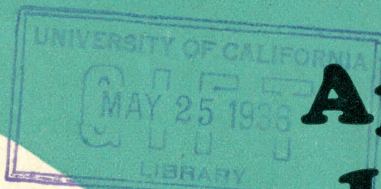


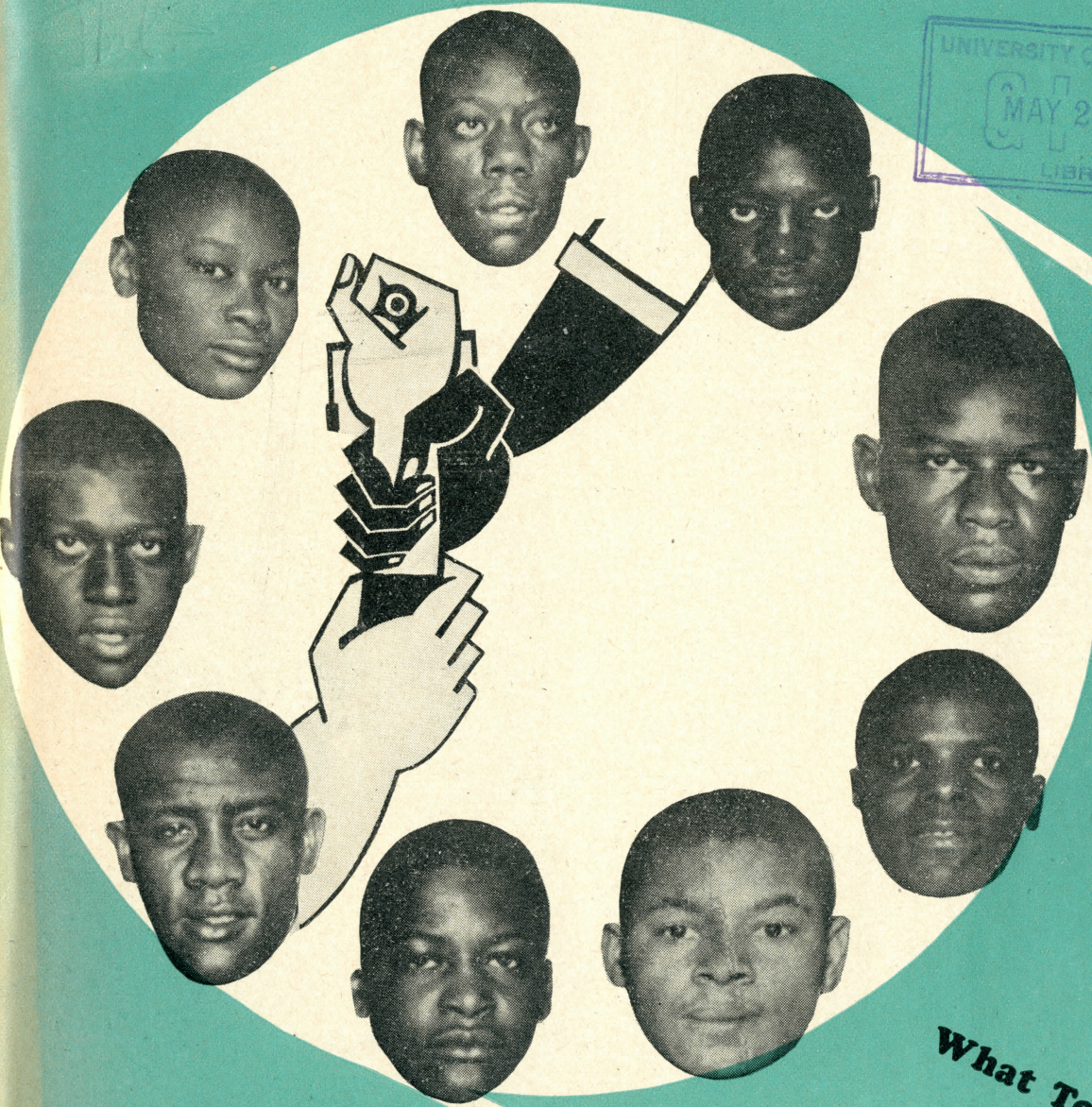
# LABOR DEFENDER

10c

● AMERICA'S ONLY LABOR PICTORIAL ● PUBLISHED BY THE I.L.D. ●



**April  
1935**



**JOHN L. SPIVAK**  
What the Papers  
Didn't Write About  
Scottsboro

What To Do When  
Under Arrest

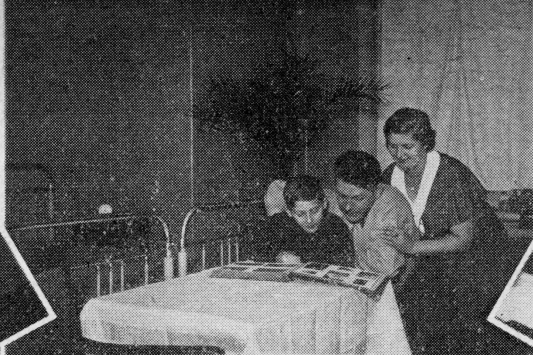
What To Do When Held For  
Deportation

**9 Scottsboro Boys**

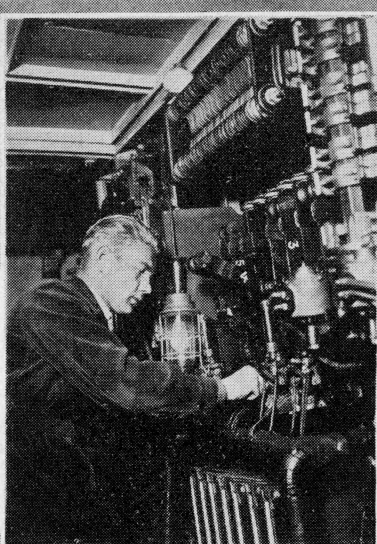
**1935  
-1931**

**4 Years in the  
Shadow of the Switch**

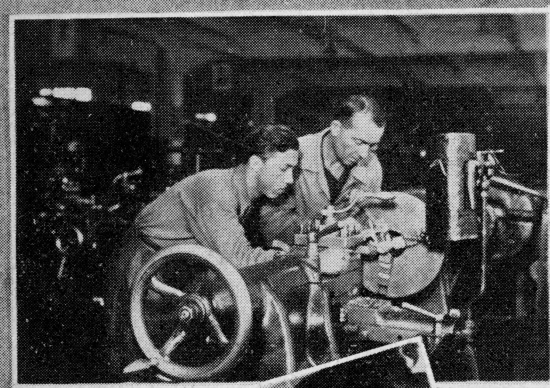
**THEY MUST BE FREED!**



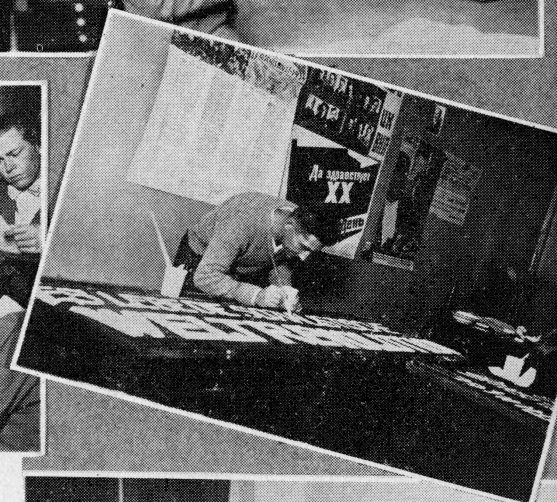
**MR. HEARST—  
WHY DON'T YOU**



**PRINT PICTURES  
LIKE THESE**



**HOW THE  
SOVIET UNION  
TREATS THE  
VICTIMS OF  
FASCIST TERROR**



All the pictures on this page were taken in the Soviet Union. They show how the Shutzbunders — Austrian workers driven from their homes because they fought against fascism on the barricades last year. They are shown in their homes, at work, at school, at their clubs.



# LABOR DEFENDER

Official Organ of the International Labor Defense

Editors . Wm. L. Patterson, Sasha Small

Associate Editor . . . Louis Colman

Managing Editor . . . Nicholas Wirth

## SCOTTSBORO: APRIL 1931—APRIL 1935

Four years ago the world had never heard of a town called Scottsboro. Four years ago the world was not aware of the existence of nine Negro boys, who were hungry and out of work.

But four years ago in April these nine Negro boys were tried on a charge of raping two white girls on a freight train that rattled through Alabama. Eight of them were sentenced to death and the ninth—who was only 13 years old—was granted a mistrial.

The world would not have known about this trial and this vicious sentence, nor known so well of the whole mockery of Southern lynch law if it had not been for the I.L.D. which sent its best attorneys right into the heart of lynch land to defend the boys.

There have been three Scottsboro trials since the first one in the ramshackle courthouse of Scottsboro where the jurors laughed out loud and clapped their hands at the death verdict. Two appeals to the State Supreme Court, two to the United States Supreme Court.

