

LABOR DEFENDER

10 cents

February 1930

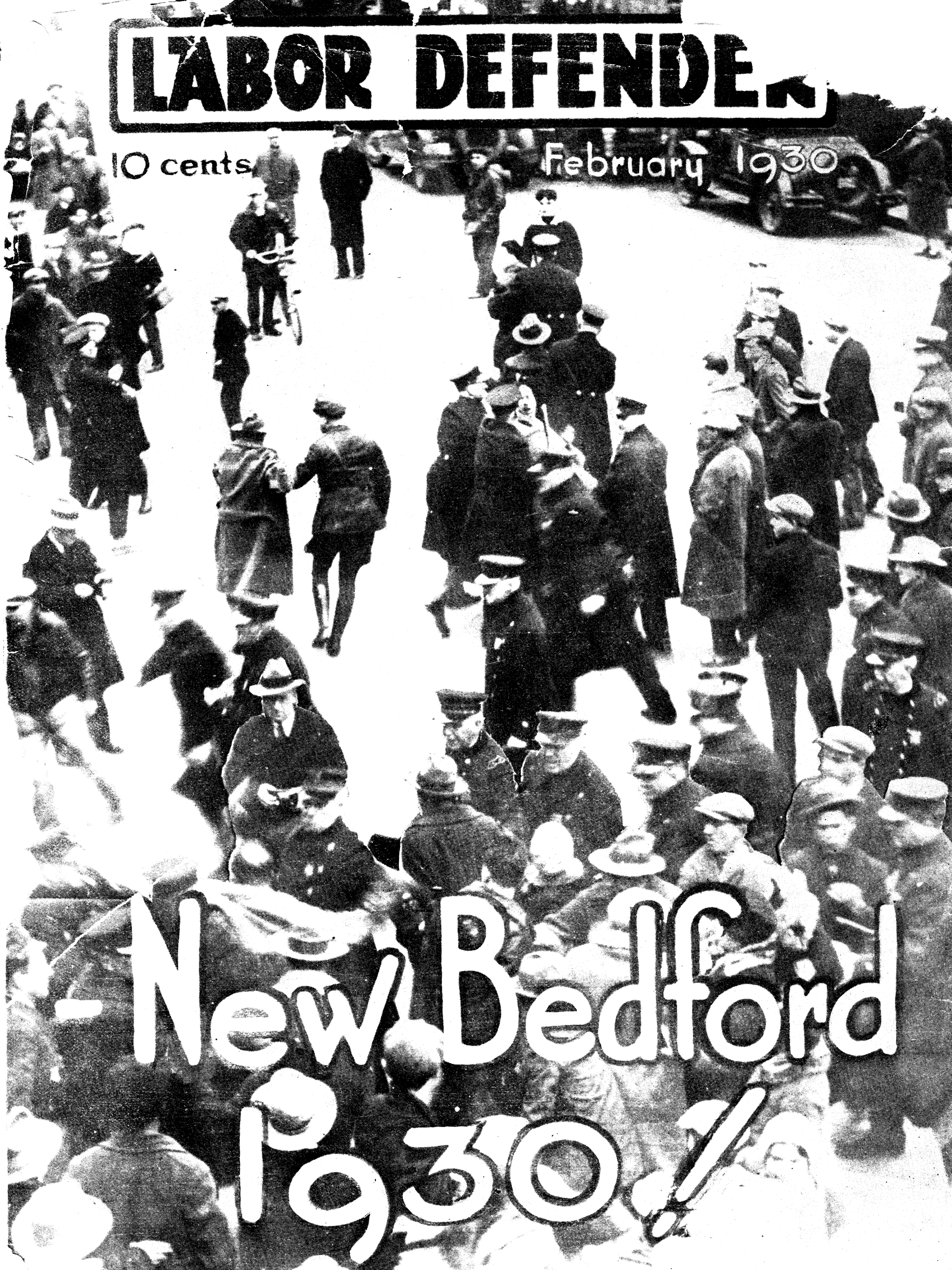


- New Bedford
1930

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PITTSBURG CONVENTION

Rallying point of mobilization of workers representatives from all parts of the country to free our Gastonia comrades and defend all Workers in Struggle

The big thing in LABOR

MAKE IT A MORE EFFECTIVE WEAPON AGAINST THE BOSSES DRIVE ON THE WORKERS

THE LABOR DEFENDER SUB DRIVE

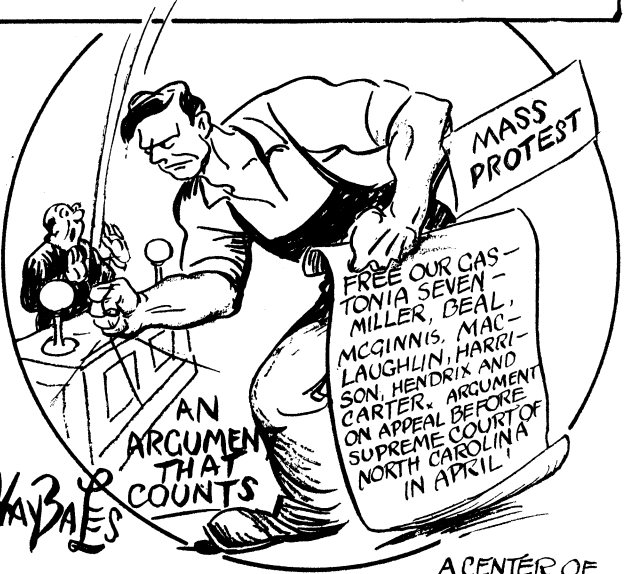
MAKE IT A SUCCESS!

THE HELL, THEY SAY!!

BUSINESS IS SOUND AND THE COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS SAY HOOVER AND HIS BIG BIZ COUNCILS

UNEMPLOYED

A COLD WINTER AND MILLIONS OF JOBLESS INCREASING BY THOUSANDS EVERY WEEK!



MASS PROTEST

AN ARGUMENT THAT COUNTS

HAY BALES

A CENTER OF DETERMINED WORKERS NORTH AND SOUTH



NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NATIONAL TEXTILE WORKERS UNION HELD IN PATERSON, DEC. 22



LEWIS-FISHWICK GUNMEN

BOSSES

COMPANY POLICE

THE ILLINOIS STRIKE, A FIERCE STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL THE FORCES OF REACTION!

AND A GENERAL COAL STRIKE IN THE OFFING

CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM AND SEDITION LAWS NOW IN 35 STATES

DROP 'EM!

AND A NAT'L SEDITION LAW COMING UP BEFORE CONGRESS

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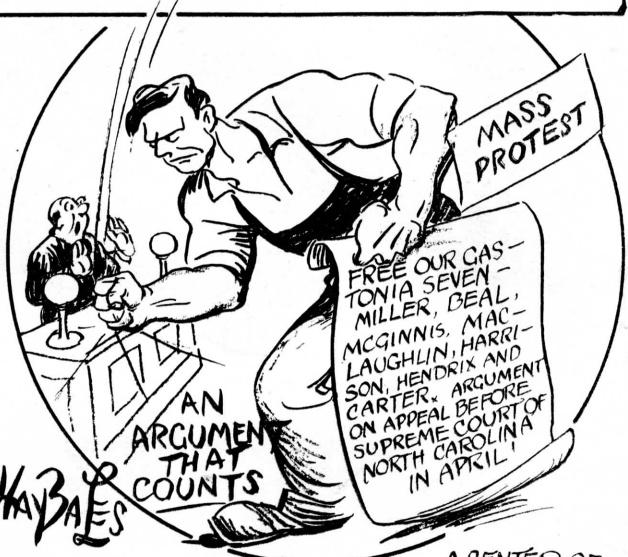
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Some of our best fighters—all in class war trials. First row (left to right) Wm. McGinnis, Stephan Graham, Yetta Stromberg, Louis McLaughlin; back row (left to right) George Carter, K. Y. Hendryx, Fred Beal and Wm. Shifrin.

THE I.L.D. AFTER FOUR YEARS

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE Fourth National Convention of the International Labor Defense, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 29-31, 1929, built the lasting foundation of a powerful mass defense organization of the working class. The big task of winning the masses for membership in and support of the I.L.D. now lies immediately ahead.

The Pittsburgh Convention marked a sharp break with practically all of the past traditions of the I.L.D. It faced definitely and clearly the many problems arising out of the present period of growing class struggles, in which the increasing radicalization of the oppressed masses is being met with new and desperate resistance by the employing class. This has been emphasized more than ever since the convention adjourned.

The I.L.D. had been in existence more than four years when the delegates gathered in the Labor Lyceum at Pittsburgh during the closing days of 1929. It is inconceivable that it should have taken those years, with the previous many years of experience in defense work, to develop correct policies.

For the first time, however, at Pitts-

burgh, the question of organizing the I.L.D. in the shops and factories, the mills and mines, was definitely discussed and favored unanimously, where it had not even been mentioned in previous conventions.

For the first time the social composition of an I.L.D. convention, with heavy representations of coal miners and steel workers, provided the basis for a really proletarian gathering.

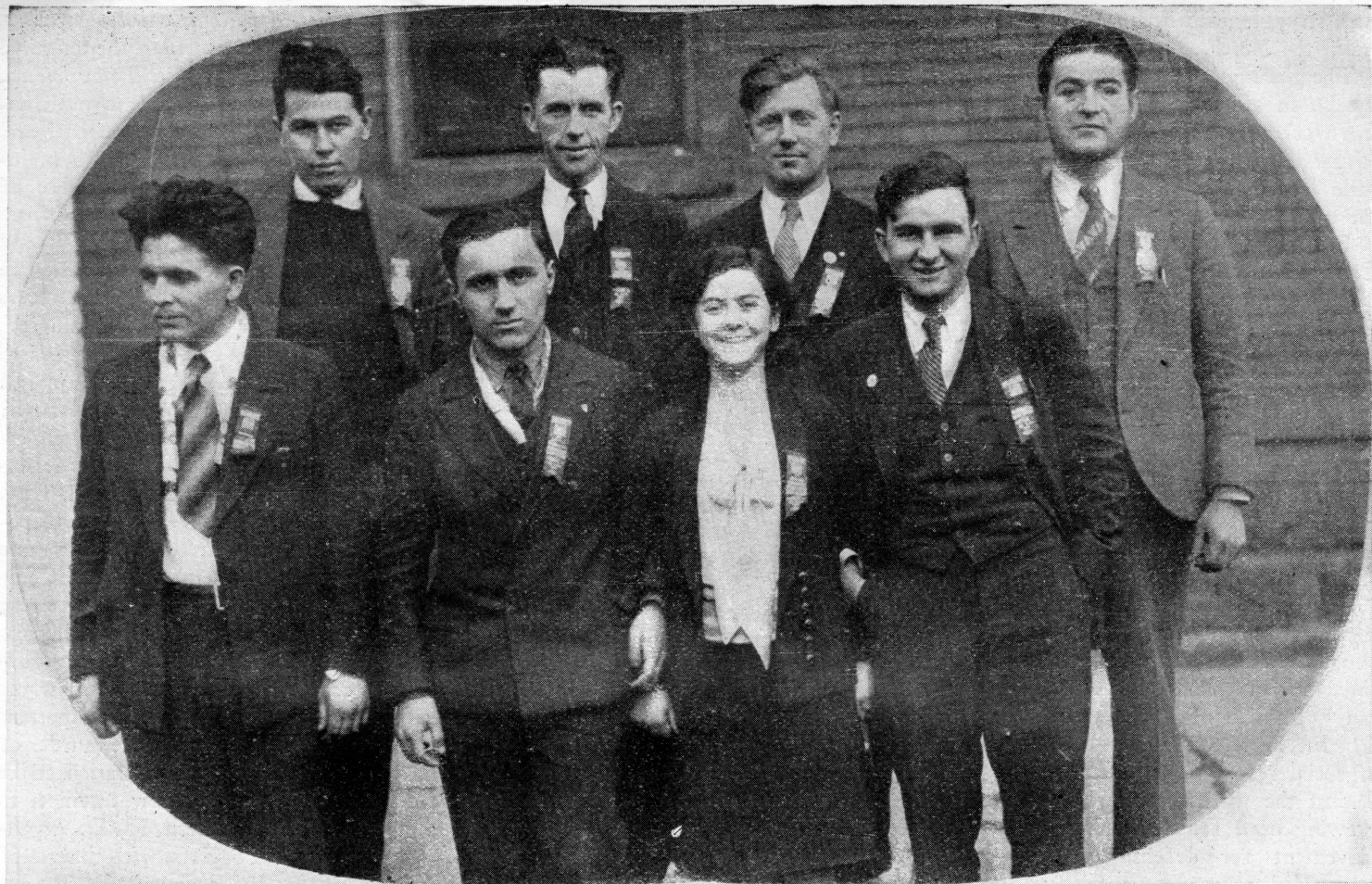
For the first time the support of labor's self-defense struggles was definitely placed before an I.L.D. Convention. It became an outstanding slogan, energetically and unanimously supported, at Pittsburgh. It will be a major issue in all class struggles ahead. Self-Defense, that took the field against the Manville-Jenckes mob at Gastonia, that was raised in the Accorsi case, that is being put to the front in the Shifrin case in New York City, was not on the agenda of the first three conventions of the I.L.D. It has a definite place there now.

For the first time a serious effort was made, and in part achieved, toward ap-

proaching an adequate representation of Negro workers and farmers. There were 30 Negro delegates present, from many industries in various sections of the country, and including two women.

For the first time an I.L.D. convention met outside the two recognized centers for such gatherings—New York City and Chicago. This was in itself an approach to the workers in the basic industries, especially in Pittsburgh, where the working class has faced the heaviest attacks, as in the Woodlawn Sedition case, resulting in three workers now serving five year prison sentences; the effort to railroad Salvatore Accorsi to the electric chair; the Tapolsanyi deportation case, the effort to revoke the citizenship of this Hungarian worker and send him back to certain death at the hands of the bloody Horthy fascism in Hungary.

