

LOOKING at the MONTH with HAY BALES



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Whalen testified that no clubs were used by uniformed and ununiformed police on Union Square, March 6.

DEFEAT THIS "VENGEANCE"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE mighty hunger protest of the unemployed that mobilized in unprecedented March Sixth Demonstrations continues on through jails, court rooms, and municipal council chambers. It gains strength in the increasing organizational activities under the slogan of "Men Fight! Cowards Starve!" It raises its challenging voice anew in highly spirited mass meetings exposing and denouncing the "vengeance" campaign of the employers' government.

In the March days that in previous years had seen the fall (1917) of czarism in Russia and the triumphant rise to power (1871) of the Paris Commune, saw in 1930 in the imperialist United States at least one and a half millions in the streets of many cities demanding "Bread!" These spoke for the seven million of jobless in the Red March days of warning to the industrial overlords, gorged with profits, who try to gulp down new plunder with the blood of the working class.

The vengeance campaign of the employers' government is the confession by the capitalist class of its own weakness, of the disintegration of the social system that it sponsors. Exactly in the Red March days of onrushing spring, when the workers were promised jobs with the passing of winter, unemployment continues to mount

in the great industries of steel, coal, textiles and automobiles. Caught within the scissors of the mounting discontent and radicalization of the working class on the one hand, and on the other, the contradictions of the profit social order, the employers frantically call for mobilizations of their defense forces. During March, 1930, it was the police, mounted, on foot, in armored motor cycles and riot wagons, equipped with tear gas bombs, sawed-off shotguns, machine guns, revolvers, clubs and blackjacks, who attacked the joint outpourings of the jobless and those still employed who had found common cause in the struggle against the growing evils capitalism inflicts upon them all alike.

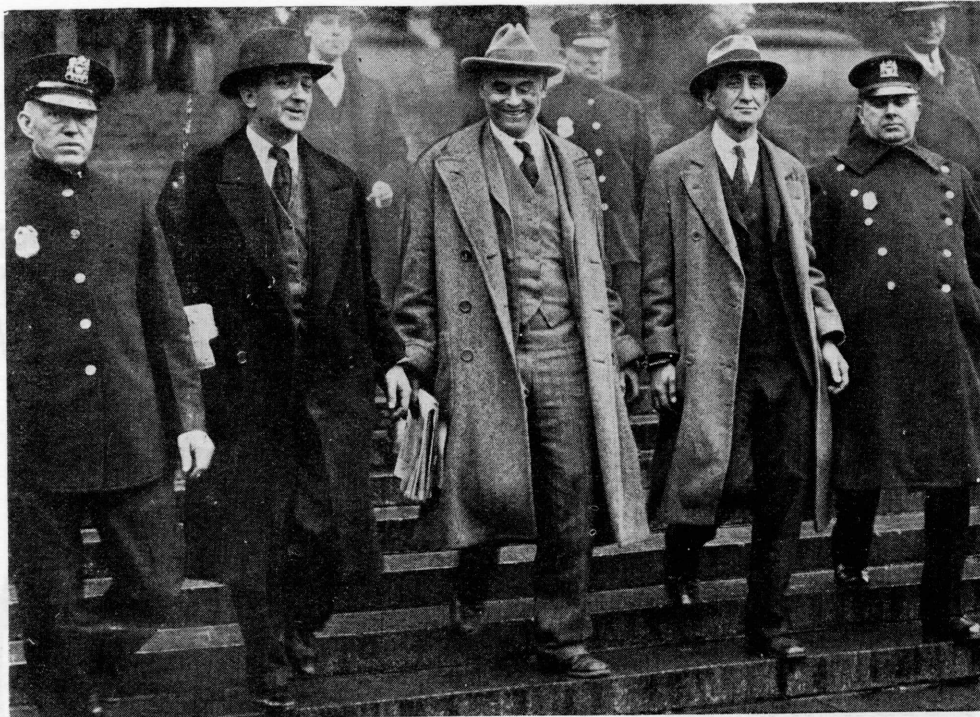
Practically every great industrial center—Chicago, Detroit, New York, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia—and many of the smaller centers of industry—in Connecticut, in Ohio, in the South, in the Far West—with workers scarred in the struggle, passes in review, with March Sixth now in the past, but with eyes toward greater, future struggles.

The International Labor Defense, prepared to the utmost of its ability, organized the support immediately of the 250

workers arrested and jailed, many severely wounded in the bloody attack of capitalism's mobilized forces. The partial list showed sixty arrested in Los Angeles, 45 in Detroit, 30 in New York, 36 in Milwaukee, 12 in Buffalo, 13 in Washington, D. C., five in Houston, Texas; eight in Boston, five in Waterbury, and five in Stamford, Conn.; seven in Chattanooga, Tenn.; two in Atlanta, Georgia; three in Springfield, Illinois; 15 in Pittsburgh, five in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; three in New Orleans, La.; five in Worcester and three in Malden, Mass.; four in Columbus, Ohio; three in East Pittsburgh, Pa. The list grows. It does not include the many arrested preliminary to March Sixth, nor the many arrests that still continue as workers voice their rage against the bloody vengeance that the employers' government meted out to them.

One of the major tasks of the working class must now be to develop growing attack against the vengeance campaign of the exploiters.

The outstanding front in this struggle becomes the defense of the New York Unemployed Delegation of the March Sixth Demonstration in the metropolis, where 110,000 workers had mobilized in Union Square and elected their spokesmen to go



The delegation of the New York unemployed is shackled! William Z. Foster, Robert Minor and Israel Amter led in shackles from the Supreme Court.



Left) Joseph Leston and (right) Harry Raymond, seamen, members of the arrested delegation.



to the City Hall and make their demands upon the boss class government.

New York alone saw the arrest of a delegation of the unemployed. This delegation included William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, the organizer of the demonstrations thru the Unemployed Councils; Robert Minor, editor of the *Daily Worker*, the only English language daily newspaper fighting for the unemployed, the central organ of the Communist Party; Israel Amter, the New York District Organizer of the Communist Party, and two sailors, Joseph Leston and Harry Raymond. Even while the police were carrying on their bloody attack against the Union Square Demonstration, the Unemployed Delegation appeared in City Hall Square. Its members were immediately arrested.

The voice of the Morgan-Rockefeller-Wall Street regime spoke when the puppets, Mayor "Dancing Jimmy" Walker, the Police Commissioner "Gorgeous Grover" Whalen, the judicial flunkey, Magistrate McAdoo; the prosecutor, Crain, etc., etc., ordered the Unemployed Delegation held incommunicado. The night of their arrest, Foster, Minor, Amter, Leston and Raymond were not permitted to see the lawyers of the International Labor Defense. Although charged at first with a mere misdemeanor, they were held with-

out bail. When these lackeys of Yankee imperialism were finally forced to produce their prisoners in court, under a writ of habeas corpus, the Court House Square was turned into an armed camp. The police were again mobilized to attack any demonstration by the unemployed on behalf of their spokesmen. When bail was fixed and offered on the "unlawful assembly" charge, the prisoners were rearrested and faced with the more serious charge of felonious assault because one of the policemen in the attack on the workers claims to have been hit with a brick, although he can show no injury. No police were arrested, of course, for beating workers. Again the fight had to be made to furnish bail, which was finally provided by the International Labor Defense in the total sum of \$62,500, and the prisoners were let out after five days in jail, although threats continue of new arrests on fresh charges.

The arrest of Foster, Minor, Amter, Leston and Raymond is an attack on the whole struggle of the jobless and workers still employed. The drive for their liberation must become the effort of the whole working class. The shackles with which they were chained together, as they were taken from prison to court, from court to prison, is the symbol of the attempted enslavement of the whole working class.

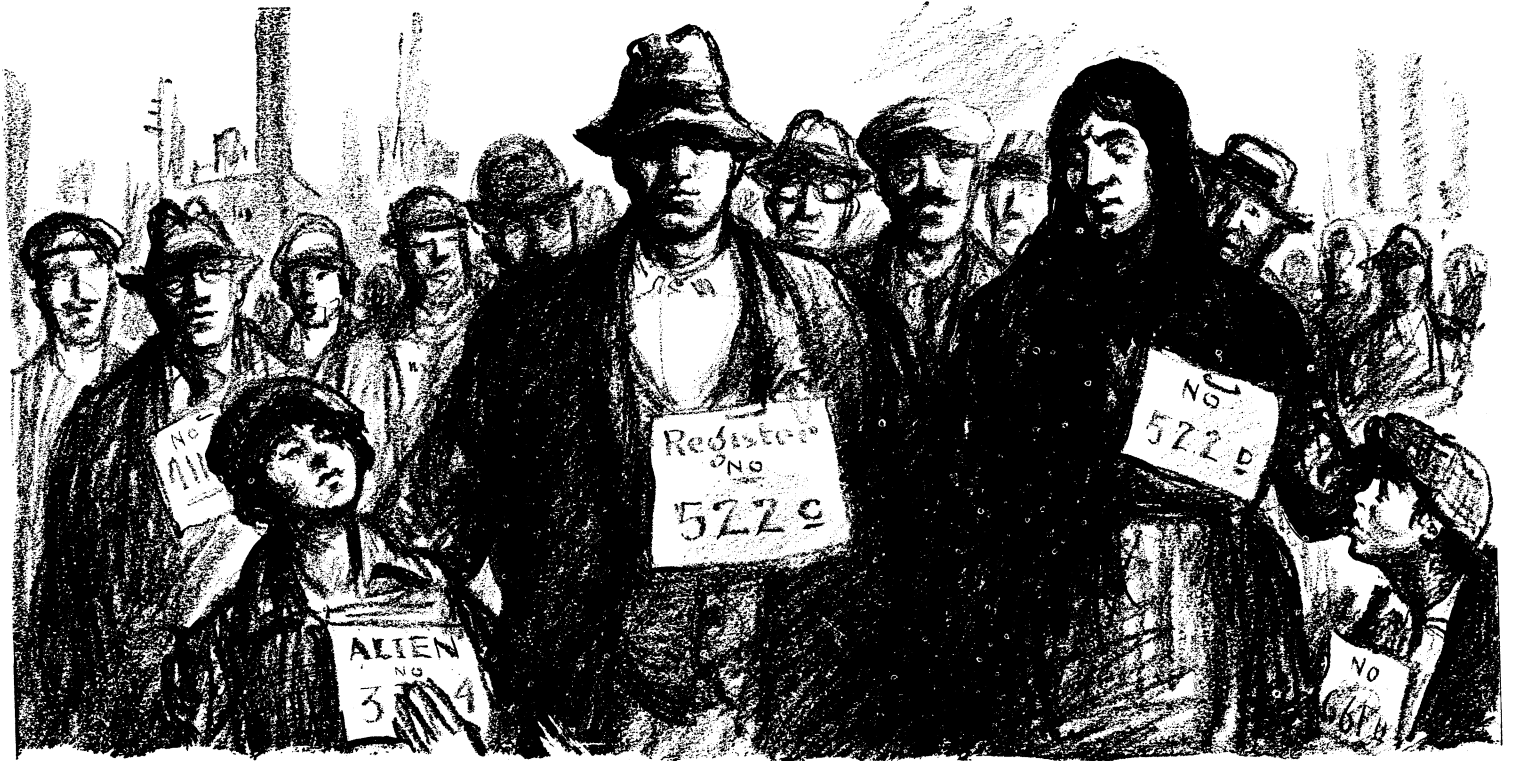
The clear conspiracy of the employers' government in New York City is to rush these spokesmen of the unemployed to long terms in prison. At this writing the trial is set for Monday, March 24, with no jury trial provided for. The fight is being made for a jury trial and for a postponement in order to provide the defense attorneys the very necessary time required to prepare for this historic struggle.