During each of the trials mountains of evidence were piled up proving conclusively the innocence of the boys. Yet the State of Alabama maintains they are guilty. They have no proof. They offer only one fact—that they are Negroes, and their press, their schools, their churches shout this clarion call to everyone to condemn them. Unless nine Negro children die in the electric chair, they say, "No white

*The historic Scottsboro march on Washington, May 5, 1933, led by James W. Ford, Ruby Bates, Mother Patterson, Wm. L. Patterson, J. Fitzgerald.*

woman in the South is safe in her home." What they are really saying is that unless nine Negro children are murdered so that millions of Negro people in the South are terrorized into acceptance of their miserable lives, they will join with the white workers and farmers of the South against this hand-ful that rules with a coil of rope and a bag of gold.

The I.L.D. could not be content with proving the innocence of the boys. The I.L.D. has insisted on raising the basic issues—defense of the Negro people—denial of their constitutional rights, systematic exclusion of Negroes from juries, open prejudice around every single trial.

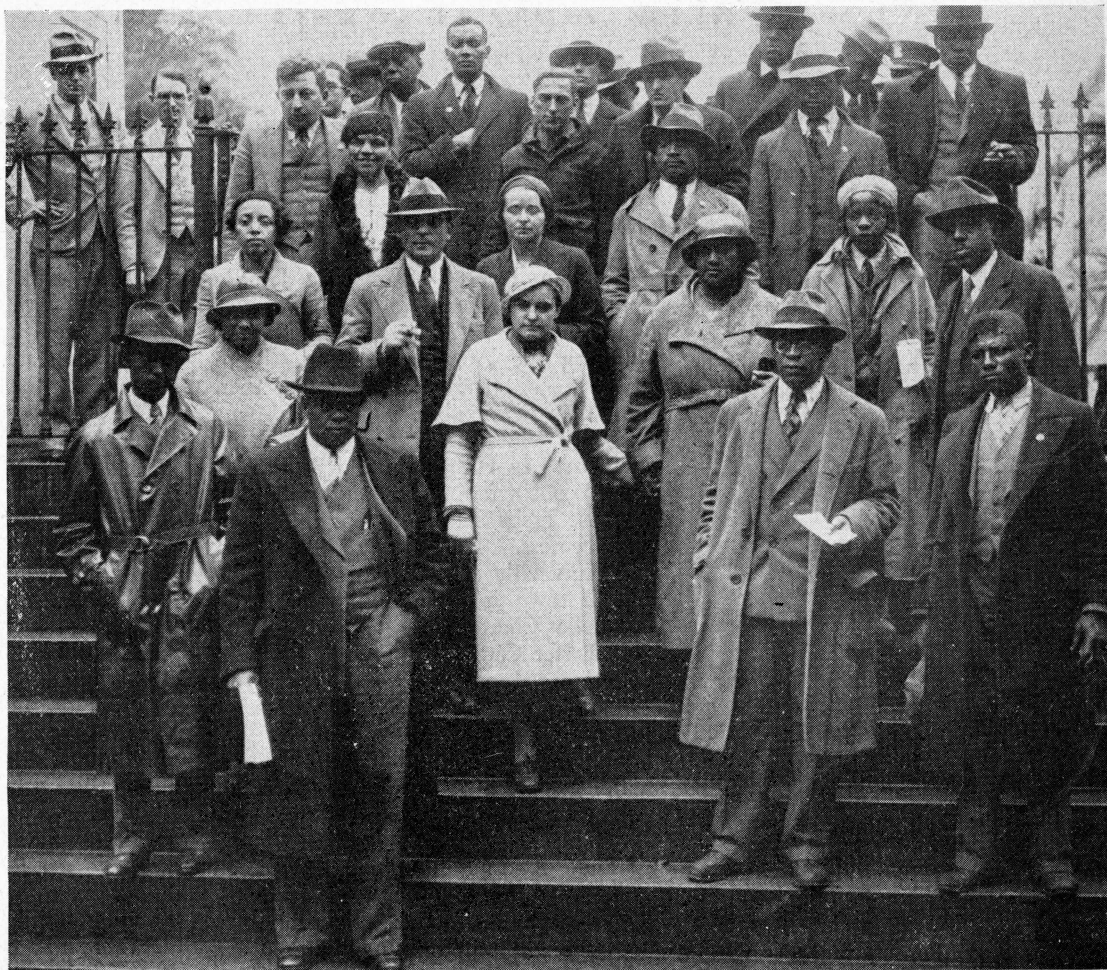
During the four years of the Scottsboro case the I.L.D. has set millions of people in motion in defense of the boys all over the world—in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia. The struggle has not

been relinquished for one instant. Thousands of dollars were collected, in nickels and dimes to carry on the fight—and it was carried on.

During these four years the I.L.D. has waged many other important battles—Herndon, Thaelmann, Dimitroff, Hillsboro, Sacramento—it would take pages to list them.

Four years is a long time. The nine Negro children have grown to manhood in the shadow of the electric chair.

The battle continues. And the I.L.D. pledges on this fourth anniversary of the Scottsboro frame-up to continue the battle until it is won—until the Scottsboro Boys are freed. It calls on all its members and friends to rally to their support—to continue the storm of protest to the U. S. Supreme Court, to continue to send funds to the I.L.D. to carry on the fight. **THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS MUST BE FREED!**





A few of the thousands of Scottsboro posters and leaflets issued in Europe

## WHAT THE PAPERS DIDN'T WRITE ABOUT SCOTTSBORO

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

Silence isn't a new way for the press to treat important news that involves the struggles that are so close and so important to the working-class, and to the Negroes. The press will be forced to give millions of lines of space to these events—at certain times. But they will also completely sabotage it at moments that are of the highest importance.

For example, the noise the capitalist press made about the hearing of the Scottsboro appeals in the United States Supreme Court for the second time was so ear-splitting, that nobody heard it at all. There wasn't fifty lines in any paper.

And this hearing—the most dramatic perhaps that has ever been held in that court—was NEWS. You can't get away from that.

At the first trial in Decatur, which I attended, they tried to get away with the same thing, even more crudely, and to some extent, in spite of the various things that were done to prevent it, they succeeded.

Just to get an idea of what's going on now, let's recall what happened in Decatur. It'll give us a line on the ominous silence of the press on the dramatic events in the Scottsboro case in the last weeks. The forces behind this

silence are the same. Perhaps on a bigger scale, but the same forces.

The Attorney General of the State of Alabama and four of the out-of-town newspapermen covering the trial were in a correspondent's apartment in Cornelian Court where the defense, prosecution and most of the newspapermen lived. The newspapermen were kidding the Attorney General. "No, sir," the Attorney General said, "there won't be any trouble."

Some newspapermen had arranged with men in Huntsville and Scottsboro, for a consideration, for telephone calls in case mobs started to form in these two centers. The phones rang.

"Huntsville is arming itself. The whole town is preparing to march on Cornelia Court and lynch Ruby Bates and Lester Carter."

The word spread rapidly. Huntsville is arming itself. Decatur hardware stores we knew had sold out their supply of arms and munitions. But Huntsville, the home of Ruby Bates and Victoria Price, was a cauldron of race hatreds.

The Attorney General expanded "There will be no trouble," he repeated. "Every step possible has been taken to forestall this mob coming here. I ask you now, for the sake of the good name

of Alabama, not to mention a word of this. It would give the State a black eye." The newspapermen stared at him blankly. The Attorney General of the State of Alabama was asking the press to suppress the news of a mob action, to suppress the news that a whole town had risen with blood lust in its heart and a contempt for the much advertised law of the state.

One of the newspapermen spoke: "It's too late, General. Three of us have already telephoned to New York that the mob is on the way and is expected within half an hour."

The thin lines of the Attorney General became sharper. "Well," he said slowly, "if you have already telephoned, then of course it is too late. It is too bad. But there will be no trouble." He turned to a New York Daily News photographer whose camera was turned on the soldiers around the court. "Please don't take these pictures."

"General," the photographer returned mildly, "I am here to take pictures. But I will co-operate with you like the rest of the fellows. I will agree not to take these pictures if nothing happens, but I cannot agree to suppress pictures if shooting starts."

"There will be no shooting," Knight repeated almost hysterically.

In the morning a few scattered facts are gleaned from privates on guard outside the court room. A mob of 200 Morgan and Jackson County whites had started to march on the jail to lynch the boys. Another small group was about to go to Cornelian Court to "get" Liebowitz. Soldiers had been thrown about the jail. The sheriff had addressed the mob, threatening to shoot if they proceeded with their plan. The mob finally dispersed.

In the morning—according to the papers—there were no mobs. There never had been any mobs. The mobs became phantoms of the imagination, and the newspapers carried stories that a careful search of Huntsville and Scottsboro failed to disclose any of the reported mob action," and the world was asked to believe that Morgan County was a tranquil, law-abiding place where the residents wanted to see that the Scottsboro boys got a fair trial.

