

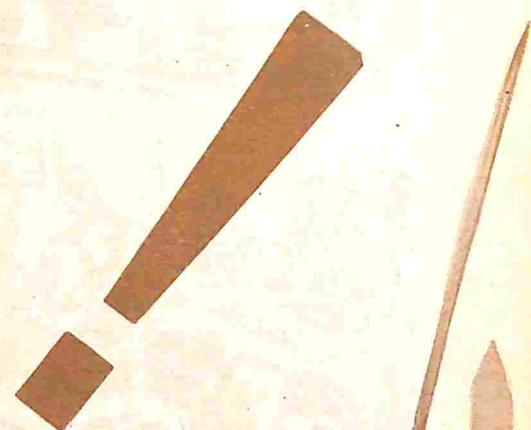
LABOR DEFENDER

10¢

NOVEMBER, 1930

for the

5 YEAR
PLAN



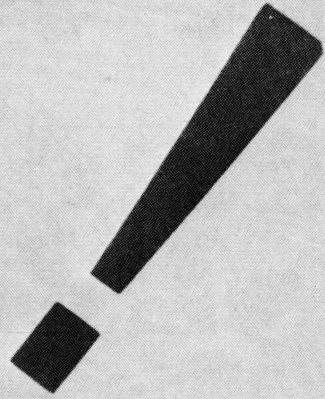
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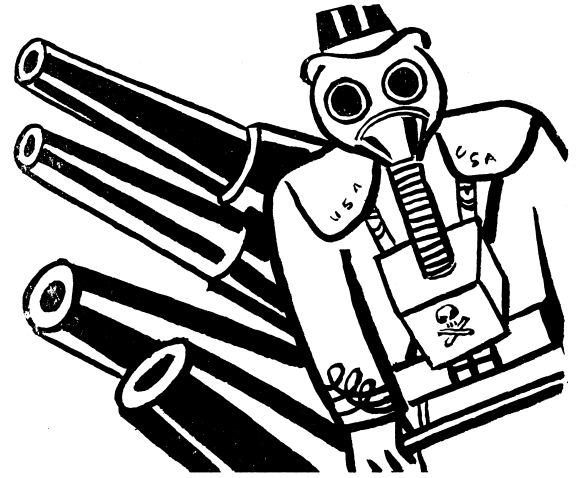
5 YEAR
PLAN





Peaceful construction in the Soviet Union where socialism is being built by the workers and peasants under the proletarian dictatorship, while—

Feverish war preparations are made by the bosses, as plans are worked out for joint imperialist attack against the U. S. S. R.



Every worker has a job in the Soviet Union where the Five-Year Plan of socialist construction is a phenomenal success, while—

In capitalist America 8,000,000 workers are unemployed. Thousands stand in breadlines daily, as the international crisis of capitalism throws more and more workers out of the shops.



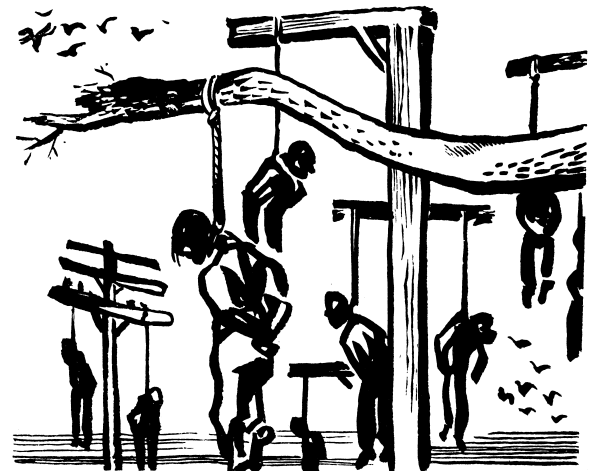
In the Soviet Union millions of workers and peasants, who were once kept in ignorance and superstition, are being enlightened, while—

Thirty-six Negro workers were lynched by mobs of businessmen and their lackeys in capitalist America since the first of the year.



In the Soviet Union, where the seven-hour day prevails, the workers have time for leisure and proletarian comradeship, while—

In U. S. A. while millions starve Hoover, Green, and leaders of American Legion join in banquets to celebrate their services to Wall Street masters.



THE FIVE YEAR PLAN ADVANCES!

By MOISSAYE J. OLGIN

THIRTEEN years ago the Russian workers and peasants seized power under the leadership of the Bolsheviks. First, they established their own organs of power, the Soviets of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies. Then to secure their rule they fought for nearly four years against the white Russian counter-revolutionists and foreign imperialist armies of intervention. When this civil war was won, their country was almost entirely devastated. Under the direction of the Communist (Bolshevik) Party, headed by Lenin, they then began the work of reconstruction.

Two years ago the Five Year Plan was introduced. It provided, first, industrialization on a vast scale; second, combination of small farms into large collective farms with modern machinery; third, almost complete elimination of private capital; fourth, an immense advance in education.

Two years have passed, and the Five Year Plan is already a glorious success. *Industrial production has doubled. Half the farms have been collectivized, and the agricultural production has greatly increased.* Private capital is waning. Huge power stations, mines, railroads are springing up as if by magic. The standard of living is rapidly rising. *There is no unemployment.*

Ninety-nine per cent of all workers are organized into unions. Two years ago there were already 22 million men and women united into consumers' associations. The number is so

rapidly growing that by 1932 there will be over 48 million members. Wages have increased 50 per cent compared with 1928, and will increase still more in the coming years. Compared with pre-war conditions, wages in 1932 will increase 220 per cent. The workers have the 7-hour day and 5-day week; that is, they work four out of every five days.

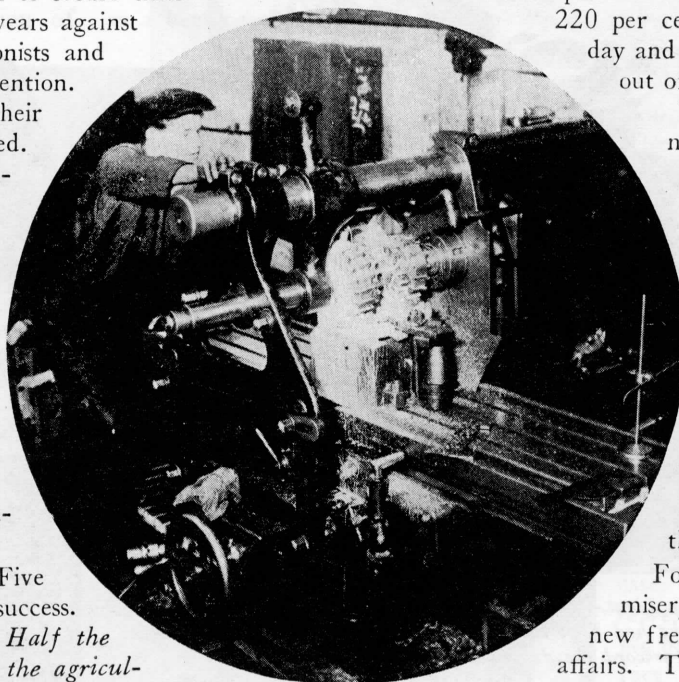
The workers are insured against sickness, unemployment, etc., and receive all educational facilities free. Preference is given in schools and colleges to children of workers. The best homes are occupied by workers, and huge numbers of new houses are under construction.

Everything in the Soviet Union belongs to the toilers. There are no bosses, no bankers, no landlords. Education is making tremendous strides. And look at the peasants!

For centuries they were oppressed by the landlords, capitalists and Tsars.

For centuries they lived in ignorance, misery and squalor. They are building a new free life now. They manage their own affairs. The hum of the tractor is stirring the countryside of the Soviet Union. The former mansions of the parasitic landlords are now used for schools and workers clubs; new schools of all kinds, for young and old, are springing up everywhere. Unity with the industrial workers is based upon the rock of mutual interests and common aims. Soon there will be one enlightened, efficient happy working population, with no class divisions.

Hail the Russian workers and peasants on the thirteenth anniversary of their Revolution! Support them in their courageous struggle to make the Five Year Plan a glorious success! Workers of America defend the Soviet Union against imperialist attacks!



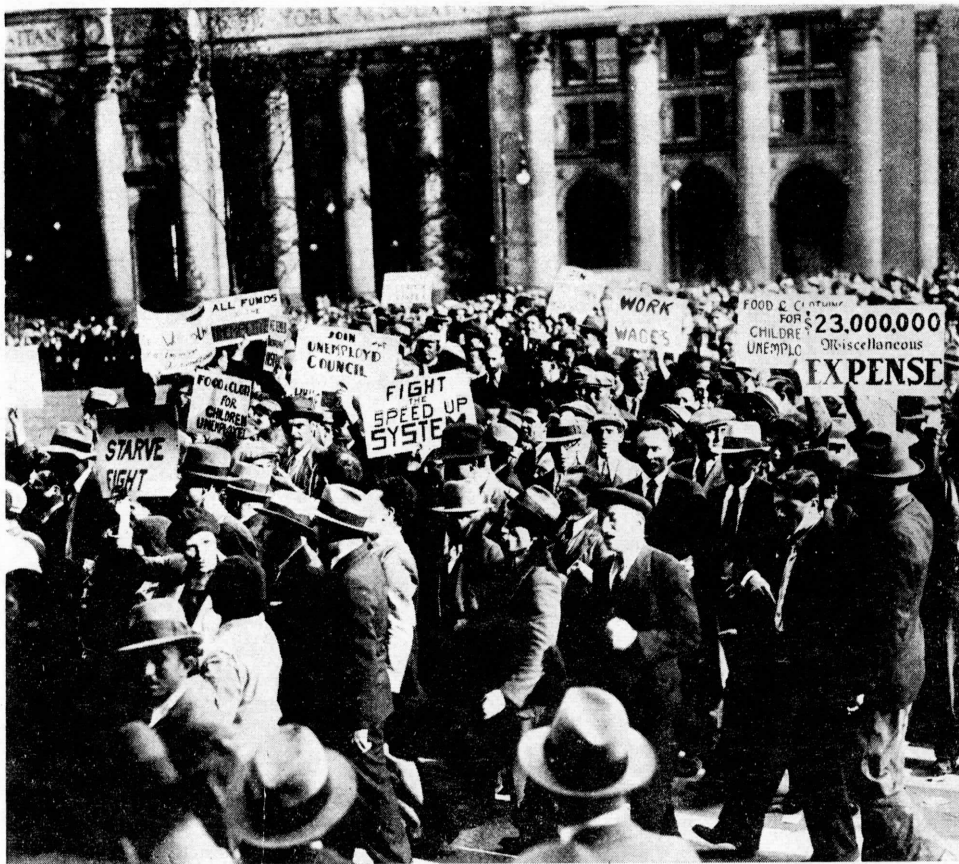
N. Y. Jobless Lead Fight for Unemployment Relief



J. Louis Engdahl, Communist candidate for Lieut.-Governor of N. Y. being hustled to jail on orders of Tammany Mayor Walker after he had been thrown out of a budget hearing of the Board of Estimate where he went to put forward the demands of the unemployed.



Sam Nessin, spokesman for the 800,000 unemployed of New York, who was murderously attacked by score of policemen at the behest and with the approval of Mayor Walker.



A part of the tremendous demonstration held before the City Hall while the Board of Estimate was in session.



Maud White, Negro worker, a member of the delegation from the N. Y. Councils of the Unemployed.

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THE A. F. of L. and LEGION MEET

Labor Misleaders' Convention Mobilizes to Rush Workers Into Imperialist War

By A. B. MAGIL

ON October 6 two conventions opened in Boston. One was the fiftieth convention of the American Federation of

Labor, the other the annual meeting of the American Legion.

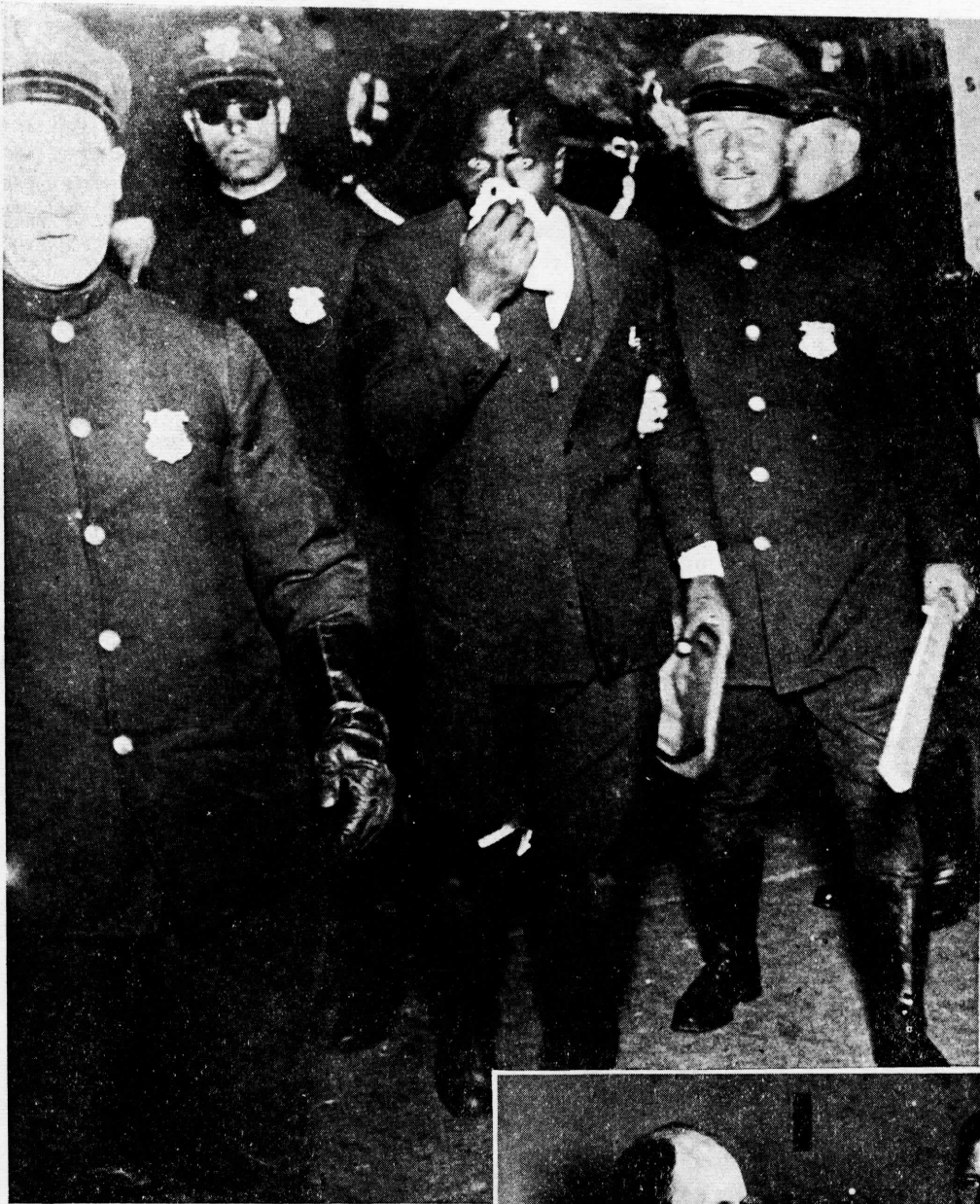
The A. F. of L. met in the luxurious scab Hotel Statler; the same hotel served as a headquarters for the Legion. Presi-

dent Hoover addressed the Legion on the morning of October 7; he spoke at the A. F. of L. convention in the afternoon of the same day. On October 8 Bill Green, president of the A. F. of L., spoke at the Legion convention; on October 10 O'Neill, the new commander of the Legion, addressed the A. F. of L. fakers. The A. F. of L. and the American Legion—hand in hand.

