

LABOR DEFENDER

Labor's answer

to

Fascism



June - 1929

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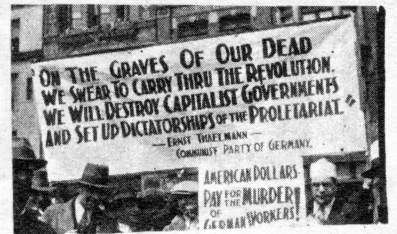
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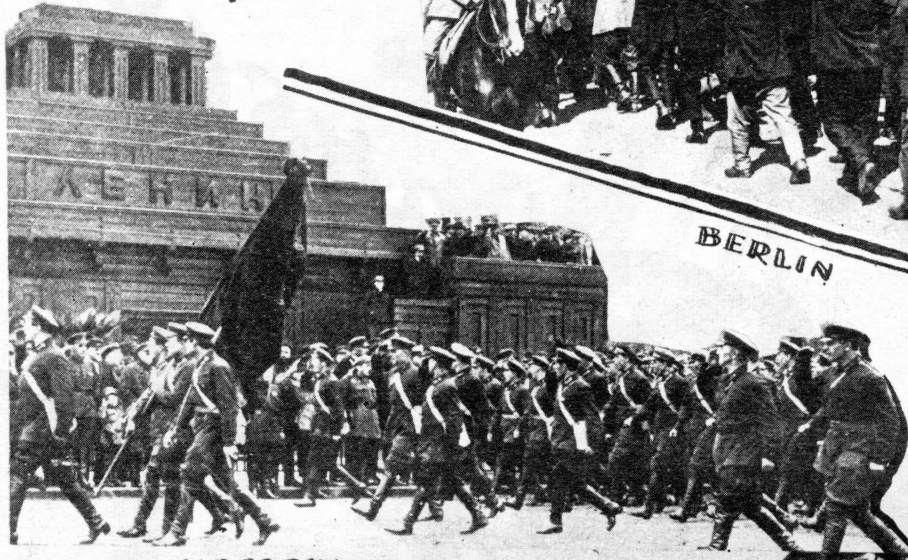
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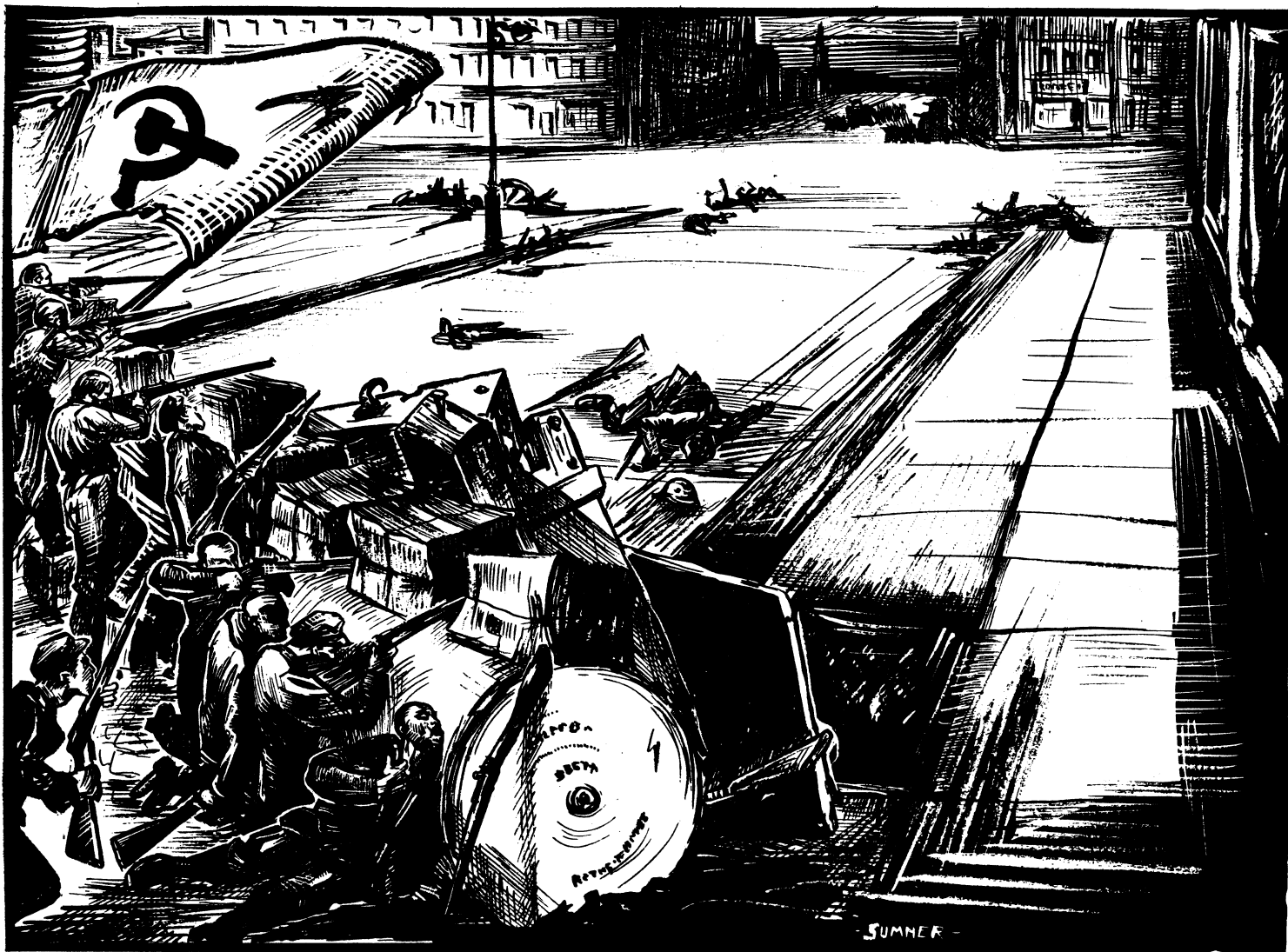
LONDON ENGLAND

MAY DAY 1929



NEW YORK

U.S.A.



Berlin on the Barricades

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL

THE bourgeois rulers of Germany had planned the peace of the graveyard for the 40th Anniversary of International May Day in Berlin.

Instead there resulted the most heroic efforts of the Berlin proletariat to commemorate their holiday, in which even barricade fighting again saw some workers with arms in hand battling against the capitalist state, the most militant outburst of protest in the whole history of May Day.

The task of suppressing May Day, of gagging the working class, had been placed in the hands of Zoergiebel, the social-democratic police president for Berlin. Noske had spilled workers' blood in defense of capitalism in the revolutionary days of 1918-19. Just so the ruling class had faith in Zoergiebel, blood hound of the bourgeoisie in 1929, as an enforcer of "law and order," armed as his police army of thousands was with all modern war technic, armoured cars, airplanes, searchlights, flame throwers, hand grenades, rapid firing machine guns, carabines automatic revolvers and clubs.

The socialist police head, Zoergiebel, speaking for his capitalist masters, had for-