In the meantime, as this issue of the *LABOR DEFENDER* goes to press, the protest wave is beginning to roll up in ever blackening clouds for the capitalist class, from the West and the East, from the South and from the North. It is a mass pressure of working class protest that will save Foster, Minor, Amter, Leston and Raymond from the eight years of imprisonment that is being prepared for them by the capitalist jailers, three years on the unlawful assembly charge, five years on the felonious assault charge.

The International Labor Defense mobilizes its strength for the struggle. The fight grows to international proportions.



Police Commissioner Whalen and one of his lieutenants, directing the attack on the demonstration. (Above) An armored car containing a machine-gun.



The registration of the foreign-born—on the hunger line.

Drawing by Ellis

DRIVE ON THE FOREIGN BORN

By A. JAKIRA

AT PRESENT three bills are pending in Congress providing for registration of all aliens residing in this country.

The main provisions of Bill number 1278, introduced by Senator Blease of South Carolina, are: a certificate of admission to the United States shall be furnished to any alien upon application to the Commissioner General of Immigration; this certificate must carry the alien's photograph and signature; it will cost him \$3.00; such a certificate shall be prima facie evidence of lawful entry.

This bill is far reaching. By its provisions any alien without such a certificate will be considered as having entered the country illegally and subject to deportation.

Another bill (H. R. 9147) was introduced by Congressman Cable of Ohio. It provides that every foreign-born individual shall enroll annually under penalty of exclusion from citizenship for not registering.

The most vicious bill is H. R. 9101, introduced in the House by Congress Aswell of Louisiana. It provides in the main that every alien 21 years of age and over must register annually at a fee of \$2. The certificate must bear the alien's photo and signature.

This bill also provides that every alien serve as a spy on his fellow workers "by reporting all arrests or convictions of aliens and the charges upon which such arrests were made or convictions obtained, together

with the final disposition of each case or any other information as specified by regulation bearing upon the fitness of such alien for citizenship."

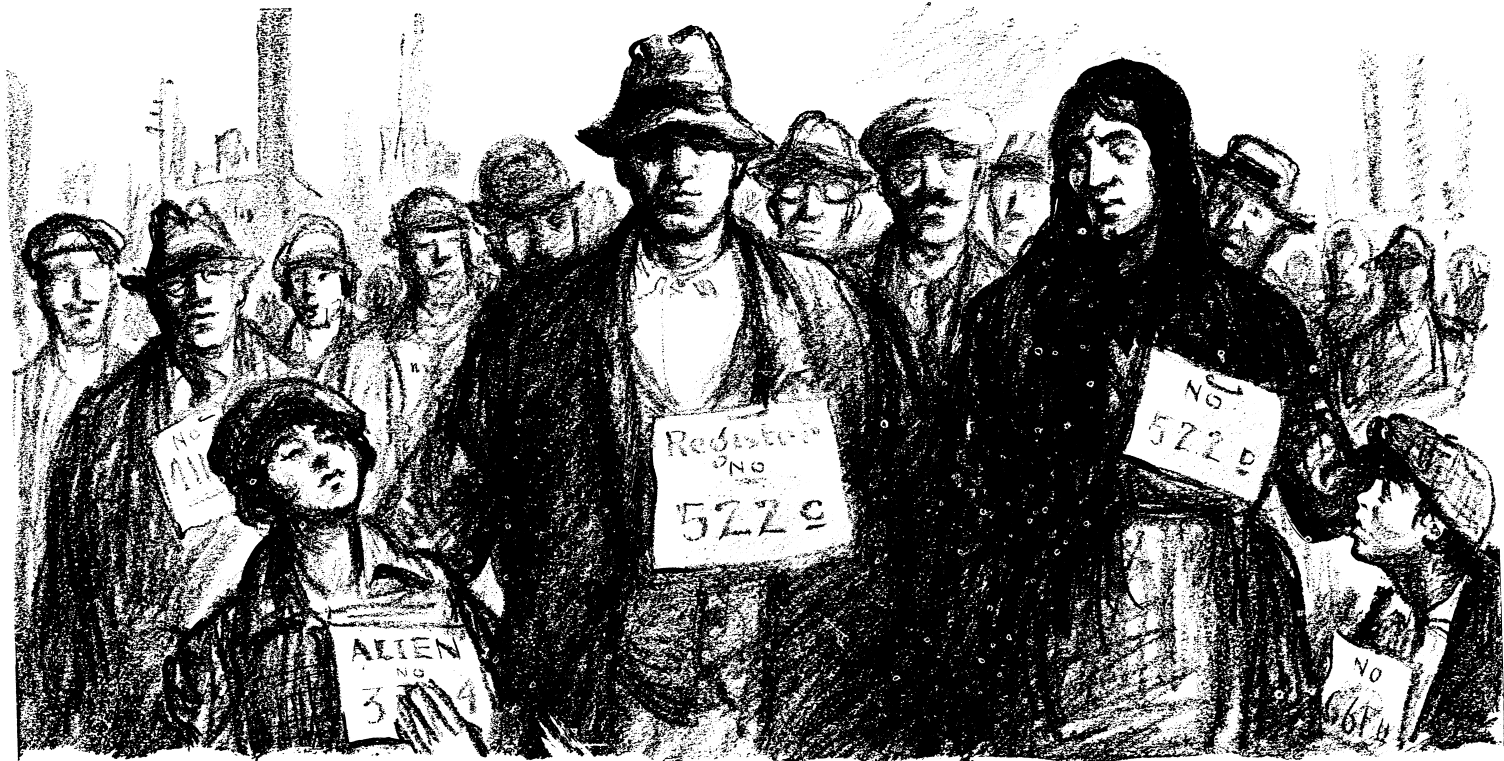
The bill provides that all changes in name or physical appearance shall be immediately reported to the Commissioner of Naturalization. Every alien "must, on demand at any time exhibit his certificate of registry to any agent of the Department of Labor, to any Federal, State, Territorial or other public police or peace officer." Violation of the provisions of this proposed measure is considered a serious crime and "is punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or by both and any alien who fails to register for two consecutive years is subject to deportation."

There are other bills aiming at the foreign-born workers, such as heavy punishment for those who have ever entered the country after being once deported; a proposal to severely punish all such person who fail to report the presence of such deported workers and others.

The unemployment demonstrations of March 6th have caused the powers to be to renew and to intensify their campaign against the workers generally and especially against the foreign-born workers, who are most affected by the present severe economic crisis. Senator Heflin of Alabama,

a well-known Ku Kluxer, on March 12th, introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for a census of all foreign-born workers in the United States with a view of wholesale deportations. He offered this resolution as a remedy "against Communism and unemployment." Throughout the country the demonstrations were followed by wholesale raids on homes of foreign-born workers and many of the workers are held for deportation. In New York the Chamber of Commerce is considering ways and means of deporting "all radical aliens," while in Detroit shortly before March 6th the City administration ordered the discharge from city jobs of all workers not citizens of the United States. Against the foreign-born workers are aligned all the reactionary forces beginning with the Ku Kluxer Heflin and ending with Matthew Woll and Green of the A.F. of L.

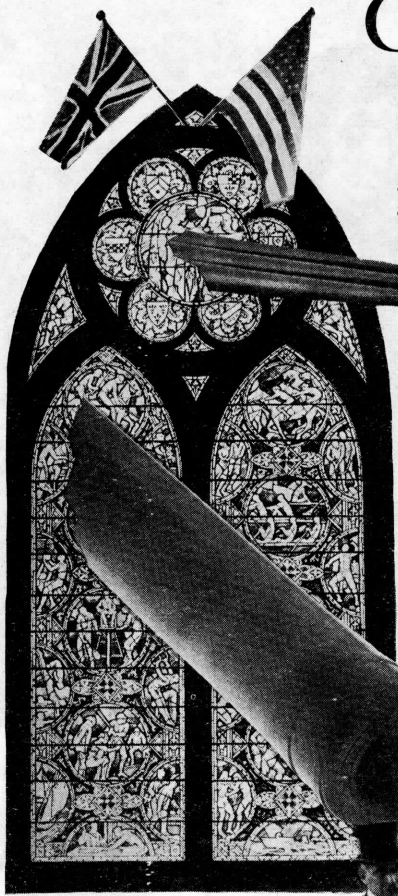
The strike-breaking bills in Congress and the general attack on the foreign-born workers are aimed not only against the foreign born, but against the native born workers as well. They are to be used as a weapon with which to club into submission the workers, both native and foreign born, who dare to fight against misery, unemployment and starvation. They are of the same type as the attacks on the workers thru the various criminal syndicalist or sedition laws, thru the anti-red-flag laws and thru the lynching campaign against Negro workers. They must be combatted by all means at our disposal.



The registration of the foreign-born—on the hunger line.

Drawing by Ellis

CALL TO ARMS!



The stained glass window in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York. Thousands of dollars are spent on windows like this, WHILE—
 "You will eat, bye and bye,
 In the glorious land
 above the sky;
 Work and pray, live on hay,
 You'll get pie in the sky
 when you die!"

"In righteousness He doth judge and make war." (Revelations 19, vii)

So says the bible and today priest, pope and minister of every denomination and faith have united in a holy crusade against the Soviet Union.

The Jewish holy man, at the right, is blowing the shofah for prayer against the Soviet Union. He is really sounding the Call to Arms against the Soviet Union together with all the other trumpeters of the church.

Behind this holy crusade stand the oppressors of millions of toilers throughout the world; those who by prayer hope to work up a war fervor and actual military action against the Soviet Union.

The white-robed "apostle of peace" is Bishop Manning, who has also called for prayer against the Soviet Union. Whispering into his ear is J. P. Morgan, at whose Trinity Church on Wall Street, Manning was a rector before he was ordained bishop with Morgan leading in the ceremonies. Morgan is treasurer and chairman of the finance committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has a fund of \$25,500,000 invested in leading corporations—all of them strike-breaking corporations. Trinity Church has assets of \$17,000,000, most of it in realty—tenement houses. Church buildings in this country are estimated to be worth \$3,842,500,000.