Clear-cut confirmation of the threatened lynch action against the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys was seen when Judge Horton, during the morning session, after sending the jury from the courtroom, declared: "I will give the

Across the street, where the militia is quartered "Smiling" Captain Burleson sits on a make-shift wooden table and joshes his twenty subordinates.

"There were no whites nor blacks around here," he announces cheerfully. "I don't expect any trouble until the verdict is brought in and if it is for acquittal—"

He shrugs his shoulders significantly. His soldiers laugh.

"Will your men shoot into Southern white men to protect Negroes?"

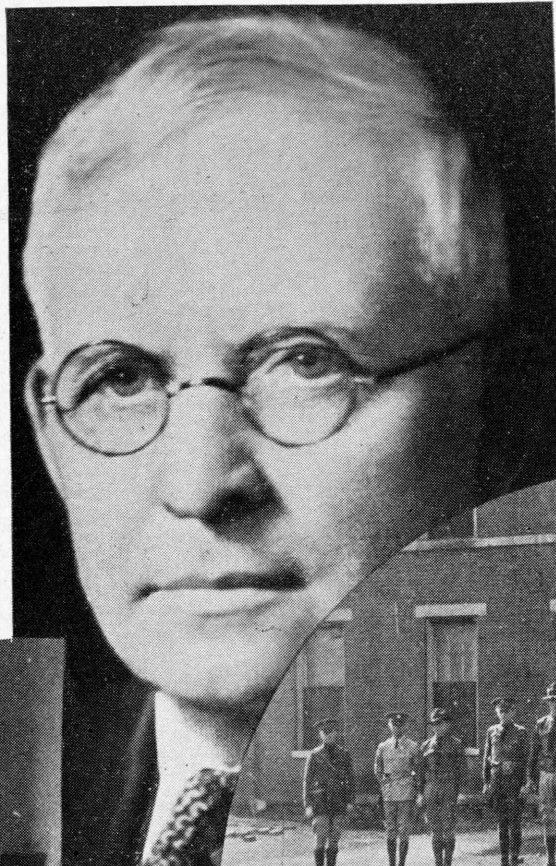
"Orders is orders," he says evasively.

As I turn to go he calls cheerfully: "I'll give you some news if you want it. That Patterson boy is in a cell by himself. Had a fight with Ozie Powell."

"Over what?"

"Oh, this Patterson boy woke up dreaming the other fellow who sleeps in the same cell, was choking him, and smacked him. They fixed it up before either was awake."

I knew why Heywood Patterson, heavy with restless sleep, had jumped upon his cell mate with a despairing cry, for I had seen the shadow of the hangman's noose which he saw during his waking hours. He had told me how he dreamed of the mob hungry for his blood. With the shadow of the gallows facing him in jail during the day and the terror of a lynching to haunt him when he tries to sleep, I wondered why he only dreamed of being choked. Others would have been stark mad by now.



*Left: Appearances are deceiving! This mild looking gentleman, W. W. Callahan, is the judge who sentenced Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris to death. His brutal behavior in the court room astonished even the Southern lynch press. Below: (Top) National guards barring the door of the rickety jail house in Scottsboro, Alabama, during the first week of April 1931. The Scottsboro Boys were inside when this picture was taken. (Bottom) Scottsboro Protests in France: left to right: Jean Chauvet, head of the French I.L.D., Jean Renaud, Marcel Cachin, editor of L'Humanité, Mother Wright, J. Louis Engdahl*



*Left: Judge Horton, who was forced against to reverse second death sentence Haywood Patterson*



order to national guardsmen and peace officers to shoot to kill if any violence is attempted. Any person who seeks to prejudice these cases is not a good citizen, and has forfeited his right to protection under Alabama law. If any effort is made to take these prisoners by violence, if I am present—and I will be present, I, personally, will give the order to shoot to kill."

# HALT DEPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN BORN WORKERS TO FASCIST COUNTRIES

By DWIGHT C. MORGAN

Secretary, Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born

**T**HE United States Chamber of Commerce and the largest corporations in the country are demanding the wholesale deportation of foreign-born workers. Keen competition for the glory of carrying out these instructions has developed among the politicians at Washington.

Private charity organizations and the relief bureaus are checking up on all non-citizens in their care. Large hotels, including the Waldorf-Astoria, and big corporations are listing all non-citizens in their employ. H.R. 3048—A bill proposed by Congressman Stubbs would make it illegal for employers to hire any "alien" while there are American citizens out of work.

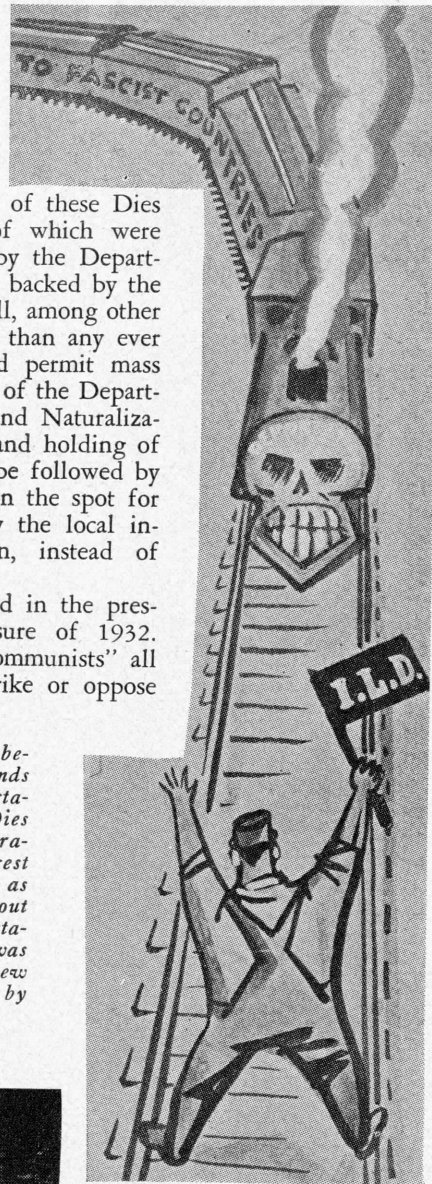
Forty-seven bills for deportation and discrimination against the foreign-born have been introduced in the present session of Congress. Congressman Dies of Texas is fighting desperately to maintain the lead. It was he who introduced the vicious bill in 1932 which passed the House of Representatives, with the aid of Dickstein and Fish, but was defeated in the Senate through mass protest. Dies has already proposed five measures.

The most blatantly strike-breaking measure which has been asked for from

Congress is the newest of these Dies bills, the provisions of which were originally thought up by the Department of Labor, and are backed by the Administration. The bill, among other provisions more drastic than any ever proposed before, would permit mass arrests by any employees of the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, without warrant, and holding of them for 24 hours, to be followed by issuance of a warrant on the spot for further investigation by the local inspector of immigration, instead of from Washington.

Dies also reintroduced in the present Congress his measure of 1932. This bill defines as "Communists" all workers who go on strike or oppose

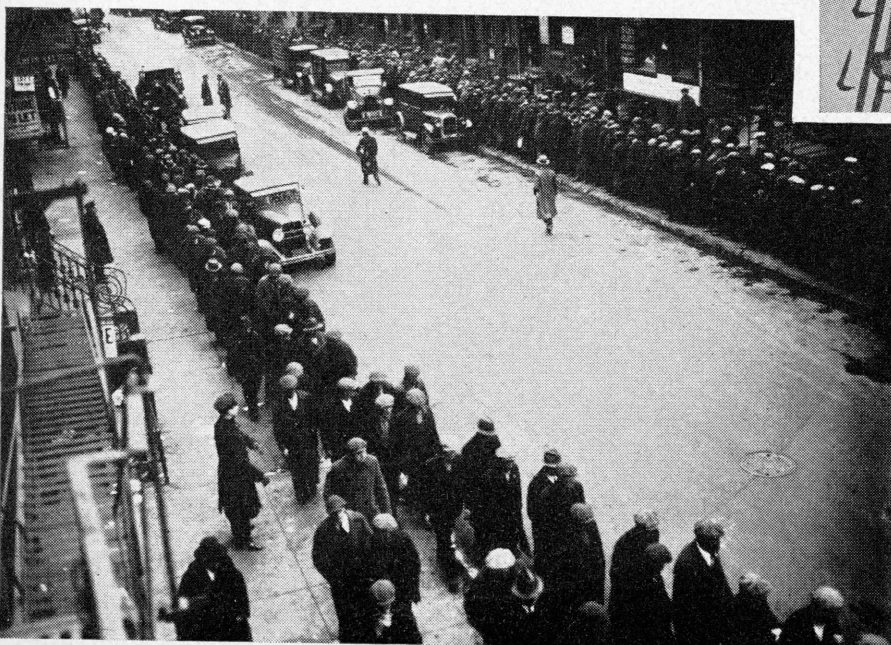
*Below: Bread-lines have become happy hunting grounds for Frances Perkins deportation hounds. The new Dies Bill will give any Immigration Agent the right to arrest any one who as much as looks foreign born—without warrant for speedy deportation. One Dies Bill was smashed in 1932. This new one can be stopped by protest too.*