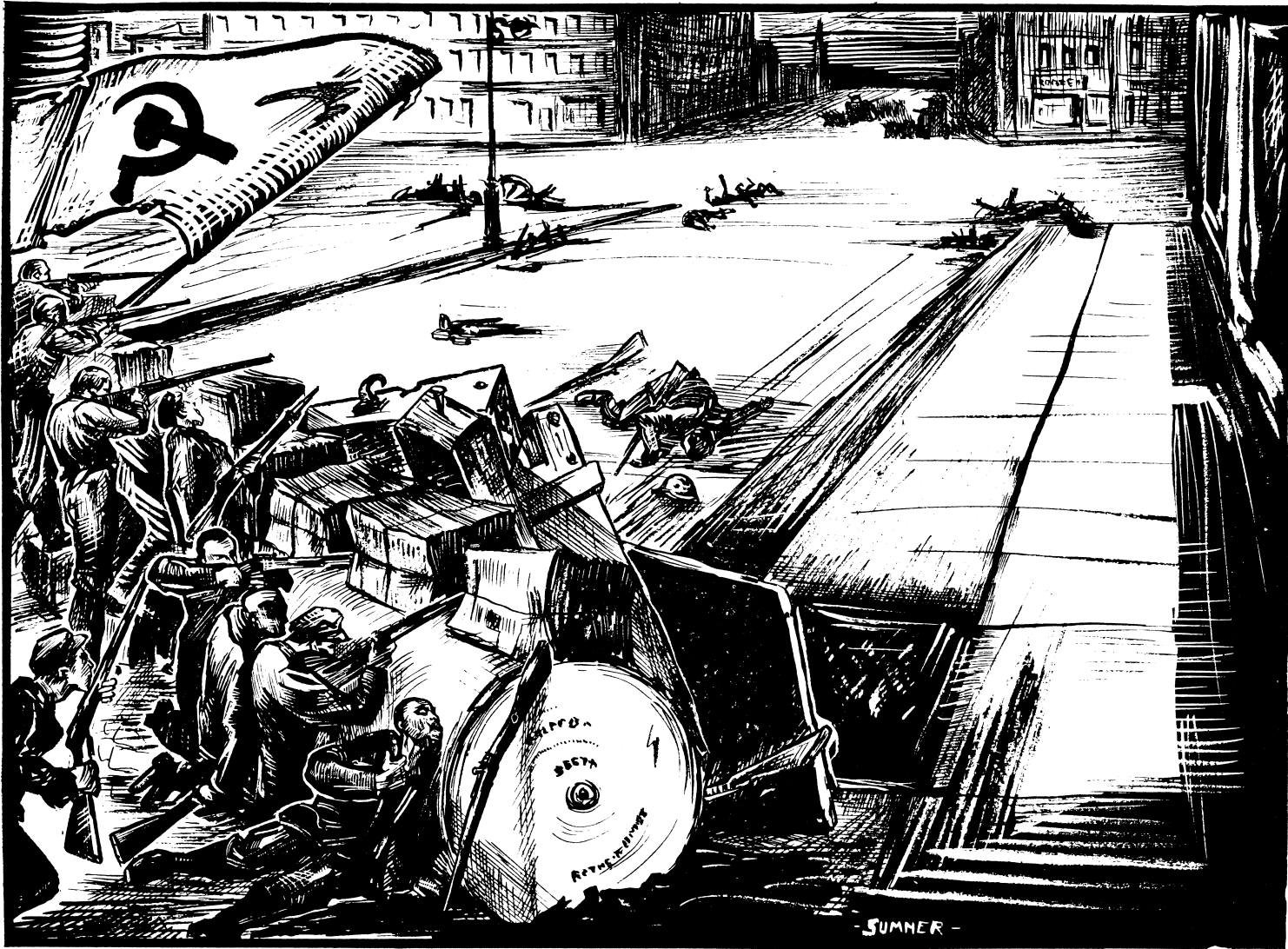
AUTHOR AT UNION SQ. PROTEST MEETING

bidden all May Day Demonstrations. Workers were advised to remain at home. Otherwise they were threatened with "drastic action,"

Instead of acquiescing submissively to this criminal edict, not only a few thousand, or tens of thousands, but over a hundred thousand workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party, began assembling on early May Day morning, according to the arranged program. The events that followed are now history. The capitalist class, through its social-democratic ally that had been heavily defeated by the Communists in the factory council elections, vented a joint and intensified rage upon the revolutionary workers. On May Day, and the days of resistance to police brutality that followed, dozens were slain, hundreds were severely wounded and thousands arrested.

Just as labor's martyrs, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, with 15,000 workers and sailors, were tortured to death or shot down by Noske, so the social-democratic assassin, Zoergiebel, served loyally the capitalist state, at the same time, however, irrevocably broadening the gap between the social-democratic party of Scheidemann,

(Continued on page 126)





AUTHOR AT UNION SQ. PROTEST MEETING

Food Strikers Smash Injunctions

By ROSE BARON

ON May 7 Justice Henry Sherman, of the New York State Supreme Court issued the most sweeping anti-picketing injunction ever granted in a labor dispute in New York City. The injunction, granted to Wil-low Cafeterias, owners of 22 cafeterias, and to the United Restaurant Owners Association, forbids all picketing, all distribution of literature, all efforts to persuade customers away from these two groups of cafeterias. By this sweeping order the mercilessly exploited cafeteria slaves who, under the leadership of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union, have waged a courageous battle to better their intolerable conditions, are given the alternative of ceasing all strike activity at once or being turned over to the tender mercies of the capitalist courts.

The injunction followed a restraining order which has previously been granted to the Wil-low Cafeterias, prohibiting picketing pending the argument of the injunction. It comes as a climax to wholesale arrests, exorbitant fines and police brutality such as has seldom been witnessed in New York City. During the time the strike has been in progress about 1,250 workers have been arrested, of whom nearly 200 have been sentenced to the workhouse for terms of from three to 60 days. In this time the union has been forced to pay about \$7,000 in fines. Hundreds of workers have been brutally slugged on the picket line not only by the Tammany police, but by special detectives and thugs hired by the cafeteria bosses. About a dozen strikers were so seriously beaten that they had to be taken to the hospital.

The magistrate who presided over the majority of cases during the first few weeks of the strike was Hyman Bushel who for 20 years was an attorney for the American Federation of Labor. It was this former "labor" lawyer who signed the summons for the arrest on a contempt charge of the

union officials, Michael Obermaier, organizer and Sam Kramberg, secretary-treasurer. And it was Bushel who repeatedly

not lacking. After the fourth week, the strike, which had been concentrated in the garment district where it received the support of thousands of needle trades workers, was pread to other sections, especially the lower East Side. About 30 East Side cafeterias were struck. But the strikers found that they had to cope not only with police, hired thugs and the courts, but with the strikebreaking activities of Local 500 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, affiliated with the A. F. of L. Where a single cake-baker in a cafeteria was a member of this local, the local gave the cafeteria owner a large union sign to put in the window—a move to stab the strike of the cafeteria slaves in the back.

In addition, the "socialist" United Hebrew Trades, controlled by the yellow Jewish Daily Forward, called a conference of all A. F. of L. food workers' groups and decided to launch a fake organization campaign in opposition to the organization drive of the Hotel, Restaurant and Cafeteria Workers Union, a branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers.

The strikebreaking picture is complete—Tammany police, underworld thugs, boss

courts, A. F. of L. and the socialist party.

What are the cafeteria workers fighting for? The cafeteria workers are among the most brutally exploited groups in industry. They are forced to slave ten, twelve hours a day, six and a half days a week, for wages as low as \$16 a week. They are compelled to work under the most filthy unsanitary conditions, are generally fed left-overs and are at the mercy of all kinds of employment sharks. The striking cafeteria workers demand an eight-hour day, a six-day week, a minimum wage scale ranging from \$22 for the lowest paid to \$35 for counter-men and cooks, union recognition, wholesome food, free employment thru the union,

(Continued on Page 127)



Photo Int'l

CAFETERIA PICKET SLUGGED BY TAMMANY POLICE

launched attacks on the Communists and expressed in deed, if not in word, his determination to bankrupt the union by imposing high bail and fines. Now Bushel has gone a step further. True to his tradition of always serving the bosses, whether thru their agents, the corrupt bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. or thru the "impartial" machinery of capitalist "justice," or more openly, Bushel recently resigned from the bench to become the lawyer for the cafeteria bosses.

This strikebreaking picture of police and thug brutality and attacks by the capitalist courts needs one more factor to be complete—the American Federation of Labor and the socialist party. And these, too, are



Photo Int'l

CAFETERIA PICKET SLUGGED BY TAMMANY POLICE

Gastonia Sees and Learns

By KARL REEVE
(Editor, *Labor Defender*)

THE Gastonia textile workers' strike, and the organizational activities of the National Textile Workers Union are blazing many new trails in the history of the American class struggle. The workers are taking part for the first time in the class war. But the bitter struggle in Gastonia has been a great lesson to every textile worker in the South. And these workers learn quickly.

They have no illusions about the A. F. of L. Tom MacMahon brought in the United Textile Workers Union, collected about fifteen thousand dollars in dues, decided that they were only "white trash" anyway, and ran off, deserting them as they were organizing for the first time. These workers have long memories, and the lesson of the treachery of the A. F. of L. has sunk deeply.

The Gastonia strikers have learned thru bitter experience that they must rely on their own might, on the power of their own organizations to gain any advancements. The city government has placed drunken degenerates as deputies around the mills to protect them, they have passed a city ordinance to prevent picketing, they have denied the strikers the right to hold mass meetings on the streets of Gastonia. The city policemen have beaten up Mrs. Howell, and a number of other women, they have slugged our strikers almost daily, they have bayoneted a large number. The county authorities, sitting in a grand jury called by the mill owning governor, Max Gardner, closed their eyes to evidence which placed the guilt of the destruction of the union headquarters by a masked mob, on the special deputies. This grand jury declared they could find out nothing, and adjourned. The strikers have also learned that the state government operates in the interests of the mill owners. Gardner, a mill owner himself, called out the national guard and had them guarding the mill for many days.

And now the strikers have learned that the federal government is also run in the interest of capital. The delegation of strikers that went to Washington saw the treachery of the A. F. of L. in action and the fourteen year old Binnie Green, a striker, was called a "Russian Red" by senator Overman of North Carolina, because she called him a liar in the capitol building. The strikers have seen that the investigation called for by Senator Wheeler is a fake, that Wheeler and La Follette

are not interested in them, and that they as well as their hangers-on of the A. F. of L. will have nothing to do with them and do not even wish to hear their evidence.

The strikers have seen provocation in action, in the form of a fake bomb plot. They have seen fascist violence in action in the threats of lynching against the organizer and active strikers. They have seen their credit cut off, and have seen their business men "friends" deny them a twen-



STRIKERS EVICTED IN GASTONIA

ty-five dollar bond when they were arrested. They have seen the courts uphold the anti-pickering ordinance and have seen that all deputies arrested for violence are released immediately while they themselves are arrested and found guilty of "trespassing" when walking along a public highway. They have seen their leader framed up and charged with "abduction" by a degenerate tool of the Manville-Jenkes, Troy Jones.

The strikers have been evicted from their homes and nearly one hundred are now living on the street with their furniture exposed to the weather. Many of these things have happened for the first time in the South. And the N.T.W.U. organizers are told that for the first time the textile workers have endured everything, have stuck to their union, and have shown that nothing can prevent the organization of the entire textile area of the South.