"To him who hat h shall be given and he shall have abundance." (Matthew 13, v12)

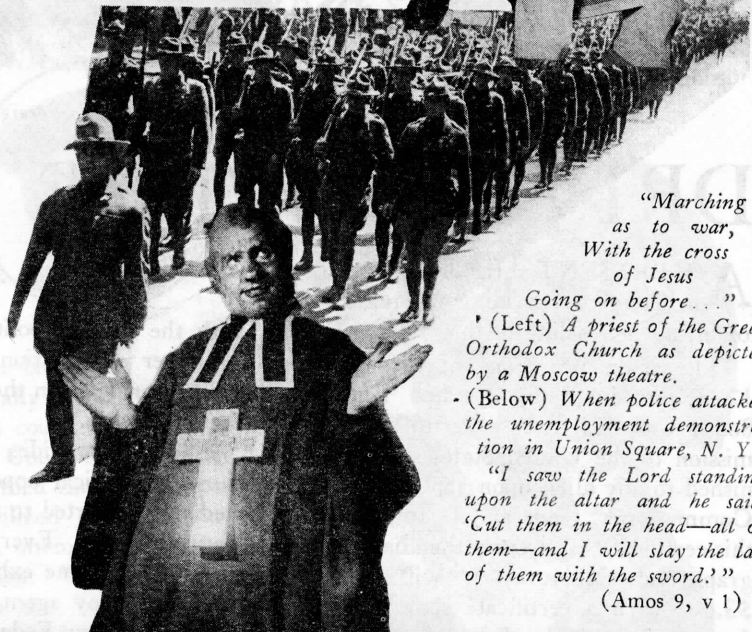


"Marching as to war,
 With the cross of Jesus
 Going on before..."

(Left) A priest of the Greek Orthodox Church as depicted by a Moscow theatre.

(Below) When police attacked the unemployment demonstration in Union Square, N. Y.

"I saw the Lord standing upon the altar and he said, 'Cut them in the head—all of them—and I will slay the last of them with the sword.'" (Amos 9, v 1)



This is Mussolini, keeper of the Pope, and murderer of Italian workers.
 "The powers that be are ordained of God." (Romans 13:1)

Right: His holiness Pope Pius, whose church has been the bulwark of reaction and of terror for centuries. He also has called for a special day of prayer against the Soviet Union



TO BE DEFENDED!

(Left) A crack brigade at the metal plant at Rikov, Don Basin. The workers have organized many such brigades to increase the steel output of the Soviet Union, and bring the Five-Year-Plan to a successful conclusion.



УСПЕХИ ПО СОРЕВНОВАНИЮ УПРЕЖДАЮТ ПОБЕДУ МИРОВОЙ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ

(Above) The type of houses being built for the workers in the suburbs of the industrial cities of the Soviet Union.

(Left) Workers of the Tver Proletarian Textile Factory and of the Trekhgorny Textile Factory voting for socialist competition between the two mills at a meeting in Moscow.

(Right) Peasants of the Zelensk District, Uzbekistan, which is now a solid block of collective farms, studying the workings of a tractor at the tractor school in their district. This school has 280 members of the collective farms. Farming is becoming rapidly socialized in the Soviet Union.

Photos: Press Cliche



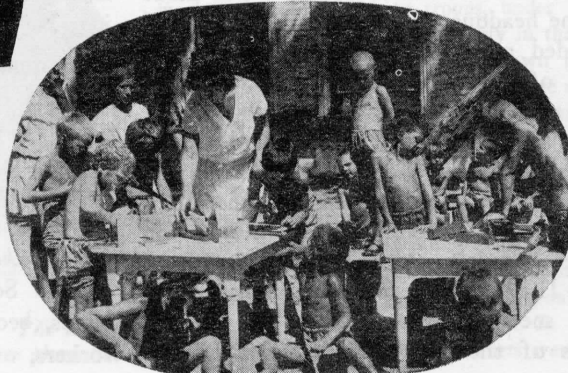
(Above) General view of the agricultural commune "Krasivaia Mech" in district of Tula, Soviet Union.

(Right) A useless church becomes a useful workers' club! On the request of workers in the section it was decided to close this church. A worker is shown taking down the religious image.



(Above) A young peasant, just come to Moscow, at work on a huge workers' cooperative apartment house.

(Right) A children's home in the Rosa Luxemburg Tobacco Factory, Moscow. The women may leave their children there and then take them home at the end of the day's work.



ONE YEAR AFTER

By FRED BEAL

“SO fellow workers, in the name of the hundreds of workers in the Manville-Jenckes mill and the *National Textile Workers Union*, I call a strike in the Manville-Jenckes mill.”

So ended my speech on the lot behind the Union Hall April 1st, 1929, to hundreds of textile workers who had just voted with uplifted hands and yells to STRIKE against the discharging of their fellow workers, against the stretch-out system, against the sixty-hour week, against low wages, against child labor; for a minimum wage of twenty dollars a week, for the eight-hour day, for equal wages for equal work for women and youths, for recognition of the *National Textile Workers Union*.

So began the historic Gastonia strike that was to be heard around the world.

It was 4:30 P. M. Two by two the striking workers marched to the mill gates—singing, yelling, happy, carrying signs. Women, men, children—back and forth in front of the gates, the bosses looking on surprised at the sudden turn of affairs. The “foreignized” workers’ song *Solidarity* rent the air. Bosses distributed leaflets attacking the union. Workers laughed at them and tore them up. The Union hurriedly distributed mimeographed leaflets. Speeches in front of mill gate.

Every day, afternoon and evening, mass meetings were held on the open lot. Strike mass meetings in the afternoon. In the evenings, mass meetings were held for all workers. Thousands came from the mill villages around Gastonia. Hundreds of workers were joining the Union. Letters came from workers in all parts of the South to the Union demanding organizers. A Trade Union school was opened where Southern workers learned how to carry on organizational work. They were sent to various sections of the South. Bosses became desperate and held a big conference in Gastonia, with most of the textile mill owners of the South attending. Soon after this our Union headquarters was torn up by a gang of masked thugs.

Strikers beaten up on the picket lines. Women’s eyes blackened. Jails filled. The *International Labor Defense on the job* defending the arrested workers.

New headquarters were built by the workers themselves, with the tent colony in the rear. The strike committee wrote to Governor Gardner, himself a textile baron, stating that the strikers intended to defend their lives and property. Mass meetings continued with thousands of workers attending from all over North and South



The Gastonia 7—(Standing, left to right) Louis McLaughlin, George Carter, Fred Beal and Clarence Miller; (Kneeling, left to right) William McGinnis, K. Y. Hendryx and Joseph Harrison. The appeal comes before the North Carolina Supreme Court in April.

Carolina, Georgia, and other states. The lot was getting too small to hold the crowds. Bosses put on side shows near the mass meeting to keep the workers away from the Union, but without success. The bosses’ press, “Gassy” Gazette, howled for the blood of the organizers.

Around the first of June a general strike of the textile workers threatened all the mills in and around Gastonia. The workers learned that the NTWU intended to stay in the South and not desert them, as the UTW of the A. F. of L. did in 1919-1922. Because of this the bosses decided the time had come when the organizers and the Union must be driven out of town.

On June 7th a big attempt was made to put this into effect. A raid was made on the headquarters. After the firing had subsided a few deputy gunmen and the chief of police, Aderholt, were wounded. The next day Aderholt died. One of the organizers, Harrison, was wounded. A hundred strikers and organizers were arrested. The bosses’ gangsters took full possession of Gastonia. Weeks in jail, with thirteen of us in the shadow of the chair. The ILD mobilized the workers and big mass meetings were held in all the big cities of the United States and Europe.

The bosses became afraid and let go all but seven who were convicted and sentenced from seventeen to twenty years.

But putting me and my six other comrades in jail did not and will not stop the growth of the Union. Already the textile bosses of the South fear our Union so much that they have called in their friends and allies, the American Federation of Labor. The bosses hope that by diverting these militant workers into the channel of the A. F. of L. (company union) they will be able to kill the fighting spirit of the workers. But our Union will continue to expose the treachery of the fakers. A whole list of sell-outs is to their credit—Gastonia, Charlotte, Concord, and other towns in North Carolina and in Georgia. Lately in Elizabethton, Tenn., and Marion, N. C.

Gastonia was the beginning of a new struggle for the workers. Greater struggles are yet to take place in the South where the class warfare is out in the open. This struggle will go on until the exploiting class is no more. The *National Textile Workers Union* will not be driven out of the South despite the terror of the bosses, because this Union belongs to the workers.



The Gastonia 7—(Standing, left to right) Louis McLaughlin, George Carter, Fred Beal and Clarence Miller; (Kneeling, left to right) William McGinnis, K. Y. Hendryx and Joseph Harrison. The appeal comes before the North Carolina Supreme Court in April.

REVOLTS IN AFRICA

By J. W. FORD

FOLLOWING the close of the First World Congress of the League Against Imperialism in 1927, Lamine Senghor, one of the most brilliant fighters against imperialism in Africa, himself a Negro representative from French Africa, paid with his life for his activities in fighting imperialism. Soon after the Congress, he was arrested in France, imprisoned in a French dungeon and there allowed to rot.

Since the murder of Senghor, murder and wholesale slaughter have gone on unabated throughout Africa and the Negro world, on a scale perhaps never before known—brutal suppression of the strikes of the native workers, the imprisonment of leaders who raise their voices against imperialism. At the same time serious movements of the natives have arisen to challenge imperialist rule.

On March 16, 1922, twenty-eight weaponless Kykuyus of East Africa were shot down for demanding the release of their leader, Harry Thuku. Thuku still lies exiled and imprisoned by the British imperialists. In the fall of last year a more serious movement of the natives of East Africa took place, demanding not only the re-

lease of their leader, Thuku, but demanding the withdrawal of British forces from East Africa and the rule of Africa by African workers and peasants. The struggle here, as in other parts of the British Empire, is becoming harder and harder; especially against the British "Labor" Party.

The native revolt which took place in Equatorial Africa in 1928, although drowned in blood, took new forms. It was spread over almost the whole of French Equatorial Africa and involved the total population of French Equatorial Africa. It lasted longer than previous uprisings in French Africa. Another important aspect was the fact that the natives routed the French forces who were sent to suppress them after the first fight. They made prisoners of French troops and killed some of the native chiefs who were betraying the interests of the natives. From these aspects alone it is seen that this revolt, although drowned in blood, was one of the most serious that has ever threatened French domination in Equatorial Africa.

The first application of the new land policy



Bichareen children near Assuan, Egypt



A diamond mine in South Africa



The hut of a French Congo tribe. The natives are forced to work on the rubber plantations

brought forward under the new regime of the British "labor" party in West Africa, has already resulted in the spilling of blood of native women who openly opposed the collection of taxes. Well organized bands of women who came together to protest against the taxes were met by British troops with tear gas and bombs; forty-three of the native women were shot down. In Nigeria and other parts of West Africa the same kinds of attacks have been made on the workers, the blood-thirsty troops, under the direction of the British "labor" party in the interest of British traders, have shot down the natives. The answer of the natives is more activity against the British, better organized forms of struggle are being prepared.