For the first time a delegation was present representing the workers in the South, not only in the textile, but also in other industries, and including Negro representation. For the first time a Negro worker had come out of the South to attend a



Some of our best fighters—all in class war trials. First row (left to right) Wm. McGinnis, Stephan Graham, Yetta Stromberg, Louis McLaughlin; back row (left to right) George Carter, K. Y. Hendryx, Fred Beal and Wm. Shifrin.

class struggle gathering of workers in the North.

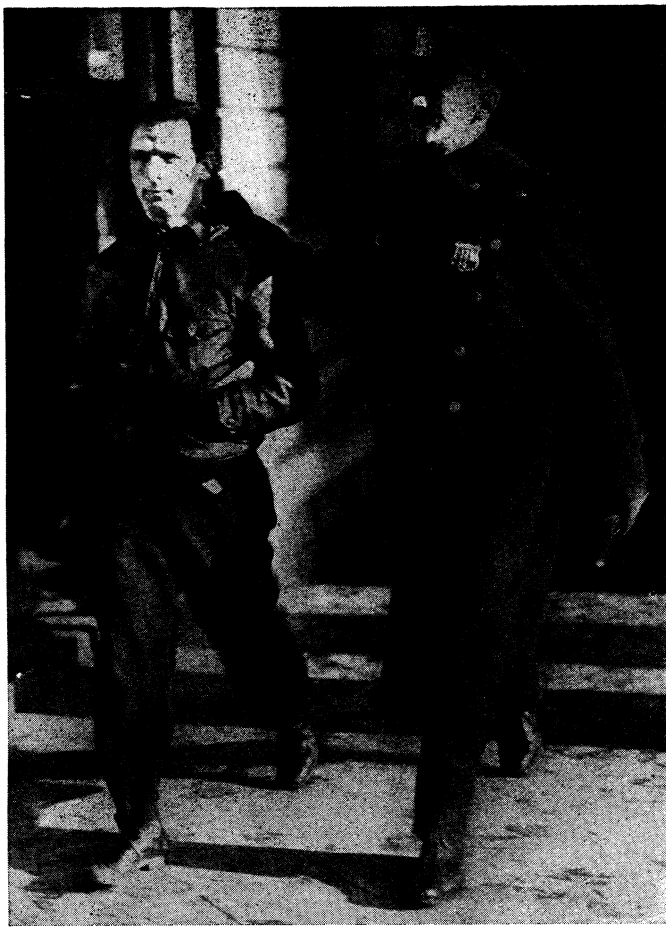
The glaring shortcomings of the I.L.D. in all these phases of its past work were so apparent to all of the delegates at Pittsburgh that little hesitancy developed against the effort to overcome them.

For the first time an I.L.D. Convention carefully considered a definite statement on the situation facing the working class in the period in which it was meeting, and took up seriously its problems and tasks growing out of the present phase of struggle. The Pittsburgh Convention, therefore, gave full recognition to the rapidly growing economic crisis; the increasing rationalization with its vicious attacks on the living standards of the workers; the mounting mass unemployment, bringing hunger and misery in its wake; the social fascist role of the American Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party, and other bearers of social reformism, the struggle against the war danger with the growing need for developing the movement for defense of the Soviet Union.

This was, therefore, another sharp turn from previous wrong policies that failed to place the struggles of the I. L. D. correctly and thus militated against the building of a mass organization.

The Pittsburgh Convention faced the fact that the I.L.D. had handled nearly 6,000 arrests within the recent period, including the fight for the lives of the 16 originally threatened with death in the electric chair in North Carolina as well as the thousands of workers arrested and subjected to the worst treatment following charges based on the most elemental of working class activities. Thus out of the 5,905 actual arrests, there were 435 for distributing literature, 270 jailed during demonstrations, 96 facing deportation charges, 4,316 involved in strike activities, 210 for protesting against the Gastonia persecution and sentences, 91 under attack through sedition and criminal syndicalism laws, with 130 confronted with miscellaneous charges, including everything from libel to disrespect for the American flag. These statistics alone revealed the vicious onslaught of the ruling class against the slightest protest of the workers.

This period of growing acute class battles demands an immediate turning in the methods of struggle, the organizational forms and the whole approach of the I.L.D. to the American working class, so that it will rapidly become a broad mass



One of the many arrests at the demonstration against Yankee imperialism in Haiti and other places, held in New York City.

defense movement of the native as well as the foreign-born, of the Negroes as well as the white workers.

The Pittsburgh Convention became the mobilization center for "Gastonia!", for resistance to the attacks on the workers in the South; for "Southern Illinois!", for support of the organization drive of the coal miners; for struggle against Yankee imperialism in Latin American countries (Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, Colombia); for closer contact with oppressed labor in all lands. The fact that the I.L.D. is part of a world organization, battling in defense of the workers in all countries, flamed bigger than ever before at Pittsburgh. Progress was being made on the road to the internationalization of the I.L.D.

The basis was laid at Pittsburgh not only of connecting the daily struggles of the workers with the greater battles of "Gastonia!" and "Southern Illinois!", but also linking them with the developing actions along the advancing world-wide front of labor.

It is necessary for American workers to understand the persecutions in Japan and India, in Africa and China, in the Baltic and Balkan countries, as they struggle against the employers at home, to organize the unorganized, to build class struggle industrial unions, to fight back the whole

series of persecutions developed as, for instance, under the criminal syndicalist laws in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and California, especially in the coal and steel industries; efforts to maintain and incite race prejudice of white workers against Negro workers, through arrests and smashing of joint meetings of both races (Norfolk, Virginia; Harlem, New York; Wilmington, Delaware, etc., etc.) through lynching and segregation in all their various forms, Tapolscanyi; Woodlawn; Accorsi, plans to rush Shifrin and the Mineola defendants to trial in New York City, the eager use by the Chicago police of an admitted spy to frame up leading members of the Communist Party on extreme charges; the wholesale arrests in Chicago as part of the strike-breaking government's campaign to outlaw the Communist Party in this important industrial center; in the murder of Ella May and the Marion strike martyrs, in the new attempts to gag the Southern I.L.D. organizer, Cliff Saylor, with charges of murder and perjury; with the repeated police mobilizations against all working class demonstrations.

The long-delayed recognition of the fact that it must wage unrelenting struggle against lynching, that it must take up seriously the fight against race discrimination, broke with full force upon the Pittsburgh Convention.

It was dramatized by the effective demonstration against the Monongahela Hotel, that had refused to house Negro as well as white delegates.

The Negro delegates entered into the convention debates with enthusiasm, helping to solve its problems. The Southern white delegates declared, "This is the first time we have ever heard a Negro woman make a speech."

Underestimation of Negro work — white chauvinism in the ranks of the I.L.D.—became definitely labelled as "Cannonism" at the Pittsburgh convention. The necessity was stressed for energetic struggle against all the enemies of the class struggle policies of the I.L.D. It was declared that no honest worker can support the views hostile to labor of Cannon and Lovestone.

The International Labor Defense is the sole defense organization of the working class. Basing itself correctly upon and carrying out the policies adopted at the now historic Pittsburgh Convention the I.L.D. will become a powerful protecting shield for the working class in all its struggles.



One of the many arrests at the demonstration against Yankee imperialism in Haiti and other places, held in New York City.



The demonstration in front of the Mexican embassy in Washington, D.C. Three were arrested after being beaten by police. Insert is Sandalio Junco, Cuban labor leader, shown while speaking at the Montivideo, Uruguay, Latin American Trade Union Congress, last August. He was arrested, tortured and deported from Mexico.

THE recent events in Mexico show clearly that the Mexican government is headed with full speed towards the reaction characteristic of its position as a colony of the United States, rapidly pushed forward in this direction by the so-called "revolutionary family" of Calles.

The homes of militant workers and working class revolutionary leaders have been broken into by the military forces of Mexico City. The youthful members of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League have been arrested and deported to the Maria Islands, emulating the fascist methods used two years ago by President Ibanez of Chile. The leaders of the Unitarian Trade Union Confederation of Mexico have been threatened with death (Siqueiros, Campa, Lafarga, Vadillo, etc.) and those of foreign nationality have been deported. Leading Communists face death.

The program of persecutions practiced by Portes Gil follows the plan made by Calles, and will undoubtedly be continued by President-elect Ortiz Rubio. The declaration made to the Mexican press by Ortiz Rubio shows clearly that the main object of his policy is to demonstrate to the United States ruling class that it is possible to bring about the pacification of the country; that the phantom of Communism does not play any important part in the country; that the present and future

By JORGE PAZ



The Mexican worker, Esteban Mendez, after being lashed by soldiers of Mexico City.

Yankee investments and loans will be safe and properly met by Mexico.

The workers imprisoned in Mexico are brutally tortured and menaced with death to force them to give information about

their organizations and give the names of other militant workers. Typical is the case of Manuel Coton Valdez who was held for forty-eight hours in a cell one yard square, without food and water, and with the metal walls of the cell electrified, so as to make it impossible for him to rest. An electric bulb of high voltage was placed in the cell to make it hot and provoke thirst.

Alyandro Barreiro, prominent Cuban labor leader, was arrested with his wife and two young daughters. The soldiers attacked the three women, committing all sorts of deprivations upon them while Barreiro himself was forcibly held on the scene by the assaulters. He became insane from witnessing this infamous crime. Sandalio Junco, a Negro worker and a prominent labor leader, suffered the same tortures as Cotonos Valdes. Junco, Barreiro and Montalvan have been deported to Germany.

Material help is badly needed. Collections and other methods must be used. The Mexican section of the International Labor Defense has done everything possible to help the imprisoned comrades and their families, but today, owing to the illegality under which it is forced to work, it can give hardly any help. The working class of the United States must come to the aid of our Mexican brothers.



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While the imperialist powers prepare for war!

A familiar scene in downtown New York City and in many other cities. This breadline is a regular occurrence at the Doyer Street mission in Chinatown. Workers are forced to go to these charitable religious organizations to get a bite to eat. But many under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League are fighting for what is their due—regular work or wages for the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT F.O.B. DETROIT

By ROBERT L. CRUDEN

At an employment agency on Sixth Ave., New York. Crowds surge here daily.

LABOR DEFENDER readers will remember that it was about this time last year that Mr. Ford announced the hiring of 30,000 men at the Rouge plant. At that time thousands were walking the streets idle; at the announcement thousands more poured in from all over the country. Thousands of men stood in snow for hours in the hope of landing a job. Summer came and still mobs of unemployed swarmed through the city; Cass Avenue, street of "employment" agencies, was filled with workers eager to part with their last few dollars to get a job. But summer passed and the whipping winds of winter came—and still the unemployed are with us. Not a few thousands now, but well over a hundred thousand workers out of work!

The auto industry has shot its bolt. The workers are paying for it in unemployment. Ford laid off 30,000; the remainder are working two days a week or less. Packard cut its working force thirty per cent. Fisher Body (G. M. C. unit) Plant 18 is shut down completely. Other Fisher plants are working along with a few men. Chrysler plants have been down since the end of the Fall. Not a single auto plant is working full time in Detroit today.

The result of this has been a terrific surging of discontent which authorities are frantically trying to stem. Welfare measures are the order of the day. The City

Council has appropriated \$7,500,000 to rush a winter program of public works. The mayor formed a committee of business men and city officials to solve the unemployment problem but members confess themselves unable to grapple with it. Nervous officials hailed with relief the blizzard which gave work to 4,000 men. But an enterprising reporter found that "more than half of the workmen employed by the city in clearing the streets were working without sufficient clothing to protect them from exposure" and so the Council ordered the purchase of several thousand pairs of gloves!

The Michigan Bell Telephone Company advertised for 100 men to distribute directories and by 7:00 A. M. the crowd had become so great that the police were called out. "Welfare checks can be cashed here" is prominently displayed on chain grocery store windows throughout the city. The Plasterers Union has opened a soup kitchen for members. But Harvey Campbell, secretary of the Board of Commerce, says there is no abnormal unemployment here!

Criminal cases due to unemployment have jumped to an unprecedented figure. Press reports daily tell of men who steal and allow themselves to be caught so that their families may be taken care of. In the court of Judge Frank Murphy there came up recently a mother of four chil-

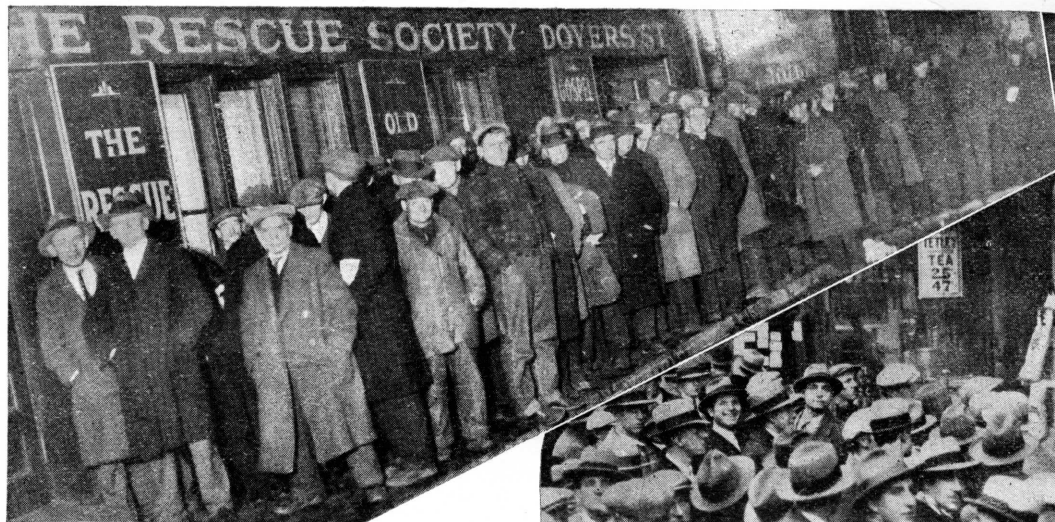
dren who became a prostitute in order to feed her children. An unemployed waitress had to do likewise in order to get enough to eat. Before the same judge there came a man of 70 who insisted on a three-month term in the House of Correction because a shorter term would have let him out before winter is over. A young worker of 29 wanted a similar term. He had pleaded with police to be taken to jail so that he could be warm and have something to eat. He was referred to the psychopathic clinic because the cold and hunger had affected his mind.