Both conventions have for their real purpose the mobilization of the American workers for war.

The fiftieth convention of the A. F. of L. was a convention of the same fascist bureaucracy that has helped to keep Mooney and Billings in jail for fourteen years, that criminally sabotaged the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and that today is openly and covertly doing all in its power to send to the electric chair the six heroic Negro and white workers in the Atlanta case. But that this convention *does not represent the sentiment of the rank and file of the A. F. of L.* is evident from the fact that the Atlanta Central Trades Council, defying this gang of traitors, has passed a resolution demanding the release of the Atlanta six.

The A. F. of L. convention is a challenge to the American workers. We can meet it only by uncompromising struggle and by building our fighting class organizations like the International Labor Defense, by voting Communist in the present elections, by building a powerful mass Trade Union Unity League, steeled in the struggle, giving clear revolutionary leadership in the economic battles of the working class.



"BREAD?" — GIVE 'EM GATS! — This Negro worker was among the 5,000 unemployed who demonstrated in Cleveland recently when Hoover came to render an accounting to his bosses in the American Bankers' Association. The jobless workers, demanding either work or unemployment insurance, bravely resisted the attack of the police.

CRONIES GET TOGETHER — Bill Green, president of the A. F. of L. and the bosses' undercover man in the ranks of the workers, talking things over with Hanford McNider (left), former commander of the American Legion, and now U. S. Minister to Canada, and Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley (center).



STRUGGLE AND DEFENSE

Militant Workers Called Upon to Build "MOPR," International Defense Organization

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

THE Fifth Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, like the congresses that have gone before, calls upon all militant workers to give energetic support to the various national sections of the MOPR (the international defense organization, the American section of which is the International Labor Defense).

This is a direct appeal from the Fifth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern) to the members of the Trade Union Unity League in America. It is, in fact, a mandate of the greatest importance.

The world organization of the International Labor Defense now numbers 8,540,000 members gathered into its ranks since it was first established eight years ago on the initiative of the Society of Old Bolsheviks. It must be noted very carefully that of the 6,053,299 individual members, the great majority or 4,841,683 are to be found in the Soviet Union, while 800,000 members are in the Chinese organizations, of which approximately 700,000 are in Soviet China while 100,000 are in illegal organizations existing where white terror rules. In all the other 50 national sections, including the United States, there are only 411,616 individual members.

This is a challenge from the Soviet Union and from China, on the Thirteenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, to all workers in the world's most powerful imperialist nation, where there have been 6,000 arrests of workers fought by the I.L.D. during the first 10 months of this year of unemployment, hunger and misery.

These attacks are directed almost exclusively at the efforts of the various militant industrial unions affiliated with the T.U. U.L. to organize the tens of millions of unorganized workers, especially in the great basic industries.

Resistance to these boss class attacks lacks sufficient strength in part because the T.U. U.L. has not carried out the decisions of the Third and Fourth Congresses of the R.I.L.U. to secure the individual affiliation of its membership to the defense organization of the working class in its country—the I. L. D. This decision renewed by the Fifth Congress just held must be complied with in every detail and be made the basis of full cooperation by the T.U. U.L. in carrying through the proposed Eight-Months' Plan of Work of the I.L. D., an outline of which appears on another page.

This can only be achieved through active representatives of the T.U.U.L. and its various affiliated organizations functioning in the day-to-day work of the national, district and local activities of the I.L.D.; through fullest support by the militant trade union press of all the campaigns and struggles of the I.L.D., including financial drives enabling it to accomplish its material tasks.

Full support of the I.L.D. means greater aid to the international struggle of labor which daily sees new victims fall before the growing attacks of the oppressors' white terror. During the past five years, from 1925 to 1930, there has been piled up the huge total of 1,525,646 comrades who have endured death, torture and prison because of their loyalty to their class. The precise figures are as follows: killed and tortured, 619,979; wounded, 228,861; indicted, 555,818; put on trial, 50,411; sentenced, 70,577. The persecutions increase daily.

New and mounting totals come from China and India. Here also the bloody appetite of the rapacious capitalist monster grows. It is Yankee Imperialism that also seeks its victims in all colonial and semi-colonial countries, especially in Latin America.

Helene Stasova, representative of the presidium of the executive of the MOPR (I.L.D.) at the Fifth R.I.L.U. Congress pointed out the absolute insufficiency of the fight against lynching of Negroes. This indictment is correct. This shortcoming must

be eliminated through the fullest unity of action between the I.L.D. and T.U.U.L.

We must together build a list of proud achievements to present to the Sixth World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Social Insurance in Soviet Russia

IN THE U. S. S. R. every worker is insured. When sick he receives free medical assistance (at home or in the hospital, if necessary), and money from the Bureaus of Social Insurance amounting to his average wage. Every member of the family of a worker is given medical attendance free of charge during illness.

Every unemployed worker gets from the Insurance Bureau, besides relief from his trade union, an amount at no time less than enough to support himself and his family.

All invalids are pensioned. No crippled worker has to beg for his food in the Soviet Union—a thing which is notorious in capitalist countries.

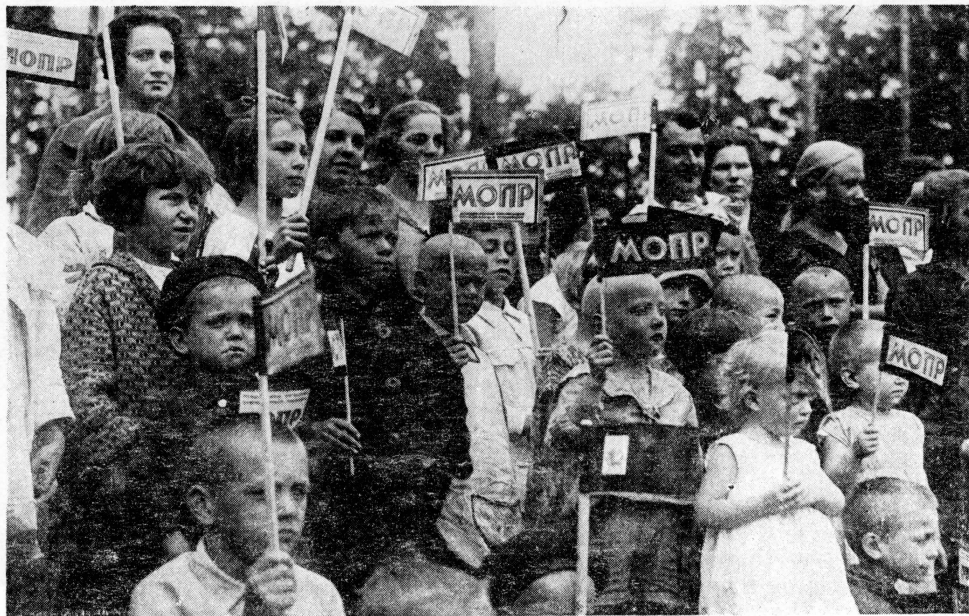
Every woman worker receives, with full pay, a leave of two months, before and after the birth of a child. The Bureaus of Social Insurance also grant the mother special relief for a period of nine months for nursing the child.

In no other country are the workers insured as in the U. S. S. R. The worker bears none of the expense of the insurance.

The Social Insurance Bureaus are completely controlled by the workers through their trade unions.



Children of class-war prisoners and martyrs in all parts of the world, now safe in Russia, hailing the MOPR, international defense organization of the working class.



Children of class-war prisoners and martyrs in all parts of the world, now safe in Russia, hailing the MOPR, international defense organization of the working class.

The School—a Proletarian Weapon

Reduce Illiteracy in U.S.S.R.; Build Clubs, Schools, As Part of 5-Year Plan

By PAUL NOVICK

IN the city of Minsk, capital of Soviet White Russia, an American tourist asked me a year ago:

“Why do they need so many workers’ clubs? Here is the club of the former nobility turned into the Karl Marx club. Here is another fine building turned into the Rosa Luxemburg club. In many a Soviet city you will find new workers’ clubs which look like palaces, costing so many millions. Isn’t that extravagance? Aren’t they crazy to do these things in the face of such shortage of living quarters, in the face of such dire need of money for new plants and factories?”

This gentleman from capitalist United States apparently felt that building a workers’ land involved only plants, factories and power stations. He did not understand that it meant education, enlightenment, development of the mind. We do not mean that kind of fake education the worker gets in the so-called civilized capitalist countries, however.

In Moscow, in the terrible winter of 1918, when there was neither bread nor wood, the workers’ clubs were taken care of. There the members could find their share of bread and be warm. Workers’ clubs, workers’ schools, workers’ universities, proletarian cultural activities were not forgotten in the days of the fiercest fighting on a dozen fronts against the white guards and their imperialist allies.

That is why the fourteenth year of the Bolshevik Revolution finds illiteracy (number of people that cannot read and write) reduced from sixty-seven per cent to thirty-eight per cent — an unheard of achievement in human history! The fourteenth year finds the circulation of the press

at a figure of *twenty-five millions daily*, compared with 2,700,000 before the war. The fourteenth year of the October Revolution finds tens of thousands of workers in the universities and institutes at the expense of the Soviet Government, tens of thousands of Red engineers and technicians, Red managers of factories and railroads, former “plain” and “ignorant” workers occupying most responsible positions in industry, in the army, in the government.

The fourteenth year finds the Soviet

Under czarism workers and peasants were kept in ignorance and superstition. The Revolution of November, 1917, which set free the working class and peasantry, above all, brought freedom to the women workers and peasants; gave them full and complete equality with men. Photo shows Russian women studying.



Union first in the field of book publishing, with probably *four times* as many books published than in the United States (already, during 1927, the Soviet Union had published 36,000 “titles” compared with 11,000 in the United States). If it were not for the scarcity of paper the number and circulation of published books, magazines and newspapers would have been still bigger, for there is an insatiable hunger for books, etc. in the Soviet Union.

Let this feature be borne in the minds of “wavering sympathizers” who sometimes ask:

“Will the working masses of the Soviet Union be able to endure another year till the Five-Year Plan gets under way and the Soviet farms and factories can turn out the necessities now so scarce?”

Such people (who, by the way, often forget to ask whether the workers in capitalist countries will be able to endure much longer) must remember that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union *know*

that they already, under present conditions, are *better off* than before the war. They *know* that it is a matter between either building Socialism under the Five-Year Plan—or the restoration of capitalism—the return of the manufacturer and the landlord. They *know* that they are building for themselves and will soon be repaid for their efforts in full. These are the reasons for the enthusiasm for the Socialist Competition, for the Shock Brigade movement that has drawn in millions of workers who are building up industry at a pace unheard of in human history, in the face of sabotage by monarchist remnants and kulaks (rich peasants), inexperience, financial boycott and blockade, conspiracies and attacks inside and outside of the Soviet Union. *Without a higher cultural level, without highly trained forces of its own, the working class of the Soviet Union would not be in a position to overcome so many obstacles for such a long period and to steer ahead with such obstinacy and clarity of purpose.*

There is an outworn banal saying that “Knowledge means power.” It should be reversed: “Power means knowledge.”



There are no slums in the Soviet Union. In 1928 there were 64,000 kindergartens in the U.S.S.R. According to the Five Year Plan, there will be 400,000 by 1932. In 1927 there were 160,000 playgrounds; in 1932 there will be 1,000,000. Photo shows workers’ children being taught personal hygiene.

Fascism — Southern Style

New Turn In Attack On Militant Workers

By NORA WEST

THE "American Fascisti and Order of Black Shirts," organized a short time ago in Atlanta, Georgia, is the most recent step on the part of the Southern bosses in their efforts to halt the organization of the thousands of Negro and white workers into powerful industrial unions.

Announcing as its purpose "a campaign against the Reds and Communists," the sponsors of the organization are at the same time quick to take advantage of the opportunities offered by this slogan to rake in thousands of dollars. Since the formation of the "Order," more than \$30,000 have been gathered up in Atlanta alone, in the form of "registration employment fees," on the windy promise of jobs to be made available by driving Negro workers from mills and shops.

Spewing admiration for Mussolini in Italy, and Hitler in Germany, the Black Shirts put forth as their slogans: "America for Americans," and "A Job for Every Deserving White Man."

"Mussolini has been misunderstood in America," shouts Marvin L. Ritch, Charlotte Republican lawyer who helped the United Textile Workers Union in their betrayal of the 1919 textile strikes. "In reality Mussolini is a great man," he declares. (Ritch's solution for the mass unemployment is to "vote Republican this year, and if you don't get relief, why vote Democrat the next time, and keep alternating until you get something.")

By the formation of the Black Shirts, lynching and terrorism against Negroes and militant white workers is only placed on a firmer organizational basis, although their activities are not new to the workers. This is seen by the thirty-six lynchings recorded since the first of the year. (Scores of Negroes are murdered every year, of which nothing is ever known.)

Leaders of the Black Shirt "Order" include a number of enterprising southern politicians: an ex-mayor, a former councilman and a prize-fight racketeer (charged in 1926 with defrauding the U. S. government). All hail from Atlanta.

They begin operations in the South where a cotton weaver working seventeen hours a day on from forty-seven to one hundred looms, getting eighteen cents an hour with which to "feed, clothe and house" a family of fourteen, is an ordinary occurrence — and where two-thirds of all United States "illiterates" are found, the

The Black Shirt

OFFICIAL ORGAN AMERICAN FACISTI

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1930.

to Steal Black Shirt

Patriotism Through Movie ^{THE}

Masthead of the official organ of the "American Fascisti and Order of Blackshirts." This outfit is the latest weapon of the southern bosses in their effort to stop the organizing activities of the Trade Union Unity League, the Communist Party, and the American Negro Labor Congress among the Negro and white workers.

American fascists are utilizing pseudo-radical phrases in an effort to ensnare workers. Such phrases as "the betterment of the masses and the better classes" appear often in their official organ.