In South Africa the local bourgeoisie and the British imperialists are making a definite terroristic attempt to destroy the rising militant revolutionary movement that is involving native and white workers. In this connection recently the police carried on a series of raids upon native quarters. The workers mobilized in protest meetings against these raids. Efforts were made

by the police and the military to suppress the meetings resulting in the Durham "riots" of last summer in which several natives and one policeman were killed. The native workers are making more determined struggles against other measures, such as the Servants and Masters Act. Most significant in the struggles in South Africa is the growth and development of the new Federation of Non-European Trade Unions, affiliated to the Red International of Labor Unions. This Federation is uniting the native and white workers of South Africa into a militant revolutionary trade union center in South Africa.

In Haiti we have already, last December, witnessed the heroic struggle made by the Haitian workers against the U. S. marines, in which more than a hundred Haitian workers were shot down. Reports come daily of the growing militancy of the Haitian workers. Particularly significant in the recent revolt was the inspiration given to them by the protest of solidarity expressed and shown by the American workers in their great demonstration in New York City on December 4.

In America, the jailing, beating, and lynching of white and Negro organizers of the Trade Union Unity League, particularly in the South, do not keep Negro and white workers out of the T.U.U.L.

Thus, throughout the world, the growing militancy and determination of Negro toilers goes on; it is taking most militant and aggressive forms. Organization is the central germ, this of course, is most frightening to the imperialist oppressors.

At London, England, on July 1st, the International Conference of Negro Workers will take up all the problems of the Negro toilers throughout the world. We shall join our forces and ranks with the Red International of Labor Unions for a world-wide struggle against imperialist oppression.



Bichareen children near Assuan, Egypt



(Left, top) The unemployed demonstration on March 6 in City Hall Plaza, Philadelphia. 30,000 workers participated. The demonstration included a march from City Hall to Independence Hall

(Above) Part of the demonstration of 20,000 workers in Pittsburgh on March 6, demanding work or wages. Pat Devine, Communist organizer, is shown addressing the crowd, as the parade, which was brutally attacked by the police, got under way

(Right) View of the demonstration of 25,000 for work or wages in the "socialist" city of Milwaukee, where the police are just as brutal in attacking the unemployed as in other cities. The lower photo shows the beginning of the march



1,250,000!



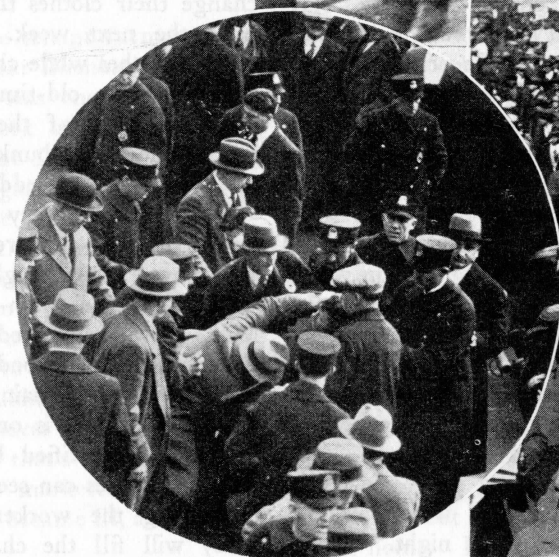
(Left) Scenes in Detroit on March 6 when police clubs and fists were used to answer the demands of 100,000 workers for work or wages! The workers fought valiantly for their right to the streets. Photo shows half dozen police attacking one woman. Photo in circle shows the way arrests were made

Photo in circle shows a police attack on the demonstration in Boston Commons when the workers formed to march to the State House. 50,000 workers demonstrated. Many were arrested and beaten by the police

(Below) When police, mounted and on foot, plain clothesmen, emergency squads, and firemen, directed by police commissioner Whalen, attacked the unemployment demonstration of 110,000 in Union Square, New York City, when the workers insisted on their right to march to City Hall. The police brutally beat everyone they could lay their hands on. The delegation of Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Leston, elected to present the demands to the mayor, was arrested as soon as it appeared at City Hall

(Right) Part of the march of 50,000 workers for work or wages in Chicago. The workers paraded despite police ban. March 6 was preceded by numerous police raids and arrests—which failed to halt demonstrations

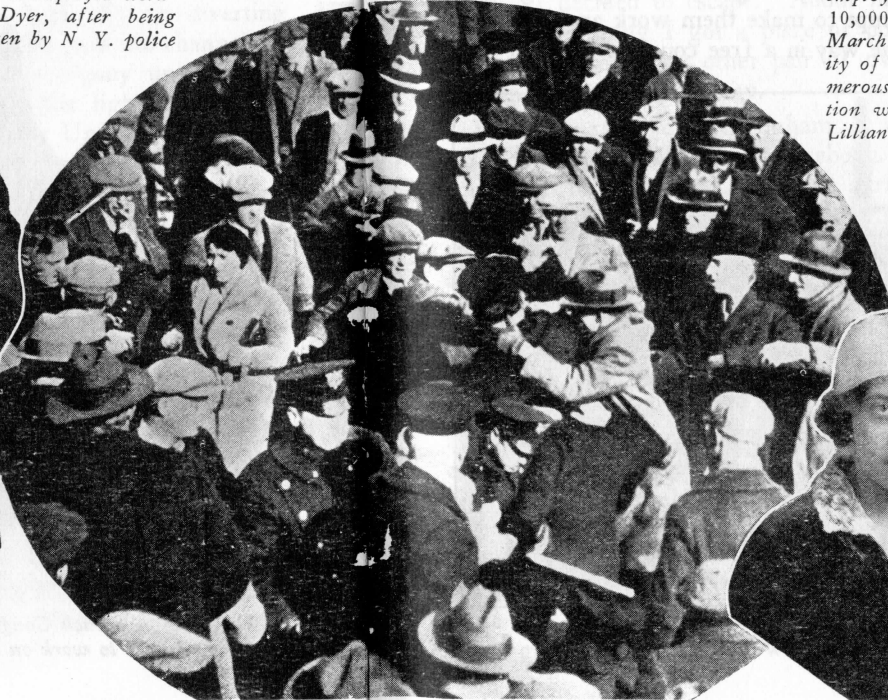
(Below) When police tried to break up an unemployed demonstration in Cleveland on Feb. 26, the workers battled for the streets. On March 6 the 25,000 demonstrated and marched to City Hall to present their demands, under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and Communist Party



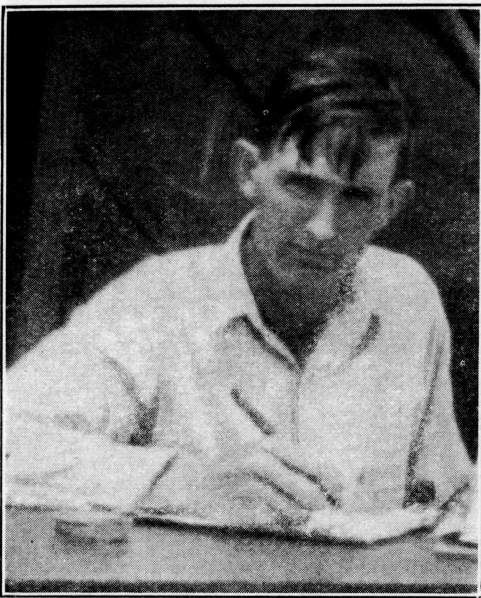
(Below) Police attacking unemployed demonstration of 10,000 in Los Angeles on March 6. Despite the brutality of the police and the numerous raids, the demonstration was held. Inset shows Lillian Silverman, who was brutally beaten by police



The unemployed worker Dyer, after being beaten by N. Y. police



CHAIN GANGS



Dewey Martin, NTWU Organizer, sentenced to seven months on the chain gang

By GEORGE CARTER

A HALF year in the county chain gang! Dewey Martin will have to serve seven months and George Saul six months on the chain gang because they dared to organize Southern mill slaves. The rank and file workers railroaded at Marion, N. C. will also serve six months. Hoffman, U.T.W. organizer, will serve a month in the county jail.

Why the chain gang for Saul and Martin and the rank and filers from Marion and only one month for Hoffman in the county jail? Hoffman was the big cheese at Marion.

The secret of course is that Hoffman told the picketers to carry bibles, thus stifling the militancy of the revolting textile slaves, while Saul, Martin and the rank and filers at Marion conducted the union along the lines of the class struggle.

Life for the prisoners in the county jail is not so miserable. Of course one has but few privileges, being deprived of social rights, friends and generally speaking personal freedom. However, when it is compared with the privation and misery of the gang, thirty days can be considered a walk-over. Usually prisoners at the county jail are given a chance to keep themselves clean, can rise and retire at leisure and have plenty of time to read.

On the chain gang, life is substituted by existence, human rights by tyranny, humanitarianism by brutality and misery is the result of this sort of brutal oppression. After learning about the actual facts concerning the gangs, the vicious penal system in the days of czarism pales into insignificance. We must forget these practices of the past and prepare to abolish forever this which we find within our own borders. Let us stop talking about czar-

ism and concern ourselves with our own tyrannical regimes that cleverly kid us by telling us about brutality in poor unfortunate Russia and of course conveniently forgetting to tell us how the Russians remedied the situation.

The chain-gang convicts are used on the roads in most Southern communities. In North Carolina they do all the work in connection with the county roads. In Mecklenburg County until the first of January a few skilled workers were hired but in the future all work will be done by the prisoners.

The trusties and prisoners having responsible work are without chains. Usually they are fed a little better and get a few privileges denied chainmen but generally speaking they are treated the same.

When the captain comes after a prisoner at Charlotte, N. C., he takes him up and welds on the chains and they "stay put" until that man has served his sentence or is made a trustee. The chains consist of uprights from ankle to belt and spread chains between the ankles about fifteen inches, but just about long enough to step, but calculated to make fast stepping impossible. Spikes are added if the captain wants to punish, or things the man might attempt to make a break. If you think this is a lark, try weighting down your feet with a few pounds.