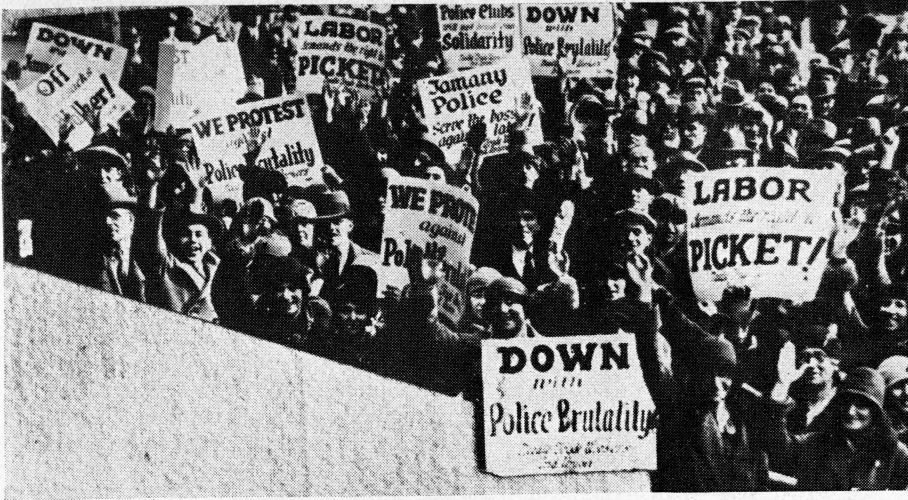


Hitler or Mussolini. Under the terms of this bill all non-citizens in America who agitate against these tyrants would be subject to deportation. While white-guards who advocate the overthrow of the Soviet regime would enjoy full right to express their opinions! The bill invites their co-operation along with Nazis and labor spies, to help suppress the rising struggles of the American workers. Another major proposal which he sponsored was to transfer the administration of the deportation laws to the Department of Justice and called for an appropriation of \$50,000,000 toward another red raid on a 1935 scale.

Some workers may think that there is no danger of such proposals being passed. However, the Commissioner General of Immigration, Daniel W. MacCormack, told a delegation elected at the Conference for the Protection of Foreign-Born which visited him on Feb. 4th, that such proposals were receiving tremendous support and would very likely be enacted.

He declared that the only way the workers could avoid being arrested "illegally" in the new raids being planned was through a measure he was proposing which would legalize this practice. The Commissioner is a skilled diplomat who once represented Persia at the League of Nations. In a four-hour interview he tried very hard to convince





The threat of deportation hangs over every militant foreign born worker, like those pictured here

the delegation that it was better to be arrested "legally" without a warrant, than to be arrested "illegally" without a warrant.

The Labor Department has not waited for arrest without warrant to be declared legal. Frank Della Gatta, a longshoreman, went to Ellis Island to visit a friend of his a few days ago. He was questioned by the immigration inspector in the waiting room. Then detained and held for deportation without warrant of arrest.

The measure drawn up by MacCormack also carries provisions which would make it very easy for the bosses to frame up and deport foreign-born

workers on charges of committing a "crime," whether or not any sentence has been served.

Fifty working-class fighters are now being held for deportation from various sections of the United States—to fascist Germany, to Italy. Eleven longshoremen were recently picked up in the Red Hook District of Brooklyn. Another Brooklyn longshoreman was taken to Ellis Island in the custody of an immigration inspector brought by a relief investigator.

Legally or illegally, by every means at its disposal, the ruling class, is intensifying its attack upon the foreign-born as a means of dividing the workers and

destroying their organizations. Every trade union, fraternal, and mass organization is menaced by this attack.

The 14,000,000 foreign-born workers with their families constitute one-third of the population. They account for over 60% of the workers in the heavy industries. This attack, which is leveled directly at this section of the working-class must be made a boomerang against the ruling class.

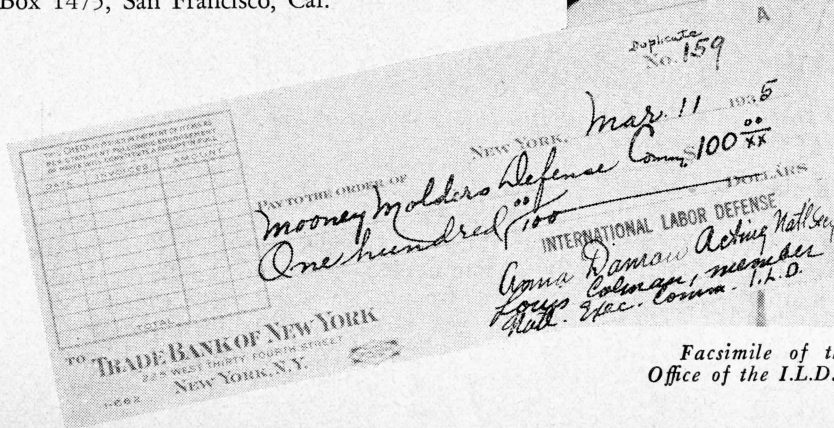
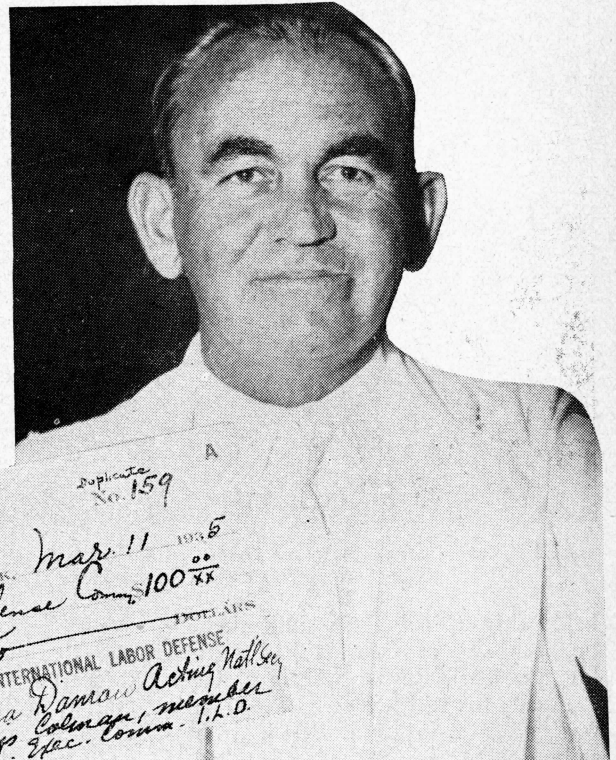
The defense of workers held for deportation, and the fight against persecution of the foreign-born must become a major issue in the working-class movement. Only the most powerful mass defense can defeat the attempt to send Otto Richter, John Ujich, and other militant workers to death in fascist countries, and the new measures which would legalize arrests without warrant, and deny the 6,000,000 all chance to obtain employment in America.

The International Labor Defense, as the mass defense organization of the workers, is determined to meet this attack by mobilizing new millions of native and foreign-born, Negro and white workers, in defense of the organization and democratic rights of the American people. This issue must be raised in every trade union, fraternal organization, cultural group, etc. Workers and farmers, intellectuals and professionals, as individuals and through their organizations, must pour in protests to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and to Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration.

## TOM MOONEY APPEALS TO YOU

Tom Mooney's case goes back to the California State Supreme Court. The fight before this court will cost \$10,000. The Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee is penniless and Mooney has appealed to all his friends to help him raise the funds. The International Labor Defense immediately set itself a quota of \$1,000 and sent a check for \$100 with a pledge for the rest which must be made good. Won't YOU send whatever you can to the I. L. D. to help us fill our quota, and get your organization, union, lodge, school to send funds directly to the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1475, San Francisco, Cal.

Tom Mooney has been in jail for 18 years. He looks to you to help him fight his case to the last ditch. The I.L.D. branches are on the job and they call on every friend of Tom Mooney to do the same



Facsimile of the check sent by the National Office of the I.L.D. in response to Mooney's appeal

# HERNDON'S FREEDOM IS NOT YET WON!

A Warning and a Call to Action

By ROBERT W. DUNN  
Trustee, Herndon Bail Fund

A few months ago a 20-year old Negro boy, named Angelo Herndon was in the foul Fulton Tower Jail at Atlanta, Georgia.

He had been in this black hole for 19 months. He had been put there because he organized unemployed Negro and white workers in Atlanta to demand together, in one unemployed council, an increase in relief.

Specifically he had violated an old law of the state of Georgia passed before the Civil War, for the purpose of crushing slave insurrection. He was charged with calling and attending "public assemblies and mass meetings, the purpose of said meetings being to organize a combination of persons white and colored," and that he "did circulate papers and writings with the intent and purpose of inciting insurrection." Reporting his conviction, Jan. 19, 1933, the United Press dispatch from Atlanta said, "The State showed that he had organized the Relief Council of Atlanta which obtained \$6,000 from the county."