Basing itself on the mill village, where the "supers," foremen, petty business men (druggists, grocers, lawyers, etc.) and the odd assortment of stool-pigeons and scabs peculiar to each mill center, form a whoop-it-up dependable nucleus, it depends upon the glamor of a brass band parade of the entire vicinity and not a little upon coercion. (The fascist organizers state baldly that all refusing to join will be carefully watched — to round up the workers who up to that time had not been taken in by the gaff.)

"The A. F. of L. is behind this organization one hundred per cent," says T. H. Lamar, Charlotte, N. C. fascist organizer, in a speech at the Hoskins Mill. "We believe in white supremacy and the employment of white men in preference to the Negro."

The plan is to serve notice on business firms to get rid of Negro employees and to give the jobs to white men. In this way they boast that already some six hundred Negro workers have been fired and replaced by whites. Yet the official organ of the southern fascists, *The Black Shirt*, slobbers: "The Black Shirts are the Negroes' Best Friend"; "Our purpose is to protect our Negro"; "All the Black Shirts ask of the Negro is that he stay in his place and not be misguided by the Communists."

Black Shirt organizers are not finding it a simple matter to convert Charlotte workers. Not a single one has joined despite the boast that two hundred to three hundred in the city have enrolled. It is a

known fact that only the superintendents and foremen and the Louise Mill and only one at the Hoskins Mill have joined.

It is in this atmosphere of class antagonism, this lynching center of Wall Street, that the trial of the six Atlanta workers will be called soon. It is up to the workers to say if these fighters shall be delivered over to the hands of the mob of Black Shirts to be electrocuted.

Such then, is the back-drop prepared by the southern bosses for the trial of the Atlanta defendants. The only answer on the part of the class conscious workers is the formation of a powerful mass defense movement.

HUNGER IN THE SOUTH

By ISABELLE KLEINMAN

IN Chattanooga, Tenn., almost half the population is unemployed.

It was one of those dreary, rainy days, and I was sitting by the window reading a copy of the *Southern Worker*, when I saw a young man with a very dirty face and ragged appearance knock at the door.

He asked me, "You got some food left over from breakfast?" He wasn't the first one to come to the door. After he had washed and began to eat he told me the following: "Been making the freights from Macon, Ga. That's where I live. Goin' to Shreveport, La. Heard they's a good chanc't for work there. I gotta do somethin'. Got a wife and two kids, an' the little baby only three months old. Gotta support my wife's mother, too.

"Pretty tough makin' 'them freights, tho. Nigh to 50 and 60 men waitin' on any freight comin' by. So many men out o' work. Everywhere I go, the same thing."

VOICE FROM THE SOUTH

"Murmurs of Protest, Soon Storm of Revolt"

By JIM ALLEN

(Editor of the "Southern Worker")

A NEW voice is heard below the Mason and Dixon line. It is a voice of thunder and brings a storm in its wake.

Gone are the days of silence. The weary backs of the Southern masses no longer bend meekly. The murmurs of protest are fast becoming a storm of revolt. Still a little reticent to enter the battle openly, still oppressed heavily by weapons of terror and intimidation—the southern worker lifts his head and his fist to a new horizon.

Can it be otherwise? The Southern workers have always borne more of the brunt of Yankee capitalism than their brothers in the North. New on the fighting front, they have not yet advanced to the organizational stage of Northern labor. But what has taken years for the workers up North to learn, the Southern masses grasp in a short time. We, have no democratic illusions to fight here. Class lines are too sharp for that. Workers even in the newly organized American Federation of Labor locals are asking for revolutionary leadership.

Unemployment has buried its claws deep in Southern soil. Mass misery stalks across the land, thru textile, mine and steel towns, in the dynamos of Dixie. Lucky workers are living on the fatback of the land. There is many a mill village in the South where a bread or food wagon dare not enter. Food stores and company commissaries are double-barred at night. There is no keeping down the rage of two thousand workers indefinitely laid off without even a day's notice in the Ensley mills of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, nor of thousands of textile workers turned out into the streets. The last bit of coined hope is gone when after working two days a week at \$2 a day the final reward is: "*Indefinitely laid off.*" Big struggles coming. Do not the workers say: "Things can't go on any longer as they is. Somethin's goin to happen mighty quick. Can't stand this no mo'."

On the farm lands sporadic, aimless armed clashes are to be looked for this winter. Nine cent cotton and seven cent tobacco speak a clear language. Not enough for the small farmer to pay state taxes and interest. Not enough for the tenant farmer to have a bite to eat for the long winter months after the landlord takes the crop. Fifty cents a hundred pounds for the cotton pickers—\$1 a day of 12 hours for the cotton picking season. Long ago the landlords have already refused to advance more credit to tenant and share

farmers. Twenty-six thousand tenant farm families, more than half the total of tenant farmers in the state of Alabama, will be starving at the end of this season. This is the cool admission of the state department of agriculture. The smell of gunpowder mingles with the peppermint on the cotton fields.

The bosses of the South have no padded fist. Shot gun after shot gun is reloaded and emptied again into Negro workers or farmers who "don't like the way things are." Lynching has become almost a daily exercise for white fiends. Double lynchings are found to be more efficient. *Thirty-six lynchings in the first nine months of this year!*

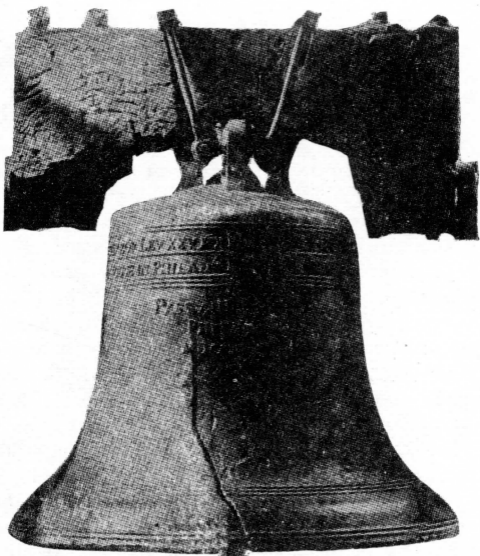
Eight of them during the last two months in Georgia alone, state of the insurrection laws! Shotgun and faggot pave the way for the more polite and civilized high powered voltage of a legal lynching in Georgia. Did not our six Atlanta comrades organize the workers for struggle? To squelch that struggle, to kill its leading forces, the ruling class strews the public parks with the bodies of lynched Negroes. Not so easy now, masters. Did not the Negroes of Thomasville tell the International Labor Defense representative that had there been arms, Kirk would not have been lynched.

Picture exploitation as an iron-clad monster and you must see that in one hand he must hold the chains of economic oppression and in the other the gun and rope. Oppression clouds every minute of the life of a Negro toiler. The states are "doing away with unemployment," by putting the jobless on the chain gangs to build the roads and public works. Its police shanghai Negro workers seen walking the streets after dark, or in broad daylight if found loitering on a corner.

Bigger struggles are coming—and with them tremendous defense struggles. The organized campaign of the Southern bosses to railroad the six Atlanta defendants to the electric chair is a part of this continuous attack.

Communists and militant leaders of the Trade Union Unity League and the American Negro Labor Congress, being in the forefront of the class war, are necessarily singled out for the most savage persecution. The workers in the South—in the mills, factories and mines—are recognizing more and more the vital role of the International Labor Defense in repulsing these attacks.





Red Aid Appeal Tells Crimes Against Chinese Masses

THE unparalleled horrors of the four-year reign of White Terror in China by the reactionary Kuomintang and other militarist cliques have been recently intensified and extended. This new terror reign began with the recapture of Chang-sha, capital of Hunan Province, by Kuomintang armies from Red Armies of the workers and peasants. The bloodthirsty Kuomintang press boasts that in the reoccupation of the city 4,000 suspected "Reds" were executed. They were shot to death or beheaded in the streets where captured. Their heads, still dripping with blood, were hung up for days in public places as warning. Some eighty students, asleep in the dormitory of a local school, were pulled out of their beds in the dead of night and shot at sunrise. Hundreds were arrested in Wu-Han, where squads of Kuomintang soldiers with long executioner's swords in their hands patrolled the streets. In Canton and thruout Kuangtung province, petty local military chiefs instructed to kill suspected "Reds," at sight.

In these barbarities there is no distinction between the various cliques so far as brutality and the announced determination to wipe out every trace of the revolutionary movements are concerned. Chiang Kai-shih, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng fu-hsiang, Chang Hsueh-liang; Wang Ching-wei and the Reorganizationist and other factions of the counter-revolutionary groups—all are participating in these wholesale massacres and giving them their heartiest approval. All are loudly promising the imperialists that no mercy will be shown the "Reds," that they will stop at nothing to destroy every trace of the revolutionary struggle in China.

The imperialists, for their part, are doing their utmost to assist in these massacres. Chang-sha was recaptured from the Red Armies only after a tremendous struggle by the united imperialist and Kuomintang forces. A missionary agent of imperialism writes in the Shanghai English press describing how an American gunboat there "fired in all 67 shells along the waterfront into the 'Reds,' besides using machine guns and

other guns." He adds that "Other boats also fired." These "other boats" were British and Japanese warships. It was the shells from these foreign warships that started the disastrous fires, afterwards blamed by the reactionary native and foreign press upon the "Communist bandits," the slanderous term used by those hirelings to characterize the heroic workers and peasants who are struggling to overthrow militarist oppression and imperialist exploitation.

The Chinese Revolution is the pivot upon which the World Revolution turns. This has long been recognized by friends and foes alike. In the worldwide struggle against imperialism, we workers and peasants of China, appeal for your renewed support. It is urgent that in this crisis in our common struggle against the White Terror you shall immediately and on the largest possible scale use extraordinary methods of blocking aid from your respective capitalist governments and bourgeoisie to the bloodthirsty butchers who constitute the ruling class of our country.

1. Organize everywhere "Committees of Action" for "Hands Off the Chinese Revolution."
2. Bring every possible pressure to bear upon your respective governments to compel the withdrawal of their armed forces from China.
3. Expose in every possible way the United Front of the Kuomintang Murder Gang and other Chinese militarists with the imperialists.
4. Prevent by any and every means the shipment of war supplies to the contending militarist factions, even to the extent of wholesale sabotage and strikes in the factories concerned and among the transportation employees.
5. Demonstrate militantly in masses before the Kuomintang Consulates, exposing with your slogans and propaganda the bloodthirsty regime of the Chinese militarists.
6. Raise funds for the relief of the widows and children of the revolutionary martyrs and for relief of the thousands in prison.
7. Reveal to your toiling masses the treachery of the social-reformists, who in China as in

RADICAL STARTS RUSSIA'S ANTI-AMERICAN TROUBLE

Propagandist From Germany Said U. S. Opposed Socialism and Had Hanged Mooney.

LONDON, April 25.—Petrograd reports today laid the demonstration against the American embassy in that city Saturday night at the door of German propagandists.

Nikolai Lenine, a Russian radical, who returned recently from exile in Switzerland through Germany, is said to have roused a mob to frenzy by declaring that America was an enemy of Socialism, and that Thomas J. Mooney, the San Francisco labor leader, at present under sentence of death in the city of Alcatraz, was an immense wrong.

NEWS OF MOONEY CASE COMES VIA PETROGRAD

Until Russian Demonstration, Many Americans Were Ignorant of Frame-up, Says the Globe.

Discussing the Mooney case, the Globe said yesterday:

"Remarkable is it that no inconsiderable number of Americans will learn of Thomas J. Mooney because radicals in far-off Petrograd attempted a demonstration in front of the American embassy in protest against his execution, which the Petrograd agitators mistakenly assumed has occurred.

"Yet the case of Mooney, whose trial

HOW GOOD IS YOUR MEMORY? Photograph shows clipping from the New York "Call," of April 26, 1917. Notice how this organ of the socialist party treated the demonstration led by Lenin before the American Embassy in Petrograd demanding the release of Mooney and Billings, and note the lying, counter-revolutionary reference to Lenin as a "German agent." The Petrograd demonstration attracted world wide attention to the frame-up and was responsible for saving Mooney and Billings from the gallows.

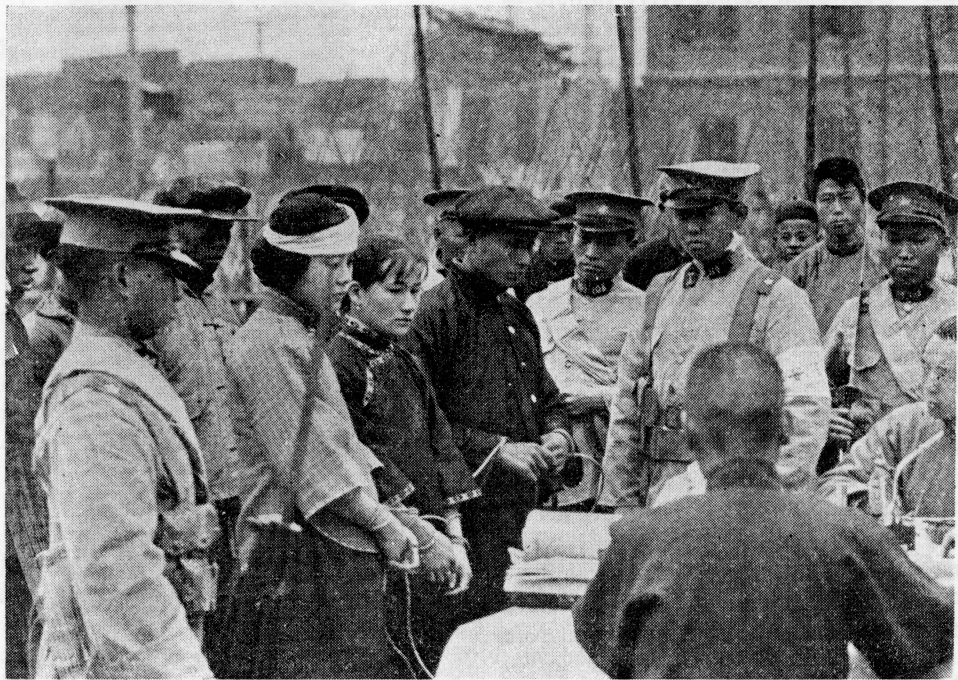


CHINESE WORKERS suspected of being "Reds," being brought to "trial."

all other colonial lands, have proven themselves the most unscrupulous running-dogs of the imperialists.

This is especially important because the intervention of the imperialists against our revolution—as well as against those in the other colonial countries—is supported by the social-reformist elements in the homelands of imperialism. Thus the British Labor Party approves the handing over daily of suspected revolutionary workers arrested in the British (alias "International") Settlement at Shanghai to the Kuomintang butchers, to be fearfully tortured and then executed. Similarly, the socialist party of France has never once raised a protest against the same state of affairs in the French Concession at Shanghai. Scores of former Kaiserist army officers have become military advisors to the Nanking Murder Government and the social-democratic party of Germany not only has not had a word to say in opposition but on the other hand actively upholds the Kuomintang despotism. American gold and military supplies, American advisors of all kinds, are at the Butcher, Chiang Kai-shih's disposal.