These are but few instances of the ravages which unemployment is making on workers of Detroit. The list could be multiplied indefinitely. At this time the following from the annual report for the fiscal year of 1929 of the Packard Motor Car Company may interest out-of-works:

Our net profits for the 1929 fiscal year were \$25,183,265.38. This is an increase of 15.1% over last year, which was in itself a year of record earnings.

..... Cash dividends amounting to \$17,234,444 were paid during the year. This is equivalent to \$5.75 on the shares of \$10.00 par value stock.

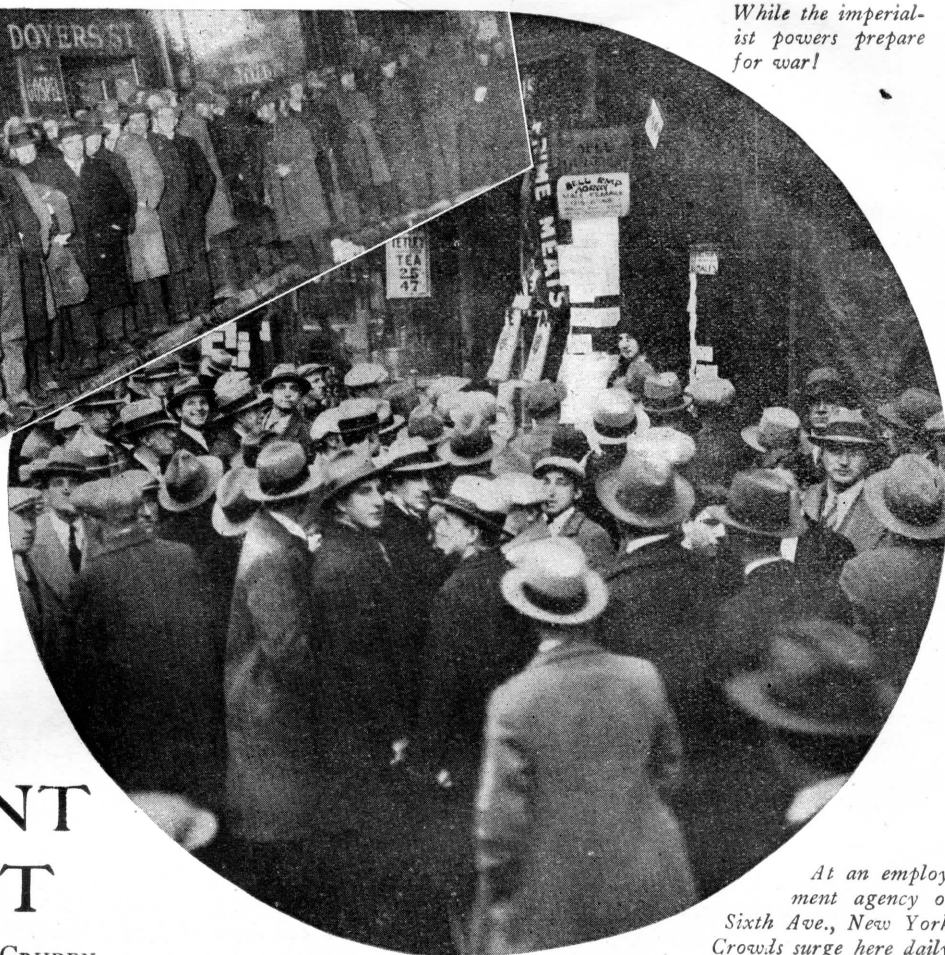
Unemployment for the workers; 57 per cent dividends for the masters. In this, as in all matters economic, Detroit is America!



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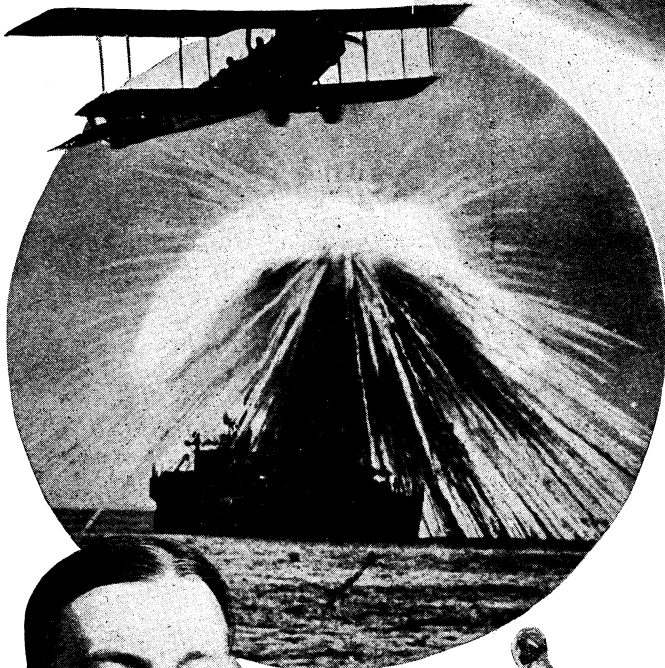
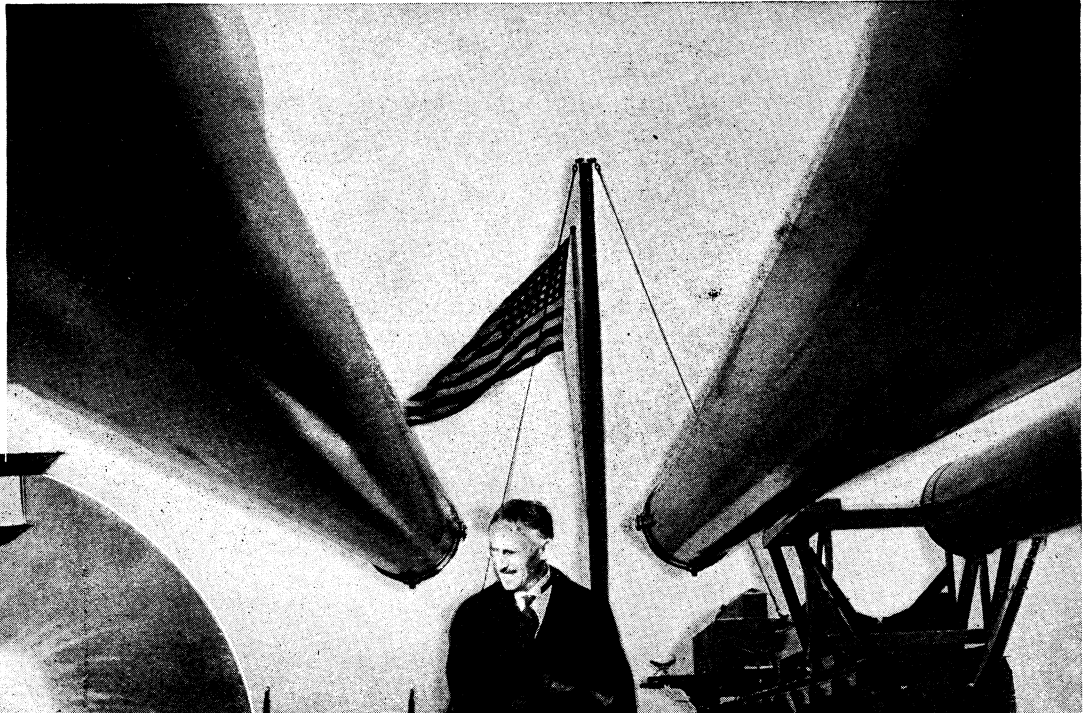
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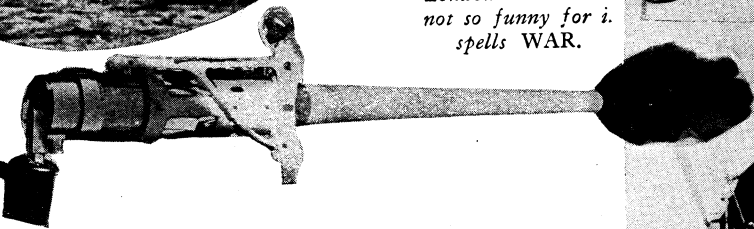
PEACE PIPES SMOKE AT LONDON

The imperialists have met in London—to discuss how best to look peaceful while developing more efficient and deadly instruments of war. The big battleships, like the U.S.S. New Mexico to the right, are of little use, because they are such easy targets for submarine and airship. They say nothing about the smaller battle cruisers, which are more effective in modern warfare. The social-democrats in Germany recently participated in the building of such a cruiser, which has greatly excited the British imperialists.

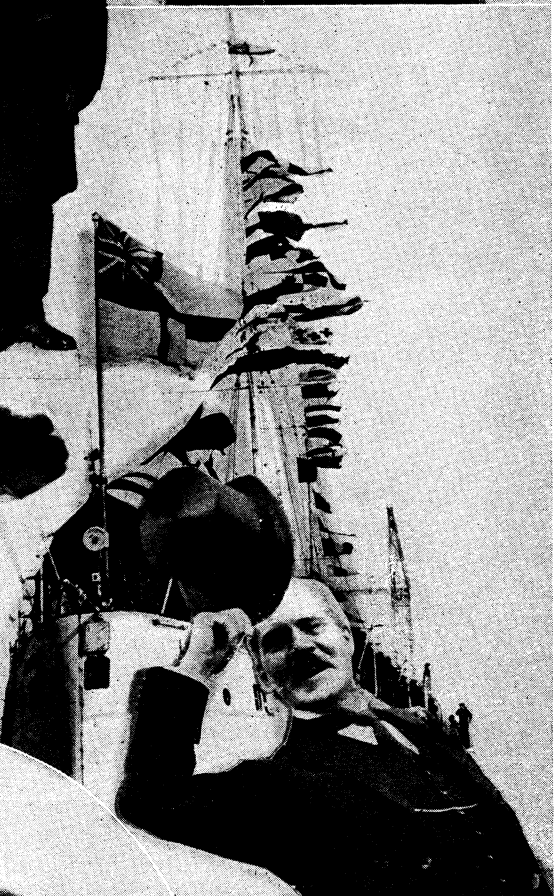
(Below) The havoc that can be wrought on a battleship by an airplane. This is a phosphorous bomb—but what if it were a real one?



Here is Secretary of State Stimson, head of the Yankee delegation, peacefully introducing the American flag (dollars) and its protectors. This is a real circus in London—but it is not so funny for it spells WAR.

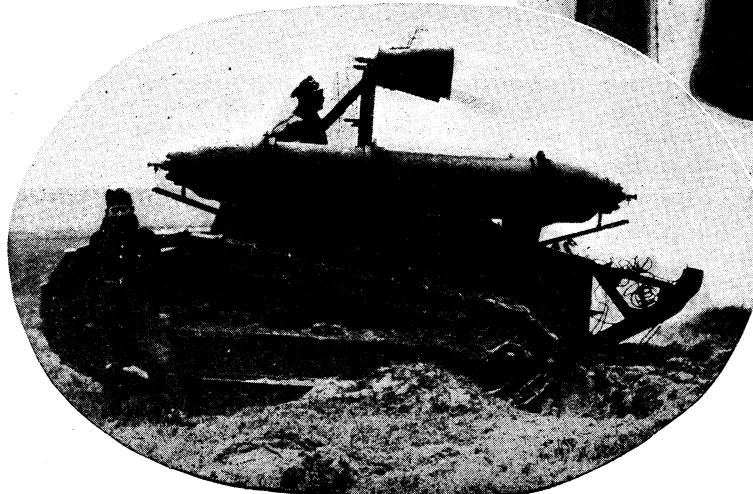


THE PEACE PIPE! General Daves, Yankee ambassador in London, smokes it calmly, unaware that we have given it its true meaning by attaching a cannon to it, with battle smoke coming from it. Daves, for Wall Street, would not mind seeing the British warship on the right hit by this shell—he doesn't care about the workers killed. The British and Yankee imperialists are at each other's throats for the markets and raw materials of the world.



AN ENEMY POISON GAS TANK ON THE POLISH-SOVIET BORDER!

MacDonald and Stimson look so coy because they think that the war maneuvers they carry on along the Soviet frontiers are hidden. While they smoke their pipes in London, more poison gas is being manufactured. These tanks, bought by money lent the Polish fascist government by Yankee bankers, maneuver along the Soviet frontier. Planes bought by British and Yankee gold are ready to bomb Moscow.