He had been arrested July 11, 1932, held without bail until his trial in January, 1933, found "guilty," and then

bail had been set. "Bail set ain't bail raised," they taunted. They thought



In the Soviet Union—no persecution of national minorities

A MOPR (Soviet I.L.D.) group on the field it planted to raise funds for political prisoners in other countries

that Herndon had no friends and that if he did have any they were too poor to help.

Herndon walked out of Fulton Tower Jail on August 4, 1934.

Since then this valiant, tireless fighter has been going all over this country telling about the Scottsboro boys, about the vile slavery in the present South, about the oppression of the Negro people under Jim Crow rule. Tens of thousands of workers have heard him speak. They know him to be a strong,



militant and brave fighter. And thousands more who have not heard him, have had the privilege of reading one of the most appealing pamphlets that has ever come from the pen of a class war prisoner, the story of the life of Herndon by Herndon himself. It is called *You Cannot Kill the Working Class*. The final section, called "The Workers Will Set Me Free," ends with these words:

"I am happy to be out. Now, for a time at least, I can take my place once more in the ranks of the working-class. Now I am back in the fight."

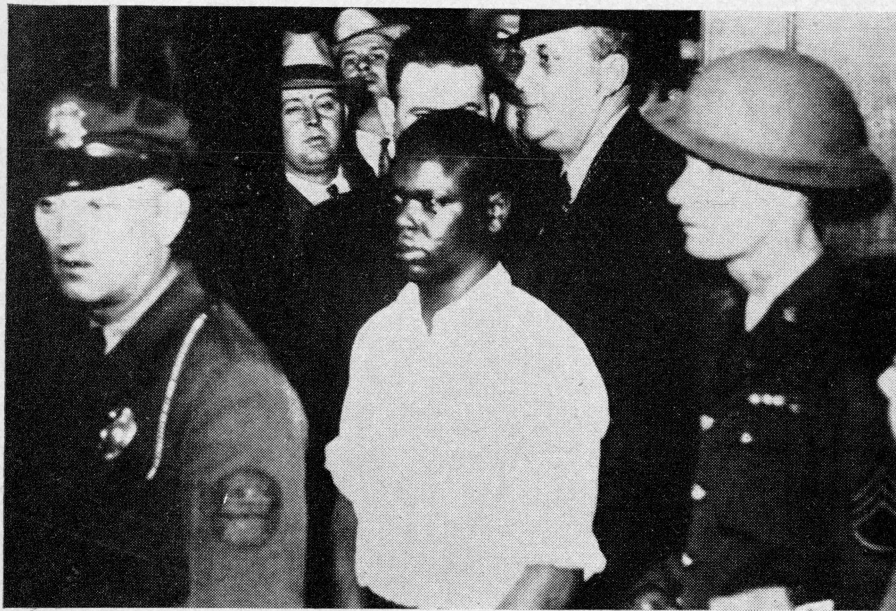
"For a time at least," wrote Herndon, knowing that his freedom had not yet been won.

The Georgia Supreme Court having upheld the lynch court in Atlanta the case is being taken to the U. S. Supreme Court. This month it will probably come before this highest court of U. S. capitalism.

But the Georgia lynchers are still determined to send Herndon to the chain gang for from 18 to 20 years—virtually a death sentence. They are fighting to have their verdict upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court.

While the case is before the Supreme Court our protests must be raised louder than ever for the release of Herndon, the heroic leader of the unemployed. The widest mass pressure, plus the best legal presentation, this is the rule of defense followed in the Scottsboro case

(Continued on Page 23)



E. K. Harris, found guilty of "rape" in 8 minutes! A mob burned the courthouse at Shelbyville, Tenn., in an attempt to lynch him

held without bail again until the Supreme Court of Georgia had refused him a new trial in the summer of 1934.

Finally the bail was set at \$15,000. It was excessive, unconstitutional, deliberately prohibitive. The jailers laughed at Herndon when they saw him packing his bag to leave when he heard that

But they reckoned without the I. L. D. and the militant working class. The campaign that followed brought in more than the amount needed—\$18,000 in 25 days. It came from 23 states and from Canada. It was raised in 800 separate loans from individual workers and sympathizers and organizations.





*Matthias Rakosi in the courtroom. His right arm is shackled to the guard.*

# A HERO ON TRIAL

By NICHOLAS WIRTH

On January 21st, Monday morning at 9 o'clock Rakosi, heroic leader of the Hungarian working class stood before his fascist accusers for the third time in ten years. The strong police cordon around the court house and inside the corridors proclaimed that a revolutionist was on trial for his life. But half the benches in the large court room were empty. The presiding judge reserved the right to allow only his friends to sit in the court room during the trial.

The police allowed no one to enter without a pass. However, the trial was well covered by the press. The seats reserved for the press were all occupied. On behalf of the International Juridical Association, Attorneys Milhaud of Paris and Bing of London covered the trial and occupied seats among the newspaper men.

A few minutes after nine o'clock, Rakosi was led before the presiding judge by three guards. He appeared in a grey suit, a pencil and a note book in his left hand, his right hand chained to one of the guards. The presiding judge very solemnly asked: "Mathias Rakosi do you plead guilty?" "I am not guilty"—replied Rakosi.

To the questions of the presiding judge Rakosi answered not as the accused but rather as the accuser. The court sharply reprimanded him. Rakosi

shrugged his shoulders. The witnesses for the prosecution were called. After the first day the list was exhausted, but the trial continued for another two weeks in the hope of breaking the fighting spirit of Rakosi. The court punished Rakosi on every possible occasion.

*Judge:* I call you to order again, and punish you with three days' imprisonment in a dark cell.

*Rakosi:* Then I shall make no further statements.

*Judge:* For that piece of insolence I impose eight more days dark cell arrest.

*Rakosi:* Six days is the maximum permitted.

*Judge:* Don't argue with me.

*Rakosi:* Then I shall take no more part in the proceedings.

On February 1st the court refused to summon any of the witnesses proposed by the defense and by Rakosi. Permission to read the decisions of the Revolutionary Government Council, decisions upon which all the charges were based—was denied.

The "Voros Segely" (Hungarian I.L.D.) issued petition lists. Thousands of leaflets were distributed calling the Hungarian masses to rally behind Rakosi in his fight for freedom and life. In Bratislava, in Prague, thousands of workers marched thru the streets demanding freedom for Rakosi. Large

groups of workers demonstrated in behalf of Rakosi, holding up traffic in Budapest. Sixteen young workers, among them 6 girls, were arrested in Budapest charged with illegal Communist activity. Thirty thousand demonstrated in Paris. In New York, Cleveland, other American cities, delegation after delegation visited the consuls.

The "Humanite" published a statement by Milhaud: "His courage, his dignity, his intelligence, and his presence of mind are admirable. It is almost incredible that a man who had undergone 9½ years of imprisonment under the worst conditions can still possess this moral energy."

All during the trial there were only three witnesses who mentioned Rakosi by name. There was much evidence given regarding the "cruel deeds" of Samuelyi, the transference of banks, the regulations regarding the population, the occupation of the police stations during the short existence of the Hungarian Soviet.

All throughout the trial Rakosi was not even given a moment to defend himself freely or to question witnesses. In spite of these repressive measures Rakosi was able to declare: "In all that I have done, I have fulfilled my duty as a convinced Communist and served the proletariat to the best of my ability. With a clear conscience I take responsibility for everything that I did under the proletarian dictatorship. I maintain completely and fully my opinions of that time."

This hero was sentenced to life imprisonment. The workers of the world cannot accept this verdict. Rakosi is innocent and we must continue to demand his release, from consuls, ambassadors and the fascist Hungarian government until he is freed.

*Ernst Thaelmann addressing a meeting in Berlin before Hitler came to power. He has been in jail for over 2 years without a trial. Demand his release. Thaelmann must be freed.*





*Matthias Rakosi in the courtroom. His right arm is shackled to the guard.*



## SEND YOUR VERDICT TO SACRAMENTO

A. F. of L. unions, International Longshoremens Association. I. L. G. W. U., conservative veterans associations, Sinclair groups, Mooney Molders Defense Committee and now the Democratic Party have joined the ranks of a real united front defense that is being forged on the west coast around the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism cases and the drive to repeal the anti-labor criminal syndicalist law in California.

Thirteen radio broadcasts around these issues have been organized. The truck shown above was paraded through the streets of San Francisco. New thousands of leaflets and protest post cards are being circulated and huge mass meetings addressed by the representatives of all the organizations involved are being held.

Against this background of growing unity and support, the Sacramento trial itself continues. I.L.D. attorney Gallagher succeeded in freeing two of the defendants completely. The witnesses for the defense are marching like a conquering army knocking down the whole barricade of lies, erected by the prosecution and their stool pigeon witnesses.

Workers who attended the meetings at which the defendants are supposed to have made the "seditious" statements on which the charge against them rests, took the stand to testify against these lies. California capitalism was truly put on trial. Cotton pickers and small farmers told the story of how vigilantes raided their homes, beat them on the highways, threatened them with lynching. True stories of slave-wages, and miserable living conditions blasted the prosecutions web of lies.