(From the Appeal of the Red Aid of China to the workers and farmers of the entire world to support the Chinese Revolution).



CHINESE WORKERS suspected of being "Reds," being brought to "trial."

WORKERS AND PEASANTS BUILD THE RED ARMY



The women of the Soviet Union stand ready to defend with their lives the gains of the Bolshevik Revolution

Maxim Gorky, leading Soviet author, participating in rifle practice at a workers' club. (Below)



Voroshilov, Chief of the Red Army. (Left)



Soviet sailors during a period of relaxation.



A view of dining hall in one of the barracks of the Red Army.



Red soldiers listening to the latest news as broadcast from powerful Soviet radio stations



A detachment of Red cavalry.



Red Army soldiers in their dormitory during rest hour. On the walls are portraits and movie posters.



"The Nineteen," a Vivid Novel of the Red Army in Action Against Imperialist Invaders

By MELVIN P. LEVY

JUST as important as factual descriptions of the Red Army and the Soviet Union are those found in novels and stories. Books like these, if they are accurate and well done, give a sharp sense of the transformation which the Bolshevik Revolution has made in the lives of the people. Such a book, for example, as "The Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union" is of the greatest importance because it tells us what is actually happening in the first workers' and peasants' republic; such a book as *Cement* shows

how it is happening. And of all the half dozen novels that have come out of the U.S.S.R. in English translation, A. Fadeyev's "The Nineteen" is probably the best. It is the story of a group of loosely organized Red peasant troops and their struggles against Japanese troops and Kolchak's white guards during the Russian Civil War.

The company is composed of a hundred men, under the leadership
(Continued on page 235)

THE NOVEMBER MARTYRS

Joe Hill Shot Nov. 1915; Everett Massacre, Nov. 1916; Murder Centralia Boys Nov. 1919

By VERN SMITH

FOR some reason the most murderous assaults on the working class in Western United States took place in November. On November 19, 1915, they shot Joe Hill to death in the prison yard at Salt Lake City, capital of Mormonism, sugar beets, railroads, metal mining and of the Utah Construction Company. These interests, ecclesiastical and lay, were the murderers of the "Rebel Song Bird."

On November 5, 1916, Sheriff McRae, filled with booze and bloodlust, but not too drunk to know what his orders were from the lumber barons, gave the command to fire to his assortment of patriots and plain hired gunmen at Everett, Washington, and killed Felix Baran, Hugo Gerlot, Gustav Johnson, John Looney, Abraham Rabinowitz, and at least twelve others unidentified and unknown, but all lumber workers.

On November 11, 1919, the American Legion paraders in the lumber city of Centralia, Washington, heeded the whistle of another gunman captain of the lumber lords and made a bloody, pre-arranged and murderous attack on the hall of the Lumber Workers Industrial Union of the I. W. W. As a result of this attack many workers were tortured; one, Wesley Everest, was both tortured and lynched, seven were sentenced to twenty-five to forty years in prison and one illegally to an indeterminate number of years as insane. Only this year has this "insane" man been released. Another, also, of that group has just left the prison walls—he left as a corpse.

Each of these cases of martyrdom of workers sprang directly out of terrific labor struggles. In 1914, when Joe Hill was arrested, the metal miners of the Rocky Mountain region were engaged in innumerable fights. Starting with strikes, these struggles developed into a continuous running straggling gun battle; small groups of heavily armed company gunmen shooting it out with little groups of miners up in lonely canyons above the mines. That was the year of the Ludlow massacre, when Colorado state militia units, recruited entirely from company guards, still drawing company pay, but uniformed and armed by the state, attacked the tent colony of evicted miners at Ludlow, and in spite of the defense put up by armed miners whose firing line had been established some distance away,



Modern logging machinery now being used in the industry in which the Centralia and Everett boys worked for many years. Photo shows use of cat-tripillar tractors in the Red River Lumber Company. (Photo by Ewing Galloway)

militia slaughtered with fire and bullets thirty-four men, women and children.

In some of these battles, it is probable, Joe Hill received a wound on the hand. When he was arrested the prosecution could not find out what battle or where, so they simply framed him for the private murder of a store keeper, a crime Hill would not and could not ever have committed.

The Everett Massacre grew out of the attempts to unionize the shingle weavers of the Puget Sound region. Men were organizing against conditions that not only condemned them to low wages and long hours, but which maimed and crippled them.

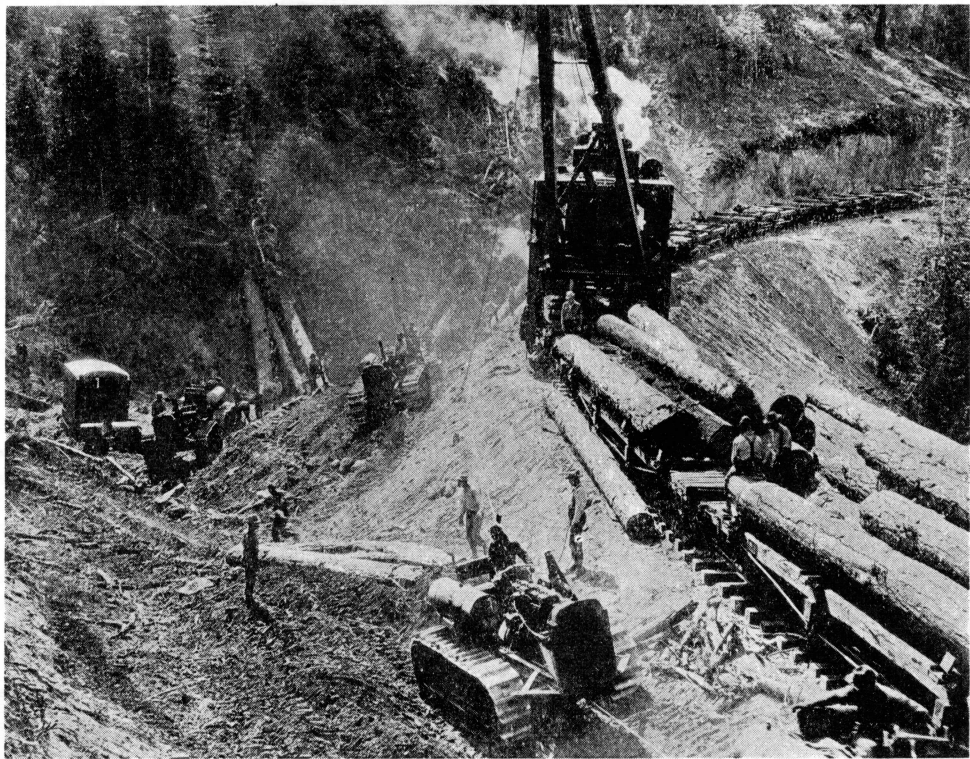
American Federation of Labor shingle weavers and I. W. W. loggers were on strike, and the I. W. W. finding its organization meetings broken up, staged the usual "free speech fight." The terror visited upon both I. W. W. and A. F. of L. unionists alike was staggering. Hundreds were beaten up, forced to run the gauntlet and flogged, clubbed, jailed. A call for volunteers went out, and two boatloads started from Seattle on the day of the massacre. When the first boat, the *Verrona*, got to the wharf, it was placed under a murderous cross fire of rifles and shot

guns in the hands of the sheriff's men who were in ambush there. The slaughter was unprovoked and without warning. Some of the men on the boat shot back, among them being a stool pigeon who couldn't stand being fired upon by his own gang.

Two of the sheriff's gang were killed, and every known unionist was arrested for that. None of the murderous riflemen assembled by the sheriff were arrested for the seventeen known dead, and over twenty-eight wounded among the workers.

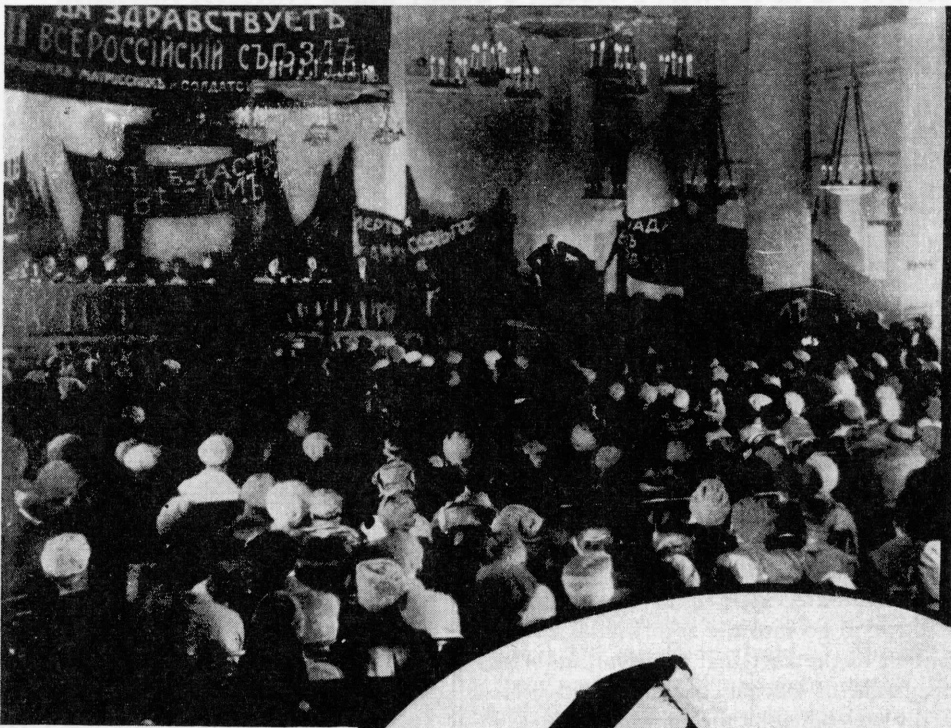
Such was the power of the workers' defense organization in the case that all had to be dismissed, but one, Thomas H. Tracy, and the jury acquitted him. This shows the vital need of immediate mobilization of the workers in labor cases, and its effectiveness.

In the midst of post-war terror these men did not get an adequate defense. The boss always tries to convict. There is no such thing as "fairness" or "equality" before the capitalist law. Rescuing the victims of the boss class depends on power, on mass support, on organization and activity, on protests against railroading, on strikes. Build the International Labor Defense and fight for the release of the remaining November martyrs!



*Modern logging machinery now being used in the industry in which the Centralia and Everett boys worked for many years. Photo shows use of caterpillar tractors in the Red River Lumber Company.
(Photo by Ewing Galloway)*

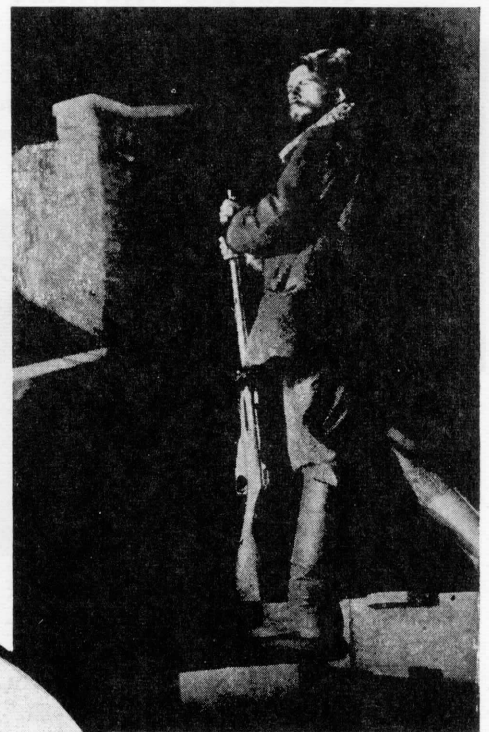
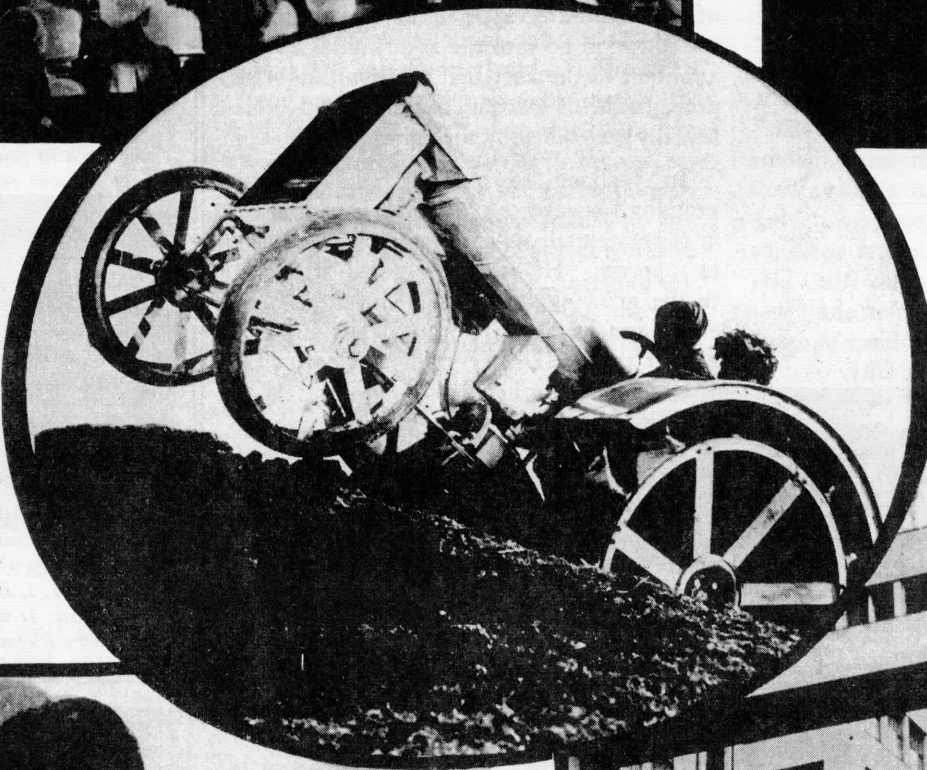
RED RUSSIA IN THE MOVIES: 1917-1930



Stirring scene from "Ten Days That Shook the World." Lenin is shown addressing the First All-Soviet Congress.