Another thing that has happened for the first time is a thorough discussion on the question of race equality. The union organizers, the representative of the International Labor Defense and the W.I.R. have propagandized for social equality of the white and black races. On this question many of the strikers have already abandoned their prejudice. The best, most active elements

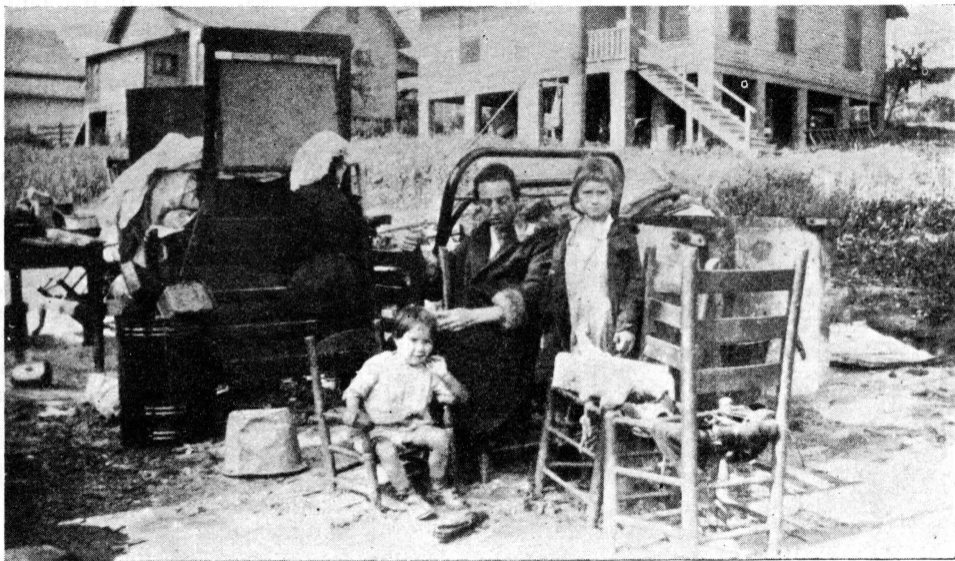
in the strike have been convinced that only by complete solidarity, only by admitting the Negro into the union on the basis of equality with the whites can an effective struggle against the common foe, the mill owners and the government authorities supporting them, be waged. Many have not yet become convinced, but actual practice, the necessities of the struggle against the bosses, is fast teaching them that a new day has dawned in the South on the Negro question, and that the only way to fight for better conditions is the absolute and complete solidarity of all workers regardless of color.

The newspapers of the South are raging and storming, directing most of their ire at "the east side Jew" or "Russian immigrant," myself, who is charged with exploiting the strikers, with being responsible for their starvation conditions, and with hand picking the delegates so as to pick thin and weak looking strikers. But W. Farmer Murphy, of the Baltimore Sun, in the issue of May 11, in a splendid article, declares that he spent some time in the South including North Carolina, reporting condi-

tions for his paper, and that if a delegation were picked blind-folded, it would be about like our delegation to Washington, which, he declared accurately pictured conditions in the mills. The strikers themselves answered the charges of "exploitation."

The National Textile Workers Union is now building in Gastonia a permanent headquarters, and has come into the South to stay. With it comes the International Labor Defense the Workers International Relief, and other organizations of the workers. The union and the workers here have not been scared by the cry of "Bolshevik." They are learning what the word Communist means, and are grateful for the support received from the Communist Party. Old idols have crumbled to dust, such as Senator Overman. A new day is dawning, when the workers of the South take their place as among the most militant element, among the best fighters, the staunchest soldiers in the army of the working class.

MIKE MATTY was released from the Allegheny County Workhouse, Blaw Knox, Pa. on April 29th. He served several months for having fought the John Lewis betrayers and for having actively supported the movement for the National Miners Union.



STRIKERS EVICTED IN GASTONIA

Fascist Terror in Italy

FASCISM is the instrument chosen by the capitalist class to suppress the revolutionary aspirations of the working class, by destroying every branch of the labor movement and disarming the proletarian forces, making possible thereby the continuation of the rule of the bourgeoisie and the exploitation of the working masses upon



which the rule of the bourgeoisie is based. The chief method of such a reactionary force is terror. Mussolini's regime, which is the classical type of fascist dictatorship, which is being copied by the imperialist powers thruout the world, is especially known for its terror against the working class and its special methods of torture against the best fighters for the working class.

Much has been written and said of the fascist terror of Mussolini's dictatorship and therefore every worker who reads the revolutionary press and attends revolutionary meetings is acquainted with some of the brutal methods of terrorism used by the fascist regime in Italy. A few examples, however, are in place, to show how far the human beast, capitalism, thirsty for gold and jealous of its power, can go against the toiling class.

Besides the street fights conducted by the fascists and helped by the regular police of Italy, in which hundreds of workers have been killed and wounded, the punitive expeditions organized by the fascists against entire cities which refused to submit to fascism, the burning and sacking of labor temples, cooperatives and editorial establishments of workingclass papers which characterize the first period of fascist terror, there has been established in Rome, the "Tribunale Speciale," which is a special court dealing with the so-called offenders against the state. This tribunal has done the following:

During the years 1927 and 1928, 848 were sentenced to 4,717 years of prison and 2,933 years of surveillance, fines to the amount of 367,200 liras were given out and 38 workers were killed.

The above numbers do not include the innumerable cases of workers sent to prison, fined and terrorized by the ordinary courts of Italy. Those statistics are not yet available. A survey is now being made. But,

By TOM DE FAZIO

insofar as the work of the special tribunal goes, the figures are not in the least exaggerated, for they have been published by the fascist organs themselves.

The prisons used by the fascist regime in Italy, are the most horrible that the world has ever seen. Some of those prisons have not been used by the Italian monarchy since Italy was united as a nation, because of their unbearable conditions. For example, the fortress of Portolongone, which had been kept closed for over half a century, has now been opened by fascism and closed upon some of the leaders of the Italian working class. Umberto Terracini, Antonio Bramsci, and other leaders of the Communist Party of Italy, are today slowly rotting away in this horrible dungeon.

But closing a man behind prison bars, in damp cells, with very poor food, is not enough to satisfy the hatred of the fascist regime against its opponents. In the cells prisoners are often tortured to death. The cases of Gastone Sozzi, Carlo Riva, Mironcelli Alfredo, Sborisi, Poli, Targioni, Antonio Sanvito, Augusto Ruggieri and many others are enough to make that powerful poem of Michael Gold, "The Third Degree" sound like child play. These comrades have been tortured to death in the prisons of Italy, not in a period of one day, but in periods of months of continuous beatings, injections of iodine into their veins, the usual 'doses' of castor oil, until by drops their lives have been taken away from them. In most of these cases the tortures in the prison cells have been for the purpose of obtaining confessions from the prisoners about the functioning of the illegal organizations of the working class

which the fascist spies have not been able to discover.

The Spanish Inquisition, the czarist pogroms, the lynchings of Negroes in the United States, are surely brutal examples, but when the black pages of the fascist regime of Italy will be read and the whole truth is laid before the eyes of the human race, it will be seen that the brutality of fascism beats them all.

The working class thruout the world must turn its guns against fascism, this black beast, whose murderous hands drip with the blood of no less than 10,000 of the best proletarian fighters of Italy, and crush it, not only that the working class of Italy may be freed, but that the whole capitalist regime which arms the bloody hand of fascism, be overthrown.

The struggle that the Italian working class is conducting against fascism is one of the chief tasks of the proletariat of every country. Fascism is not a force above the classes as the social democrats try to make it appear. It is not a cancer upon the body of Italian society, as the so-called anti-fascist concentrationists define it. Fascism is the dictatorship of the capitalist class tripped of its democratic mask, and cannot be destroyed by moral indictments a la Salvemini or a la Nitti. Fascism will be destroyed only by the armed insurrection of the working class of Italy in alliance with the peasantry.

Workers of every country, unite and turn your guns against fascism!

MARIO GILETTI served 9 months in Comstock New York Prison. He has been released and is now held for deportation. He served for having fought Mussolini's blackshirts.



ANTI-FASCISTI IN UNION SQUARE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

RECORD OF FASCISM IN U.S.A.

1928

By *ROBERT DUNN*

THE year 1928 witnessed a more intensive drive against radicals than any year since 1922-1923. Federal, state and local authorities united in campaigns against Communist and radical labor groups.

In 1927 the American Civil Liberties Union reported only 14 meetings stopped, while in 1928 there were 53; in 1927 it reported only 46 prosecutions but in 1928 there were 524. These 524 cases do not include the hundreds of cases arising out of labor disputes during the year. Including these, the total of prosecutions would run into the thousands.

During the Presidential campaign of 1928, local interference with meetings of the Communist Party was particularly noticeable. At least two dozen such meetings were broken up, more than in the 1924 campaign. Political meetings of this party were dispersed or banned, or speakers arrested, in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Arizona, Texas, Kansas and Delaware although the party was on the ballot in all these states and in 32 states altogether. A campaign meeting at Martin's Ferry, O., was stopped by police on October



police. Three local leaders of the miners were arrested at W. Frankfort, Ill., April 30, one while posting notices of a meeting, the other two when they went

to the police station to secure his release. Seven

workers soliciting funds for miners' relief were arrested by the Los Angeles "red squad,"

their pamphlets and certificate books being confiscated. Powers Hapgood and Mary Donovan Hapgood were arrested at Pittston, Pa., on March 4, when a miners' defense meeting was prohibited. Released on \$5,000 bail after several days, they were later acquitted of the charge of "inciting to riot."

Passaic, N. J. police barred Albert Weisbord from speaking at a relief meeting there on August 2. The ban was lifted a week later following intervention by the Civil Liberties Union. On August 22 the same speaker was stopped by the chief of police while addressing a strikers' meeting at Taunton, Mass.