## WHAT RADIO LISTENERS DIDN'T HEAR OVER KTAB

(The sections printed in black face type were deleted by the censor. Only the words in light face type were spoken. The first 5 sentences by Ben Legere, the last 2 by Wm. Sanders, on March 4th.)

*We are also in opposition to measures aiming to establish the foundations for fascism in our State and in opposition to the lying propaganda of the "Brass Check" press, particularly that which emanates from the feudal castle of San Simeon.*

*You will hear a Republican Assemblyman, Ellis E. Patterson from King City, who does not vote with the Merriam gang on this issue. I shall be there myself representing the San Francisco Council of the Democratic Party and I may have a few words to say about William Randolph Hearst and his exema, not to mention "Pink Cement Cameron's" barnacle and the rest of the "Brass Check Press."*

*You are not getting the truth about that trial from the columns of the kept press any more than you got the truth about Upton Sinclair. The lie factory is still pouring its poison into the minds of the people.*

*And you listeners out there, remember Tom Mooney when you consider what the helots of Hearst and the vested interests are preparing for California.*

*We must rally to resist this plan of the P. G. & E. and the Southern Pacific and the bankers and big ranch owners to Hitlerize this State.*

*This trial is part of a careful plan of the big growers, industrialists and bankers to smash the unions in preparation for their coming attempt to reduce working conditions to the coolie level.*

*In closing, I say to the Assembly who are to pass on these anti-labor laws, and to those who are behind this frame-up at Sacramento—who are trying another Tom Mooney frame-up, I say to you to watch your step for the people of California are watching you.*

At this writing the trial is still going on. The parade of witnesses for the defense continues. The shameful attempt of the Non Partisan Labor Defense and the Trotskyite Workers Party to split the defense has been luridly exposed by their own treachery. Mini's confession, twenty nine closely typed pages of stool pigeon information to the police has been openly and clearly denounced by all the other defendants except Jack Warnick. Their insinuations about all

the defendants have been branded as lies by the defendants themselves.

"We also wish here to expose the unscrupulous methods of the Trotskyite Workers Party, the Non Partisan Labor Defense League and Attorney Goldman in issuing public statements, that we defendants are as one with them, against Gallagher and the I.L.D. Such insinuations are the boldest and most

(Continued on Page 23)

KTAB — Monday March 4th. — 7:15 P.M.  
"ANTI-LABOR CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM  
TRIAL AT SACRAMENTO"

Hear TOM MOONEY'S SISTER  
Anne Mooney

BEN LEGERE  
Sinclair-Downey Radio Reporter

... WILLIAM SANDERS ...

Past President Ornamental Iron Workers - Amer. Fed. of Labor  
Auspices - California State Conference for United Action Against the Criminal Syndicalism Act

# HEADED FOR THE NEXT MILESTONE

In the Burlington Dynamite Plot

By WALT PICKARD

Pres. Local 1777 United Textile Workers of America, Financial Secretary of the Workers Defense Committee, Organizer, Burlington I.L.D.

It was a dark, drizzly night. Bulbs on the light poles looked like the sun with a mist over his face. Shadows bobbed up and down like you've seen the tide of a sluggish river lapping its banks.

We met in a worker's home on that section of mill hill. Toil worn faces of the few workers gathered, plainly marked a serious occasion. Six of our fellow workers had been framed and convicted to terms in the penitentiary! They were charged with conspiring to "dynamite" the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill in Burlington during the great textile strike. Our meeting was the beginning of the Workers Defense Committee.

We learned that \$300 was necessary to get the court records to start an appeal. Later we learned to our dismay that there was a mistake. The records would cost us \$411.80! Our hearts sank. But we were not daunted. We had definitely organized a committee that met every week, that had a meeting hall and that was constantly increasing its membership. We had interested students, writers, professors, attorneys in our cause.

We appealed to the International Labor Defense. Our appeal was received with sympathy. It sent attorneys to investigate the case. It accepted our plea for aid in the struggle. The I.L.D. had been our only hope and it did not fail us.

In addition to the I.L.D. offering its cooperation, we were able, through local sympathizers in the State university, to get bail for the last two defendants in jail. And now, just recently, we turned over that \$411.80 for the court records. This money, except for \$5 from a Philadelphia local, was raised right here in North Carolina from the nickels and dimes of the workers, students, professors—those whom we interested in the cause. We have passed the first mile stone and are headed for the next.

We still have the most serious difficulties facing us. One of the biggest problems which has faced us from the beginning was that our union officials in Local 1777 U.T.W. of A. were cowards—some think them company agents. At least they tried to squash every move to do something in the fight to free the victims of the frame-up.

Every motion was "tabled" by our former president, Sonny Davis. Even

after the membership forced it on the floor and we voted by a majority to support the struggle to free the framed workers, Sonny Davis refused to observe the decision. He refused to come to the meetings of the union. Without any democratic decision to that effect, he closed the union hall and stored the union property. He went to see Gor-



Above: Walt Pickard. Right: One of the Frick thugs described in this article searching a striking miner

man and spread the tale that Gorman was going to "pull our charter." Those members who want to keep the union alive and build it, have secured another meeting place, elected a new set of officers whom they trust to carry on the fight for every interest of the working people. They are determined not to let anything kill the union.

Then we have the difficulties made by a set of Frick gun thugs from Pennsylvania who call themselves detectives. They were hired by the mill owners during the strike, but they still sneak around taking every opportunity to provoke trouble in the most cowardly manner.

Howard Overman, one of the defendants, was arrested for being drunk. He had not even touched any whiskey. Two officers held him, while the brave Frick man, Steward, mauled him in the mouth. Later when I came to the police sta-

tion to enquire after Overman, this same Steward butted in with abuses and threats. He finally challenged me to a fight in Magistrate Lutlow's Office. I accepted. The magistrate appointed us an empty room for the bout. But Steward refused to leave his gun and black jack. That's the only way these fellows know how to fight—shooting some one in the back or beating the heads of defenseless workers.

It is necessary for a much broader movement to be massed around this Burlington struggle. Every worker, every union man must take up this fight. It's not only our fight here in North Carolina, but the fight of labor all over America. It's a fight for the right to organize and strike. And such a fight necessarily demands funds and lots of them! We have been able to raise the first requirement. But we need the help of workers and sympathizers everywhere to help us go forward with our campaign. We appeal for aid to all. Our local address is Box 427, Graham, N. C.

