences Because They Fought for Labor

THE ATLANTA SIX charged with "inciting to insurrection" railroaded by mill-owners because they were organizing white and negro workers in industrial unions face Death Sentence.

SIX IMPERIAL VALLEY ORGANIZERS now in California prisons, were sentenced by California courts, tools of the fruit growers to serve from 3-42 years for organizing the agricultural workers.

FOUR UNEMPLOYED LEADERS serving a 3-year term in New York prisons for demanding Work or Wages for the Unemployed.

Funds Are Necessary to Defend Our Fighters!
The working class must answer boss tyranny and fascist attacks by a mighty response; Pennies, Nickels, Dimes, DOLLARS

SUPPORT THE I.L.D. IN ITS CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT CAPITALIST ASSAULTS SEND CONTRIBUTIONS! COLLECT FUNDS! NOW!

RUSH MONEY to the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE 80 East 11th Street, New York City

Join the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE Subscribe for the LABOR DEFENDER