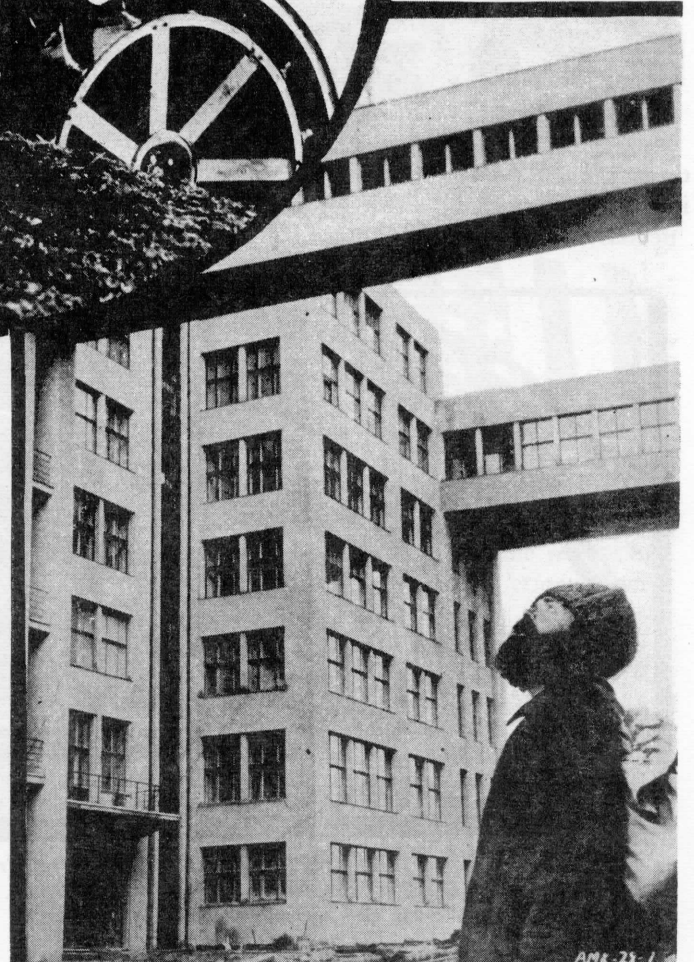
Scene from "The Old and The New," Eisenstein's powerful film of collectivization under the Five Year Plan.

Scene from "Turksib," film of Turkestan-Siberian railroad, recently completed. Typical peasants who will benefit by the railroad. (below)



Scene from "Arsenal." Ready to lay down his life for the Revolution!

From "Fragment of An Empire." Shell-shocked soldier, returning from the front, awe-struck at achievements. (below)



A2-2

ANK-23-1

Working Class Leaders Expose the Fish Committee



ENGDahl



OLGIN



BEBRITS

IT was the members of the Fish Committee, which travels under the fancy name of the "Congressional Committee Investigating Communism," who were forced to take the witness stand when three workingclass leaders, J. Louis Engdahl, general secretary of the International Labor Defense, M. J. Olgin, editor of the Morning Freiheit," and Louis Bebrits, editor of the "Uj Elore," Hungarian Communist daily, were subpoenaed during the last sessions held in the Department of Justice offices in New York City.

All three witnesses sharply exposed the fact that the committee was formed for the purpose of pushing thru oppressive measures against the working class and against the foreign-born particularly.



Engdahl quickly placed the committee on the defensive by exposing its real purpose. He vigorously denounced the action of the committee in refusing to permit his statement to go into the record, and called attention to the fact that anti-workingclass propaganda of obvious perjurers had been heartily welcomed by the committee.

In replying to questions the witness brought forward the principal issues raised in the statement which the committee tried to suppress. He especially called attention to the growing unemployment, the sharpening attacks on the working class and the role of the I.L.D. in resisting these attacks. Seated left to right in top photo are: Hall of Mississippi; Eslick, of Tennessee; Fish, of New York; Nelson, of Maine, and Bachman of West Virginia. The other gentry include a varied assortment of Department of Justice dicks, high-salaried stoolpigeons, etc. The witness shown testifying before the Committee is a pulp manufacturer raving for an embargo on Soviet lumber.

William Z. Foster, leader of the March 6th Unemployed Delegation lifted the lid off New York City's prisons at a N. Y. District I. L. D. banquet Oct. 22.

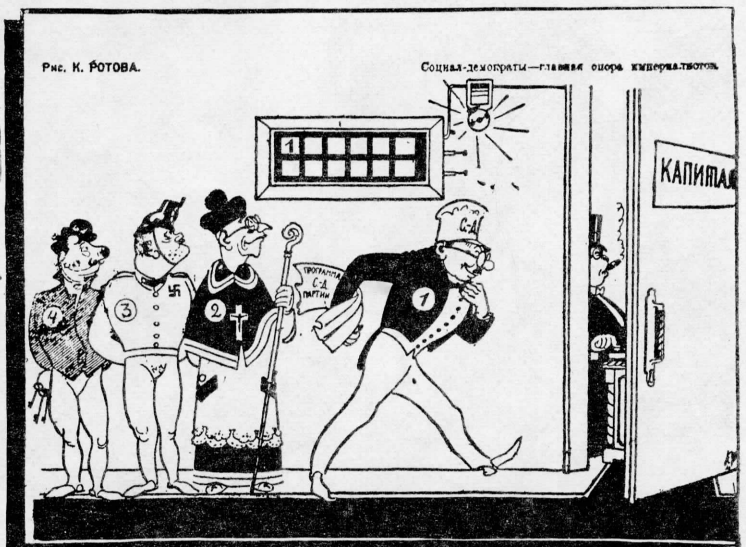
Foster and Amter were released recently after serving prison sentences of six months each. They are on parole for the next two and one-half years and can be flung back in jail on the flimsiest pretext. Minor is now recovering from an emergency operation.

Foster, in his speech told how the city's prisons are schools for the creation of criminals and described the barbarous medieval treatment of drug addicts and feeble-minded prisoners. Reporting that the food given the men is "nothing but garbage," Foster charged that "money can buy anything in jail, including the keys to the outer gates."

On the night of their release Foster and Amter addressed 27,000 workers at a Communist Party Election Rally and Jobless Demonstration in Madison Sq. Garden. From the day of the arrest of the Delegation, the I. L. D. has led in the fight for their release. It now intensifies its fight to free Harry Raymond.



FIGHTING BACK THE IMPERIALIST THREAT. (From "Pravda," official organ of Communist Party of Soviet Union. By Fred Ellis, Daily Worker staff cartoonist, now in Moscow.)



IN THE LACKEY'S ROOM. All ready to serve the imperialist masters: 1. the socialist party; 2. the church serving "opium to the people"; 3. fascism; 4. the police and the courts.

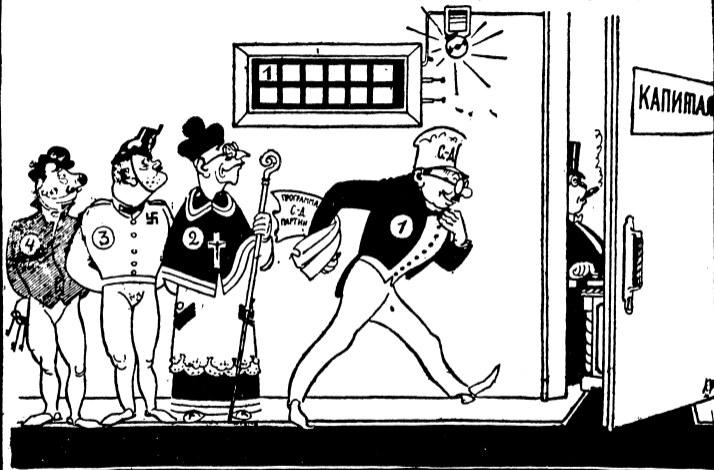


Существенная преграда.

FIGHTING BACK THE IMPERIALIST THREAT. (From "Pravda," official organ of Communist Party of Soviet Union. By Fred Ellis, Daily Worker staff cartoonist, now in Moscow.)

Рис. К. РОТОВА.

Социал-демократы—главная опора империализма.



IN THE LACKEY'S ROOM. All ready to serve the imperialist masters: 1. the socialist party; 2. the church serving "opium to the people"; 3. fascism; 4. the police and the courts.

WOODLAWN, 1926-1930

Muselin, Resetar, Zima Jailed by Steel Trust; I. L. D. Fights for Anthracite Defendants

By A. JAKIRA

IT is now nearly a year since the iron gates of the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox, Pa., closed upon Milan Resetar, Tom Zima and Pete Muselin, three militant workers now serving five years each under the infamous Flynn anti-sedition law of Pennsylvania.

Woodlawn, now known as Aliquippa, is a small steel town located on the banks of the Ohio River in the Pittsburgh district. The town is owned and completely dominated by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

It was a small group of Communists under the leadership of these three workers, who carried on a vigorous campaign of propaganda among the steel slaves of this little town. The bosses, realizing

that this activity was beginning to bear fruit, that the workers were showing increasing interest, found it necessary to take rigid action; so an Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1926, a "Red raid" was staged, the homes of the most active Communists were ransacked, literature confiscated in a fashion typical of the old czarist days in Russia and the more recent A. Mitchell Palmer. The raid was conducted by the joint forces of the local police, the state troopers and the private police of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Eleven workers were arrested, but due to the efforts of the International Labor Defense, several of them were released and only four were placed on trial, charged with violation of the Flynn anti-sedition law of Pennsylvania. American legionnaires, professional spies, agents of the J. & L., were called to testify falsely against the defendants, who themselves boldly admitted that they were Communists and that they consider it necessary to organize the miserably exploited steel workers.

A jury was selected the foreman of which was a notorious leader of the Ku Klux Klan of Ambridge, Pa., across the river. After a farcical trial lasting a week, Judge McConnell, a hireling of the steel corporation, sentenced the three defendants to five years at hard labor in the county workhouse. The fourth defendant, Steve Bratich, received a sentence of two and one-half years.

The case was appealed to the superior and supreme courts of Pennsylvania, but these courts upheld the previous decision, and the Supreme Court of the U. S. refused even to consider the appeal.

Since the Woodlawn trial the sedition and criminal syndicalist laws have been used more and more by the bosses against the workers, not only in Pennsylvania, but thruout the entire country. In Chester, Pa., Peltz and Holmes have received stiff sentences while Bill Lawrence in Philadelphia is in jail, and five militants in the Anthracite region are awaiting trial.

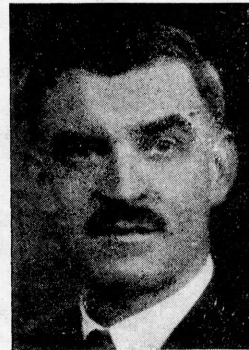
In California six workers are serving from three to 42 years because they tried to organize the cantaloupe workers of the



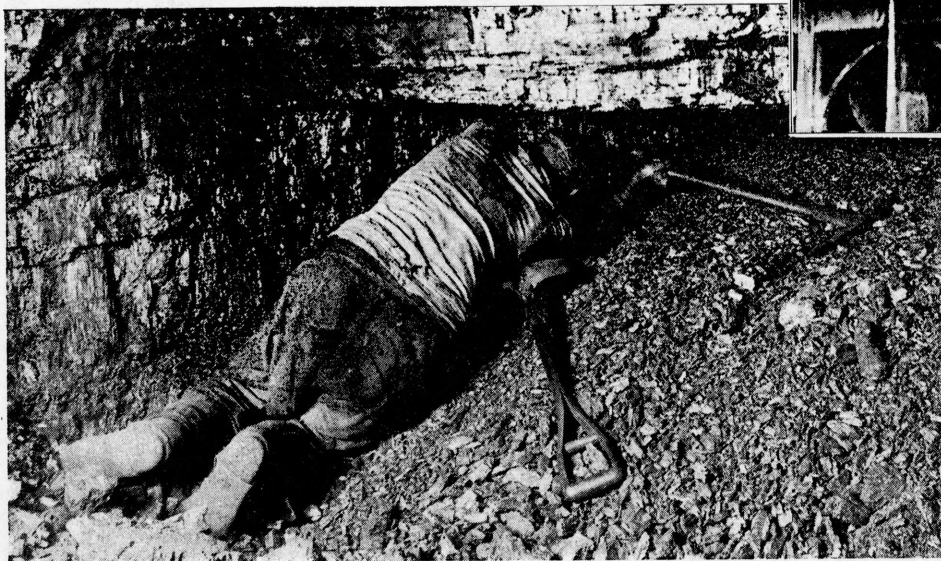
Muselin



Resetar



Zima



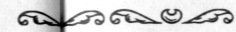
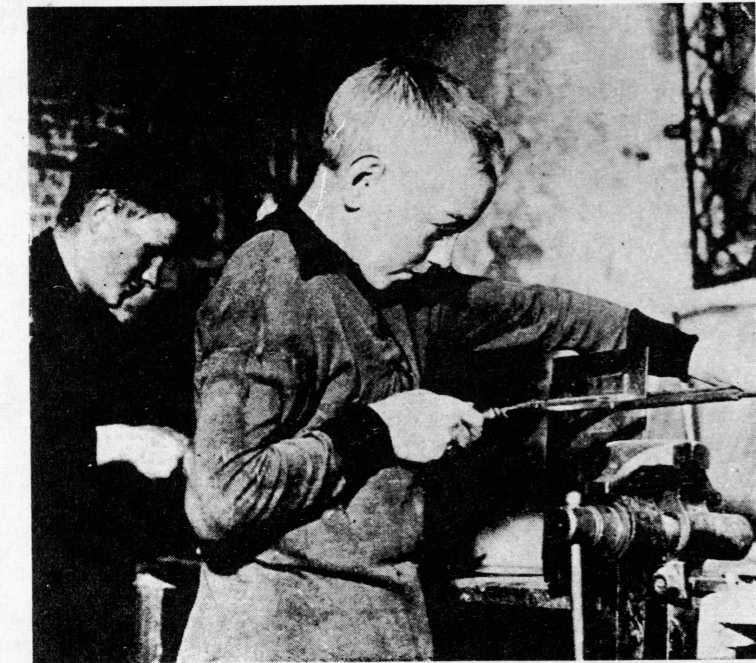
Miner at work with a pick at a point where a machine cannot be used. (Ewing Galloway)

Imperial Valley, and Yetta Stromberg, a young worker, is under one to ten year sentence.