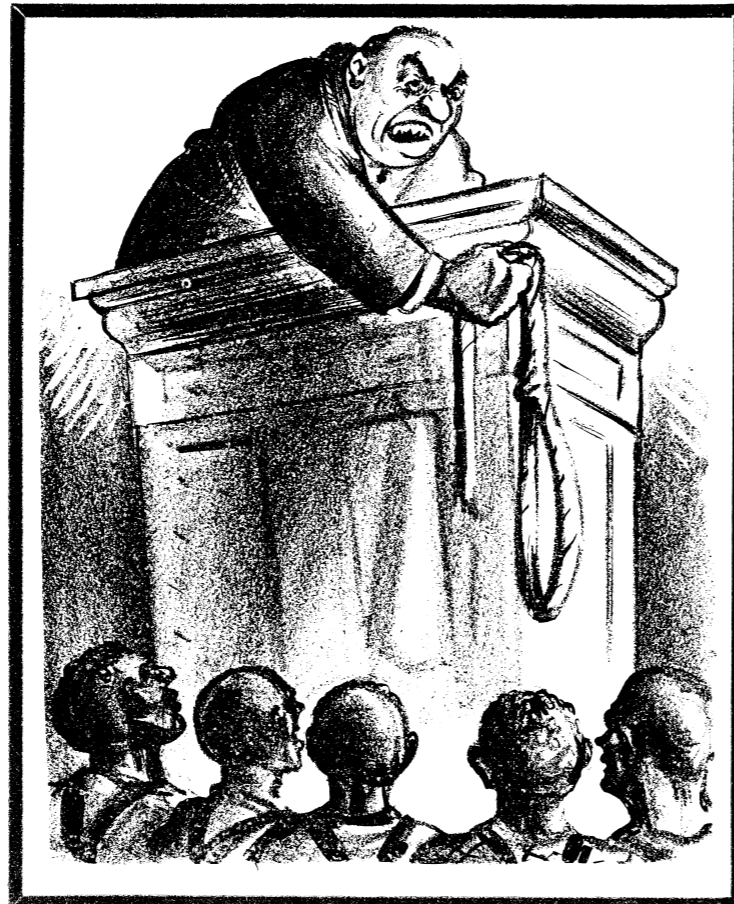


# THE STORY OF SCOTTSBORO IN PICTURES

By  
LIMBACH



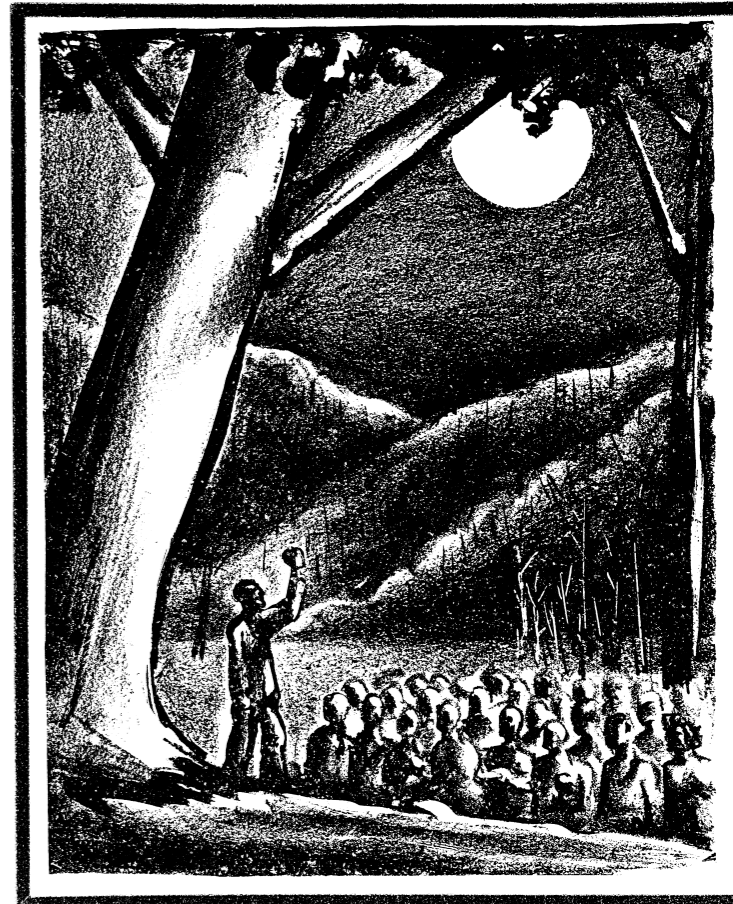
Nine Negro boys dragged off a freight train at Paint Rock, Ala.—



Wright and J. Louis Engdahl speaking in the Soviet Union.



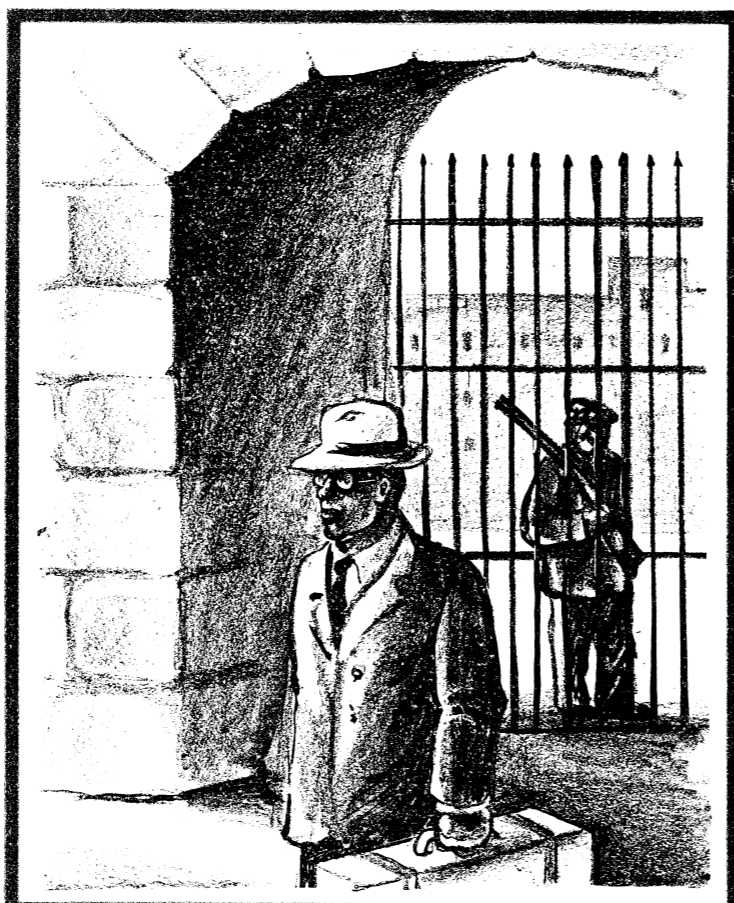
The I.L.D. carried the protest movement around the world. Mother Wright and J. Louis Engdahl speaking in the Soviet Union.



The Negro people held protest meetings in the heart of lynch land.



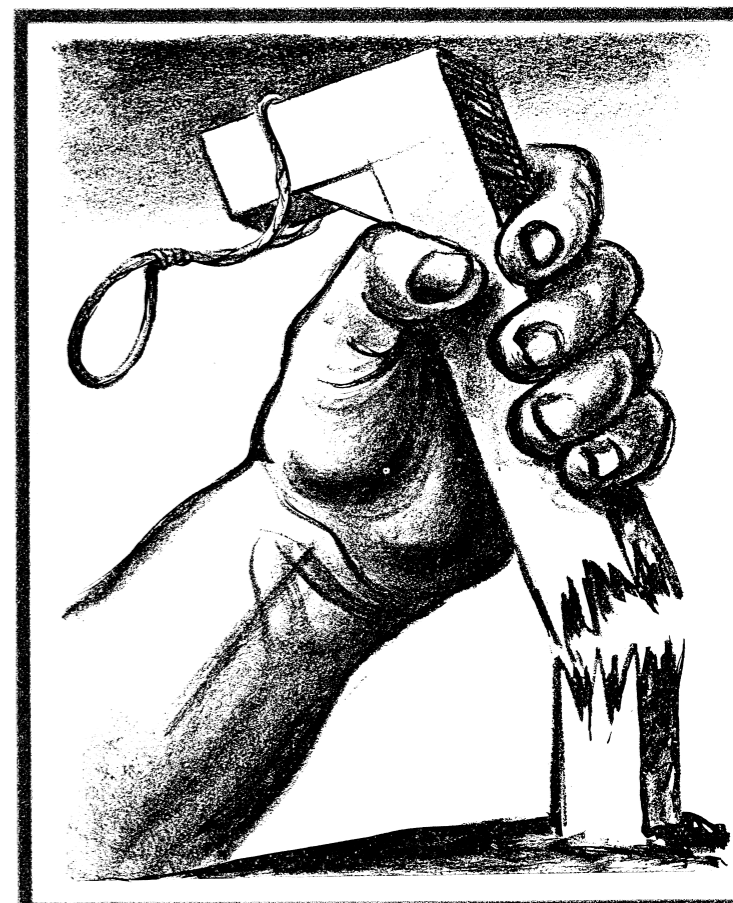
At the new trial won by the I.L.D. Ruby Bates tells the truth about the frame-up.



Angelo Herndon, freed on bail, leaves Fulton Tower to fight for the Scottsboro Boys.



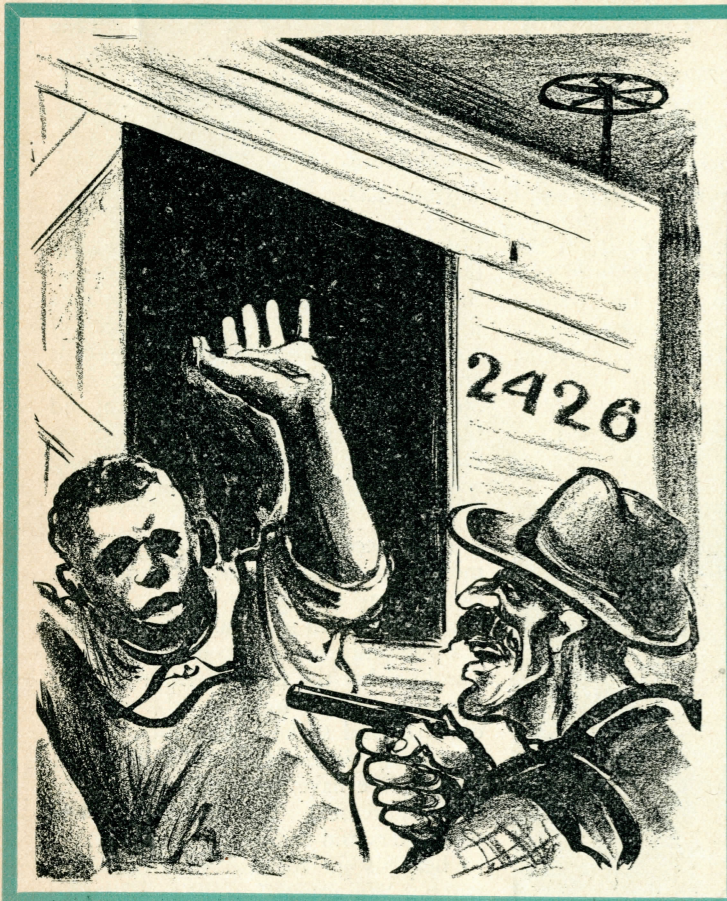
For the second time the U. S. Supreme Court is forced to hear the Scottsboro frame-up.