Interferences with picketing and parading were often closely related to, and the result of, the same forces that interfered with strike meetings. Two striking miners, Vincent Martinez and Klementz Chevez, were killed by state policemen in connection with the Colorado mining strike. The murders followed the dispersal of a miners' parade in Walsenburg on January 12, 1928. A coroner's jury held that the "shooting was unprovoked and said state police showed a total disregard for human life." On one day, January 4, 125 pickets were arrested at Walsenburg for parading. Numerous instances of similar interferences

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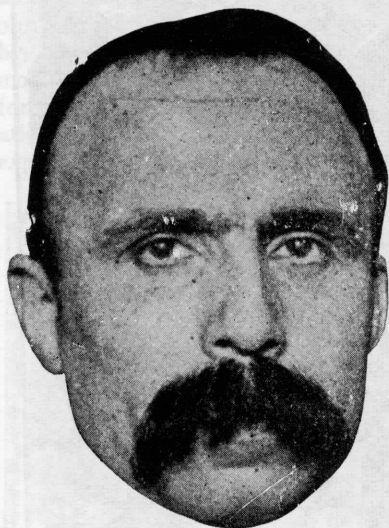
Houston, Tex., police barred the Labor Temple against a Gitlow meeting, drove the audience away, and arrested six persons. Another campaign meeting in Phoenix was broken up on November 6.

AGAINST STRIKERS

Miners' strike or strike relief meetings were frequently interfered with during the year. State constabulary troopers broke up a mine strikers' relief meeting at Cannonsburg, Pa., on February 1, arresting the speaker, Anthony P. Minerich, on a charge of "inciting to riot." A meeting to raise funds for the same purpose was forbidden by the police of Newark, N. J., on February 26, on the grounds that at a previous meeting, held by the relief committee, "speeches were made attacking the government." Strike meetings were broken up repeatedly during the Colorado miner's strike, led by the I. W. W., which ended on February 20. At Renton, Pa., the troopers broke up a meeting, March 6, and arrested Patrick Toohey and John Brophy. Toohey was beaten by the police. Rebecca Grecht was arrested on March 6 at Burgettstown and jailed on a seditious charge. Her meeting was also broken up by state

8, tear gas bombs were exploded and three speakers arrested. At Elm Grove, W. Va., the speakers were arrested and fined on October 10, the chief of police stating that all Communists who attempted to speak in this town would be arrested. Benjamin Gitlow, the party's candidate for vice-president, was barred by police from speaking in Phoenix, Ariz., on October 9, while at

The First International Anti-Fascist



VANZETTI

THE International Anti-Fascist Congress held in Berlin, March 9th and 10th, was an important political event. For the first time, the opponents of fascism, proletarian and intellectual, came together to work out a common program of action, to find ways and means for a successful struggle against fascism. Two hundred and forty delegates from about forty countries came to the Congress, fully determined not only to demonstrate against fascism, but to establish a permanent International body which will mobilize, coordinate, and consolidate the antifascist forces of the entire world.

The need for such a gathering has been keenly felt in every country and when Henri Barbusse, chairman of the Committee for the organization of the Congress, issued the call, it found immediate response in every country.

Many of the delegates had to overcome great obstacles, and in several instances, actually risked their lives to get to the Congress. Delegates coming from Italy were compelled to travel on foot many miles in order to escape arrest, and several were arrested two or three times before they managed to get out of the country.

The International Anti-fascist Congress was also successful in enlisting the active cooperation of individuals prominent in the struggle against fascism. They served on the



JULIO MELLA
Victim of Yankee Imperialism

présidium and took active part in the formulation of policies and resolutions adopted at the Congress. Among these were the famous French author, Henri Barbusse; the well known German author Alfons Pappet; the chief editor of one of Ger-

man's largest news-
tic bourgeois "Tempo", Manfred Georg; the old German revolutionary, Ledebour; a former deputy of the Italian chamber for the Catholic Party, (Popolari), Guido Miglioli; the former Prime Minister of the Hungarian Republic, Count Michael Karolyi; the former Prime Minister of Albania, Archbishop Fan Noli; the workers deputy in the Polish Sejm (Parliament), Bittner; the member of the Swiss National Council, Dr. Welti; the well known anti-fascist, Professor Gennari from Italy, and many others.

The coming together of these nationally and internationally known figures with the workers of many countries, forming a united front to fight fascism, is in itself an achievement, but far greater than this is the recognition on the part of practically every one mentioned, that the working class is the only social force capable of eradicating fascism, that the intellectuals must join the workers in this important struggle. For some time, many of these intellectuals labored under the illusion that fascism could be fought with sentimental appeals to liberals, appeals in the name of democracy, etc., but now they definitely indicated in their speeches that only through a proletarian revolution can fascism be destroyed. Henri Barbusse, in his opening speech at the Congress, expressed the sentiment of all the delegates when he said, "The advance guard in the struggle against fascism are the workers, the intellectuals must also join in the struggle, the intellectuals must go to the workers and join them in the common struggle against fascism." "Fascism could only be countered by an action of the working masses", said Manfred Georg, chief editor of the largest bourgeois democratic paper in Germany.

Guido Miglioli, speaking on the Fascist terror in Italy, concluded his speech with the following: "The struggle against fascism has not come to a conclusion. It is being conducted in Italy underground by the only social force which is capable of and determined to carry it through to a victorious end, the working class. The fate of the still living victims of fascist terror is in our hands. They are looking to us for assistance and this congress must send them the message they expect from us. My dearest wish is that our

next congress may close not with a shout of protest against the barbarities of fascism, but with a shout of triumph at the overthrow of fascism".

The victims of fascism and capitalism who are confined behind prison bars were honored by the congress when they were elected as honorary members of the presidium: Warren K. Billings and Tom Mooney U. S. A.; Terracini and Gramsci, Italy; Rakoszi, Hungary; Panov, Kostov, Terpechev, Bulgaria; Keroshevitz and Pivade, Yugoslavia; Stephanov, Buvor and Doerogheanu-Gherea, Roumania; Bachinsky and Taraskievitch, Poland; Andre Marty, and Riccardo Caretti, France; Rudolf Margies, Germany.

THE chief topics discussed at the Congress were:

1. Fascism, imperialism and the danger of war;
2. The fascist terror;
3. The situation of the workers and intellectuals under fascism;
4. Ways and means for conducting the international struggle against fascism.

Fascism, declared Henri Barbusse, was not only the work of a few scoundrelly adventur-

ers as it might seem to some observers—it was the main whole historical period represented the last means to hold up the advance of crush the rising proletarian classes.

George Middleton, one of the marchers to London, stated that fascism is developing a union movement. The fact that the trade unions is being accorded support of the trade union by Michael Karolyi dealt with Hungary. Hungary and Italy, sent the greatest immediate in Europe.

The second point on the congress, the fascist terror, was discussed by many speakers. Guido Miglioli said that the fascist terror in Italy fell in three periods. The first period was the period of every vestige of democracy. The second period was the period of the terror, terror used as a tool of the fascist government. The third period was the period of



HENRI BARBUSSE, ADDRESSING THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-FASCIST CONGRESS IN BERLIN



HENRI BARBUSSE, ADDRESSING THE ANTI-FASCIST CONGRESS IN BERLIN

Anti-Fascist Congress :-: by A. Markoff

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crush the rising proletarian and peasant
classes.

George Middleton, one of the hunger-
marchers to London, stated that in Great Bri-
tain, fascism is developing within the trade
union movement. The fascistization of the
trade unions is being accomplished with the
support of the trade union bureaucrats. Count
Michael Karolyi dealt with fascism in Hun-
gary. Hungary and Italy, he declared, repre-
sent the greatest immediate danger to peace
in Europe.

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The third period was the period of abolition
of every vestige of democracy, systemization
of the terror, terror used as an exclusive meth-
od of the fascist government. The third
period was the period of the fascist Special

Tribunal which, during the two years of its
existence, had imposed sentences totalling over
5,000 years of hard labor, it was the period
of mass deportation without trial, it was the
period when the open terror was supplement-
ed by a widespread system of espionage upon
all fields of public, private and even family
life. The fascist so-called trade unions rep-
resented one great espionage organization,
every official of these unions was in effect
an employee of the State and a fascist spy.

Henrich Bittner, a member of the Polish
Seym, told of the oppression of national mi-
norities in Poland. Not less than 40% of
the population of the Polish Republic were
non-Polish peoples. In its struggles to crush
the National-Revolutionary movement of the
national minorities, Polish fascism was using
two methods—against the workers and poor
peasants, open and unlimited terror, but
against the possessing classes amongst the na-
tional minorities, the method of corruption.
Normal democratic rights like the right of
a more or less free press, the right to meet
and hold demonstrations, etc., were non-exis-
tent for the workers and the national minori-
ties in Poland.

George Ledebour, the
greyhaired veteran of the
German working class
movement, praised the Red
Front Fighters in Ger-
many. Had such an or-
ganization existed in Italy
in 1922, there would have
been no successful march
on Rome by the fascists.
In any case, the struggle
against fascism was the
same as the class struggle
against capitalism, and vic-
tory over fascism could only
be obtained by the over-
throw of capitalism and the
setting up of a socialist or-
der of society. That was
what the Russian workers
had done and now they
have no trouble with fas-
cism. Archbishop Fan Noli
described the fascist terror
in Albania and other Bal-
kan countries. He declared
that Achmed Zogu, the
present ruler of Albania, is
a puppet in the hands of
Mussolini.