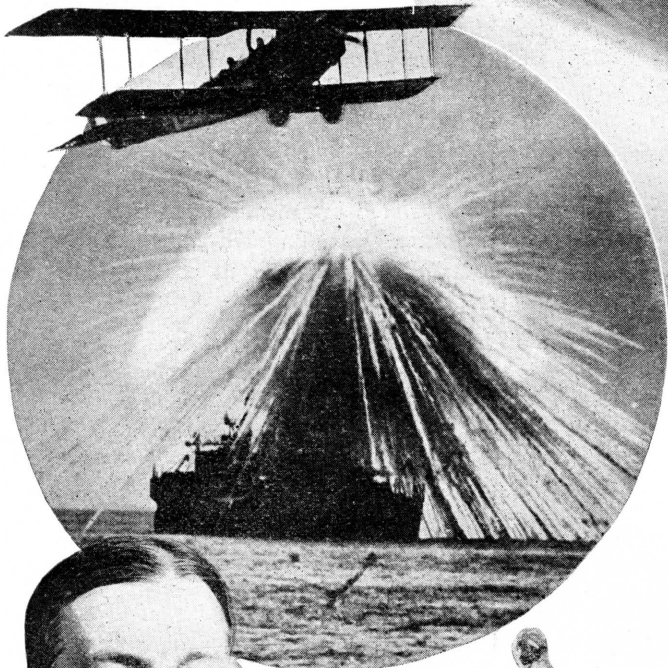
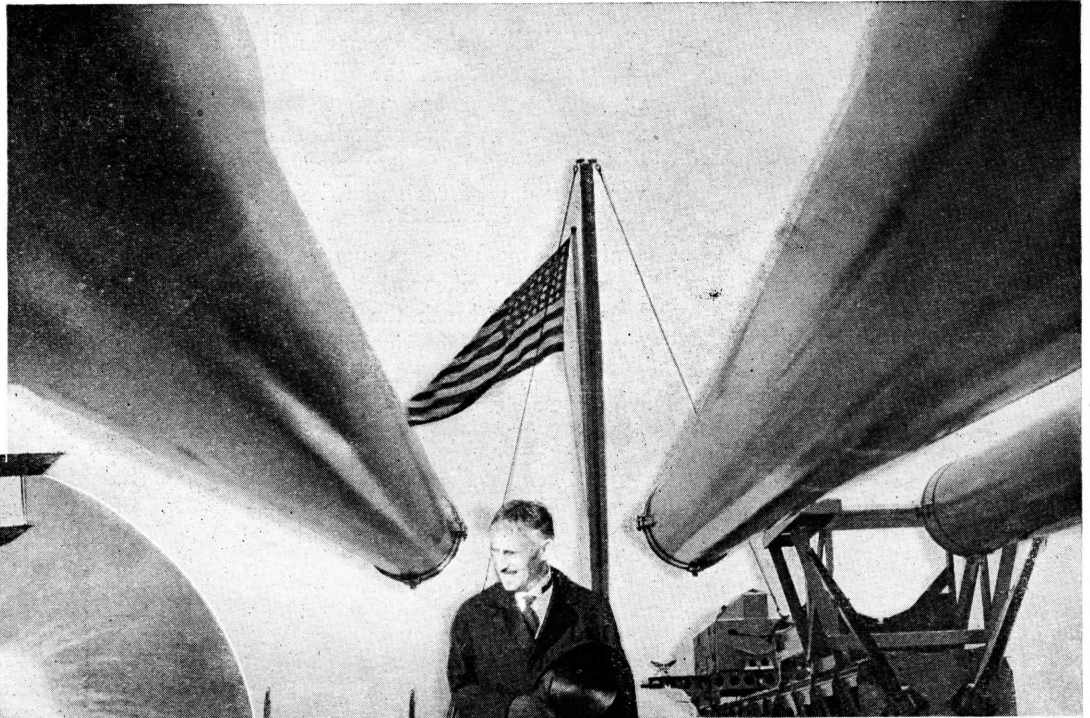


Introducing the navy of the British Empire—Ramsay MacDonald, "laborite" prime minister of Britain, "Queen of the Seas." His rakish greeting cannot fool us. He is the spokesman for the British imperialists, oppressors of millions of colonial toilers, enemies of the Soviet Union and now preparing for world war. We must with all our power fight imperialist war; defend the Soviet Union!

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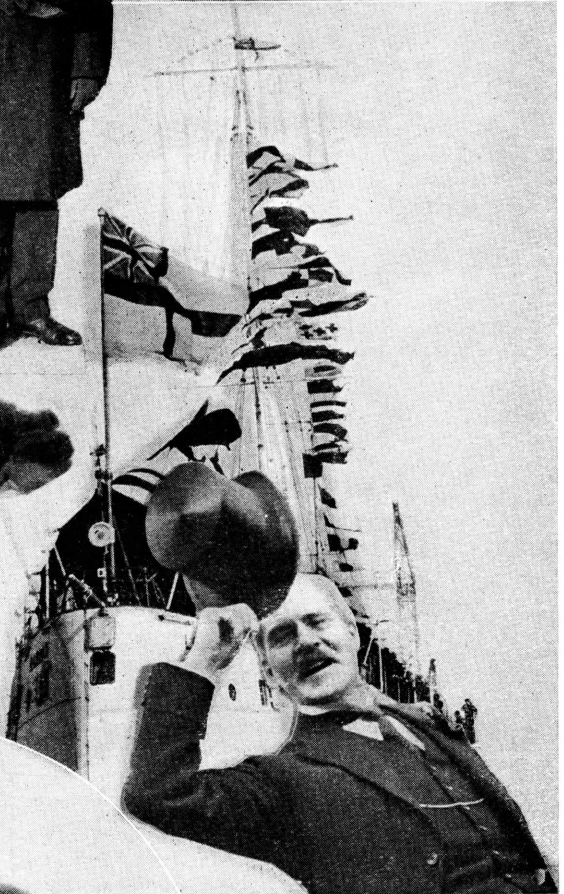
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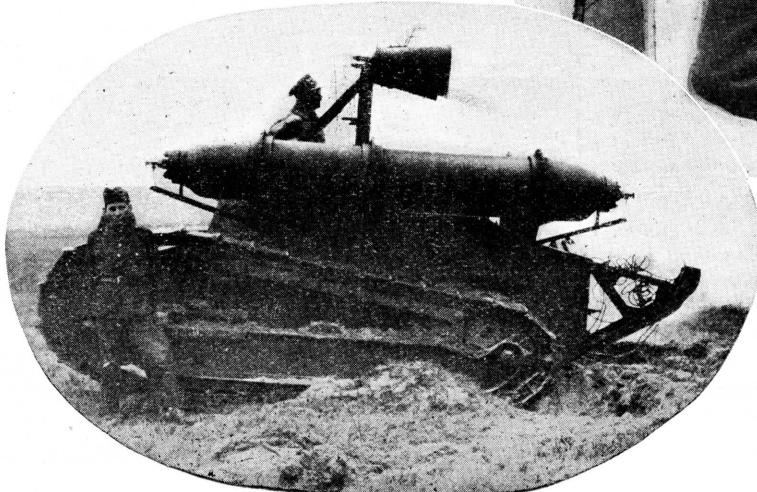


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STRUGGLE AGAINST TERROR

By GERRY

NEVER in the 35 years of fiery, militant action of the Illinois coal diggers have we faced such a brazen, bitter opposition of the capitalist state, as we have in our present struggle. From the very first day of the strike the coal operators, the government forces and the United Mine Workers sluggers and other elements as well, worked hand in hand, attempting to break the strike. Jailings, clubbings, shootings, intimidations, deportation threats and ransacking of miners' homes were the order of the day. The glistening bayonets of state militia sur-



(Top) At a coal loader at a large mine.

Walking into the coal car—National Guardsmen taking 16 girls and 7 men to Christian County Jail at Taylorville, Illinois, following their arrest on the picket line at Bulpi.

(Above) Militant leaders of the Illinois miners. (Left to right): Dan Slinger of Eldorado; John Lapschansky of Nokomis, and Charlie Mammen of Taylorville, who on his return from the ILD convention in Pittsburgh was arrested together with his wife after he had been beaten in a raid on his home.

(Right) The children of the coal miners, like their fathers and brothers in the National Miners Union, know of no race discrimination.



rounded the dark, black pits in defiance of the miners who had struck for the smashing of the company-unionized United Mine Workers of America and against the ever worsening of conditions instigated by the coal operators. Hundreds of miners threw away the water from their "dinner buckets" and the battle was on. The strike started to spread in response to the provocations of the militia and the gunmen.

In the Franklin county section Sheriff Pritchard and his gang of deputies guarded the mines and began a reign of terror against the miners and their families who were peacefully picketing. Riot and Thompson guns, billiard cues and tear bombs were very resolutely used in the first day of the strike. On the picket lines in Coello Mine No. 11 of the Old Ben Coal Company, the sheriff forces threw tear bombs amidst several hundred pickets, slugging their way through staggering women and children. Several women and children suffered mean afflictions on their bodies. One woman was knocked down unconscious while standing on her front porch. The reign of terror had begun.

The terror that prevailed during the heroic fight of the North Carolina textile workers repeated itself in the "strong organized" state of Illinois. The cold, cruel forces of the sheriff with sluggers repeated the tale of the infamous "black hundreds." Searching of miners' homes, threats and beatings were in full sway in the darkness of the night while miners had divided themselves to return home. State President Voyzey, Secretary Corbishley and several rank and file leaders were jailed under numerous charges and heavy bond placed against them. Only under strong protest were they released, even after

AND MURDER IN THE COAL FIELDS

ALLARD

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STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
OLD TOWN COAL COMPANY

ROLL NO. _____ 19__
MR. T. _____ VOUCHER NO. _____

CREDITS		RATE	AMOUNT	DEBITS	
HUNDRED LBS.				TO	PLUCE
				RENT	9.00
				COAL	
				SHOPS	
				POWDER	
				EXPLOSIVES	
				OVERDRAFT	
				LAMP	
				GEORGE J. C. OLSEN	17.52
				GEORGE Donation	2.05
				CASH Advanced 12-2	26.00
				TOTAL DEBITORS	67.57
3	DAYS WORKED	\$5.00	65.00	BALANCE DUE WORKMAN	2.35
TOTAL CREDITS			65.00		

NOTE: THIS IS A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT TO DATE. ANY ERRORS WILL BE CORRECTED ON FOLLOWING PAYROLL. THIS STATEMENT DETACH CHECK BELOW AND PRESENT TO ANY BANK FOR PAYMENT.

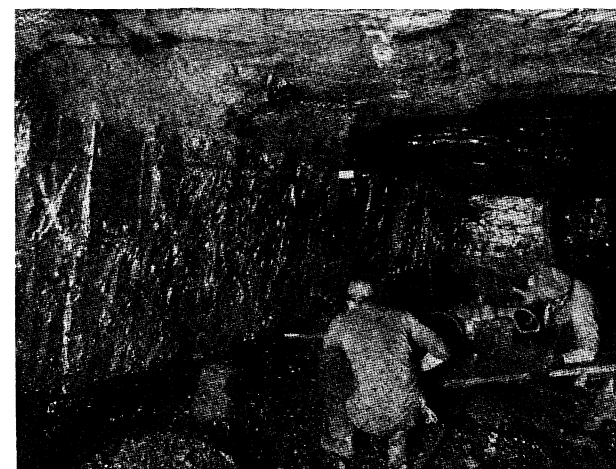
The pay slip of a miner in the McAlester mine where 60 were killed. Notice that for 13 days' work he gets \$65.00. After the company takes off for everything there is a balance of \$2.35—which this miner owes to the company.

Bringing some of the bodies from the Old Town Mining Co. shaft at McAlester, Okla., where 60 miners were murdered by the coal company in an explosion and after-damp.

(Below) Burying the victims of the latest coal barons' murder. Notice that most of the miners are Mexicans.



(Left) A compressed air puncher used in undercutting a breast of coal. The Illinois miners suffer most from unemployment due to the mechanization of the mines. It was a spark from a machine which caused the explosion in the McAlester mine, it is said.





STRUGGLE AGAINST TERROR

By GERRY

NEVER in the 35 years of fiery, militant action of the Illinois coal diggers have we faced such a brazen, bitter opposition of the capitalist state, as we have in our present struggle. From the very first day of the strike the coal operators, the government forces and the United Mine Workers sluggers and other elements as well, worked hand in hand, attempting to break the strike. Jailings, clubbings, shootings, intimidations, deportation threats and ransacking of miners' homes were the order of the day. The glistening bayonets of state militia sur-



(Top) At a coal loader at a large mine.

Walking into the coal car—National Guardsmen taking 16 girls and 7 men to Christian County Jail at Taylorville, Illinois, following their arrest on the picket line at Bulpit.

(Above) Militant leaders of the Illinois miners. (Left to right): Dan Slinger of Eldorado; John Lapschansky of Nokomis, and Charlie Mammen of Taylorville, who on his return from the ILD convention in Pittsburgh was arrested together with his wife after he had been beaten in a raid on his home.

(Right) The children of the coal miners, like their fathers and brothers in the National Miners Union, know of no race discrimination.