George Saul

Early in the morning an early-rising trustee shakes the rod to which all the chainmen are fastened at night. Many have chores before breakfast. Breakfast is served just before daybreak and consists of syrup, bread, fatback and black coffee. After it is light enough to see a man eas-

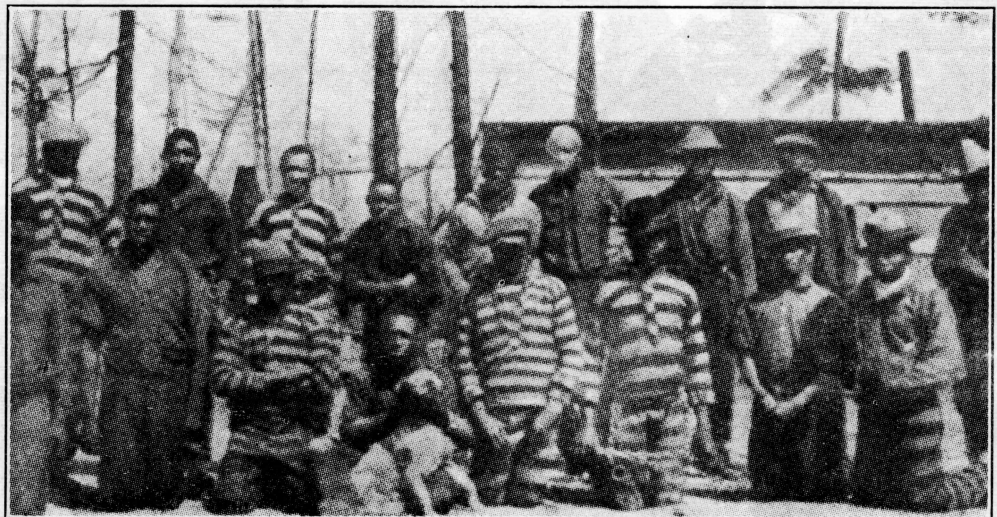
ily, the men are hustled out to the road and they stop there until it is getting dark at night. Most of the work is laboring, being the pick and shovel kind and when you remember they work in their chains you can imagine what it means to work thru the long summer days. At noon the prisoners eat their beans and cornbread and with perhaps a sweet potato or a piece of fatback. After returning to the camp at night, the prisoners are fed cornbread and buttermilk. In some camps the serve beans twice a day.

Once on the gang you do not get sick. You can be bilious, have a severe cold but it does not matter. You go out each day and work until you fall out.

The majority of the camps are relics of the past. Sanitation is bad. In some there do not even have modern plumbing. The prisoners get a bath once a week. They change their clothes then and wear them until the next week. It is difficult to change clothes while chained and it is only a few of the old-timers who can do it quickly. Most of the prisoners sleep on cots or sheet-steel bunks. A mattress and a blanket serve as bedding.

All the time they are guarded with sawed off shot-guns ready to blaze away the minute a man might try to run.

Some say the chain-gangs are doomed. Militant workers need not draw a sigh of relief. Let nobody fool you. The chain gang will remain as long as the capitalist system. It is one of the cherished institutions sanctified by the constitution. The mill bosses can see in it the means of terrorizing the workers into submission. They will fill the chain-gangs with the underpaid free-workers when they refused to work any longer for meager wages and attempt to make them work anyway. Such is the way in a free country.

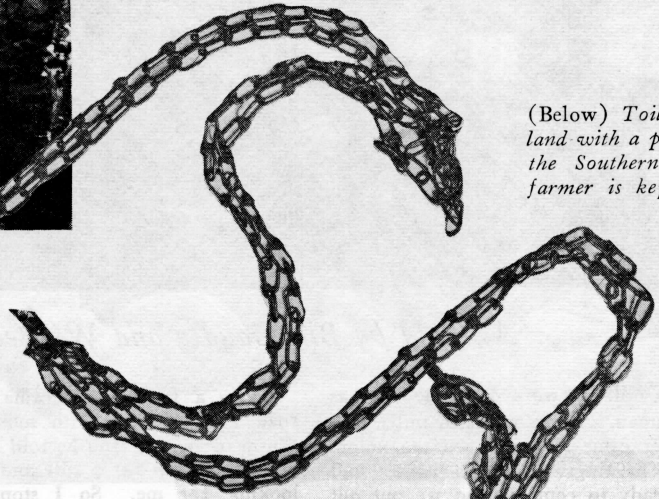


A chain gang, showing stripes and chains



(Left) Many Negro toilers of the south still live in old slave cabins like those shown in the photo. These old hovels house whole families. Tied down to the land and starvation by the big land owners, many escape secretly—only to find slavery again in the mills

The chain, forming the letters "USA," is the one with which Laura Wood, 65-year-old Negro woman, was hung by Southern land owners, near Salisbury, N. C.



(Below) Toiling on fallow land with a primitive plow, the Southern poor Negro farmer is kept in peonage



FROM PEONAGE TO STRUGGLE

By a NEGRO WORKER

MY parents were tenant farmers in a small town near Birmingham, Alabama. My father was once strong and healthy but hard work broke him down. He wanted to quit the farm, but that was impossible. It was against the law to leave the farm because we owed money to the landowner. My father died and left me and my mother alone. I was then about eighteen (I don't know my exact age). I hated the farm. We wanted to leave but they told us we had to pay pa's debts or go to jail. But I couldn't stand it. The market sales were never enough to cover the rent. At least that's what the land owner told us who marketed our crops. My mother worried, became ill, and finally died.

After that I couldn't remain on the farm. I decided to escape. About midnight one evening I got a piece of pork, a hunk of bread, my other pair of overalls, and started for the city.

When I reached Birmingham I was half starved. I didn't know anybody. I wanted to beg for food but I was afraid. I saw a Salvation Army place and I was glad. My father told me they went around helping people. I told them I was hungry, but they got mad and told me to stay where the "niggers" belong.

I didn't eat for two days. Then I got a job in a steel mill. The work was hard as steel and hot as hell. Besides all the colored had to start one half an hour before the others, and finish an hour later. We had only forty minutes for our lunch; the others had an hour. We had to go almost a mile to a lunch room which would serve us. The whites could eat any place. They got \$10 a week and we got \$8.

All the colored workers live in shacks four miles from the mill. They are owned by the company who charge us more than they charge the whites.

One day a labor leader came from the north. They called him a "radical." They lynched him. They said he wanted to have a rebellion. He said there was no difference between white and colored.

Another day when we quit work a girl was distributing some hand bills. They pinched her but I got one of the bills and took it home. I never went to school except three months, so I couldn't read it very well. I showed it to a preacher whom I knew. He said it was from the free-lovers who didn't believe in God. That seemed strange to me, and I asked him to read it. There were many words he couldn't understand, but anyway he told me it called for some meeting of mill workers.

I decided to go to see what it was about. I went. When I got there I saw some whites talking to colored people and sitting down with them. I was surprised. I never saw that before. Then the meeting started. The speaker said that black and white workers should join together. Then I guessed that these were the trouble makers and "nigger-lovers" that the papers spoke about. But I liked them. They seemed so sincere and so willing to help us Negroes.

After the meeting we stayed a long time talking. When we were going home

they wanted to walk part of the way with us, but some said that we might get in trouble if people saw white and colored walking together, so we went home alone.

When I got home I read the magazine they gave me. It was the LABOR DEFENDER. I liked the pictures in it. I didn't know before that there were white people fighting against lynching. These people seem all right.

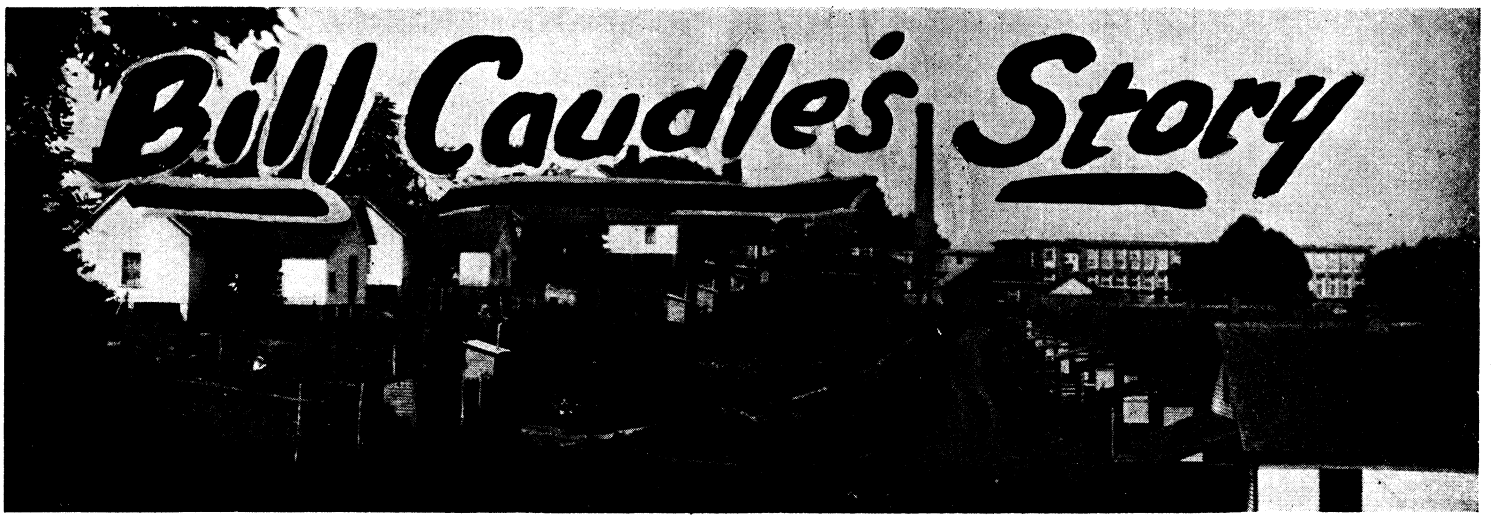
That's why I joined them after.

ENLARGED INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY
NUMBER OF THE LABOR DEFENDER

The next number of the LABOR DEFENDER will be the International May Day edition, with many added pages of photos and articles.

Almost double the present size, the edition will be a powerful expression of class solidarity in defense of our March 6th Fighters and all our class war fighters.

Help express this solidarity by sending in the greetings of your organization to appear in the Enlarged International May Day Edition.



As Told by Bill Caudle and Written Down by Grace Lumpkin

I'M 51 years old. I worked at the mill as night watchman. There was two mills.

The organizer came and I joined the union. We had secret meetings around at houses and then we was ready to come out so we put out leaflets about a meeting at a hall. The night watchman from the other mill came to me on the side and he said: "You better watch out, they're going to break up that meeting and they're going to get you."

But we went on to the hall that night. And we didn't have a meeting. The sheriff came and said we had to break it up so we broke it up. We went home. But we kept on with the union.

Well, some time after that one Friday night I was laying on the bed, and one of my little boys, he's a cripple from tuberculosis, went out on the porch and he came running back and said "Papa there's people out there, hundreds of 'em." So I said "lock the door" and I went back and lay on the bed. My wife went to the window and peered out and "Sure enuf," she said. "They're out there." And pretty soon come a knocking at the door. Knock! Knock and knock! I pulled my .38 from under my pillow and took it along to the door. I went to the door and says who's there and a man said "It's Bill Hayne."

Bill Hayne was a doffer at the mill. I want you to remember that name because I'm remembering Bill Hayne and the others as workers that went back on their fellow worker. "What do you want?" I said.

"We want you," he said. "Open the door."

I opened the door and there stood Bill Hayne, and two other workers and behind 'em at the right and left and behind crowding the yard was others. I had my .38 pointed right at 'em. And I said, "You get back there." They stood back. They knew I was going to shoot. They says, "Come with us" and I said I wasn't going with anybody—not willingly. They might take my dead body but before they did somebody else would get hurt. He turned his flashlight around on all the men standing in the yard. "And if you don't," he said, "We've got plenty to make you."