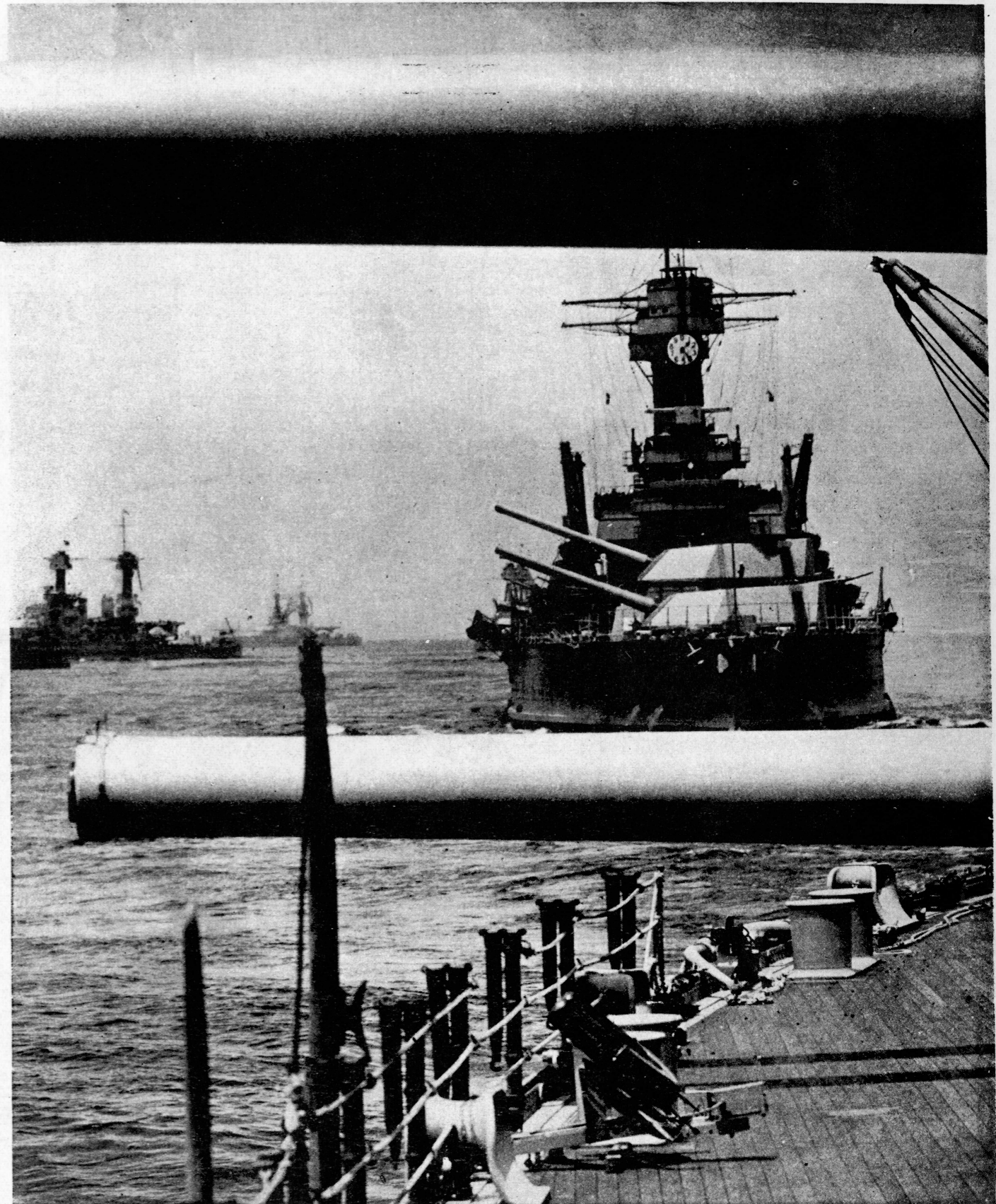
The International Labor Defense is carrying on a vigorous campaign for the release of all the victims of the sedition and criminal syndicalism laws.

The substantial citizen seen hoisting a pen is John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, an organization which he has helped destroy by sell-out deals with the coal operators. He is shown signing the Anthracite Agreement which is aimed to hog-tie the miners and outlaw strike action for the next five and one-half years. The benign gents surrounding Lewis include a friendly coal operator, high-salaried officials of the U.M.W.A. and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor in Hoover's Wall Street cabinet.

WORKERS, PEASANTS OF U.S.S.R. PUSH 5-YEAR PLAN DESPITE ATTACKS



Peace construction in the U.S.R., as shown in photos left-hand page. Top left: Workers at a tradition meeting listening a report of socialist coalition in connection with the advance of the Five Year Plan. There are 12 million Russian workers organized in 23 or trade unions in the U.S.R. Top right: Typ Russian peasant girl. Center left: The child of New Russia learn workshop methods. Over left: Russian work buying books. Low right: Russian work in the shops making table, by their enthusiasm and industry, the companion of the Five Year Plan in four years.



Glimpsed under the guns of the battleship "West Virginia," the fleet of the U. S. Empire passes in review before President Hoover. Ships of the fleet are shown in formation as they speed past the U.S.S. "Salt Lake City," on which Hoover reviewed the massed sea forces of the U. S. The eight-inch guns of the "West Virginia" form a fitting frame for this spectacle.

War Department Schedules Show How American Industry is Now Being Prepared for the Next Imperialist War

By SENDER GARLIN

“INDUSTRIAL Preparedness!” This is the keynote of current Wall Street war preparations. Just what does the phrase mean? Permit Brig. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley of the United States War Department to furnish the definition. “It means,” says this militarist, “the organization of the nation with its resources of every kind to meet the material needs of the nation in war.”

The American Empire is rushing headlong into a new bloody world conflict. Its war preparations are directed primarily against the Soviet Union and in alliance with other capitalist powers with whom at the same time it is in a death-grip for the exploitation of the world markets. Only the deep economic crisis of world capitalism and the growing resistance of the masses keeps the imperialists from rushing at each other's throats.

Toward this objective war preparations are feverishly being made—day by day and in a highly organized form. The basis for these war plans is the so-called Procurement Plan worked out by the war department.

“Peace?” “Disarmament?” This is the patter which the masses are fed in order to disguise the real business back-stage. In speeches to their masters, the American industrialists, the war mongers are utterly frank and not infrequently boastful.

Supporting Brig. Gen. Moseley is the Hon. Frederick H. Payne, assistant secretary of war. Appearing recently before the convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association in Atlantic City, Payne told just what the Procurement Plan means.

To provide for the desired distribution of the production task, Payne stated, the country has been divided into 14 districts, (as revealed in the war department Exhibit). Based on information obtained thru detailed industrial surveys, the initial war load is apportioned to districts in accordance with their respective capacities to absorb it.

Speaking once more, on October 17, before the Society of Industrial Engineers, assembled at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, on the industrial preparedness of the U. S. for quick entry into a world war, the assistant secretary of the war declared:

“In my office are determined the methods the Army uses in the procurement of current supplies, and those to

The war department exhibit displayed on this page shows the workings of the Procurement Plan explained in greater detail in the accompanying article. It indicates the readiness of the war department to put thru orders for industrial material on 24 hours notice, following declaration of war. This Exhibit illustrates exactly how this is worked out, with a complete check-up system. The schedules and correspondence shown deal with the L. & M. Electric Company of Pittsburgh. A picture of the plant is seen on the Exhibit.

The last statement (on the right—marked 12 and 14), is the Schedule of Production, whereby the L. & M. Electric Co., undertakes to furnish the Signal Corps, upon the declaration of war, the items demanded, as follows 4,000 at the end of the first month; 6,000 at the end of the second, etc., up to 10,000 at the end of the sixth month of the war. The L. & M. Electric Co. states that “the production of this amount is approximately 25% of our maximum capacity.”

CONFIDENTIAL
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
ACCEPTED SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION NO. _____
 FOR NAME OF ARTICLE _____

CAPACITY ESTIMATE
 Item Telephone
 Unit 2400
 Specification 71-202-9
 Class. S. M. 50 Wt. No. 50 Val. No. 5

Month	11/21/29	12/1/29	12/31/29	1/31/30	2/28/30	3/31/30	4/30/30	5/31/30	6/30/30
Production	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
Estimated Production	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
Cumulative Production	1000	3000	6000	10000	15000	21000	28000	36000	45000
Cumulative Requirements	1000	3000	6000	10000	15000	21000	28000	36000	45000

COMPUTATION SHEET
 FOR PROCUREMENT PLANNING

Item	11/21/29	12/1/29	12/31/29	1/31/30	2/28/30	3/31/30	4/30/30	5/31/30	6/30/30
Production	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
Estimated Production	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
Cumulative Production	1000	3000	6000	10000	15000	21000	28000	36000	45000
Cumulative Requirements	1000	3000	6000	10000	15000	21000	28000	36000	45000

PROCUREMENT APPOINTMENT
 MASTER SHEET

Month	11/21/29	12/1/29	12/31/29	1/31/30	2/28/30	3/31/30	4/30/30	5/31/30	6/30/30
Production	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
Estimated Production	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
Cumulative Production	1000	3000	6000	10000	15000	21000	28000	36000	45000
Cumulative Requirements	1000	3000	6000	10000	15000	21000	28000	36000	45000

PROCUREMENT

Month	11/21/29	12/1/29	12/31/29	1/31/30	2/28/30	3/31/30	4/30/30	5/31/30	6/30/30
Production	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
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WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
 OF

ACCEPTED SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
 OF

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
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WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
 OF

ESTIMATED CAPACITY

EXPECTED PRODUCTION

SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT PLAN

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
 OF

WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
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CONFIDENTIAL
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT
ACCEPTED SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION NO. 1
 FOR NAME OF ARTICLE

START

ESTIMATED CAPACITY

EXPECTED PRODUCTION

SPECIFIC PROCUREMENT PLAN

ACCEPTED SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION
WAR DEPARTMENT
SIGNAL CORPS PROCUREMENT DISTRICT
 OF

1 **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7** **8** **9** **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** **63** **64** **65** **66** **67** **68** **69** **70** **71** **72** **73** **74** **75** **76** **77** **78** **79** **80** **81** **82** **83** **84** **85** **86** **87** **88** **89** **90** **91** **92** **93** **94** **95** **96** **97** **98** **99** **100**

CLASSIFICATION
 Class 4000 Subclass 8
 Date September 4, 1929.
 Based upon S.O.S. 12,7, 1924

CAPACITY ESTIMATE
 Item Telephone Unit Month Specification 71-202-3
 Cost \$ 24.00 Wt. lbs. 20. Val. cu. ft. 2

Month	11/29/29	12/29/29	1/29/30	2/29/30	3/29/30	4/29/30	5/29/30	6/29/30	7/29/30	8/29/30	9/29/30	10/29/30	11/29/30	12/29/30
Estimated Capacity	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	30,000

PROCUREMENT APPORTIONMENT MASTER SHEET
 Item Telephone Unit Month Specification 71-202-3
 Cost \$ 24.00 Wt. lbs. 20. Val. cu. ft. 2

Month	11/29/29	12/29/29	1/29/30	2/29/30	3/29/30	4/29/30	5/29/30	6/29/30	7/29/30	8/29/30	9/29/30	10/29/30	11/29/30	12/29/30
Estimated Capacity	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	30,000

ACCEPTED SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION
 Signal Corps Procurement District
 New York
 November 10, 1929.

Dear Sir:

Based upon capacity information in file, the Signal Corps would like to be assured of the following production from you in the event of an emergency. This is in addition to the Signal Corps Schedule previously furnished.

Item Telephone Unit Month Specification 71-202-3 Unit Month

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Monthly Thereafter
4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000

It is to be noted that this schedule is no way binding you or the Signal Corps, but is merely an indication of your willingness to enter into a contract with the Signal Corps when, and if a national emergency should arise.

Will you please indicate below your willingness and the deliveries that we might expect, retaining the duplicate copy in a framed envelope marked:

Yours very truly,
 J. H. Brown, Major, Signal Corps, U.S.A.
 Signal Supply Office

(To be filled in by manufacturer)

To: Signal Corps Procurement District of New York November 25, 1929.

It will be able to make deliveries during the months as indicated after receipt of formal contract as follows:

Month	11/29/29	12/29/29	1/29/30	2/29/30	3/29/30	4/29/30	5/29/30	6/29/30	7/29/30	8/29/30	9/29/30	10/29/30	11/29/30	12/29/30
Production	4,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	30,000

* It is estimated that the production of this amount is approximately 25% of our maximum capacity for the item and would utilize about 25% of the telephone working staff.

Very truly yours,
 J. H. Brown, Major, Signal Corps, U.S.A.
 Signal Supply Office

Use the reverse side for remarks if desired production cannot be met, stating major difficulties that would prevent early production.

goh104 - 2

Expose Wall Street Government War Preparations

Confidential Exhibits Reveal Methods Being Used to Harness Industry.

(Continued from previous page)

be employed in the event we should be thrust into a major war. (Refer to Exhibit—EDITOR.) In addition I have the responsibility of developing a plan under which the industrial and economic resources of this country can be mobilized into an efficient national team in the event of war."

Representing the "citizens of this country," the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, spearhead of munitions and other manufacturers, appears periodically before Congress with insistent demands for the adoption of "educational order" schemes, a basic aspect of the Procurement Plan.

The purpose of "educational orders" is to provide "practice" in the production of munitions and war supplies to general manufacturers. So-called "educational orders" are already being used to test the speed of big industrial establishments in shifting gears to war-time production.

In explaining this, the chairman of the Committee on National Defense of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, in a speech made recently to the Army Ordnance Department at Chamber headquarters, said:

"As the matter now stands, the responsible manufacturer has no experience whatever in peace time with the production of munitions."

Notice that the speaker, presumably a civilian, a business man, is addressing a military body!

A bill now before Congress would give the secretary of war power to place "educational war orders" for munitions without advertising bids or without being bound to award them to

the lowest possible bidder. The war department, in other words, is preparing the great industrial concerns to turn, overnight, from the making of automobiles, typewriters, sewing machines and machine tools into the making of munitions and other war supplies.

War department officials state that mobilization, both men and industry, could be affected immensely faster than in the world war. This means at least 1,000,000 men mobilized with full equipment, food, supplies for the field, clothing, etc., within 30 days.

There are now 14,623 manufacturing concerns that have been allocated (mobilized for war production), to date, according to General Moseley's office. And, coolly, announces the general: "If any manufacturer should decline to be allocated, we will have his raw materials cut off."

In addition there are now 30,341 manufacturers, large and small, whose material is subject to these allocations, but which have not as yet been definitely made. It is estimated that these industries could turn from present production to war production almost immediately.

The war department, incidentally, has just completed a survey of the machine tool industry in such centers as Youngstown, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago.

What is more, the war department watches carefully all raw materials for use in war, and keeps a systematic, almost daily check-up of all imports into every country in the world. For example, should Japan or England begin to import more than what seems to be a "normal"

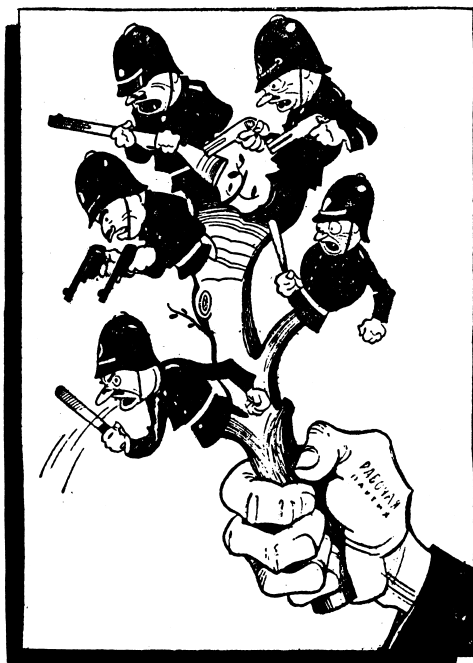
amount of airplane spruce, the war department begins to ask the reason why, and casts a belligerent eye in their direction.