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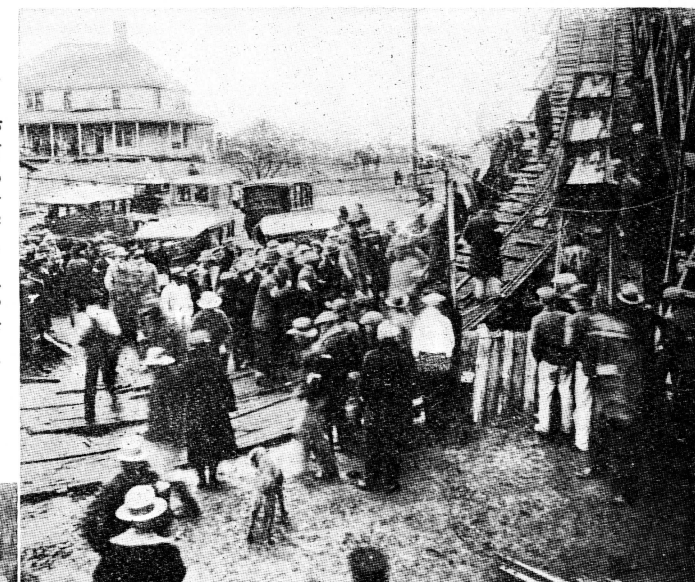
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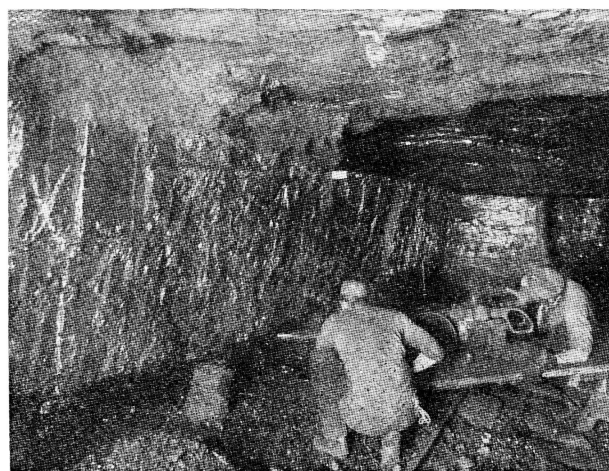
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INTERNATIONAL LABOR

The Fourth National

Conference of the I.L.D.

(Right) Harold Williams, of the Illinois Delegation, speaking at the opening mass meeting in Carnegie Hall.

(Across bottom) The delegates to the conference. There were 332 delegates coming from all parts of the country, among them 30 Negroes. On the first row you can pick out many of our leading fighters, facing long terms in prison.

(Below) The Convention Hall in Pittsburgh.

(Above) Left to right: Robert Dunn, of the National Committee of the I. L. D.; Abram Jakira, Organization Secretary; Charles Frank, of the National Committee; J. Louis Engdahl, General Secretary.

(Below) Part of the Southern Delegation. Left to right: R. B. Morrow, Louise Morrow, A. J. Rogers, Wes Williams, John Williams, "Red Hendryx," and Daisy MacDonald.



(Above) The language organizers of the I. L. D. Left to right: Joseph Cohen, Jewish; Luis Martinez, Latin American; Antonia Wechsler, Hungarian; T. J. Kurovski, Polish; E. T. Moerich, South-Slav.

(Below) The delegation from the Illinois coal fields, where the miners are on strike under the leadership of the National Miners Union. Left to right: John Lapshansky; Dan Slinger; Isaiah Hawkins, Bessie Tierney, who led picket lines of women and children defying militia, deputies and gangsters; Charlie Mammen. The boy is a Pioneer, Leonard Tierney.



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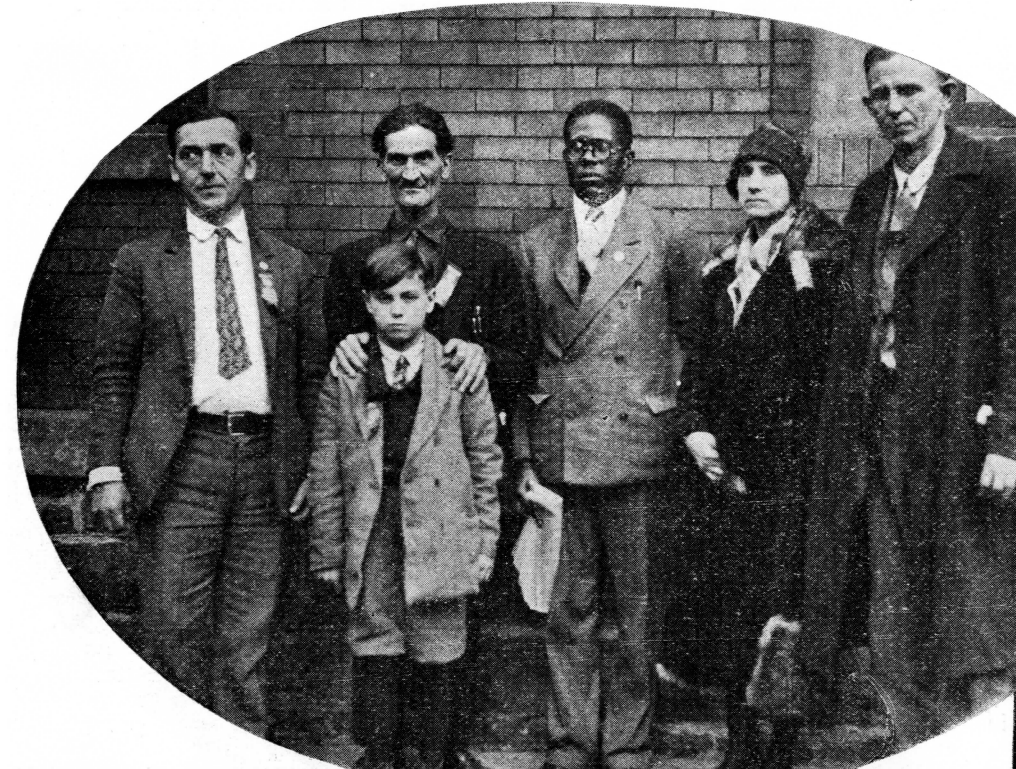
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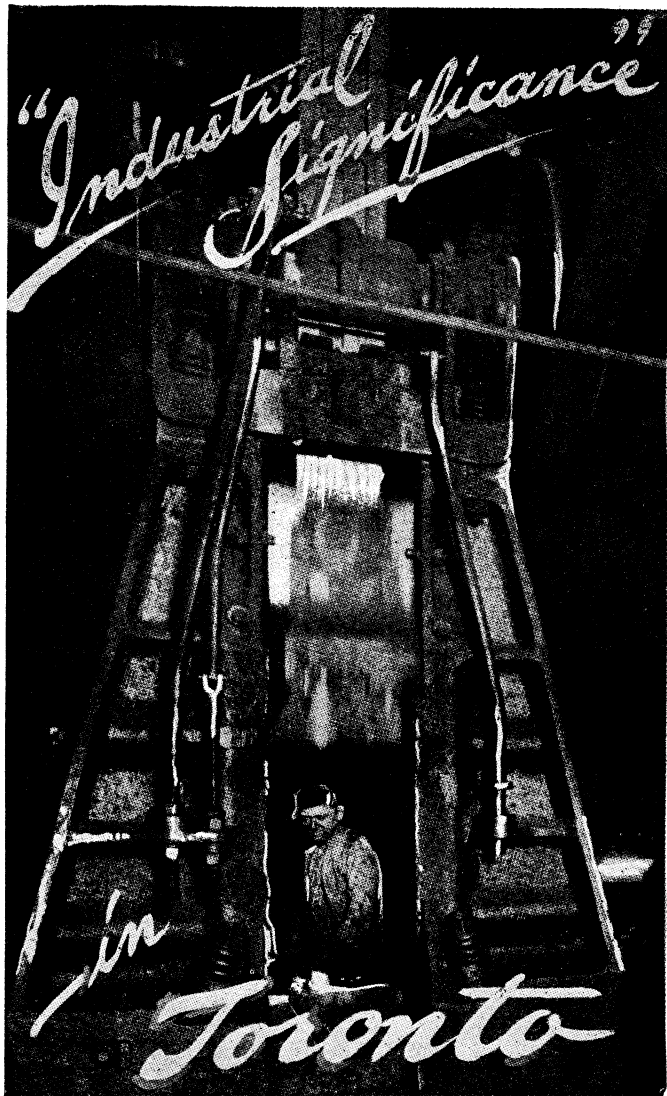
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By M. C. MORRIS

“THIS week saw the completion of a building of considerable industrial significance, a structure 60 feet by 280 feet and 50 feet high. The structure has two railway sidings the entire length, serving a shipping platform between.”

Thus ran an item in the Toronto press announcing the opening of a new combine assembly plant by one of the largest manufacturing firms in the city. Just how was this new building “industrially significant?” Thru employment in it during the next few months, the writer found out very quickly—a part of the answer, at least.

Above, a 5-ton electric crane, spanning the 60 feet of width and running the full 280 feet of length. Below, the floor of what later came to be known thru the rest of the plant as “the mad house”—two long assembly lines on each of which a couple of heavy wheels and an axle, placed every twenty minutes at one end, grew into complete four-ton harvesting machines before they were lifted over the rail at the other end, and deposited by the crane on flat cars beneath. The crane had other functions. Between times it dropped 4-cylinder motors and 60-bushel grain hoppers from balconies above into place on the machines. Between the two lines, and high against each wall, stock was piled, leaving a passage for the truckers in the middle.

“Men Wanted.” The notice came down when 200 had been taken on, good wages (for Toronto) on a day basis; it was “important to get production under way as quickly as possible.” For three weeks there was steady activity. The

crews on the different sections learned their job well. Production was “under way.” Under way, but not yet under pressure.

Then one day the assembly superintendent walked down the line, his eyes full of something important. He was a wiry, energetic little man, with a sharp, pointed face, like a squirrel’s. Half an hour later came instructions to report to him in the office above, each station separately, each gang at a certain time. We knew what was coming. About 11 o’clock it was our turn, twelve of us from station four on both lines. We trooped up the stairs and stood in a half circle in the office. The little superintendent sat on the desk in front of us, his feet on the chair.

“Fellows,” he said, “we’re going to make a change. From now on, the line will operate on a piece-work basis . . . now wait. . . I’ll give you a chance to talk later. . .” He was started, like a sermon over the radio. There was to be a fixed price on each machine that went over

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over the rail completed. Harder we worked the more machines went over, and the more we earned. We were to find the quickest way of doing each operation . . . cut down the time . . . we weren’t to be afraid to report any short-cut we had found. Perhaps then the number of men at each station could be cut down . . . er . . . they would, of course, be given work elsewhere in the plant, and fewer men on the line would mean more money for each. We should help each other, those on the next station too, if we saw they were getting behind. In that way we would make more time, and time meant money. . . er . . . for us, of course. Why, we might even be making five and six dollars a day if we worked hard enough! How did that appeal to us, eh? And now were there any questions?

The next gang was already on the steps, but we weren’t finished. Jim had been figuring out prices on the back of a time-card, and wanted to know where we were going to get any five and six dollars. Four was the most he could figure, and that on the basis of five more machines a day than had been going over so far. Bill asked how we were going to know each day’s total. Several of us asked what rate we would get for time lost thru no fault of ours: if the crane went on the bum, if the power went off, if the stock or truckers were held up, if there weren’t enough flat cars. . .

“Hey, wait a minute, you guys!”—the squirrel-faced superintendent had suddenly lost his desire to hear and answer questions. “None of those things is going to happen, see? We’ll attend to that. You don’t have to worry. . . just do your stuff and help out the next fel-

low . . . listen! . . . I say that won’t happen, WON’T HAPPEN, get me?” The door opened and the next gang began to file in.

But all the things we mentioned did happen, and also another, which none of us had dreamed of.

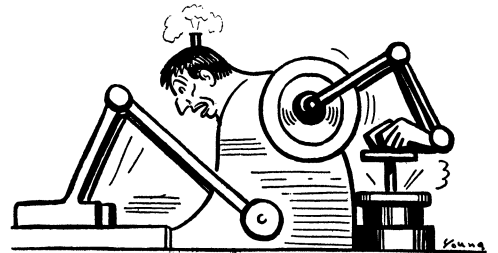
Jim figured he’d give it a couple of weeks’ trial to see what his check really came to compared with those before. (When he got it, it was even smaller.) Bill quit within another three days and went to Oshawa. Breaking in two green men at once as a result slowed down our station. Jack stayed out a half-day the following Monday on account of sickness at home—and was fired when he returned at noon. He had forgotten to report that he would be away; and “failure to give advance notice when absent” meant dismissal. And yet. . .

We had had no advance notice when the whistle blew suddenly at 1:30 the next afternoon. “What’s the matter?” everybody was asking. “That’s all for today, come back in the morning,” was the only answer we got.

Later we found that the annual shareholder’s meeting had been held that afternoon. These gentlemen had attended in such numbers that the cafeteria was the only room large enough to hold them. Since this was situated directly below the assembly and machine shops, and since these made too much noise for the visitors to hear how great a dividend increase their money was bringing them, it was a simple affair for someone to slip upstairs and order both shops shut down for the rest of the day. That 20 men were thrown out of work on no notice whatever and thru no fault of their own, did not concern the purposes of the meeting below.

Now and again visitors would appear on the floor, or would be conducted to the balcony to observe from a safe height the well-oiled organization of the assembly plant, and to marvel at the rapid turn-out of machines in the new building.

“Certainly a significant addition to Toronto industry,” they would say.



Speed-Up

THE TERROR IN JAPAN

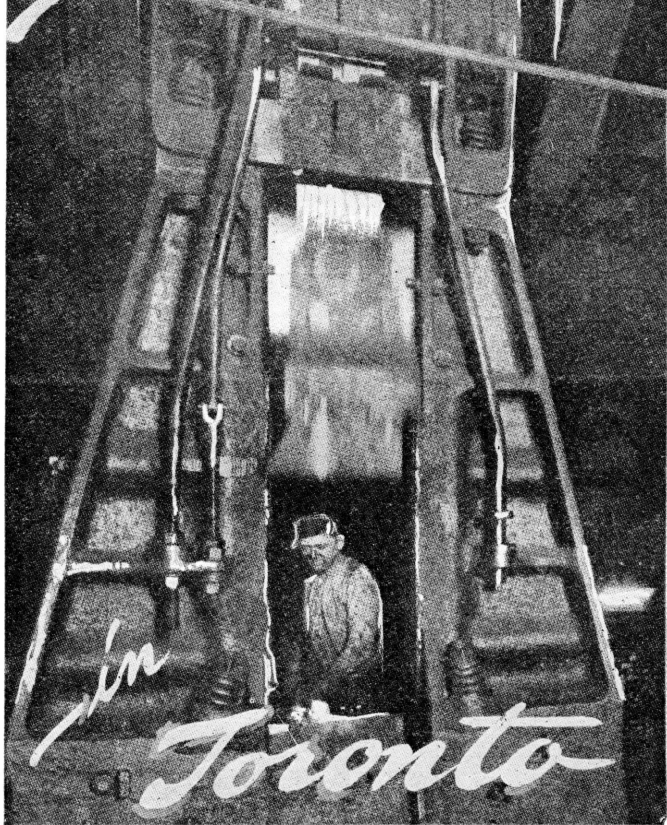
IN Japan the bourgeoisie is carrying on a trial against Communists, unprecedented in its mass character.