And that time they went away.

But before they went they said, "We give you ten hours to get out of town."

And then I heard afterward they went to every man that had said he belonged to a union and told him to get out.

And some of 'em did. They moved out families and all. I went out of town 'cause I had to go to headquarters of the Union in another city. But I left my wife and children right there.

So in a few days I came back and on the road I got a ride with somebody that was a cousin of mine. And he told me two organizers had been taken for a ride and the Hundred was looking for me. So I stopped on the town limits at a home and sent word for one of my boys to come out. He came after a spell and I told him to go back and tell his Ma to come out and see me. He came back and said his Ma couldn't come, or she thought better not to because they were already looking for me.

So I told my boy, "You go home and bring me my .38 pistol and tell your Ma to meet me in a hour in the woods by the swamp." That was just about a hundred yards from my house.

When my boy come back with the pistol we walked way around the edge of town and come out into those woods. But just as we got there we saw 'em coming. There was two automobiles and a truck full and I didn't know how many walking. They stretched down the road so I couldn't see. When I saw this, my boy and me started walking the road right through the swamp. I was carrying my pistol and my boy said, "You better put that in your pocket," but I said I was going to keep it out ready. And the black hundred followed us right on and we hurried ahead of 'em. They had a hard time coming through the swamp. Then we got to the river and I struck down the side of the river, walking fast. At the trial they said they was out rabbit hunting. And I said if they was, it was the funniest rabbit hunt I ever saw and the funniest rabbit.

We went down the side of the river and soon we come to a lake. And there was the river on the left side and the lake in front and what there was at the back. And I said to my son, "Well, I don't aim to commit suicide by jumping into the river or the lake, so I better turn around and face what is behind me." So I did. I held up my pistol and when they caught up I said, "There's a dead man amongst you if you come any further." And I stood there and they stood there. They'd had to get out the cars and the truck way back and they knew I meant business. So they turned around and went back. And after a while, I says to my boy, "Let's go home." So we went.

I went back and changed my wet clothes and talked to my wife and then I began cleaning up my guns. I oiled 'em till they looked like new. Then I waited.

And pretty soon came the knock, knock, knocking at the door. My wife and me had fixed it up before, so I just sat and she went to the door and said "Who's there?" and he said, "It's Jim Lauder." Jim Lauder was a police.

My wife looked at me and I shook my head. I knew that wasn't Jim Lauder's voice.

She said, "That ain't Jim Lauder." And then somebody else said "It's the sheriff," and I knew it was the sheriff's voice. And Jim Lauder, the real Jim, spoke up then and said, "Open up, we got a warrant for you."

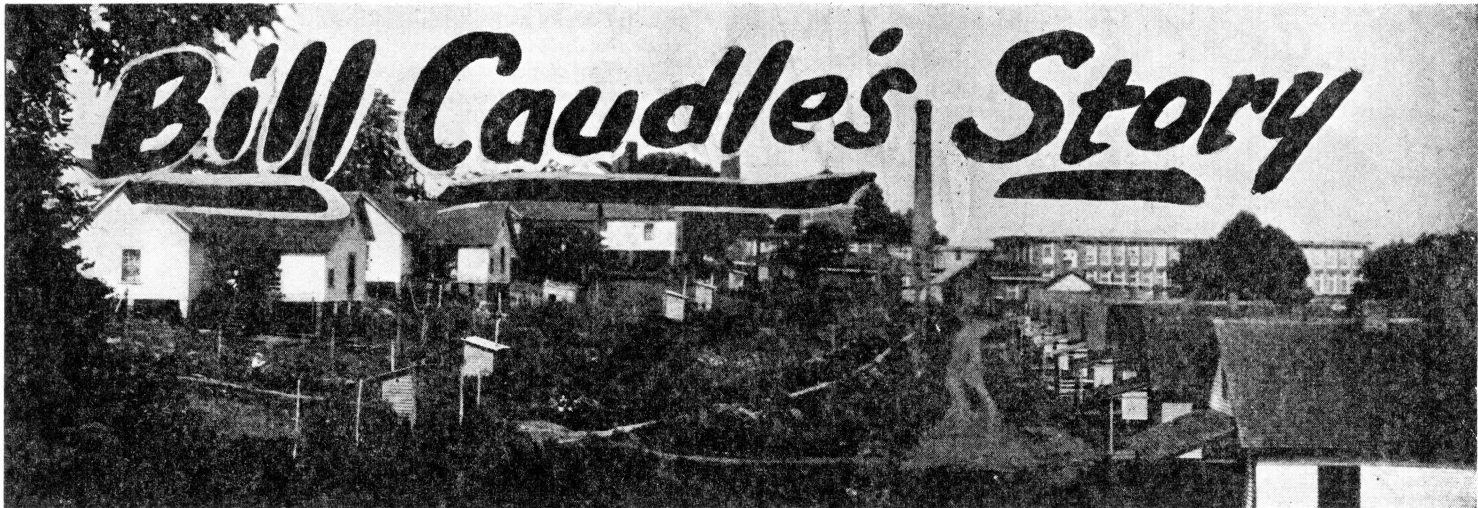
So I went out in the hall with my pistol in one hand and my rifle in the other and when I nodded, my boy opened the door. And there was Jim Lauder and the sheriff. They said they'd got a warrant for me. I said, "And who's that behind you?" There was men all in the yard and on the sidewalk — way down — I could see some even in the light from the Mill gate — I lived near the mill because I was watchman. He said, "Oh, they just happened to be there, they won't hurt you." But I just stood there pointing my guns. I said, "If you've got a warrant I'll come with you. I ain't afraid of anything I've done and I'll go. But you got to get the men away, everybody except you two." So the sheriff talked to Jim Lauder and Jim went down there and talked to the men and they went away and I went to jail with the sheriff and Lauder.

And then I found out they were accusing me of carrying concealed weapons and treating people on the highway — threatened assault I think it was. You see they said that I had tried to assault some peaceful rabbit hunters.

Then the I. L. D. heard about me and they got busy and some telegrams came to me in jail and the jail keeper looked funny and he says, "It looks like you got friends." And the jail keeper's wife came and she said, "Why, you must have friends," and I said, "Sure I've got friends." And I said, "I've got some good lawyers going to defend me." And she said, "They your friends?" And I said, "No, the I. L. D. is my friend, the International Labor Defense. Three fellows like Bill — that work in the mills and gets just what I do, let the bosses make them go after a fellow worker. They turn on a fellow worker to make up to the boss. And they think they're going to send me to prison. But the I. L. D. is going to get me out."

And it did.

And I want to say that as long as blood beats in this arm no black hundred that belongs to the boss up at the mill is going to stop me organizing and writing for myself and my fellow workers. I've been in jail and I expect to be again. But I'm going to keep right on organizing in the union. And if we get together like we ought, some day the workers are going to rule the world.



As Told by Bill Caudle and Written Down by Grace Lumpkin

Oil and Blood

By TRISTAN MAROF

BOLIVIA is a country very little known in the history of the class struggle. But, nevertheless, as in other countries, a very important mass movement is in progress there. Much more so in Bolivia since it has but recently emerged from feudalism. The peasant revolts and repressions succeeded each other periodically from 1700 to this period. In 1927 the government of President Stiles suppressed the last one, assassinating and mowing down with machine guns more than 700 workers, as estimated officially by the government. The regiments of artillery and cavalry, officered by German technicians, silenced the protest of the peasant masses in blood.

In Bolivia there exists two working class forces of importance—the peasants and the miners. The peasants of Bolivia number about two million inhabitants. They work the fields of the large landowners under the most terrible conditions. The feudal lord has unlimited rights over the Indian. He may whip, imprison and rob him as it is impossible to obtain any kind of justice from the whites. The owner lives in the city, waiting for his Indians to bring him the harvest, meanwhile leading an easy life and paying little attention to his property and its improvement. The only one who labors and sweats in Bolivia is the Indian. The feudal lord in the city busies himself with playing at politics and composing romantic poems to please the taste of parasitic young ladies. Cities almost dead, economically backward, centuries backward. The Indian, enslaved by the city landlord, makes the earth yield its fruits. And as we see this, we come to understand why the Indians rise in revolt so periodically, trying to throw off the yoke of feudalism.

When we speak of the Indian workers of Bolivia we must have something else in mind. A brilliant past is theirs. The Incas were their forefathers. Remnants of primitive communism and family organization still remain in their communities. The peasant believes in cooperatives and community work. Three centuries of Spanish colonization and one century of republi-



An Indian Peasant Family

can democratic fiction have not been able to shake off entirely the faith of the Indian. Today, the peasants, under the power of the landowner, live miserable lives, and their salaries amount to about ten cents a day. Sometimes, under the whip of the landowner, they work for nothing.

The other important workingclass force is composed of the miners. The country is essentially a mining land and its life depends upon it. Bolivia is the second tin-producing country in the world and its production increases daily. A dozen or so of foreign millionaires have the industry in their hands, realizing enormous profits. Patino, working together with Yankee financiers, exports tin at the value of 50 million dollars a year; Hochschild & Company about 12 millions; Caracoles Tin Mines of Bolivia about six millions; Aramayo Mines about 4 million. The struggle for tin in Bolivia is carried on be-

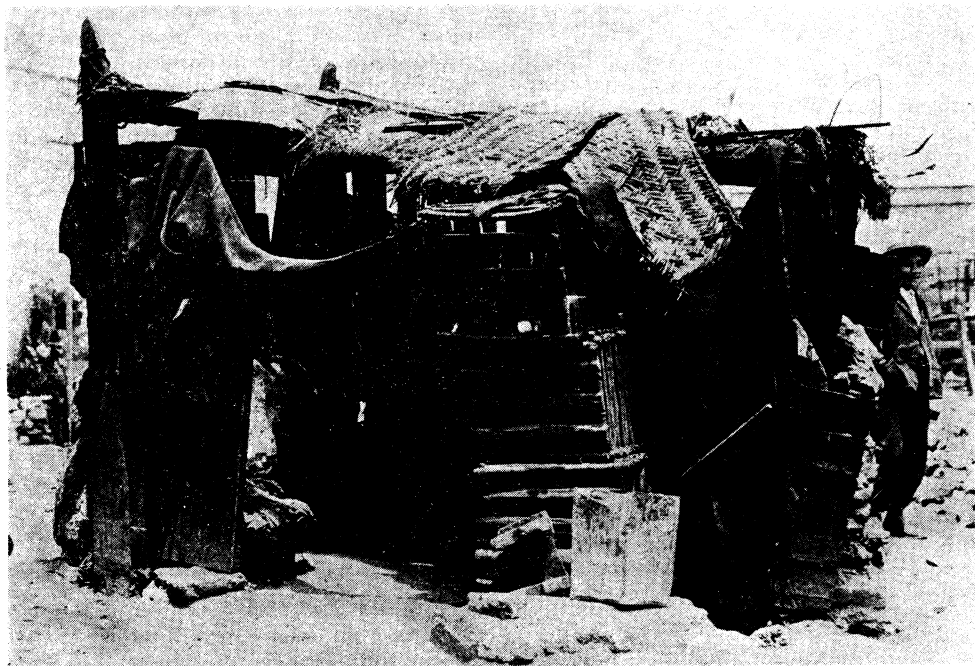
tween British and American capital. Guggenheim Brothers, through their agents in Bolivia, have made enormous investments and are carrying on negotiations to buy the Potosi Hill, which has been producing silver in great amounts for the last four hundred years.