Side by side with these preparations for war mobilization of industry go secret plans for transforming the chemical industry into the most horrible and devastating engine of human destruction in history. So it is not for nothing that Mr. Ernest T. Trigg, president of the John Lucas & Co., manufacturers of paints and chemicals, is chairman of the Committee on National Defense of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. His colleagues on the committee include H. H. Rice of General Motors; A. J. Brosseau, president of Mack Trucks, Inc.; Frederick J. Haynes, president of Durant Motors; C. R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and W. L. Clause, chairman of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and director of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

With the sharpened war preparations, persecution of militant workers becomes ever greater. As the imperialist conflict approaches, the bosses will begin to fill the prisons with those who point out to the workers being sent to slaughter, that this, like all previous imperialist wars is a war for the benefit of the bankers and industrialists.

It will be the International Labor Defense which will defend these workers and help to maintain their dependents. The building of a mass defense organization must go hand in hand with the struggle against imperialist war preparations and the threatened attack on the Soviet Union.

How the Soviet Cartoonists Portray World Capitalism



THE FRUIT OF CAPITALISM (Pravda)



"VOTE FOR ME!" (Pravda)



SMASHING THE HAND OF FASCISM



Voices *from* Prison

(From Peter Darck, militant window washer, who is in Welfare Island, serving a term, for strike activity).

Correction Hospital,
Welfare Island, N. Y.

Dear Comrades:

Received your second money-order for which I thank you a lot; it comes in very handy. I also appreciate the weekly support of my family. My wife wrote me on that up to date she has received from the I.L.D. two money orders: one for \$15 and the other for \$30.

We do not receive regularly any papers here, only occasionally the *News*, *World*, and Hearst's of back date. I wish I could read our own papers' reports on our demonstrations. We both (another worker, also in jail for strike activity), are set bodily and, spiritually to go thru the balance of our terms.

With best wishes and comradely greetings, yours for the unconditional release of the Atlanta and other political prisoners,

PETER DARCK.

Dear Comrades:

I have written you a letter thanking you for your letter and money order, but that money order was censored and held by the office of the above institution. Deputy Warden Mr. Deeley has informed me in a courteous but firm manner that from now on no letters that contain undue criticism, to his estimation, will be allowed to go out with a risk of being published.

With comradely greetings. It will not be long now!

PETER DARCK.

(From the wife of one of the Centralia boys)

Gate, Wash.
Sept. 27, 1930.

Dear Fellow Workers:

I just received my monthly allowance from you and I can't tell you how much I do appreciate you fellow workers kindness in the struggle for freedom. I am sure glad to have friends like you, fellow workers.

I remain yours truly in the fight for freedom.

MRS. GERTIE BLAND.

(From the Editor of "Laisve," Lithuanian Communist daily)

Oct. 6, 1930.

Dear Comrades:

Comrade Frank Danson, ex-soldier, 40 years of age, who died Sept. 20 at the Welfare Island Institute of Cancer, willed \$50 to the International Labor Defense.

Comrade Danson was, all his life sympathetic to the labor movement and supported it morally and financially,

Yours Comradely,
Editor, "Laisve."

Trust Boss Courts, Reverend Thomas Urges

"HAVE FAITH IN OUR INSTITUTIONS"—This is what Rev. Norman Thomas, leader of the yellow socialist party and member in good standing in the New York Presbytry, tells a 67-year-old worker, who was framed up on a petty larceny charge and sentenced to three years in Welfare Island. He has been in jail since Sept. 1928. In a letter to the I.L.D. to which Thomas' sniveling note was attached, Williamson writes:

"I am a Spanish War veteran and served Admiral Dewey as a gunner on his Flagship U. S. Olympic. I served five years overseas in the World War. I have 12 war medals, the best of certificates and characters and am a charter member of the American Legion. On account of hav-

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Incorporated

112 East 19th Street, New York City

Telephone Algonquin 5865

Cable Address: "LEAGINDEM" NEW YORK

OBJECT: Education for a new social order based on
production for use and not for profit.

August 19, 1930.

Mr. J. L. Williamson, 49934
East 55th Street,
Welfare Island,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Williamson:

I have read with interest your letter of August 10th and once more regret that I haven't the time or the power to do a small part of the things I should like to do in cases like yours. I should think some of your friends in these patriotic societies you have named would be in a far better position than I to come to your help and to see that you get the justice to which you like every citizen are entitled.

Sincerely yours,

NT:SS

38&AU
12646

ing cards of our societies in my possession when a rested (Ex-Servicemen's League, Anti-Imperialist League, etc.), Judge C. Nott sent me to this institution, and said if he had his way he would send all the comrades to prison who have these cards in their possession.

"I was working as a first cook when they arrested me on suspicion and held me in the Tombs Prison awaiting trial for four months."

Thomas, take note, not only urges this worker to have faith "in the justice to which all of us are entitled," but tries to throw him into the arms of the fascist American Legion.

From San Quentin Prison

San Quentin, Calif.

Dear Comrades:

Long time has passed that I didn't write, now I have a little to write. I am thanking you very much, because of your work for the class war prisoners. Comrade Frank Spector told me that you have taken steps in my case, therefore I am thanking you comradely.

There are many Mexicans in here. I speak Spanish. I was promised by some people, lib-

erals, who come here, to get the books for our propaganda, but 5 months has passed since and nothing has come. I think these women did simply neglect it.

I read every day, that the I.L.D. is very poor, but send me some books in Mexican language, the workers must read our books

Comrades fight to abolish capitalism. I will do my best behind the black walls.

MIKE MISKICH.

Forward With the Eight Months' Plan!

Discuss November-June Program; Mobilize for Action at Mass Membership Meetings, Nov. 11, 43d Anniversary of Hanging of Chicago Haymarket Martyrs.

AN outline for the development of an Eight Months' Plan of Work for the International Labor Defense forces over the nation (November, 1930—June, 1931), has been adopted by the National Executive Committee and sent to all District Committees of the I.L.D., to all affiliated organizations, to all militant trade unions and to sympathetic organizations.

With the completion of the Election Campaign Nov. 4th, and the holding of the 13th Soviet Anniversary Celebrations, Nov. 7th, the September-November Drive comes to an end.

MASS MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

The Eight Months' Plan of Work must be launched before the whole working class through Mass Membership Meetings, at which all sympathizers, including as broad sections of the working class as possible, are drawn in, on Tuesday, November 11th, the Forty-third Anniversary of the hanging of the five Haymarket Martyrs in Chicago, Nov. 11, 1887. This is a fitting anniversary for launching the new drive of the I.L.D. leading up to its Fifth National Convention on June 27-28, 1931, the Sixth Anniversary of the founding of our organization.

These membership meetings must be held in every city where there is an I.L.D. membership and district and local work for building a supplementary Eight Months' Plan to the National and International Program must be presented, discussed and agreed on. The outline for the Eight Months' Plan is as follows:

AN OUTLINE OF WORK

The outstanding problem of the International Labor Defense is the energetic development of the mass character of its protest campaigns and the rooting of these activities in the factories and workshops.

In order to get better results in the future it is necessary that all would be more carefully planned; that programs be prepared sufficiently far in advance in order to give ample time for all preliminary tasks necessary for effective mobilization. While intensifying the carrying through, in every respect, of the September-November Class War Prisoners' Defense and Liberation Drive, the National Executive Committee proposes the following:

CONVENTION IN JUNE

1. That we ask the MOPR for permission to hold the Fifth National Convention of the I.L.D. on June 27-28, Saturday-Sunday, 1931, the Sixth Anniversary of the I.L.D.
2. That on this basis we immediately begin preparing an Eight Months' Plan of Worker, November 1930—June 1931, which will grow out of and immediately follow the September-November Drive, which has now been planned through the 13th Soviet Anniversary, November 7, 1930.
3. That this plan of work be popularized so as to bring not only the membership, but all sympathizing elements into activity to carry it through.
4. That the importance, character and place of various defense actions be analyzed in order to work them all into the general campaign for the Eight-Month Period. Such analysis, of course, can only anticipate the attacks against labor that may arise during this coming period. We must, however, definitely organize in much greater detail, and link up the drives in resistance to such persecutions as the following:
 - a) Atlanta
 - b) Imperial Valley
 - c) New York and Milwaukee Unemployed Delegations.
 - d) Deportations.
 - e) Lynchings.
 - f) Attacks on Foreign-Born Workers.
 - g) Sedition.
 - h) Injunctions—New York, Article 600.
 - i) Mineola.
 - j) Harry Eisman.
 - k) Mooney and Billings.
 - l) The Centralia Prisoners, etc., etc.
5. The Eight Months' Plan must definitely outline the goal that is sought by the time of the Fifth Na-

tional convention for the various activities carried on by the I.L.D. as follows:

REACH FOREIGN-BORN

a) Educational and Propaganda work. Program of literature to be issued: books, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., etc. Calendar for 1931. Discussion outlines, classes, Worker and Photo Correspondents' Groups, working out of suitable material for all anniversaries, etc. Reports, Bulletins (District). Discussion preliminary to the Fifth Convention.

b) Organization Plan: Organizers and tours; Membership Drive (individual and affiliation); developing the I.L.D. on a shop basis; How best to reach all the various foreign-language groupings with complete analysis of this problem and possibilities for development of this work. The proper organization of the apparatus in the National Office and in the various District Offices, which shall be based on the drawing in of all volunteer assistance possible and its careful assignment to work, careful attention being given to drawing in workers from the shops. Careful building up and functioning of sub-committees.

c) Work among Negroes, with special stress on work in the South. The campaign against lynching, race discrimination, and Jim Crowism. Commemorating of various anniversaries (Nat Turner).

d) The role of the I.L.D. in the South.

e) The Youth.

f) The Women.

g) The Farmers.

h) The LABOR DEFENDER (Editorial and Business).

Definite suggestions for issues during this period, linking them up closely to the general campaign. Definite campaign for building the circulation and putting the LABOR DEFENDER on a paying basis.

i) Definite program for building the Prisoners' Pledge Fund for the relief of increasing numbers of prisoners and their dependents.

j) Legal aid. The perspective for this period and more careful education of membership and working class generally on question of legal defense (lawyers and self-defense), bail, fines, appeals, etc., etc. Building of legal and bail committees.

ORGANIZATION PLANS

k) An effort to prepare a budget for this period, with definite analysis of expenditures and study of overhead, purely legal expenses, etc., etc., in comparison with expenditures for mass campaigns, etc.

l) I.L.D. Publicity, its role, requirements, etc.

m) The International Campaign. Relations with Canada and Latin America, and with other countries. Our relation to MOPR.

n) Relations with the industrial unions, having the perspective of taking over all defense work of the militant unions.

6. That a letter accompanying this outline of suggestions be immediately sent to all District Executive Committees, calling for all available material for developing this Eight Months' Plan, based on the problems and the experiences in the various districts.

7. That a national organizer be put on the road to visit the various district organizations to energize their activities on the basis of the September-November Campaign and to prepare immediately for the launching of the Eight Months' Plan.

8. Research and Information Bureau—Reports.

A major aim of all activities to be the building of a mass International Labor Defense rooted in the workshops of the nation.

(*NOTE—A program of work in resistance to the Atlanta persecution has been drawn up and approved by the National Executive Committee and sent to the District Committees; there has also been adopted a Pacific Coast Program of work in resistance to attacks against labor in the far west; also a program of struggle against the sedition laws. Work based on other defense activities will be worked out in greater detail and co-ordinated under the Eight Months' Plan.)



HE DIED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FIRST WORKERS REPUBLIC—John Reed, young American Bolshevik, who sacrificed his life in the cause of the Russian Revolution. Reed, whose great book, "Ten Days That Shook the World," was hailed by Lenin, died of typhus in Moscow, October 17, 1920. He lies buried by the Kremlin Wall.

First Young Defenders' Group Greets Soviet Anniversary

The Young Defenders—Youth Branch of the International Labor Defense, was organized by a group of young workers.

They started with five members. The Young Defenders now number eighteen. They have had interesting discussions on "Unemployment," "Sacco and Vanzetti," and "Religion." They have actively participated in the I.L.D. picnic, the Cooperative Dance, the Ella May Memorial, etc.

The Young Defenders have adopted a youth prisoner—Harry Raymond of the New York Unemployed Delegation.

Write, or come to 1400 Boston Road, Bronx, New York City. The Young Defenders want to hear from you. They meet every Sunday at 4 P. M.

Labor Defender Photo Group

Participating actively in the struggles of the New York workers is the Labor Defender Photo Group. It looks upon the photograph not as an ornament but as a powerful weapon in workingclass journalism. Many of the photographs appearing in the Labor Defender and other labor publications are taken by the Photo Group which held an exhibition on Oct. 25.

Workers interested in this activity should communicate at once with the Labor Defender Photo Group, 7 East 14th St., New York City.



HE DIED IN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FIRST WORKERS REPUBLIC—*John Reed, young American Bolshevik, who sacrificed his life in the cause of the Russian Revolution. Reed, whose great book, "Ten Days That Shook the World," was hailed by Lenin, died of typhus in Moscow, October 17, 1920. He lies buried by the Kremlin Wall.*

"The Nineteen," a Vivid Novel of the Red Army in Action Against Imperialist Invaders

(Continued from page 223)

of Levinson. "From the hour that Levinson had been elected commandant, nobody could think of him in any other capacity." Yet "in his childhood he had helped his father in a second-hand furniture business; his father had dreamed all his life of getting rich." But the revolution

has transformed him as it has transformed every man in the company—the people themselves. We see the troops, each man of them having his own particular background. One is a peasant, another a miner; the Revolution has bound them together, made them comrades, given them responsibilities. One of them robs a peasant's melon patch. He is not dealt with in military fashion nor is he defended against the peasant. Instead a meeting of the villagers and the troops is arranged and here the question of mutual duties is threshed out in a comradely fashion.

"The Nineteen" takes its name from the engagement with Japanese troops which forms its final episode. The Red troops are ambushed by a number greater than themselves. They have no choice other than to ride across the invaders' line of fire. And only nineteen of them survive, Levinson among them.

"Levinson looked silently with eyes which were still wet at the vastness of earth and sky, promising bread and rest, at these distant people on the threshing-ground whom he would soon have to make his own—as near to him as were the eighteen who followed him in silence. He ceased crying; it was necessary to live and a man had to do his duty."

"The Nineteen" is a powerful and beautiful book. More than any other, it carries the spirit of the proletarian revolution.

"The 19" is published by International Publishers.



NOTICE ON GREETINGS!

On account of the great amount of material which had to be included in this special issue of the LABOR DEFENDER, it was necessary to omit two pages of greetings—from the N. Y. district and affiliated organizations, and from the Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Conn., and Scranton districts of the I. L. D.

Left: Cover of "The 19."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF LABOR DEFENDER, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1930.

State of New York
County of New York

ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. Louis Engdahl, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Labor Defender and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

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

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

Managing Editor, Sender Garlin, 80 East 11th St., New York, N. Y.