Eight hundred twenty-five revolutionaries, most of them in jail without trial for over a year, are being brought before the Japanese capitalist class courts. The death sentence threatens most of these victims of the fascist reaction, and the others face long prison terms.

During the last two years the Japanese government has been prosecuting the revolutionary movement of the Communists and left wing unions. During that time 10,000 workers and peasants were thrust into jail; 360 revolutionaries in the course of 23 trials were sentenced to 1,300 years imprisonment. Outstanding revolutionary leaders were killed by fascist murderers.

Demand the freedom of the victims of the Japanese bourgeoisie!

“Industrial Significance”



IN ACTION AGAINST JIM-CROW

By GILBERT LEWIS

(*Negro Delegate*)

THAT white workers of America are firmly determined to cast off the imperialist ideology of race prejudice and join hands with their darker brothers in a struggle against their common enemy, the capitalist oppressor, was brought out forcefully at the Fourth National Convention of the International Labor Defense held in Pittsburgh, December 29, 30, 31, 1929. This fact was demonstrated from time to time as speaker after speaker, from all parts of the country—as far West as Seattle, as far South as Atlanta—took the floor and voiced his or her determination of fighting side by side with the Negro workers in their struggle against jim-crowism, segregation, lynching, etc.—to support their demands for full economic, political and social equality and to strive together for the complete emancipation of the working class.

To say that this convention made labor history is not enough; to say that it struck a new note in race relations is to confuse the issue; and even to say merely that the “convention was united in supporting the demands of Negro equality,” as was stated by the capitalist press, is to minimize the facts. In order that justice may be done to what occurred at this convention it must be clearly and emphatically stated that here was sounded a note of solidarity never before attained at any convention in the history of organized labor in the United States!

Visitors and delegates attending for the first time a convention of an organization based upon the principles of the class struggle, were completely overwhelmed, astounded—found themselves entirely at a loss to give expression to what was taking place. So great, indeed, was the wave of class unity that even old-timers were carried away, swept off their feet. It would seem that these workers, many of them from the bourbon South, hotbed of race prejudice, land of the jim-crow and mob rule, after years of wandering in a jungle of exploitation and oppression had at last discovered the path that would lead to their eventual emancipation.

But the convention was not only one of words but of action as well. The great demonstration at the Monongahela House Hotel will long be remembered as one of the sharpest expressions of solidarity ever witnessed in Pittsburgh, or any other town. Of this demonstration even the capitalist press whose business it is to conceal expression of solidarity from the workers, was forced to declare: “The demonstration was



The Negro worker played a prominent part at the I. L. D. Convention

one of the most unusual ever staged here.”

And what of the Negro workers? What was their reaction to this expression of solidarity? They were there, some thirty of them. They had come from all parts of the country: North, East, South, West. They had come with the express purpose of voicing their willingness, nay, their eagerness, to fight side by side, to the very death, with their white brothers for emancipation. And this is what they did. They took the floor, one after the other, and

in fiery passionate words made it known far and wide that they had no illusions as to the source from which their oppression came. They made it clear that the propaganda of the capitalist that the “poor white” was the Negro’s natural enemy would fall on deaf ears. They knew that their emancipation lies in linking themselves with their fellow white workers for a complete overthrow of the capitalist system. They said as much.

They were connected with no political party, most of them. Just workers from the shops and factories. But they understood the class struggle. It was significant that none of them interpreted the action of the white delegates in fighting the hotel as a favor being bestowed upon the Negroes. They understood it for exactly what it was—part and parcel of the class struggle, an act of solidarity.

It is also encouraging to see that they are rapidly getting over their illusion about the various political parties. It is no good telling these workers that Lincoln freed them and that the Republican party is therefore their party. They know that they are in a state of wage slavery today almost equivalent to chattel slavery. They know that the Republican party is a jim-crow party, the party which shoots down workers in Haiti and Nicaragua. Don’t mention the Democratic party to them. They know that it is the party that exploits, oppresses and even lynches Negroes in the South. Neither have they any concern with the yellow, equally jim-crow Socialist party.

But when you mention the Communist Party, then it is a different story. They know it is the only party capable of leading the struggles of the workers and carrying them to complete emancipation from the toils of the imperialist oppressors. They know that only the program put forth by the Communist Party will succeed in smashing race prejudice.

When you balance the International Labor Defense against the social-fascist Negro nationalist organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Universal Negro Improvement Association of Marcus Garvey, they at once tell you that the I. L. D. is the organization for them. They know that these Negro nationalist organizations will not and cannot make a fight for liberation. The Negroes went away from this convention staunch defenders of the I. L. D., the champion of the oppressed Negro masses.



*The Negro worker played a prominent part
at the I. L. D. Convention*

WOMEN BUILDERS

By CELIA PARANSKY



and tenacity, fully equal to that of the men workers.

In the new society they are steadily taking their place on equal terms in wider and wider spheres of activity. They are freed from all legal inequalities whatsoever. They receive as a matter of course equal pay for equal work, and elaborate provisions are made for the protection of the health of the women workers. Communal kitchens, laundries, creches, etc., relieve them of a considerable part of household drudgery; and the trade unions take special care that provision is made in all their contracts for educational courses in connection with the factories. The time spent at such courses is counted and paid for as working time.

In such circumstances, it may be readily imagined what a great advance has taken place in the activity of the women workers. They are now found working in occupations and advancing in increasing numbers to positions of high responsibility which formerly they could never enter. There are women tram-drivers, railway guards, electricians, engineers, technical specialists, architects, even directors of factories, soldiers and officers, and sea captains! In the state administrative organs, from the local Soviet to the Central Executive itself, they have their place.

In this great activity and enthusiasm of the women who were formerly, as a result of their conditions of life and labor, the most backward of the working class, rests a sure guarantee that the Soviet Union will go forward triumphantly in building and defending the Socialist Fatherland of the world proletariat.

AS is already well known to the workers of America, the workers of the U. S. S. R. are carrying out the building of socialism according to a gigantic *plan*. At present they are working upon what is known as the Five-Year Plan, covering the years 1928-29 to 1932-33, by which time the volume of industrial output is to reach more than three times the pre-war volume.

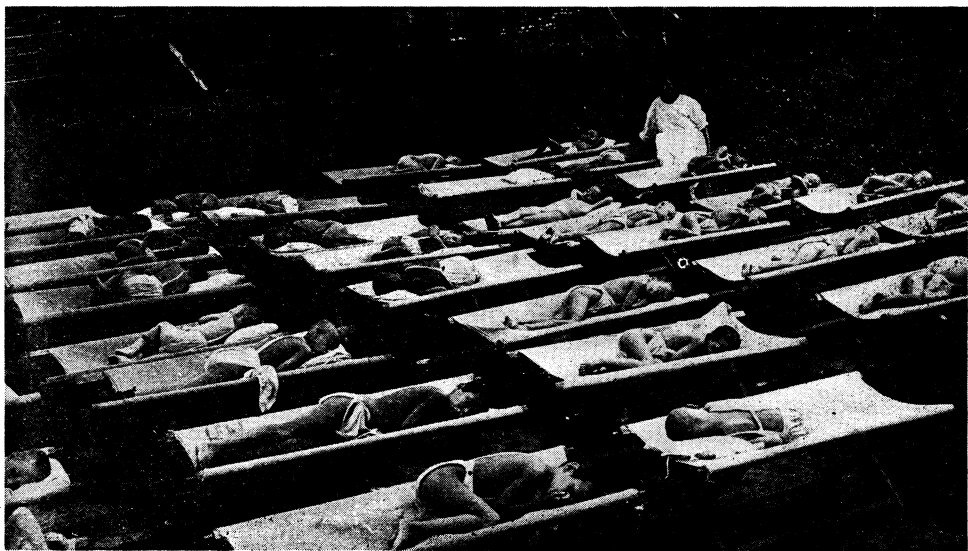
At first sight it may seem almost incredible that such an ambitious plan can be realized in so short a time. But the actual fact is that in the first year even more than the maximum expected was achieved. Now, to further accelerate its accomplishment, the workers have initiated an uninterrupted working week. That is to say, that although every worker will have his or her regular day of rest (in fact, one in five, instead of one in seven, as formerly), not all workers will take it on the *same* day. In this way, productive processes will go on without a break.

It is obvious that such tremendous developments in the economy of Soviet Russia would not be possible without the energetic participation of the *women* workers.

In the days before the revolution the meanest and worst-paid labor fell to the lot of the women in industry. They were regarded by the employers as cheap and docile slaves. Their hours were extremely long, and protective regulations were al-

most unknown. The complete absence of any measures to lighten the household tasks of the women in industry, meant that they were weighed down with a double burden of toil, leaving them little time or inclination to think of anything but the daily round of drudgery.

But when the miseries imposed upon them by capitalists and tzarism, intensified many times by the conditions of the war, had prepared the Russian workers under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, to take power into their own hands, and begin the building of a workers' republic, the working women played their part with heroism



A nursery in a Russian village. The Soviet woman worker is free to participate in the building of socialism on the land.

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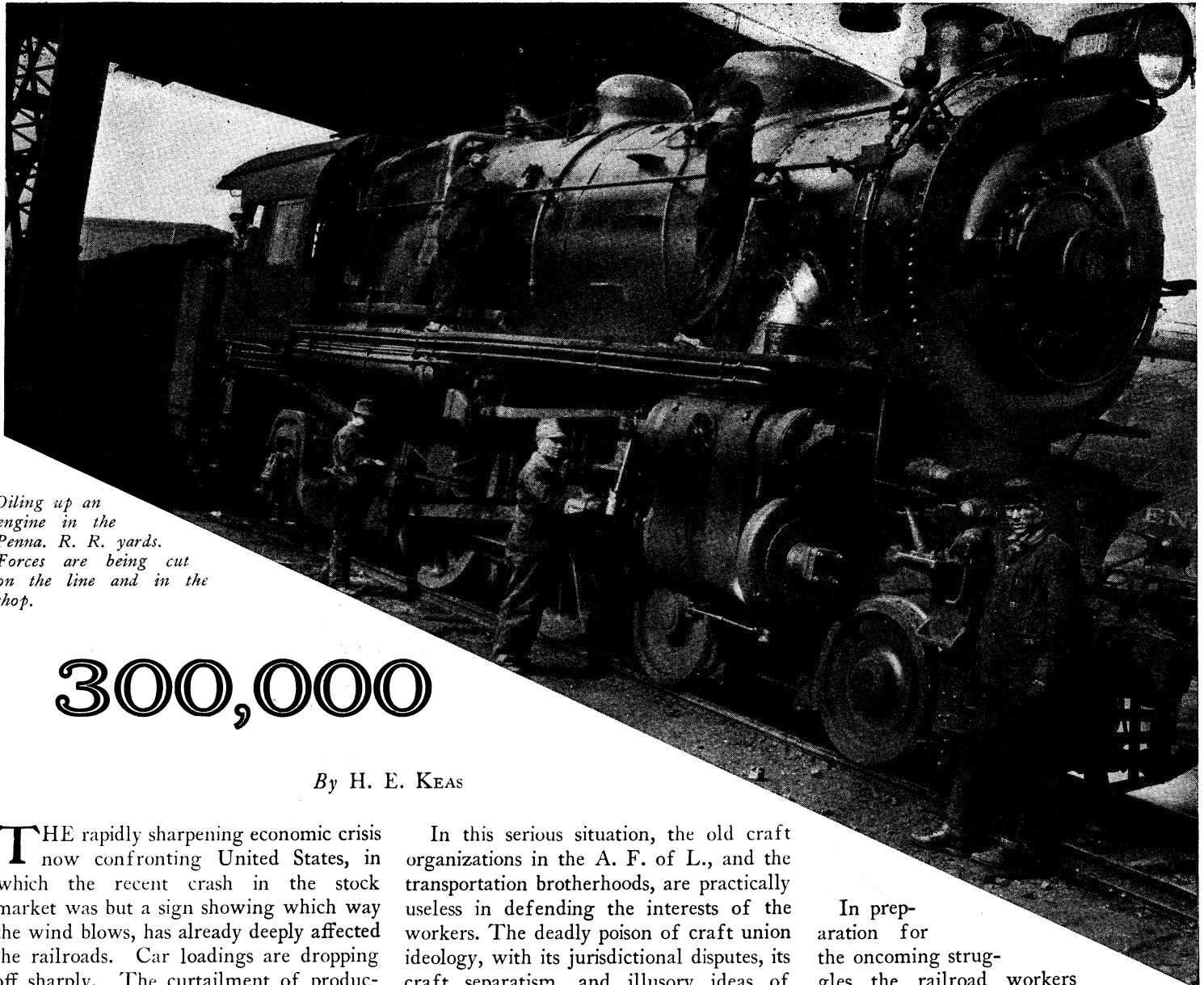
In the days before the revolution the meanest and worst-paid labor fell to the lot of the women in industry. They were regarded by the employers as cheap and docile slaves. Their hours were extremely long, and protective regulations were al-

most unknown. The complete absence of any measures to lighten the household tasks of the women in industry, meant that they were weighed down with a double burden of toil, leaving them little time or inclination to think of anything but the daily round of drudgery.