Dr. Petrescanu who
spoke in name of the Ru-
manian delegation, declared
that the workers must not
be deceived by the change
of government. The Ma-
niu government was just as
fascist as the former Bra-
tianu government and the
terror is still carried on
against the workers and
peasants and national min-



SACCO

orities, especially in Bessarabia. Prof. Gen-
nari of Italy spoke at length on the third point
of the agenda, namely, the situation of the
workers and intellectuals under fascism. "The
fascist terror was no fortuitous occurrence, but
a measure in full accordance with the pres-
ent economic development of capitalism.
Wages in Italy had fallen to the level of twen-
ty years ago. The situation of the Italian
workers was similar to that of the Chinese
coolies and for that reason it is forbidden to
collect any statistics concerning the living con-
ditions of the workers. This situation had
only been made possible by the destruction of
the workers' trade union organizaitons. The
officials of the fascist labor unions were ap-
pointed from above by the State and were ac-
tually employees of the State."

Non-fascist workers can only obtain work
after the claims of fascists are settled. This
means that unemployment is widespread among
anti—or non-fascist workers, and this became
a further weapon of fascist oppression. The
struggle for free trade unions in Italy is a
struggle against the fascist system in general.
The workers all over the world should sup-
port the Italian workers in their struggle and
the day would surely come when Italy would
cease to be a paradise for capitalists and a hell
for the workers.

THE delegates from the United States dis-
cussed the role
of the U. S. govern-
ment in relation to
fascism. They de-
clared that while
the government of
the United States is
supporting the fas-
cist regimes in Italy,
Poland, etc., with
financial loans,
there are thousands
of workers in the
U. S. ready to fight
(Contin'd p. 124)



AUGUST SPIES
Haymarket Martyr



BARBUSSE, ADDRESSING THE ANTI-FASCIST CONGRESS IN BERLIN



PILSUDSKI LEGIONNAIRES AWAIT WORKERS DEPORTED TO POLAND

DEPORTATIONS-1929 STYLE

Continued from last Issue

By JOSEPH L. BRODSKY

The situation today, therefore, is as follows. Mere possession or expression of proscribed opinion or membership in or mere association with an organization whose doctrines are held to be violative of the law, subject the offending alien to deportation, regardless of date of entry. The alien can be compelled to testify against himself, because if he denies that he comes within the excluded classes his testimony may be disbelieved by the Secretary of Labor and deportation ordered; if he admits, then of course he will be deported; if he remains silent, his silence will be translated into an admission he will be deported.

Although he is the one accused, he must sustain the burden of proof to prove that he has not violated the law; he is not entitled to a jury trial, and in fact, is denied even the right of counsel at the preliminary hearing, which almost always determines the decision of whether he is to be deported or not; finally, the decision of the Secretary of Labor is final and will not be disturbed by the courts, regardless of the insufficiency or meagerness of the evidence.

Immigrants from foreign lands thought the much vaunted and advertised American rights of free press, free speech and free assemblage entitled them to freely utter their thoughts, to freely meet with their fellow workers, discuss their problems and organize to defend themselves against the damnable exploitation that condemns them to grinding poverty and starvation. They thought that the sweat and blood they have poured out in building up the textile industry, the steel industry, the mining industry, entitled them to speak. They are wrong. They are aliens. As such they are entitled to live here just so long as they are willing to slave submissively and humbly take the

pittance offered by their bosses. They may stay here just as long as they are willing to starve and suffer in silence. Their cardinal crime is to be intelligent, class-conscious, militant.

But millions of foreign-born workers may say that this problem does not concern them. They have fooled the capitalist. They cannot be deported. They have become citizens of the United States, and as such are now entitled to the full protection of the law.

But they have underestimated the cunning, the trickery, the viciousness of capitalism.

Last month in the state of Pennsylvania, home of the mounted Cossacks, John Tapolcsanyi, a citizen of the United States of America had his citizenship cancelled.

Tapolcsanyi committed the crime of being intelligent; he had become class-conscious and was militant in the struggle against capitalism. Brutal exploitation had not succeeded in crushing him; he had used his brains for something more than a hat-rack, and so he had become dangerous to the exploiters.

The answer of the latter was swift and direct. Make him an alien and deport him.

The process whereby this was accomplished is enlightening. The government charged that he holds forbidden political and economic opinions; therefore it follows that he must have held them when he was naturalized; therefore the government is justified in cancelling his citizenship.

Now he is again an alien, and since the government has already found him guilty of holding proscribed opinions, the next inevitable step that will shortly follow will be deportation, and one can well imag-

ine the welcome that Horthy will have ready for him when he is forcibly returned to Hungary labeled by Uncle Sam "dangerous, Red and Bolshevik."

Millions of foreign-born workers have hugged to their bosoms their naturalization certificates, believing that these certificates guaranteed them against exile and deportation. While they were asleep, lulled into a false assurance that deportation of radicals and militant workers in the cause of labor was no concern of theirs, American fascism, which never sleeps, cunningly and covertly prepared to crush them.

No matter how long you live here, no matter how long you have been naturalized, so long as you are foreign born, deportation is a threat that hangs over you unless you submit silently and meekly to wage cuts, speed-ups, long hours and the rest of the brutal rationalization program now being forced upon the American working class.

The American foreign born workers must awake to this menace. They must recognize that the real enemy is capitalism, the common enemy of all workers, since it is the common exploiter of labor.

Only by joining together with their fellow workers, regardless of place, race, color or creed, can they generate that strength necessary to smash capitalism and build in its place a new system where the worker will receive the full fruits of his labor, so that he may enjoy the good things of life which only his labor creates and makes possible.

IGNATZ SIMICH was released from Illinois Penitentiary where he entered on December 15th, 1927 to serve a one to ten year sentence as the result of the Ziegler frame-up.



PILSUDSKI LEGIONNAIRES AWAIT WORKERS DEPORTED TO POLAND

Castor Oil and Super-Patriotism

By ELIZABETH CABOT

IN reply to the following question sent out by the American Civil Liberties Union to its correspondents for the year 1926-27: "Who are the most active agents of intolerance in your section—public officers, the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan, other patrioteering organization or individuals?" 27 of the 44 states from which answers were received, named the American Legion as topping the list. Of the 27 states, eight are Southern (Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, North Carolina and Missouri), six are Middle Western (Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wisconsin), six are Western (Colorado, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Washington), and seven are Eastern (Massachusetts, Maine, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey and Delaware). These four groups include states which list many long and bitter struggles between workingmen and employers. There is not one case on record of the Legion with its policy of "a quare deal to labor and capital" helping labor in its fight for the "American standard of living". On the other hand there are innumerable instances of Legion hostility to labor and use of Mussolini's castor oil methods in dealing with the workingman. For many years the I. W. W. were constantly attacked by armed bands of Legionnaires rendering "service in time of peace comparable to that demanded in time of war". In Washington, in Oregon, in California they raided and wrecked I. W. W. headquarters, horsewhipped I. W. W. members and wrote the name of the Legion in the blood of their Centralia victims.

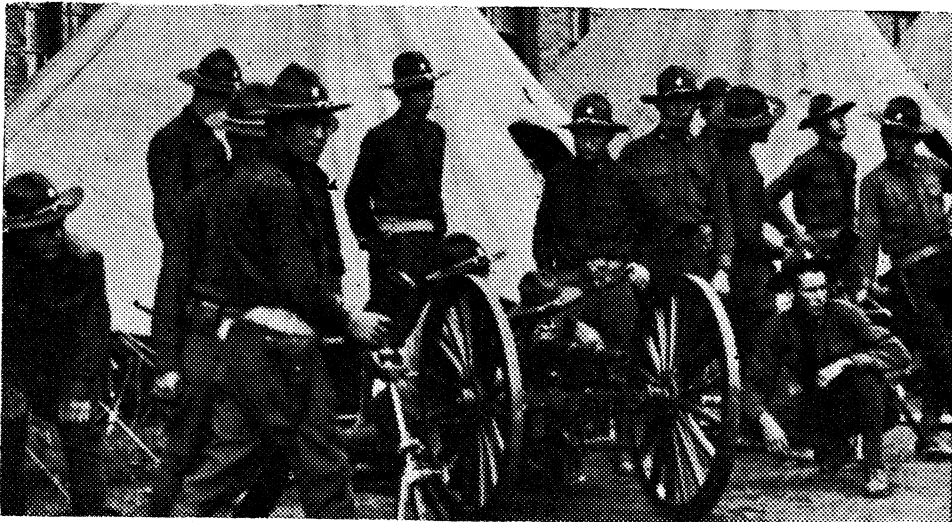
Throughout the South, in the name of the almighty god Service, the Legionnaires, like all good "Suth'ners, sah" have helped to lynch Negroes, to keep them in feudal servitude, and to prevent them from joining unions and to enter white posts of the Legion or form separate Negro posts. These same chivalrous representatives of Dixie have been instrumental in the Legion's lapse of memory concerning government bonuses and compensation for Negro soldiers.

The activities of the Legion are by no means sectional. The Middle Western and Eastern departments closely rival the South and the West. In Ohio the Legion raided the Communist-Labor headquarters on various occasions and announced their determination to "exert effort to have the criminal syndicalism law continued in discovering and jailing I. W. W. organizers in the wheat fields. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania the Legion forced the abandonment of amnesty meetings for political prisoners, threatening violence if they were held. This was in line with the numerous resolutions passed at National Conventions opposing the granting of such amnesties, particularly demanding that Eugene Debs remain in prison. Legion-

naires acted as scabs in New Jersey in the railway strike of 1920 and in Boston police strike in 1919.