Naturally this mining industry takes in thousands and thousands of workers. Living conditions and salaries are miserable. A qualified miner earns from three to four pesos a day (about \$1.50). Women and children of less than 12 years labor in the mines, earning salaries of 80 and 50 centavos (about 25 American cents) a day. The workers who die daily in the mines are secretly buried so as to make it impossible for the families to collect insurance.

In the miners' organization the government and the companies have introduced their reformist agents, which represents a real obstacle in the way of a revolutionary movement. No matter what government was in power when the miners went on strike, it has suppressed them in the same bloody way. The real rulers of the country are the industrial lords, represented by Patino and its Yankee collaborators. Bolivia cannot make a single move without consulting the Wall Street bankers, who have great investments in the country in the form of loans.

In this condition of semi-sovereignty, Bolivia pretends to make war on Paraguay. Economically, Bolivia is completely bankrupt. Fifty per cent of its income is paid back to cover the American loans. The teachers, judges and even police have not received salaries for a long time. With what means does Bolivia intend to make war? It is very clear. The Standard Oil has property in the Chaco territory as large as Belgium and Holland put together. The British rival of Standard Oil, the Royal Dutch, has also large properties in the region, especially on the Paraguay side. The war is a war between these two imperialist countries. The ones who will pay dearly will be the workers and peasants who will go, fooled or by force, to defend territory for foreign companies.

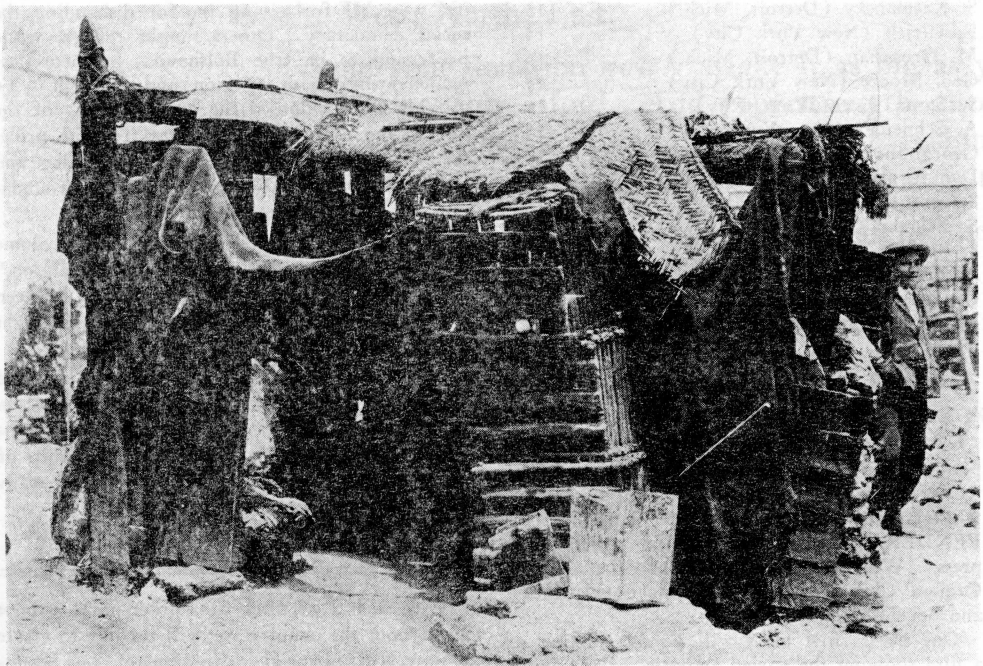
It is necessary to explain the situation of the Bolivian workingclass to the American workers and arouse them to the support of their brothers in Bolivia and Paraguay.



The hovel of an Indian family, made out of boxes, in a Bolivian city



An Indian Peasant Family



The hovel of an Indian family, made out of boxes, in a Bolivian city

LABOR DEFENDER



SUB DRIVE



WITH the tremendous unemployment struggle raging throughout the country, it becomes one of the major tasks of all members of

Louis Kogan, New York worker, who was beaten and jailed by New York police for distributing and selling LABOR DEFENDER at the Union Square Unemployment Demonstration on March 6. Aaron Grosberg was also beaten.



the ILD to help build a mass circulation for the LABOR DEFENDER.

The LABOR DEFENDER sub drive has been extended to May 1. Up to March 17, due to the splendid efforts of a number of comrades in all parts of the country, over 2,000 new subscribers had been obtained for the LABOR DEFENDER. We need 20,000 more to reach our goal. Whether we get anywhere near it or not depends upon the seriousness with which the District and Branch organizations take the achievement of the quotas set for them and what effort they make to reach them by May 1.

The New York District, by persistent work, well planned out, is proceeding at a rate that should be an example to the rest of the country. It has promised to reach the goal of 2,500 subscribers set for it by May 1.

The comrades in Detroit are doing well at factory gate sales and newspaper stand sales in factory districts. By March 1 the March issue had already been sold out in Detroit. It is a mark of progress in ability to meet struggle situations and spreading our literature effectively as the movement grows that the entire March edition of 24,000 had been sold out by March 5.

Comrades, we must make every effort to win permanent working class fighters to our movement by building a powerful subscription army for our magazine. Into action! Fill your quotas!

STANDING IN THE DRIVE

Up to March 17, inclusive, the number of new subs obtained, not counting renewals, was 2,258. The following is the record at that date:

DISTRICTS	
New York	601
Michigan	260
Chicago	
(including Milwaukee sub-district)	250½
Philadelphia	143
Ohio	108½

Los Angeles	92
Pittsburgh	79
Minnesota	75½
(Tyomies 61½)	
Buffalo	73
Boston	68
San Francisco	47
Dakotas	41
Connecticut	34½
Washington	28
South	23
Anthracite	20
Kansas	15
National Office	299
TOTAL	2258

INDIVIDUALS

T. Tiriris (New York City)	62½
Helen Rosenbaum (Newark, N. J.)	57
Eva Greenspoon (Chicago, Ill.)	48
Esther Decovny (Philadelphia, Pa.)	37
A. Malinsky (Chicago, Ill.)	35½
A. Maulin (New York City)	28
Sarah Wand (Buffalo, N. Y.)	26
F. G. Butler (Oakland, Calif.)	21
Mary Ostrow (Los Angeles, Cal.)	20
L. C. Jarvis (Los Angeles, Calif.)	19
Otto Evanoff (Campbell, Ohio)	18
Anna Block (New York City)	16½
Helen Yeskevitch (New York City)	16
Israel Prager (Boston, Mass.)	16
Luis Martinez (New York City)	16
Julia Schulner (Milwaukee, Wisc.)	16
S. Xedes (Detroit, Mich.)	15
S. Kasmansky (Detroit, Mich.)	15
F. Ulrich (New York City)	14
M. Grossman (Detroit, Mich.)	14
Geo. Moore (New York City)	14
S. Sasna (New York City)	14
A. Schneider (New York City)	13
Georgoulis (Detroit, Mich.)	12½
Dan Agolas (St. Regis, Mont.)	12
Stevens (Chicago, Ill.)	11
S. Belenko (Gary, Ind.)	11
S. Rubin (New York City)	11
A. Bakunin (Flint, Mich.)	10
O. J. Arness (Williston, N. D.)	10
D. McCarthy (New York City)	10

LABOR DEFENDER PHOTO GROUP

WORKER-PHOTOGRAPHERS have recently organized a LABOR DEFENDER photo group in New York City. The object of the group is to take pictures of interest to all workers for publication in the LABOR DEFENDER and the rest of the workingclass press. With the cooperation of the Nippon Camera Club it will also do its own printing and developing.

One of its first tasks will be the making of a film showing the varied activities of the International Labor Defense to be shown at I.L.D. meetings.

Books

THE BOLSHEVIK PARTY IN ACTION:
1904-1914, Selections from Lenin, Volume II;
International Publishers, \$1.50.

THIS latest volume of collected writings of Lenin, just issued by International Publishers, is a valuable addition to the Marxian-Leninist library being made available by International in this country.

As our movement rapidly develops, drawing into its ranks thousands upon thousands of American workers, the experiences of previous revolutions, carefully sifted and presented by an eagle mind, always carefully aware of the lessons to be drawn from the struggles, persistently adding to the battery of workingclass tactic, become especially valuable in leading our struggles into the proper direction.

"The art of revolution," as Lenin terms it, can be built up only on the basis of existing conditions in the light of previous experiences. In this highly illuminating volume is seen the development of Bolshevik tactic as formulated by Lenin out of the experiences and day to day struggles of the rapidly changing revolutionary situation in Russia in the years 1904-1907. Always fighting the half-way measures of bourgeois democrats, always battering away at the dimmed half-sighted tactics of the Mensheviks, Lenin hewed for the class-conscious proletariat, a theory and practise of revolutionary tactic, which, effectively rounded out by the successful Russian Revolution of 1917, is today a powerful weapon in the hands of the workers throughout the world.

Equally cutting in their clear-sightedness and class distinction are the writings contained in this volume written during the reaction which followed the defeat of the 1905-07 revolution. Direct and to the point, Lenin cuts all the growths of pessimism, retreat, liquidation, mercilessly out of the body of social-democracy and builds an unswerving Bolshevik theory and organization. Many there were who, faced with the necessity of persistent and untiring work under the difficulties of persecution and illegality, were all for giving in, for disbanding the social democracy. Others sought refuge, while professing to be true Bolsheviks, in theoretical maneuverings with religion and idealism. To all this Lenin opposed the concrete tasks of the day in the certainty that success for the proletarian revolution was not far off, building and laying the basis for it, on the concrete foundation of dialectic materialism.

At this time of special interest in this volume is an article "The Workers' Party and Religion," which clearly sets forth the relationships between a class-conscious workers' party and the fight against religion.

Books like these should be read carefully and digested. Many lessons are to be learned from them in the way of a clear understanding of the Bolshevik method of analysis, and the results of such an analysis when applied by Lenin to many problems with us today.

S. A.

With such a network of worker-photo groups throughout the country we will be able to create a powerful pictorial expression of our struggles which can be used very effectively in building our organization.



DR. JAMES H. HARRIS, JR.

DEFEND
THE MARCH 6TH, FIGHTERS
FOR THE
UNEMPLOYED!

Stop the Railroading to Prison of the New York Delegation of the Unemployed, Foster, Leston, Minor, Amter and Raymond, and hundreds of others arrested March Sixth!

Save 1,188 Workers from Prison! Negro and white workers fought shoulder to shoulder against Unemployment. Defend them!