But when the miseries imposed upon them by capitalists and czarism, intensified many times by the conditions of the war, had prepared the Russian workers under the leadership of the Bolsheviks, to take power into their own hands, and begin the building of a workers' republic, the working women played their part with heroism



A nursery in a Russian village. The Soviet woman worker is free to participate in the building of socialism on the land.



Oiling up an engine in the Penna. R. R. yards. Forces are being cut on the line and in the shop.

300,000

By H. E. KEAS

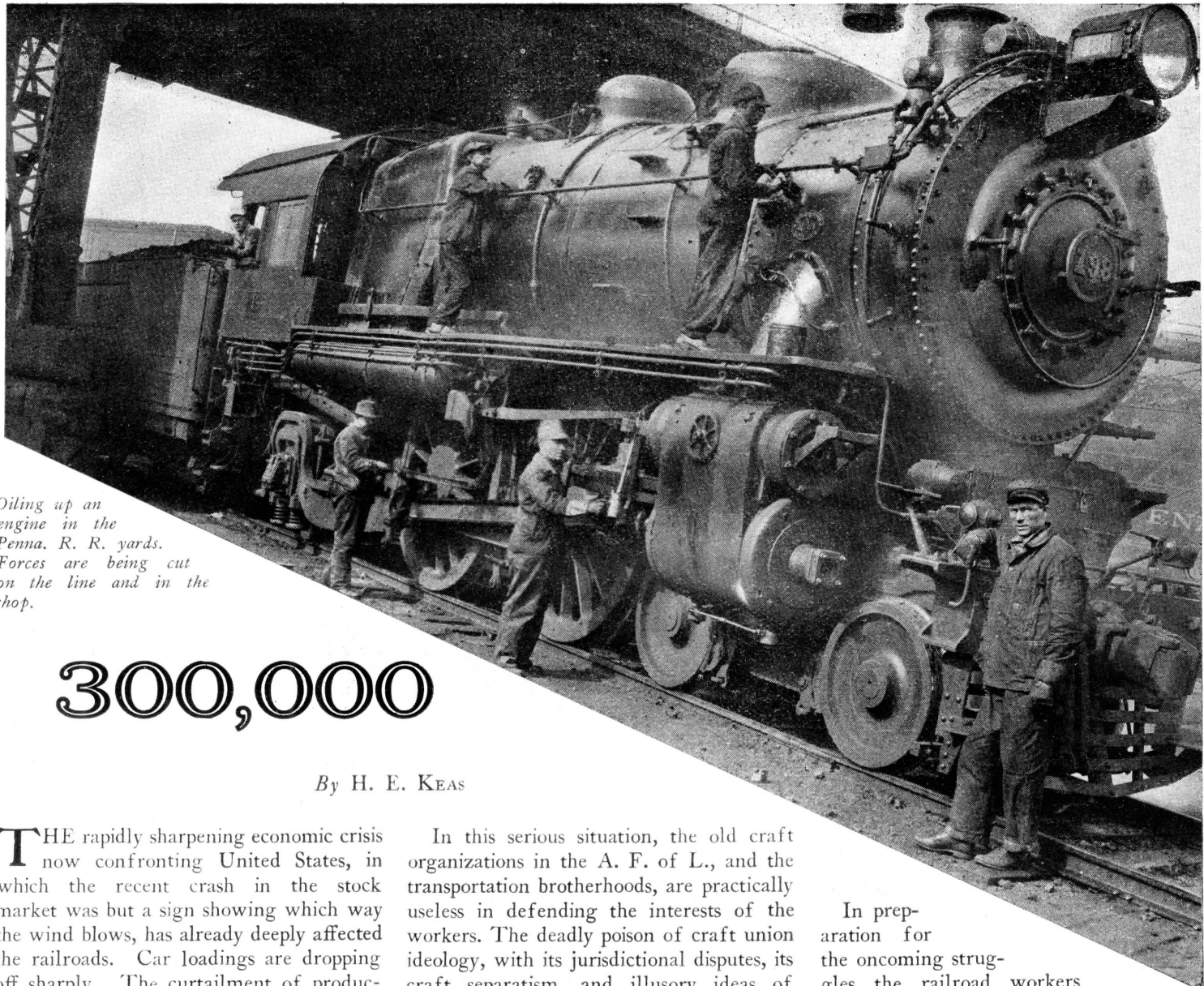
THE rapidly sharpening economic crisis now confronting United States, in which the recent crash in the stock market was but a sign showing which way the wind blows, has already deeply affected the railroads. Car loadings are dropping off sharply. The curtailment of production in the auto industry, in steel, rubber, and other basic industries, which in turn react upon many other industries depending upon them, is responsible for the slump on the railroads. Capitalist production in the United States is facing the dead-wall of a shrinking home market and the necessity of finding a world market for its goods in competition with the other capitalist powers like England, France, Germany, Japan, etc. This leads the competing powers directly toward a new world war.

The workers on the railroads, a key war industry, will get no more wage sops in the ensuing period. On the contrary, they can rest assured that the railroad managements will very shortly "pass the buck" of shrinking profits onto the backs of the workers. Wage cuts, more intensive speed-up, and lay-offs will be the order of the day. Already a number of railroads have greatly reduced their shop forces. Thousands more will be thrown into the ranks of the unemployed as the full force of the deepening economic crisis reaches its height in the late winter and early spring.

In this serious situation, the old craft organizations in the A. F. of L., and the transportation brotherhoods, are practically useless in defending the interests of the workers. The deadly poison of craft union ideology, with its jurisdictional disputes, its craft separatism, and illusory ideas of "business-unionism," has already made of these organizations nothing more nor less than company unions. Old Gen. Atterbury of the Pennsy "knew his stuff" when he gave permission to the Federated Shop Crafts to organize his shop workers. They will serve his purpose better than his own company unions. It is the very role of the craft union misleadership to make of the present railroad organizations mere adjuncts to the capitalist system.

But the railroad workers will fight back. Already we hear the rumblings of their discontent. Over 300,000 of them have been thrown into the ranks of the unemployed in the last few years. The encroachments of the machine process, making possible the most intensive speed-up in the shops and on the line, are teaching the railroad workers a bitter lesson. The brunt of this rationalization campaign of the managements has affected the skilled and unskilled worker alike. The pressure of worsened conditions has made them think in terms of amalgamation and industrial organization as never before.

In preparation for the oncoming struggles the railroad workers must lay a firm foundation for a powerful industrial organization of railroad workers. Shop committees and joint railroad councils must be organized in every railroad center, to lay a basis for the amalgamation of all existing organizations and complete organization of the unorganized, these together forming eventually the new industrial union. Under the leadership of the new militant trade union center, the Trade Union Unity League, and its affiliated section, the National Railroad Industrial League, the railroad workers must unite around the program of the 6-hour day, the 5-day week, vacations with pay, and for social insurance to be paid by the railroad companies, guaranteed by the state, and administered by the workers. They must, hand in hand with the International Labor Defense, set up labor defense branches in every railroad center, as preparation for the bitter strike struggles to come. And, accepting the fighting leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, and under the protecting wing of the International Labor Defense, they will win.



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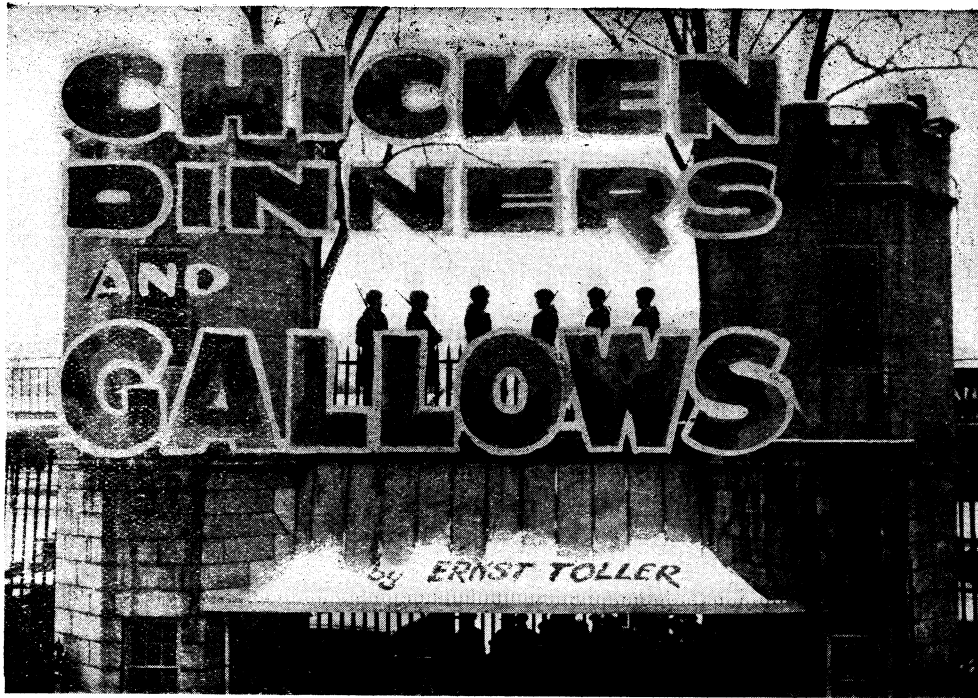
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McNamara told me that his job was to bring food to those sentenced to death. How many had been sentenced to death in this prison? Sixteen! On December 9 a few more were hanged.

Later I went through the prison. It was meant for 2,400 prisoners, but 4,300 are jailed there. The American public does not ask about the reasons for this cruel crime. It believes that all those in jail are "bad people" and is satisfied with that.

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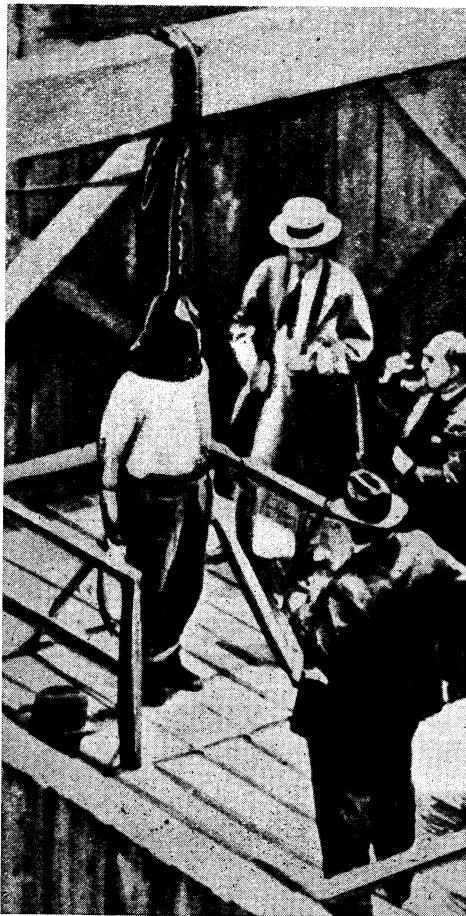
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In the free hours they may play football, baseball or smoke. But only the few enjoy these privileges, those prisoners who "behave," because for the others there is no place in this overcrowded prison. They crouch in the courtyard, where not a single speck of green is to be seen, while outside the beautiful landscape blooms.

The most dreadful disciplinary punishment is the dark cell. The punishment cells are

underground. Fresh air is pumped into the corridor from the outside through a ventilator.

Before we left the prison the guard took us to the death cells and the gallows. A day before the prisoner is hung, he is transferred to the death cell, a large wooden cage in a room controlled from all sides. In this room there are guards day and night to see to it that the prisoner does not do himself any harm and steal the privilege of the law. A few years ago a prisoner, two days before he was to be hung,



The gallows in action. This method is still used in California.

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In the same room there is a compartment in which hangs a stock of ropes. I counted about twenty ropes. A heavy weight hung on each one to avoid the stretching of the rope at the hanging. Every man gets his own rope, which is afterwards burnt. The loop is knotted with seven rings. It is called the "hangman's knot."

In another corner of the room is an harmonium. To my question a guard answered: "There are prisoners who want to be hung with music. Oh, they have it good," continued the guard. "Whatever they want they get. One wants jazz music, and the prison organist plays jazz dances for him. They get better food than we guards, even chicken dinners."

I went into the cage. On the table blotter two names were written in ink—Johnny Malone and Frenchy Lapiere. Both had been hung a few months ago. One because he had killed his wife, the other because he had beaten a policeman. One of the last to have waited in this cell to be hung was the 19-year old Edward Hickman.

A sliding door separates this room from the execution chamber, in which the gallows are built. A stairway leads you up to it. It has thirteen steps. Before the prisoner goes to the gallows his arms and hands are bound to his body and when he stands on the trap-door of the gallows his feet are bound. This is done to prevent the body from twisting when hung.

Should a prisoner become unconscious another contraption is ready for use. A black board about a foot wide is fastened to the bonds which tie his arms and tied to his back so that his body remains erect.

Two men can be hung at the same time. As soon as the prisoner steps on the trap-door a black cape is thrown over him. The hangman places the loop around his neck and draws it fast near the ears. In a small room on the platform of the gallows you see three threads fastened to a table top. One of them is fastened to a rope weighted by an iron ball, which lets down the trap-door on which the prisoner stands and thrust him into the air. Before these three threads stand three guards who, at the command, cut the threads. None of the guards is to know who had given the death blow. On the table can be seen the notches of many executions.

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"Good. I only saw a few unruly. Most of them walk up the thirteen steps very erect."