The Legion idea of "neutrality in industrial disputes" is apparently limited to neutrality in fighting the employers. And why should the employers be regarded as

to cultivate the most friendly, aye, the most fraternal relations between the American Labor movement and the American Legion. Gompers' spirit hovering over the last convention of the A. F. of L. in New Orleans in 1928 must have breathed a happy sigh at sight and sound of Paul V. McNutt, present National Commander of the Legion, addressing the assembled unionists



HOWITZER COMPANY READY FOR ACTION IN GASTONIA

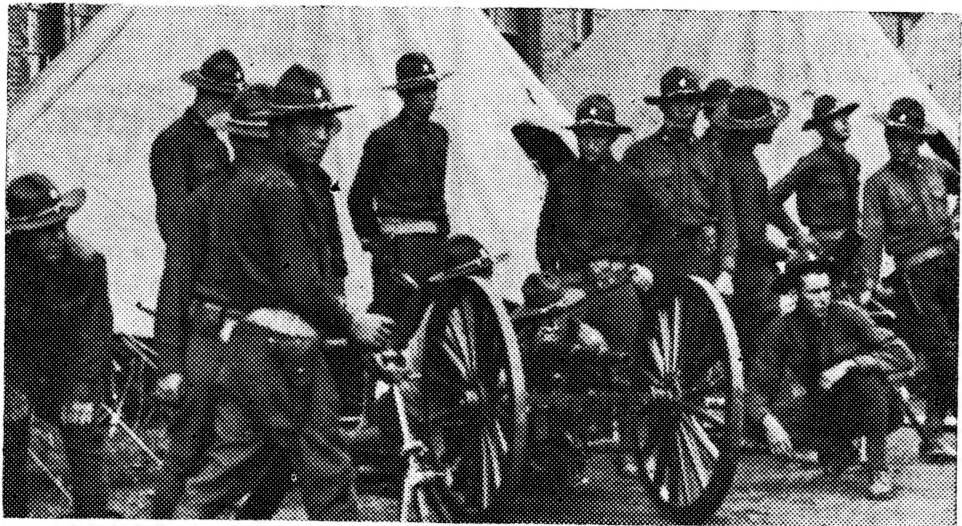
enemies? The Legionnaires are largely employers or in alliance with the employers. The Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis paid all the expenses for the national headquarters of the Legion which are situated in that city. The Y. M. C. A., financed by the biggest corporations and capitalists in the country, donated a gift of a \$500,000 to the Legion a short time after the creation of the Legion. Employers in Tennessee have expressed their gratitude to the Legion by paying the expenses of their Legionnaires employees to National Conventions of the Legion. These employers secured the praise of the Legion who "commanded this action and thanked the employers of Tennessee and other states who have inaugurated this practice."

The American Federation of Labor considers itself as devoted an ally of the American Legion as any open shop employer in the country. William Green cabled the Legion convention in Paris in 1927 "extended greetings and assurance of our continued cooperation with the Legion upon matters of mutual interest." That cablegram follows the tradition set for the A. F. of L. by Samuel Gompers than whom employers, financiers, and bankers had no more staunch friend. Indorsing the Legion and promising them assistance in securing A. F. of L. members went hand in hand with Gompers' indorsement for Senator of Coleman du Pont, head of the largest munition plant in the United States. At the fourth annual convention of the Legion in New Orleans in 1922 Gompers boasted that "it has been my proud privilege to help with a fiery denunciation of radicalism and

demand for a universal draft law. The Legion with its continuous propaganda for increased military and naval preparedness for the coming war finds cordial cooperation among the leaders of those workingmen who form the largest part of the army.

Both the National and State conventions condemned the Boston police strike, and praised Legion members for acting as strikebreakers. The Legionnaires have been repeatedly assured that "as individuals" they have "the inalienable right to again re-enter our military or constabulary forces of the State or Nation to suppress riots, insurrections, or to engage in the military force directed by the government."

The unholy trinity of Fascism, business and politics which rules the United States today and has been developing its power for many years, forms the base from which these enemies of the working man consolidate their offensive against the working masses. The same National Commander Owsley who stated the similarity of the Legion's ideals and aims to those of the Fascisti also said that "the American Legion is fighting every element that threatens our democratic government—soviets, anarchists, I. W. W.'s, revolutionary socialists, and every other 'red' Do not forget that the Fascisti are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States." All the Legion proclamations as to their democracy, idealism and constitutionality fade away before this reminder like Dempsey before Tunney's uppercuts.



HOWITZER COMPANY READY FOR ACTION IN GASTONIA

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL ANTI-FASCIST CONGRESS

(Continued from Page 121)

fascism. They also brought to the attention of the Congress the fascist development in the U. S. The existence of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion, the tendency to convert the existing trade unions into company unions are signs of fascism. The U. S. government will not hesitate to use direct fascist methods at the time when the existence of capitalism is threatened by the working class. This growing menace must not be permitted.

A huge mass meeting against fascism was held in Circus Bush, Berlin, where many of the delegates addressed the crowd. The circus was filled to its capacity, hundreds were turned away. The audience cheered the speakers, and pledged their solidarity with the congress.

The Chief of Police in Berlin, Zoergiebel, a member of the Social Democratic Party, prohibited a demonstration against fascism, and declared that if a demonstration did take place, the police would be ordered to break it up if need be by force of arms. The "Vorwaerts," the official organ of the Social Democratic Party, opened an attack on the International Anti-Fascist Congress branding it a "manoeuvre from Moscow," and stating that only social Democrats have the "moral right" to fight fascism. After the mass meeting, forty-two workers were arrested, several beaten up by the police. These socialists who talk of fighting fascism approved the action of Zoergiebel in prohibiting a demonstration as they approved of the recent murder of many workers for parading on May Day.

As a result of the International Anti-fascist Congress, an International Anti-fascist Bureau was established, for the purpose of coordinating the anti-fascist activities of various countries. A set of resolutions was adopted which will serve as a basis for the work.

The International Labor Defense, Workers International Relief, Italian Anti-Fascist Alliance, Lithuanian Anti-fascist Alliance, Anti-Horthy League, the Trade Union Educational League, Civil Liberties Union, Anti-Imperialist League, and other organizations through their representatives organized the Anti-fascist Federation, whose function is to coordinate the anti-fascist forces, to combat not only fascism in Europe, but to fight fascism in the United States as well.

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BOOKS

(The Labor Defender is glad to announce that all future issues of the Labor Defender will contain reviews on books dealing with labor in all its various aspects and on the Soviet Union, the first Workers' and Farmers' Government.—Editor's note.)

PROSPERITY!
The president's salary of a large silk firm is \$125,000 per year. The average wages for the silk worker is \$1,000 a year Prosperity for a hand full, misery for thousands.

"Labor and Silk"* is not a merry tale. For where millions of dollars in profit are squeezed out of the exploitation and the sweat of workers, where organization is lacking, where speed up is terrific, where pay envelopes are miserably thin, where "for organization and protesting against these conditions, Chinese labor union members have been burned and mutilated, shot down and beheaded by the police acting for and at the behest of foreign employers," and where the silk workers of Passaic and New Bedford who fought against a 10 per cent wage cut and for the enforcement of the eight hour day and for the recognition of the Union were subject to the most police savagery and brutality—in the midst of such conditions, there cannot be joy.

"My, but I'm tired, always tired now."

"I am working on a job that kills me."

"My god, what a hell of a life."

These few words bespeak fully the conditions not of one worker or of two but of the 132,509 workers "in the silk."

And here is drama, told in a plain, simple style. Tracing the history of the development of the silk industry from its very beginning to the present huge mergers, involving international complications and competition, the author by no means neglects to show the simultaneous growth of the class-struggle, particularly in the United States between the silk workers and their bosses. In the words of Grace Hutchings, it has been a hundred years of class-struggle, beginning in 1828 in Paterson, N. J. when the first strike was called to the recent strike of 5,000 rayon workers in Elizabethton, Tennessee. Altho less than 3 per cent of the silk workers are organized, the National Textile Workers' Union of America, a new union based on the class-struggle and with a most militant program, is day by day organizing not only the thousands of silk workers, but also the 1,110,209 textile workers.

It is under the leadership of the left wing union that workers "in the silk" will be able to resist the onslaughts of the bosses, wage strikes with their traditional heroism and win their demands.

E. W.

*Labor and Silk, by Grace Hutchings, International Publishers. Special Workers' Edition, \$1.00. With Labor Defender \$1.50.

As this issue of the Labor Defender goes to press, sentence is being awaited in the case of H. Canter, who has been tried by a Boston court for calling Governor Fuller the murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti. The judge ruled out all testimony relative to Sacco and Vanzetti. A full account will be given in the July issue of the Labor Defender.

BUILDING THE I.L.D.

PRISONERS PLEDGE FUND

In recent months a number of branches have been lagging in their pledges for Prisoners' Relief. Letters have been sent all branches in an effort to stimulate this activity. To date the response to these letters has been highly satisfactory. Many branches which had allowed this matter to go by without notice have paid up their arrears and will make payments regularly in the future. Individuals who feel that they can afford to support a prisoner or his dependants should immediately inform us. We are sending each month to every prisoner, \$5.00 and to dependants of prisoners \$20.000.