Business Manager: Marguerite Dunne, 80 East 11th St., New York, N. Y.

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

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

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

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

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

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

None.

J. LOUIS ENGDahl, Editor.
(Signature of editor.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of October, 1930.

(SEAL)

MAX KITZES.

(My commission expires March, 1932.)

Revolutionary greetings to our Soviet comrades from

The Workers School

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Greetings on the 13th anniversary of the
Bolshevik Revolution—from

THREE WORKERS IN A SHOP

M. CHALDAFSKY RUBIN HACH

T. NEIL

Greetings from OBERSTEIN and SOL GINSBERG, New York

Buffalo District (Upstate N. Y.) I. L. D. and Affiliated Organizations Greet Russian Workers

THE RUSSIAN I.L.D. BRANCH OF BUFFALO

is sending its heartiest greetings to the workers of the U.S.S.R. on its 13th Anniversary of the victorious proletarian revolution.

Greetings from the Members of the Tom Mooney Branch and their fellow workers.

James Campbell	Jacob Hall
Kirshner	Mrs. Zimbel
Levine	A Friend
M. Kaminsky	

The workers and I. L. D. members of
SYRACUSE

greet the 13th Anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Greetings from Erie, Pa.

FINNISH WORKERS' SOCIETY
FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S COUNCIL
S. J. YHDISTYS

315 Plum Street, Erie, Pa.

UTICA

Sends greetings to the workers of the Soviet Union on the 13th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Greetings from

ROCHESTER

Rochester City Committee of the I. L. D.

Jewish Working Women's Council

International Workers Order, Branch No. 191

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I. L. D. BRANCH IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

NOTICE

Write to the Labor Defender if you have a 1926-1927 *Bound Volume*.
Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York

Greetings from N.Y. District I. L. D. and Affiliated Organizations

HAIL THE ONLY COUNTRY WHERE THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS ARE FREE FROM CAPITALIST WHITE TERROR, PROSECUTION AND PERSECUTION

By CHAS. NEMEROFF

It is thirteen years since the workers and peasants have overthrown the rule of the Czars, the landlords, the Church, and the capitalists, and have established their own workers' government.

For centuries ruthless oppressors drained the blood of the Russian masses. They kept the masses in bondage and slavery. They kept the masses in ignorance. Any sign of revolt was brutally suppressed. When a revolt of the masses began, the rulers organized pogroms and misled the workers and peasants from their path of revolt. But the time came when these worker and peasant masses overthrew their bloody rulers and established their own government. Now, after 13 years of Workers' and Peasants' rule, what do we find?

Victorious construction of socialism.

No unemployment.

Hours of work being decreased.

Illiteracy practically abolished.

What do we find in the capitalist countries?

A deepening of the crisis in all of the countries.

Starvation and misery confronting the working and peasant masses.

Twenty million workers unemployed.

Brutal oppression, jail, lynchings, deportations, murder.

In the richest land, the United States of America, eight million unemployed starve, while there is plenty of food, only to be dumped into the river so that the profiteers may not lose some of their profits. Daily more workers are laid off. They must walk the streets and search for food in garbage cans while the bosses have plenty to eat. The organizers of the unemployed are thrown into jail. Masses of workers are placed in jail because of struggle against this system. A bloody white terror is spread by the capitalistic rulers.

What do we find in the Workers' and Peasants' Fatherland, the Soviet Union;

Wages increased.

The 5 Year Plan carried on successfully.

The building of Socialism.

The International Labor Defense of the New York District greets the Workers and Peasants of the Soviet Union, on their 13th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Government, and wishes you, Comrades, success on your victorious construction of socialism.

*For the Defense of the Only Fatherland of Workers and Peasants.
For the Immediate Release of All Class War Prisoners.*

Greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on their 13th anniversary of the successful building of the workers' society.

A L D L D BRANCH 147

BROOKLYN

We hail the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on their success in the 5 Year Plan of collectivization.

A L D L D BRANCH 1

BROOKLYN

We send our working class greetings of solidarity.

CZECHO SLOVAK BRANCH ILD

**SLOVAK WORKERS SOCIETY of U. S. A.
BRANCH No. 3**

greet the 13th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the victorious advance of the 5 Year Plan.

**CORVIAN (BRONX HUNGARIAN
BRANCH of the I.L.D.**

and

BRONX HUNGARIAN WORKERS CLUB

*greet the workers and peasants of the
U. S. S. R.*

Greetings from

UKRAINIAN BRANCH No. 95

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

Greetings from the

YONKERS BRANCH ILD

Josep Razevich	Vermika Sabalauckas
Levon Norbut	Anthony Zurnis
Jignac Karlan	Anna Zurnis
Josep Sabalauckas	Anna Kaslan

J. Yadukie

Revolutionary Greetings!

JOE HILL BRANCH

greet the 13th anniversary of the victorious Russian Revolution and hails the advance of the 5-Year Plan.

Fay Losoff

Alex Salzman

I. Levit

Greetings from N.Y. District I. L. D. and Affiliated Organizations

Greetings from the

JUGO-SLAV BRANCH of the I.L.D.

To the Soviet Union on its 13th Anniversary
HAIL THE SUCCESSFUL BUILDING OF A
WORKERS' SOCIETY

Ivan Jurdana	M. Lustica
Andrew Yuricich	John Ivanich
Mate Andrejevich	Vladislav Yardas
Nick Sladev	Bartul Lovrovich
Sam Lustica	Milan Laharia
J. Kirin	A. Marhat
V. Yuranovich	S. Lustica
S. Hromin	J. Antoncich
J. Visich	V. Dijanich
N. Baron	M. Mucich
N. Yurlina	F. Fijan

Revolutionary Greetings

to the

Workers and Peasants of the Soviet Union

BRONX COOPERATIVE COLONY

COOPERATIVE STORES
(CUNCOOPS)

COOPERATIVE
CAMP NITGEDAIGET

2700-2800 Bronx Park East
Bronx, N. Y.

The
PAINTERS' SECTION
of the
Building and
Construction Workers
Industrial League

*greet the Workers of the
Soviet Union*

COMRADES:

By helping the "ICOR," build Biro-Bidjan, as an autonomous Jewish Territorial Unit in the Soviet Union, you participate in the Soviet Five Year Plan

VOLUNTEER

Work for the success of the

6th "ICOR" BAZAAR

For the benefit of Jewish Colonization in Biro-Bidjan, U.S.S.R.

WILL TAKE PLACE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 29, 30,
at the 165th Infantry Armory, 68 Lexington Avenue, New York
(between 25th and 26th Streets)

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Send your greetings to the Bazaar Journal
"ICOR," 799 Broadway, New York, Telephone: Stuyvesant 0867

Greetings from N.Y. District I. L. D. and Affiliated Organizations

THE CITY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

greet the 13th Anniversary of the October Revolution and pledges its support to the International Labor Defense, the shield of the Working Class.

The following New York branches are included in this greeting:

2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 24, 25, 27, 33, 34, 35, 37, 46, 47,
49, 53, 54, 56, 60, 63, 64, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 82, 87, 88, 91, 98, 112, 116,
121, 122, 127, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 138, 140, 145, 146, 147, 150, 156, 167,
223

All workers should join the International Workers Order, a working class fraternal organization.

Fill this out and send it to the
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, Inc.
32 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Name Age

Address

Occupation Union?

Male Female

Married? ... Paid c for Month

Proposed by Br. No.

Greetings from
DR. I. STAMLER
Dental Clinic
2700 Bronx Park East
Estabrook 0568

DR. H. METLIZ
Surgeon Dentist
1501 Boston Road Kilpatrick 7279

Greetings from
UNITED BINDERY
161 Grand Street
New York

Greetings from
**UNITED COUNCIL OF WORKING
CLASS WOMEN**
Celebrate our 7th Anniversary with us
on Friday night, November 21st
at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

Greetings from
HARVEY O'CONNOR

Greetings from New Jersey Sub-District International Labor Defense

NEW JERSEY BRANCHES *of the* INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

Carteret Hungarian	Newark Polish
Chatham	Newark Portuguese
Cliffside Lithuanian 14	New Brunswick Hungarian
Elizabeth English Speaking	Passaic Ukrainian
Elizabeth Polish	Passaic Jewish
Elizabeth Russian	Passaic Polish
Hillside No. 61	Passaic Polish Clifton
Jersey City Hungarian	Paterson English
Jersey City Polish	Paterson Hindustan
Keasby Ella May	Paterson Hindustan Welfare Society
Long Beach Italian Workers Club	Union City International
Newark English	Union City
Newark Hungarian	Woodbridge English

On the 13th anniversary of the victorious Russian Revolution we join with the workers of the world in sending greetings to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

SLOVAK BRANCH OF THE I. L. D.

Andrew Smith	George Uhrík
Michel Kollarik	Paul Opaty
Martin Mikulas	William Bilmsky
Martin Huska	John Chrapciak
Paulina Almasy	Emma Jaraba
Mary Ilanovsky	John Hrusorsky, Jr.
	Mary Smith

Forward, Comrades, to the
5 Year Plan in 4 years
FREDERICK DOUGLAS BRANCH
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Greetings

Benne Birkenfeld	Morris Beatty
Bessie Stacher	Adele Chestkara
Herman Beatty	H. Pinkson
Benjamin Gilier	M. Stern
J. Greenberg	Bloomenthal
Kurtz	J. Gyurcsak

The

POLISH BRANCH OF THE I.L.D.
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

*Sends revolutionary greetings and working
class solidarity to the Russian workers.*

Greetings!

From a group of comrades assembled at
COMRADE GOLDBERG'S
Hackensack, N. J.

(Collected by Morris Liskin)

COPART PRESS

35 EAST 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

Our revolutionary greetings to the 13th anniversary of the October Revolution. We'll sing in harmony with the workers of the world the song of the proletarian revolution.

FREIHEIT GESANGS FAREIN OF N. Y.

We greet the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on their success in laying the foundation for a socialist and collective society.

UKRAINIAN WORKERS EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

Antoni Gessoranski	T. Cpa
T. Kurenko	F. Cap
H. Wengryn	F. Myrny
H. Dorochow	O. Maxymoph
101 Grand Street, Brooklyn	

Greetings from

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT, I. L. D.

DISTRICT No. 14

Revolutionary greetings to the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics on the 13th anniversary of their victorious revolution.

Your success in building up socialism is a victory for the world proletariat. We, the district committee of the International Labor Defense, District 14, together with our affiliated branches and workers' organizations, hail the victorious construction of socialism in the U.S.S.R.

We join hands with the workers of the entire world for the defense of the only fatherland of the working class, the U.S.S.R.

DISTRICT COMMITTEE, DISTRICT No. 14
120 WINSTON STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SOLIDARITY WITH THE RUSSIAN WORKERS AND PEASANTS!

International Labor Defense Branches:
 Sacco-Vanzetti Branch meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 2708 Brooklyn Ave.
 San Diego Branch
 Armenian Branch meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 407 S. Pecan St.
 German Branch meets 4th Monday of each month at Equality Hall, 821 S. Santee.
 Greek Branch meets 1st, 3rd Tuesday at 120 Winston Street
 Hungarian Branch meets 2nd Monday of the month at 4201 S. Main St.
 Japanese Branch meets 3rd Saturday.
 Lettish Branch meets 1st, 2nd Sunday.

Lithuanian Branch meets 2nd Sunday at 1914½ East First Street
 Long Beach meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays
 Mexican Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 634 N. Spring
 Mooney-Billings Branch meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 120 Winston St.
 Ontario Branch meets every Tuesday
 Russian-Ukrainian Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2114½ East First Street
 Santa Barbara Branch
 Scandinavian Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 1225 W. Jefferson St.
 South Slav Branch meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday.

Affiliated Organizations:
 Women's Consumers Educational League meets every Wednesday at 2700 Brooklyn Avenue.
 Unit 21—Communist Party, Los Angeles.
 Freiheit Branch 165, I. W. O.
 Los Angeles District and City Committee, I.W.O.
 Rosa Luxemburg Branch 83 I. W. O.
 Morris Vintchevsky Branch 186 I.W.O.
 Olgin Branch I.W.O.
 Freiheit Gesangs Ferein meets every Monday at 2700 Brooklyn Ave.
 Freiheit Mandolin Club meets every Wednesday at 2700 Brooklyn Ave.
 Jewish Workers Club, 2643 Brooklyn Ave.

TOM MOONEY BRANCH

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

sends revolutionary greetings to the thirteenth anniversary of the U.S.S.R.

Long live the Soviet Union.

BIRO-BEJAN BRANCH 158

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

of Petaluma, Calif. joins with the workers of the world in extending our solidarity to the workers of the Soviet Union.

Greetings from the

EUREKA, CALIFORNIA BRANCH

of the

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

GREETINGS FROM OHIO WORKERS

Greetings from I. L. D.

Youngstown, Ohio.

INTERNATIONAL BRANCH 76
HUNGARIAN BRANCH 141
UKRAINIAN TOILERS CLUB

*Our Revolutionary Greetings
to the Victorious Russian Revolution.*

POLISH I. L. D. BRANCH

SHADYSIDE, OHIO

*Greetings from the members of the
SLOVAK ORG. S.R.S. 30*

Greetings from

Chase Mary Fradin
Leon Dunn Jacob Eidelman
Ben and Hannah R. Blumenthal

Greetings from Cincinnati:

Ferdinand Mandler Chris Karavas
Thomas Nance A. Soffman
John Lecan John C. Moody
John Lewis Pal. Naughinon
J. M. Bohornor James Middleton
J. C. Coleman James Milton
Avery Hunter Henry Young
Francis Young Lon Campbell
Kittie Campbell

Greetings from

SLOVAK WORKERS SOC. 89 and
I. L. D. SLOVAK BRANCH
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Greetings to the workers and farmers on the
13th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN BRANCH ILD

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JOHN REED BRANCH

Milwaukee, Wis.

Greetings from the

SLOVAK WORKERS LODGE No. 31

Milwaukee, Wis.

Greetings from

FINNISH WORKING WOMEN'S CLUB

Astoria, Ore.

VISIT THE SOVIET UNION!



WORKERS DEMONSTRATING AT THE RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW

March with the Soviet Workers on the Red Square; mingle with them in their factories, restaurants, theatres, clubs, on the great collective farms.



See the 5-Year Plan advance to triumphant completion in 4 years. See whole new industrial cities spring up, with model workers' dwellings, modern factories.



World famous museums, universities, theatres, the spectacular scenery of the Caucasus, the plains of the Ukraine await you.



A new proletarian culture is being born.



This special 13th Soviet anniversary issue of the LABOR DEFENDER shows the Russian workers and peasants at work and at play, building a new world.



See all this for yourself!

WRITE TO:

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.
175 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Tel: ALGONQUIN 6656-8797



WORKERS DEMONSTRATING AT THE RED SQUARE IN MOSCOW