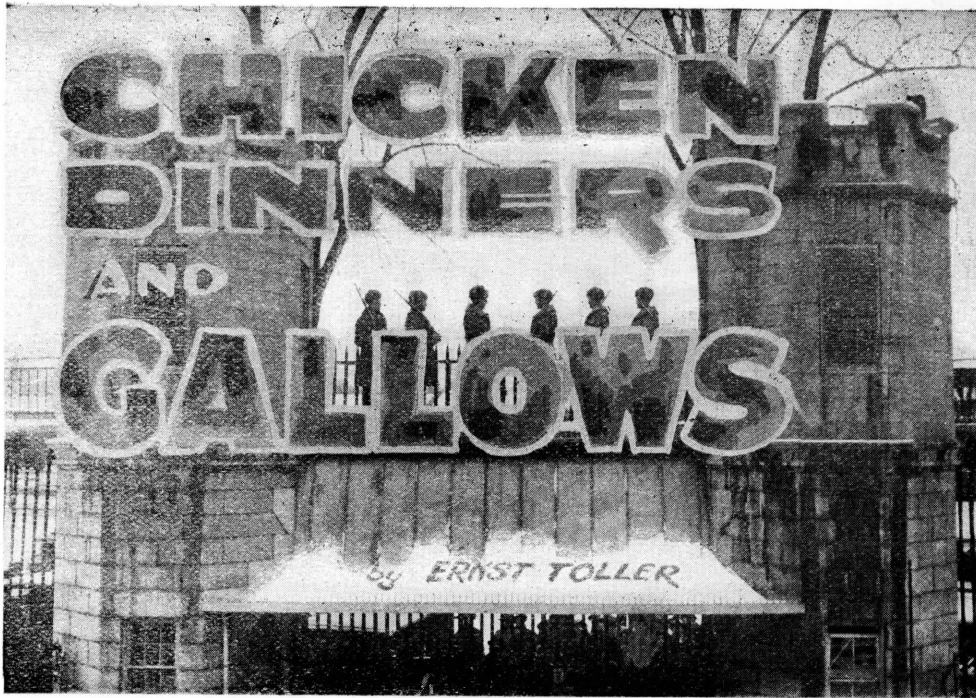
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"Hanging is a wonderful method, much more human than the electric chair. In one moment his neck is broken. His limbs still wiggle, that lasts from fourteen to sixteen minutes, for that reason we tie his arms and feet with bonds, so that they do not beat around but they do not feel that."

As we left the prison we went by the cells of those sentenced to death. Before every cell—the cells are only narrow square holes separated from the corridor by a lattice-work—hung a flower pot.

Flower pots, chicken-dinners and gallows with music—in this mixture twentieth century civilization expresses itself. A prisoner sentenced to death winked at me, another, as I remained standing, laughed loudly.

Before the prison the Golden Gate sparkled in endless blue.



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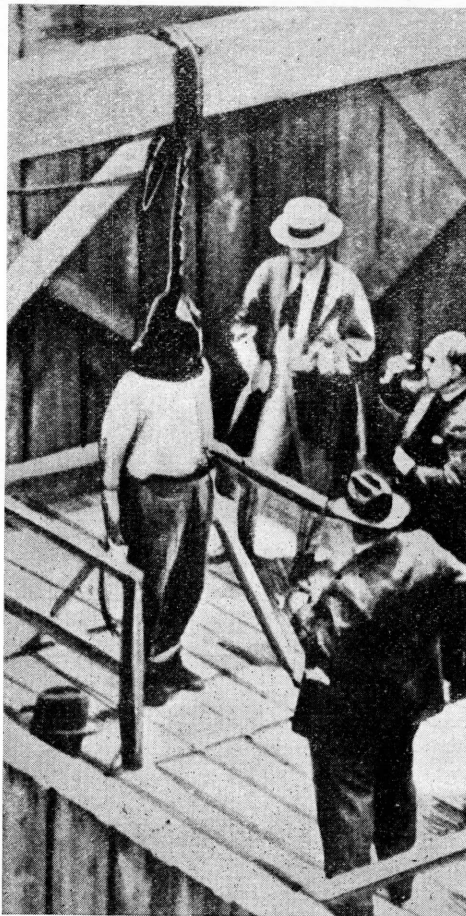
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TOWARD A FIRMER BASIS

By A. JAKIRA

THE Fourth National Convention of the I.L.D. marked a turning point in the life of the organization both ideologically and organizationally. The composition of the delegation, coming mainly from the most important industries—steel, mining, automobile, textile—ten per cent of whom were Negro workers, was in itself symbolic of the present period of growing class battles. The convention was fully conscious of the fact that the present period makes it necessary to build the I. L. D. on an entirely new basis.

This was shown in the sharp self-criticism which marked the convention discussions, when the past errors and shortcomings were pointed out and steps taken to correct them as speedily as possible.

The Resolution on Organization, adopted by the convention, sharply criticized the past looseness in the organization structure, with its language sections functioning practically as autonomous defense organizations, with hardly any roots in the shops, factories, mines and mills. The I. L. D. District Committees, the City Central Committees, the branches, functioned, as a rule, very poorly; the dues payments being far from satisfactory.

The resolution, likewise, had to criticize our past methods of work which were confined largely to committees and a few individuals and did not involve the broad masses of workers interested in the defense activities. The failure to draw Negro

workers into the I. L. D. was especially subjected to sharp criticism.

The convention, however, did not confine itself to self-criticism alone. It laid down definite plans, which, if put into effect, will remove these shortcomings and will build the I. L. D. as a real mass organization. It adopted a new constitution in line with the needs of the present period. The mere fact that the organization question was placed as a special point on the order of business was in itself a recognition by the convention of the importance of paying more attention to organization problems than has been the case in the past. It is of utmost importance that the convention decisions be put into effect as energetically as possible. The tasks confronting us in the immediate future, in the main, are as follows:

We must get a new orientation towards the shop, factories, mines and mills. Each District, each City Central Committee, each branch, must place this question on the order of the day and take the necessary steps to begin the building of our defense machinery in the shops and factories.

The membership drive, which by convention decision, was extended to March 18th, the Anniversary of the Paris Commune, must be made a success through careful planning of the work and with the orientation towards the shops and factories.

Special attention must be paid to the persecutions and oppression of the Negro workers and large masses of Negroes must be drawn into the I. L. D. The Resolution on Organization adopted by the Convention sets as a quota at least twelve thousand Negro workers as members of the I. L. D. by March 18th. We must combat any manifestations of white chauvinism inside of our own ranks and draw Negro comrades into all the leading committees of the I. L. D.

The District Committees, the City Central Committees, and the branches must meet regularly and must draw the rank and file members into active participation in defense work. The branches must pay special attention to educational work which in the past has been completely neglected. The district, city and local organizations and the branches must develop more initiative in meeting difficult situations, which in the present period becomes a matter of vital necessity.

Immediate steps should be taken to convince the various organizations affiliated with the I. L. D. on a collective basis of the correctness of the convention decision to establish a definite dues system of one cent per member per month and a special drive should be initiated to secure more collective affiliations and to draw these collectively affiliated organizations into active participation in the I. L. D. campaigns and activities.

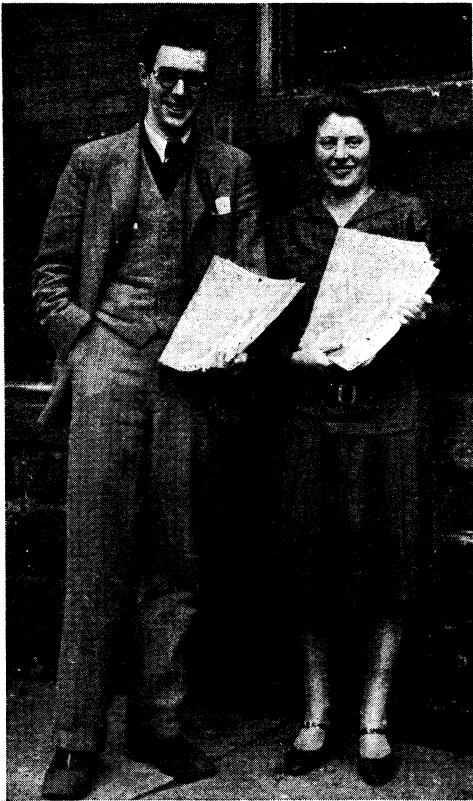


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LABOR DEFENDER



SUB DRIVE



Live Labor Defender agents of competing districts—Ray Bascom of Detroit and Esther Decovny of Philadelphia.

AFTER the I. L. D. Conference in Pittsburgh the LABOR DEFENDER sub drive showed decided activity. While from the beginning of the drive, on November 11, to December 24, 1929—a period of about six weeks—only 533 new subs were obtained, during the last three weeks 444½ subs were received in the National Office. The total new subs (not counting renewals) obtained from the beginning of the drive to January 18, 1930, is 977½.

This shows that our activity has been doubled. This, of course, is nowhere near enough. The fact that many branches, and even districts, are not participating in this drive, shows a lack of appreciation of the important role the LABOR DEFENDER plays in building a mass class-struggle defense organization. The time demands it of us—the increasing economic crisis, bringing with it unemployment, cuts in wages, longer hours, more intensive use of rationalization and therefore more unemployment. This is a time of greater class struggles, a time that demands a powerful defense organization and therefore a powerful organ of the defense movement.

We are still far from our goal of 50,000

readers, of which 25,000 are to be subscribers, which we have set for March 18, 1930, Paris Commune Anniversary. Increased activity, every reader, every I.L.D. member into the drive, will bring us closer to our goal.

DISTRICT COMPETITION

The sub standing of the districts in competition up to January 18 is:

Detroit (7)	185½
Philadelphia (3)	92
New York (2)	134
Chicago (8)	70

BRANCH COMPETITION

Tom Mooney (Detroit)	53½
English (Newark)	43
West Philadelphia (Phila.)	25
Sacco-Vanzetti (Chicago)	24
Sacco-Vanzetti (Detroit)	22

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION

Helen Rosenbaum (Newark, N. J.)	43
Esther Decovny (Phila., Pa.)	36
Sarah Wand (Buffalo)	19
Otto Evanoff (Campbell, O.)	15
Kasmansky (Detroit)	14
Grossman (Detroit)	12
S. Xedes (Detroit)	11
Georgoulis (Detroit)	10½
L. C. Jarvis (Los Angeles)	10
A. Bakunin (Flint, Mich.)	10
D. McCarthy (New York)	10
A. Schneider (New York)	10

Books

THE SOVIET UNION AND PEACE. *With an introduction by Henri Barbusse. International Publishers. \$2.25.*

THE actions of the Soviet Union toward peace since the very day of its existence and through the twelve years of its development have been recorded in the hearts of the toiling masses of both the East and the West. From the issuance of the call to the warring nations on the second day it had achieved power, to cease

activities, through the hard days of the civil war of the blockade and imperialist intervention, at Geneva with its conclusive proposal of complete disarmament, to the recent war maneuvers of the imperialists in Manchuria, the Soviet government has shown a clear record of straightforward proposals and actions, free of the hypocritical phraseology and imperialist intrigue of the capitalist governments.

The recent events in Manchuria have again brought clearly to the attention of workers the world over the extent of imperialist intrigue in China, the actual mobilization of troops and accumulation of ammunitions — in which the Yankee imperialists contributed their goodly share of airplanes. From the creation of the buffer states along the European frontier of the Soviet Union after the world war, continual secret alliances in the Balkans manipulated by French and British imperialists, the British intrigue in Afghanistan, Persia and Arabia, the fortifying of India, there has grown and is now steadily growing the net of war alliances and preparations, directed against the Soviet Union, which may at any day be set into motion.

To those who have followed step by step the penetrations, conferences, treaties and provocations of the leading imperialist powers and their pawns, the smell of powder and poison gas is very strong. It is in the face of these provocations and, many times, open attacks that the Soviet Government has appealed to the masses of the world not to go to war to kill fellow-workers, no matter of what country, has demonstrated through its official dealings with the imperialist powers—from Brest-Litovsk to Manchuria—the double-faced “peace” gestures of these powers.

To read all the documents of the Soviet Government issued in relation to peace and disarmament, collected in International Publishers book “The Soviet Union and Peace,” keeping in mind the actual situations, is an education, not only in Soviet peace policy, but also in imperialist war policy.

These documents, which every worker can read for himself, are historic records of sincere strivings for peace. Reading them, one becomes all the more convinced by contrast and from experience, that the imperialist powers would and could not ever subscribe to them, that the Soviet Union is deserving of the full power of defense that can be given by the working masses of the world.

—SOL AUERBACH.

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**Many of these cases come up before February 1.
More BEFORE FEBRUARY 15.**

Most before March 18.

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4. Organize collections in shops and factories, streets, house to house, in workers' and other sympathetic organizations.
5. Arrange for city-wide and branch affairs to raise funds. Ask sympathetic groups to do the same.
6. Rush in all funds on the coupon books issued in December. Use up all these books.
7. Each branch and local set a quota to be raised by FEB. 10, MARCH 1, MARCH 18.
8. Organize wide mass tag-days—FEB. 1 and 2; FEB. 22 and 23; MARCH 15 and 16.
9. Conduct factory-district and worker-neighborhood parades. Use signs, posters, trucks, autos; distribute leaflets, take up collections in boxes or on lists.
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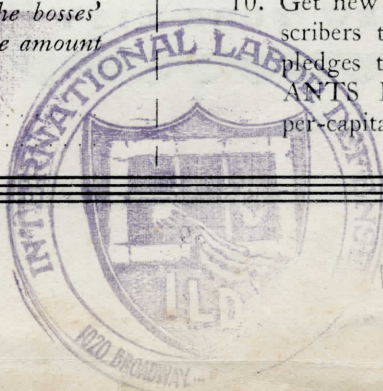
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