* * *

MORE I.L.D. DISTRICTS ARE ESTABLISHED

For some time only two district organizations of the I.L.D. have existed. In New England and in Ohio the I.L.D. has functioned on a district basis with the result that in these two districts the organization has been strengthened and is a real factor in the labor movement. Recently new districts have been established with the result that now, instead of two functioning districts, we have seven.

The Districts with their secretaries are as follows:

NEW YORK, Rose Baron, Sec'y. 799 Broadway, Room. 422, New York City.

NEW ENGLAND, Robert Zelms, Sec'y. 113 Dudley Street, Boston, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Jennie Cooper, Sec'y. 1214 Spring Garden Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, George Lloyd, Sec'y. 266 W. Superior Ave., Room. 306, Cleveland, Ohio.

DETROIT, Arnold Ziegler, Sec'y. 3782 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

CHICAGO, Isadore Feingold, Sec'y. 23 So. Lincoln Street, Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA, F. Firestein, Sec'y. 3726 Ramona Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

* * *

NEW I.L.D. BRANCHES

In the past month a number of new branches of I.L.D. have been established in various sections of the country. The South Slav Section has sent Comrade Bozurich on a tour in which he organized twelve South Slav branches in the past month. New branches have also been organized in Cleveland, Canton, Logrow, West Virginia, Madison, Wisconsin and Niagara Falls. The Scandinavian Workers Club of Worcester, Mass. has affiliated with the New England District.

The Labor Defender

Published Monthly by the International Labor Defense

KARL REEVE, Editor

EDWARD WRIGHT, Business Mgr.

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National Officers of I. L. D.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman

Edw. G. Wentworth, Vice-Chairman

Juliet S. Poyntz, Executive Secretary

Carl Hacker, Ass't Secretary.

CAMPAIGN FOR DEFENSE OF TEXTILE STRIKERS AND FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS

The campaign recently launched by the I.L.D. for the defense of the textile strikers and against persecutions of foreign-born workers is getting under way. Coupon books containing \$4.00 worth of coupons have been distributed among all branch Secretaries and returns are coming in already. Branches must get behind this drive with full strength. Every I.L.D. member MUST

VOICES from PRISON

MRS. JOHN LYNCH

Dears Sirs:

I received your check and letter of May 1st. and thank you very much for same. I was down to Moundsville to see my husband a couple of weeks ago. He keeps in good health but low spirits, but I guess we will have to be satisfied with what we have.

I always send him a lot of reading and things to eat for what he does get there is not fit for anyone to eat.

I wish to thank you for what you are doing both for him and for myself and the children.

With best wishes for success,

Mrs. John Lynch.

* * *

WARREN K. BILLINGS

Your letter of the first instant with the enclosed check for \$5.00 reached me in good time and I must say that I greatly appreciate the efforts of your committee and that although I may not often have the time to write you at any great length you may rest assured that my sentiments continue the same.

I wish to thank you for sending the check and also thank you sincerely for sending the money to my mother, Mrs. Anna S. Billings and beg to remain,

Sincerely and respectfully yours,
Warren K. Billings.

* * *

ALEX CHESSMAN

Dear Comrades:

I am in receipt of your letter of April 5th. and also find enclosed a check to the amount of \$5.00 and I am always more than happy to hear from the I.L.D.

I am expecting my release on parole soon, and if so, I will acknowledge you just as soon as I do. Then I will write you everything in full and do all I can to make things pleasant for those incarcerated by giving my true cooperation to my brothers.

I will close for now, wishing you a lot of luck for our success, I am

With brotherly love,
Fraternally yours,
Alex Chessman.

* * *

FRANK BRBOT.

Dear Sirs and Comrades:

I am always more than glad to hear from you and I sure appreciate your kindness and thank you sincerely for your check, which indeed is a great help to me.

get on the job. The Defense of the textile strikers is a big and important job just as is the job of defending foreign-born workers against persecutions and deportations.

* * *

OHIO HAS NEW SECRETARY

Comrade Hacker's appointment as National Organization Secretary made it necessary to appoint a new Secretary for the Ohio District. Comrade Geo. Lloyd, an active I.L.D. worker, formerly of New York and the Anthracite district of Pennsylvania, has taken up the work in the Ohio District. We hope that the branches in Ohio and West Virginia will give Comrade Lloyd the same cooperation that was given Comrade Hacker.

I am now working in the road camp and getting along the best I can under the conditions.

I want to thank you all again for your cooperation in my behalf.

Yours truly,

Frank Brbot.

RAID ON WORKERS CENTER

The I.L.D. is determined to carry on a vigorous fight against the police brutality in New York City. The provocative raid of the Tammany police on Workers' Center during the parade of Whalen's police force, the arrest of 17 workers and 9 Young Pioneers, with the sentence of Ben Lifshitz to 30 days at the workhouse by a judge who declared his bias, has brought the whole issue to a sharp focus.

The I.L.D. is appealing the Lifshitz case. The police entered Workers' Center, without warrants, arrested Lifshitz in the Daily Worker office, and destroyed the sign on the front of the building, at the same time maltreating women, children and men who protested against this outrageous act.

Whalen displayed his forces, armed with machine guns, riot guns, in armored cars, during the parade. This was meant as an intimidation against "unlawful elements," such as the cafeteria strikers, the iron and bronze workers now on strike, and the furriers who are planning to walk out shortly. The issue is plain and simple.

* * *

At a conference held May 6 in New York, in which 80 organizations participated, it was decided to raise \$10,000 up to August 1 for the Shifrin Defense Fund. At the conference itself \$1,000 was raised in cash and pledges. A successful tag day was also carried through in Cleveland at which a substantial sum was raised for the defense of Shifrin.

* * *

The Labor Defender,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

We read in the Labor Defender about the support for the International Labor Defense which is the only organization that is taking care of workers who are in prisons.

We decided to send you our savings. We also are calling to the children of the workers to help free the workers in the prisons.

Pleasant greetings for the First of May!

Gertrude and Abraham Tabachnick.

Berlin on the Barricades

(Continued from Page 115)

Kautsky, Hilferding and Muller, and the proletarian masses. Where the socialist police left off with their killing and maiming, the bourgeois courts of capitalist class justice took up the work of meting out heavy prison sentences to all who could be framed-up on the most baseless charges.

Workers of the whole world may well be proud of the illustrious pages written by the May Day struggles of German labor. By every means, the bourgeoisie and their Socialist police sought to provoke the militant workers into a general armed uprising. The murderous plans of the Von Hindenburg fascist republic had been prepared for months. The effort was carefully made for luring the workers to the very mouths of the machine guns, to mow down the best sections of the working class, to drown in blood the revolutionary movement of the workers. The revolutionary masses, however, still without arms as against the militarized police, refused to be provoked. They will choose their own moment for an armed insurrection on a broad and successful scale.

The workers still face their class enemy. But they do not cower and cringe before their class foe. The courageous May Day efforts of German labor has placed before the entire international labor movement the question of the growth of the economic clashes during the last few months into the political attack on the bourgeois state as a whole.

At the very moment when the capitalist world was comforting itself with the complacent belief that there was a discernible weakening in the strength of the Communist movement, the Berlin proletariat reminded the social-democratic hangmen and their masters that the days of barricade-fighting in Europe, or in the world for that matter, are not yet past. While in Europe at the present moment there is not to be observed such a collapse of capitalism as was the case in 1918-19, nevertheless the increasing revolutionary activity of the working class, the growing influence of the Communist Party can in the near future bring about an immediately revolutionary situation in such an advanced capitalist country as Germany. A pre-condition for the ripening of such an immediately revolutionary situation is the capture of the decisive strata of the working class by the Communist Party.

The Berlin May Day events had a spirit-ing effect on the whole German working class. The social-democratic murderers in Berlin aroused labor throughout the Reich to protest strikes and demonstrations, the veteran fighter, Max Hoelz for instance, leading an outpouring of 25,000 workers in Chemnitz.

These events of May Day in Germany will be a guide and an inspiration for all revolutionary labor throughout the entire world in the preparations now being made for International Red Day Against War, set for August First, the fifteenth annivers-

Record of Fascism in the U. S. A.

(Continued from Page 119)

took place in coal strikes that continued into 1928, both in the strike of soft coal workers and during local strikes in the anthracite region. Pickets were dispersed by the hundreds in the Belmont and Muskegon County mine districts of Ohio, and at Avella, Frederickstown, East Millsboro, Kinloch, Wyano, Export, Herminie, Meadowlands, and other coal towns of western Pennsylvania. The state constabulary often clubbed and injured the strikers, after which they would usually arrest them, charging them with unlawful assemblage, conspiracy, inciting to riot, or with the violation of anti-picketing injunctions.

Following an attempt of Lewis adherents to rush the hall, Pittsburgh police broke up a convention of insurgent miners gathered at the Labor Lyceum in September to form a new miners' union. More than 100 delegates were arrested at the convention or at their hotels in later police raids. When the convention continued in another hall, the sheriff of Allegheny County stopped the proceedings and banned all future meetings of the insurgents. Meetings to organize mine workers in Pennsylvania, Colorado and Ohio were frequently stopped and participants arrested.

Over 500 hosiery workers on strike at Kenosha, Wis., were arrested for picketing and for violation of federal anti-picketing injunctions, while their leaders were cited for contempt.