Save scores of workers from deportation to fascist countries!

Help the many persecuted thousands in other capitalist and colonial lands!

The I. L. D. calls on every reader of the *Labor Defender* to heed this call—and act quickly!

The need for immediate wide mass protest is most urgent. Get resolutions passed in all possible organizations. Send these resolutions to local, state and federal governments—and to capitalist courts. Protest the wholesale arrests of Unemployment organizers and demonstrators; protest “sedition” law imprisonment; protest persecution of foreign born workers. Send us copies of all resolutions.

* * * * *

Large funds are urgently needed—for defense in all parts of the country—South, West, North, East.

Send your donation *now!* Make it as big as your class-solidarity—as big as you can possibly afford. Add your strength also, by collecting funds from others—without delay. Capitalist courts are rushing their railroading of our brother-defendants. Our combined might can stop them!

Support all I. L. D. activities—campaigns, meetings, demonstrations, canvassing days.

JOIN the I. L. D.—Mobilize by becoming a member. *Subscribe* to the “LABOR DEFENDER.”

Ask us for literature, leaflets, application blanks. *International Labor Defense*, National Office, Room 430, 80 East 11th St., New York City.



Voices from Prison



Robert Anderson, class-war prisoner at Bellefonte, Pa.

MRS. CORBISHLEY APPEALS FOR AID West Frankfort, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

I assume that by this time you have heard that my husband is once more incarcerated in the Southern Illinois penitentiary for his militancy as the secretary of the Illinois National Miners' Union.

Several years ago he was framed up and served a year and eight days. He is now forced to complete his sentence of seven years simply because he took an active part in the fight of the Illinois miners.

I appreciate very much the great work that the I. L. D. has rendered to my husband and other class war prisoners. I am also very glad that the I. L. D. has helped me and my four children during the bitter moments we spent without Henry. Once more he is gone from us and my only hope to get any assistance is to appeal to you again. My health is fast declining and I sincerely hope that you remember us.

MRS. GRACE CORBISHLEY.

MORE LIKE PORTER

Bellefonte, Pa.

Just a line to let you know how I am. This leaves me well and hope it will find all the same.

Comrades, I send revolutionary greetings to my fellow comrade John Porter, and would like to hear from him if I can. I saw his photo in the Daily tonight and was very glad to know of his release. I will be glad when I can shake his hand and will do all that I can to get a million or more like him.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

Petroleum, West Va.

Received \$20 for the month of February. I am surely proud of the good work you are doing in behalf of the Prisoners.

DORA ALLEN.

MUCH NEEDED AID

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Comrades:

Received check \$20, for which I am very grateful.

I have been sick in a hospital, blind in one eye, have had a cataract removed from my right eye, and the money you send me each month has helped me out wonderfully.

Your efforts are more than appreciated. I spent my seventieth birthday in a hospital.

MRS. MARY MOONEY.

■

Moundsville, W. Va.

I am in receipt of your monthly check in the sum of five dollars and I am well satisfied under the circumstances and thank you from the bottom of my heart for this; because it cheers me up and indeed helps me in securing the necessities I need. I am still working on the road and getting on very well.

FRANK BRBOT.

■

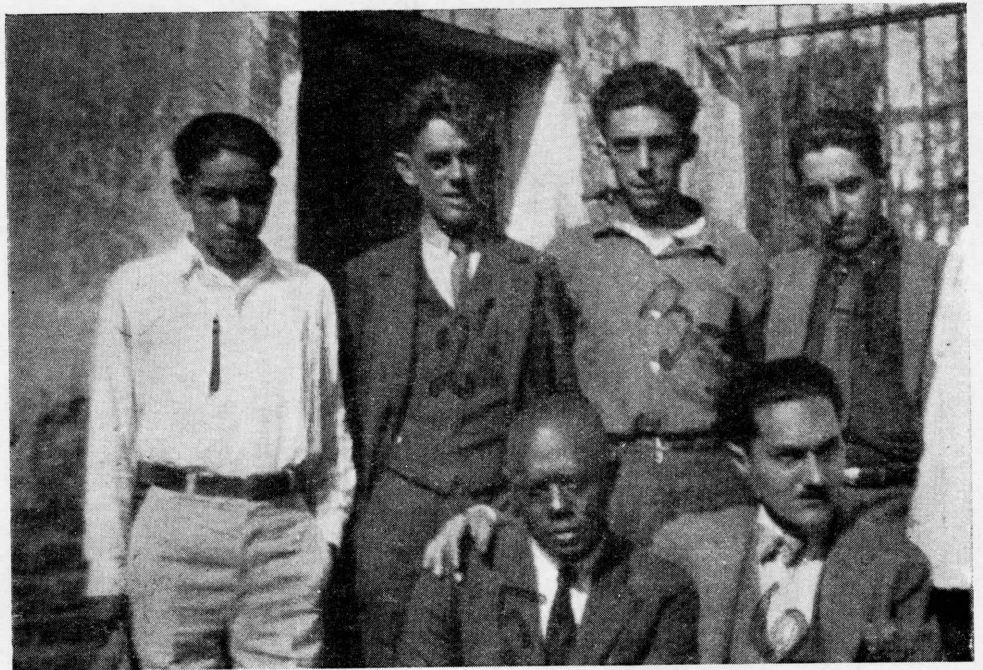
Sioux Falls, S. D.

In receipt of your letter with the enclosed check for \$5 as my monthly allowance from you. I assure you it is always greatly appreciated and thanking you sincerely for it. May you go on with the good work.

FRANK GODLASKY.

PRISONERS PLEDGE FUND

Contribute to the Prisoners' Pledge Fund of the International Labor Defense and help send regular relief to all our class war prisoners and their families.



Militant Cuban workers, jailed, tortured and then deported by Mexican government. 1) Juan Vila, ILD representative in Vera Cruz; 2) Alexander Barreiro, Cuban labor leader; 3) Bernabel Lopez; 4) Manuel Coton; 5) Sandalio Junco, Secretary of the Caribbean Confederation of Unions; 6) Teodosio Montalvan.

BONITA-MENDOLA RELIEF

Pittston, Pa.

This is to acknowledge the receipt of the twenty-dollar check sent to me by the International Labor Defense to help myself and family be maintained while my husband is in jail.

My husband was sent to jail because he fought for better conditions for the miners of the Anthracite. He was sent there by the coal operators and their friends, the officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

I believe every worker should support and help build the International Labor Defense, the shield of the working classes.

MRS. MARIE BONITA

■

Pittston, Pa.

In thanking all the members of the International Labor Defense for having sent me the \$20 February 16, 1930, I thought, carefully examining the situation, that it would be much better if you will dispose of this money for some other family instead of sending it to me, because I believe that you may have other families much more in need than I am.

I wish to advise not to send any more. If in case I will need it, I will notify you of my need, at the same time I am willing to thank you very much on the part of my father as well as all my family.

MARY MENDOLA.

■

Received your letter with which I received check of \$5 and I am sorry to hear that the working class of people are out of work.

Therefore, in answer to your letter, I hope that you would pass me up and help others who are in need of it more than myself, for I can get along.

STEVE MENDOLA.

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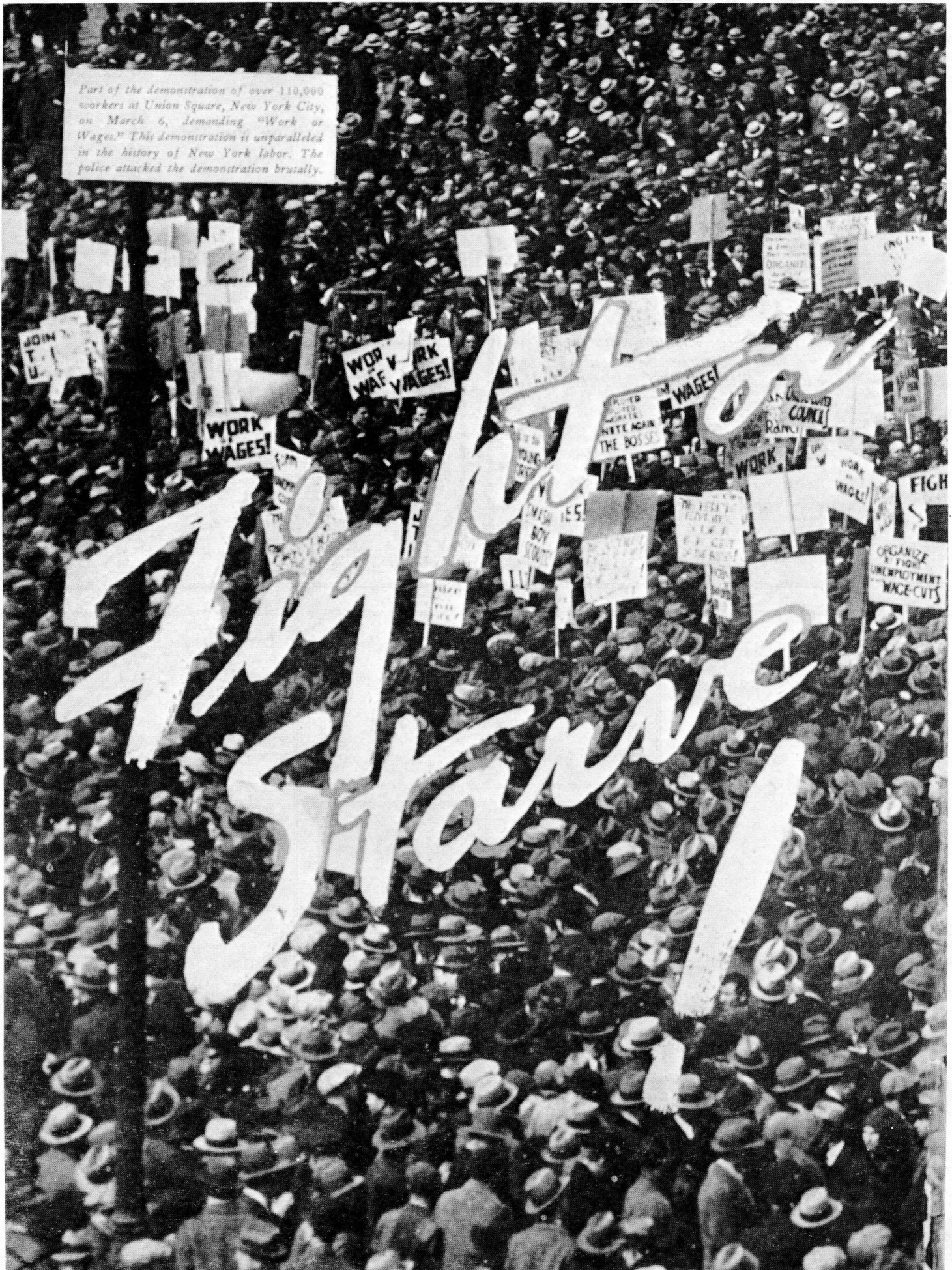
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