Textile workers in New Bedford, Mass., were arrested by the hundreds during the six months' strike which began in April, 1928. Strikers of both sexes were brutally clubbed and leaders imprisoned. Nearly 700 cases were still pending in the courts when the strike ended in October. On one day, July 30, 275 strikers were arrested in raids on picket lines. Over a hundred national guardsmen dispersed the thousands of workers who gathered at the police station to protest these mass arrests. The troops threatened the crowd with bayonets. Hundreds of pickets were convicted on minor charges and given unusually heavy sentences and excessive bail. In November, after the strike was over, Albert Weisbord, Fred Biedenkapp, Paul Crouch and 22 others who took part in the strike were indicted for "conspiracy to violate the city's laws and disturb the peace." In Fall River, also during a textile strike, 21 pickets were arrested in the first two days, and 73 arrests were made in the second week.

At Paterson, silk strikers were arrested in October for picketing. In New York, striking millinery workers were arrested on the picket lines during May, and 58 members of the left wing fur-workers' union, convicted for picketing in 1928, were resented after their convictions were upheld by the New York Court of Appeals. In September, steel strikers at Canton, Ohio, were arrested and fined amounts up to \$150 each.

ary of the inauguration of imperialism's first world war in the bloody August days of 1914. Remember May Day, 1929! Prepare for Anti-War Day, August 1st, 1929. Thus labor moves forward, from struggle to struggle, from victory to victory, to achieve the Final Triumph, the Conquest of All Power.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND RAIDS

Suppression of political mass "picketing" was illustrated in such cases as the following: 15 workers were arrested in Washington on November 9, 1928, while picketing the State and War Departments displaying banners demanding the release of John Porter, New Bedford textile strike leader imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth for army desertion. Seven were sentenced to a fine of \$100 or 60 days in jail, and the others to \$60 or 30 days in jail. All went to jail. Picketing in front of the White House, protesting against the use of marines in Nicaragua, resulted in the arrest, April 14, of 107 members of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League. They were fined \$5 each. Twenty-four men and women who picketed the Massachusetts State House in Boston on November 7, calling attention of Governor Fuller to new evidence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, were arrested, one charged with criminal libel and the others convicted of loitering, and fined \$20 each. Three workers, Dart, Arneith and Jones, were arrested at Palo Alto, Calif., on November 30 for carrying anti-imperialist banners on the night of Hoover's departure for South America. They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for displaying "obnoxious emblems," but sentence was suspended and the case appealed.

At St. Louis, police on August 23 broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, using tear-gas bombs and mounted officers to scatter the audience. Forty-one young workers were arrested at Rockford, Ill., when they attempted to hold open air meetings following police refusal to give permits; 10 were fined \$25 each. In the same town a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial was stopped by the police on August 23; two were arrested. A Sacco-Vanzetti memorial in Kansas City on August 2 led to the arrest of 10 workers; eight of them were held on criminal syndicalism charges.

Two meetings of unemployed workers broken up by Philadelphia police on February 12, 1928, a dozen workers being arrested. New York police on June 15 broke up a students' meeting on the campus of City College, arresting two participants. The meeting had been called to protest the expulsion by college authorities of a leader of the Social Problems Club who opposed compulsory military training. Nine members of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League were arrested on July 3, when they attempted to speak in a demonstration before the offices of J. P. Morgan & Company. Four were given \$25 fines or five days in the Tombs. Five others were sentenced to pay \$10 or serve two days. All chose jail instead of paying the fines.

On October 7 four Young Workers' League members were arrested in San Pedro, Calif., for distributing handbills to sailors. There was also the seizure of Paul Crouch and three others, members of the Young Workers' League, while handing leaflets to soldiers in Battery Park, New York City.

Pablo Manlapit, leader of the Philippine independence movement, was arrested in Los Angeles, the police grilling him for five hours and threatening him with deportation if he continued his peaking tour. On June 24 the Los Angeles bomb squad raided the

(Continued on Page 127)

STRIKERS SMASH INJUNCTION

(Continued from Page 116)

a straight "watch" instead of having their working time divided up into several short shifts and equal pay for equal work for women, Negroes and young workers.

These are the elementary conditions that the union is demanding in the first real revolt of the cafeteria slaves of this city. Since the beginning of the strike 88 cafeterias have been pulled out, 25 of whom have been forced to surrender to the union, while ten have closed their doors and 53 are still on strike. And during this time the union has enrolled 2,000 new members.

Will this strike be broken by this monstrous injunction granted to the cafeteria bosses? The strikers are already giving the answer. Workers who could not be beaten into submission by the clubs, blackjacks and knives of police and thugs, by fines and imprisonment, will not submit because "the law" has forbidden them to strike and has ordered them back to their slave pens. Mass defiance of the injunction by mass picketing must be the answer of the cafeteria workers to this strikebreaking order of the capitalist courts. The union is already taking all legal steps to combat the injunction and will go, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. But the workers of this country have learned by the bitter experience of the past that no labor struggle can be won in the courts, that the courts act as an instrument of the ruling class and that only mass pressure can occasionally compel them to modify their anti-working-class decisions. Mass pressure means picketing.

Of course, in this struggle of the cafeteria workers the New York District of the International Labor Defense is not hanging in the background. Earlier in the strike the I.L.D. contributed \$300 to the union for defense purposes, and now the I.L.D. has undertaken to defend all strikers arrested for violating the injunction. But in order to fulfil this task we must have the support of all class-conscious workers. The sweeping injunction granted in the cafeteria strike is a challenge to workers in every trade. It sets a precedent that will be used to break future strikes. It must be smashed and the workers must help the I.L.D. smash it!

Record of Fascism in U. S. A.

(Continued from Page 126)

local headquarters of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, arresting three leaders, together with three Japanese workers who were accused of Communist Activities and held for deportation.

Miscellaneous arrests included raids on the halls of striking Colorado mine workers; the arrest of workers in New York and other cities who were distributing circulars announcing Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings; the arrest of a University of California student on October 8 on a charge of criminal syndicalism, bail being set at \$5,000; a bomb squad raid shortly after this on the Co-operative Center at Los Angeles resulting in 10 workers being taken into custody, one the local secretary of the International Labor Defense; and the raid of Pittsburgh police on a dance given by the Young Workers' League on November 10, copies of the *Labor Defender* being confiscated. The hall was cleared on the ground that Negroes and white workers were dancing together.

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22194	Mrs. D. Sazonoff, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00
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22218	Miss A. Melcker, New York City	2.00
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22272	A. N. Routhier, Detroit, Mich.	40.00
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22274	Henry J. Klein, Gr. Haven, Mich.	5.00
22275	Gust Ayala, Red Granite, Wis.	5.00
22276	Bertha Sivich, Royalton, Ill.	5.00
22277	Wm. H. Eevers, Cleveland, Ohio.	10.00
22278	Pavel Pateff, Waukegan, Ill.	5.00
22279	Dion Maravelas, Milwaukee, Wis.	6.25
22280	Wm. Lampel, Indianapolis, Ind.	5.00
22281	Anonymous	.25
22282	Mrs. M. Brull, Chicago, Ill.	5.95
22283	A. Tara, Cleveland, Ohio.	.50
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22285	Wm. Schirmer, Buffalo, N.Y.	5.00
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22289	St. Stevens Society, Roebing, N. J.	5.00
22290	Workmens Sick & Benefit Fed., Valier, Ill.	1.75
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22293	Hungarian Br., Riversville, W. Va.	10.75
22294	Ivan Kemenovic, So. Bronsville, Pa.	14.15
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22298	Gary Wkrs. Coop. So'c, Gary, Ind.	25.00
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22304	Suan Ponce, New York, N.Y.	5.00

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

Of Labor Defender published monthly at New York, N. Y. for April 1, 1929.

State of New York, County of New York, SS. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Edward Wright who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Bus. Mgr. of the Labor Defender and that the following is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, 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:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New York. Editor Karl Reeve, 80 East 11th St., New York. Managing Editor none. Business Manager Edward Wright, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

2. That the owner is:
International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th St., New York; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, (Sec'y), 80 E. 11th St., New York City; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, (Chairman), New York City; Carl Hacker (Asst. Sec'y) 80 E. 11th St., New York City; Edward Wentworth, Vice-Chairman, Chicago, Ill.

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: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities that as so stated by him.

EDWARD WRIGHT

(Signature of business manager)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March 1929.

JOSEPH R. BRODSKY

(My Commission expires March 30, 1930).

The Labor Defender regrets that due to unforeseen technical reasons a number of May Day greetings must be omitted in this issue. They will positively appear in the July issue.

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Against



All the Powers

of the

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MILITIA DEMOLISHING UNION HEADQUARTERS

THEY ARE DOING THE FIGHTING! LET US KEEP THEM OUT OF JAIL!

In the strike of the south hundreds of textile workers have been beaten by the militia, the private thugs and gunmen in the employ of the textile corporations, and the special deputies of the State who have been sworn in as official strikebreakers.

Hundreds of these heroic fighters of the south have felt the cold steel of bayonets against their bodies. They have braved attempted dynamiting, frame-ups, and all of the other murderous methods usually employed by the bosses to subdue strikers.

During this strike scores of the strikers have been subjected to persecution and short terms of imprisonment. But in spite of all of these acts on the part of the bosses they are standing firm.

They are Fighting a Real Class Fight

THE I. L. D. IS HELPING THEM IN THEIR FIGHT

Help the I. L. D. by Giving for their Defense
Get Your Friends to do Likewise

HELP THEM WIN

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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
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*Enclosed please find \$..... as my contribution to help defend
the textile strikers of North Carolina.*

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They are Fighting

Heroically

Against



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MILITIA DEMOLISHING UNION HEADQUARTERS