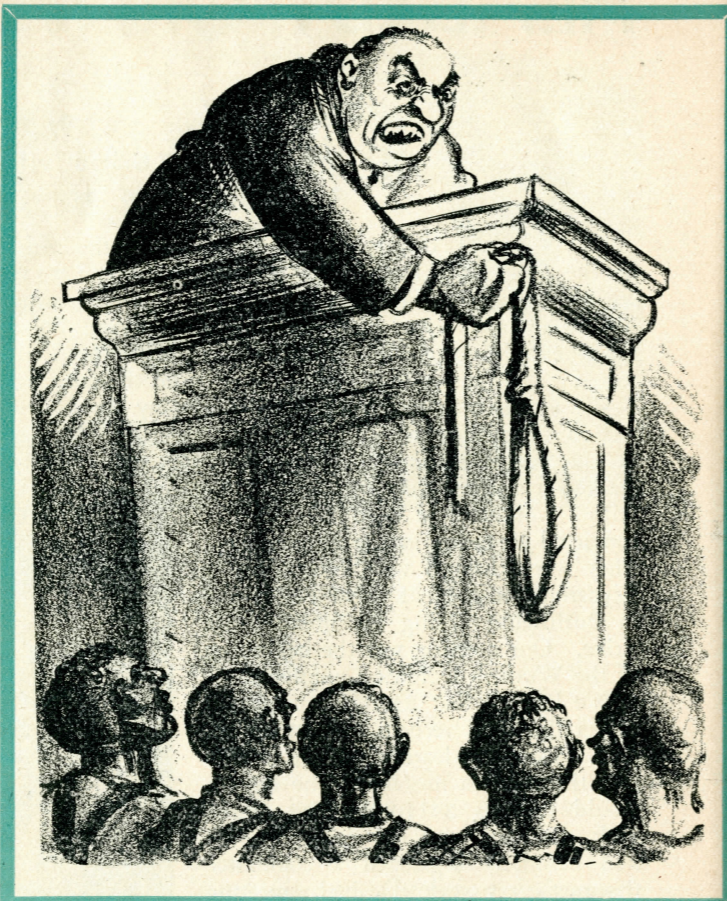
Mass defense which has kept them alive for 4 years must free the Scottsboro Boys.

# THE STORY OF SCOTTSBORO IN PICTURES

By  
LIMBACH



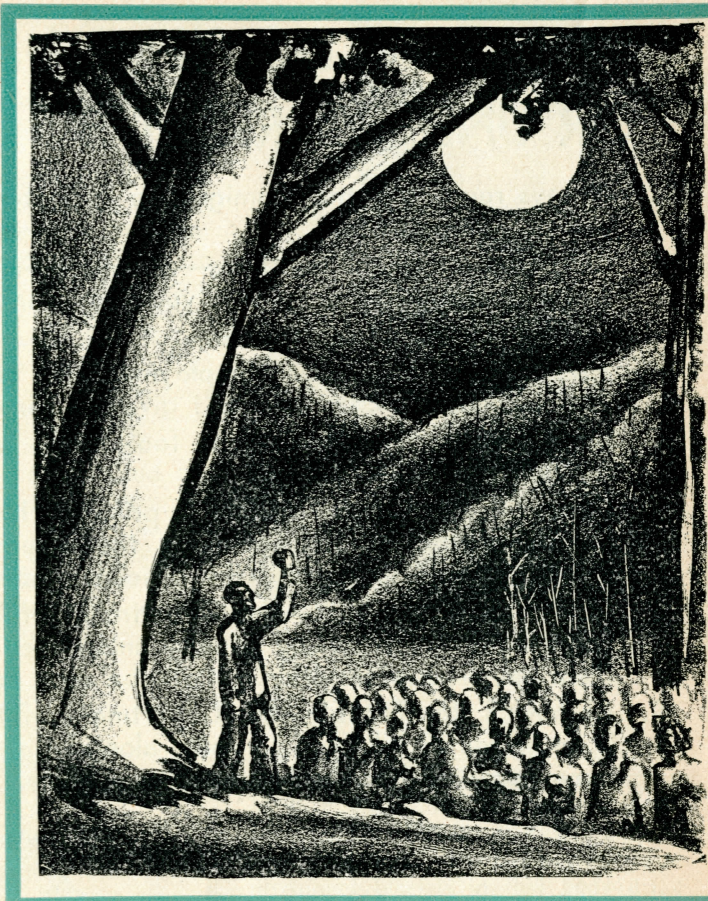
Nine Negro boys dragged off a freight train at Paint Rock, Ala.—



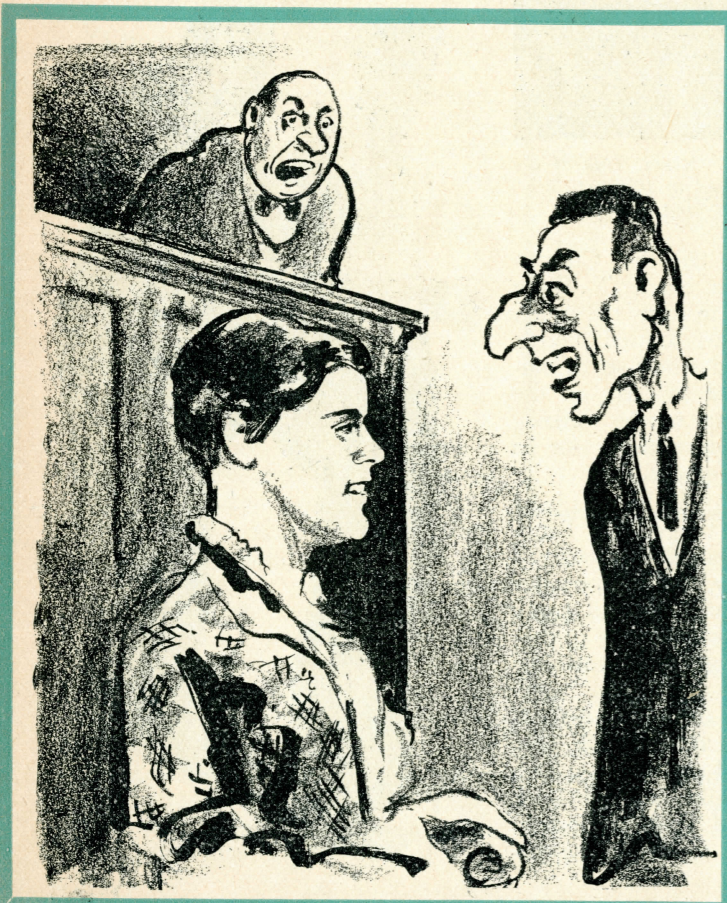
Wright and J. Louis Engdahl speaking in the Soviet Union.



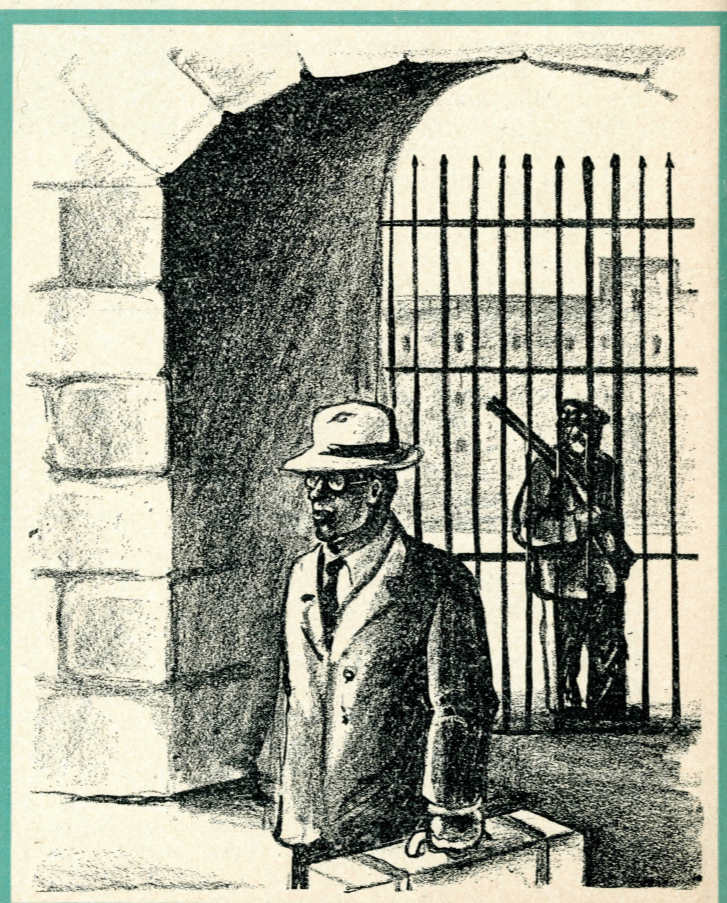
The I.L.D. carried the protest movement around the world. Mother Wright and J. Louis Engdahl speaking in the Soviet Union.



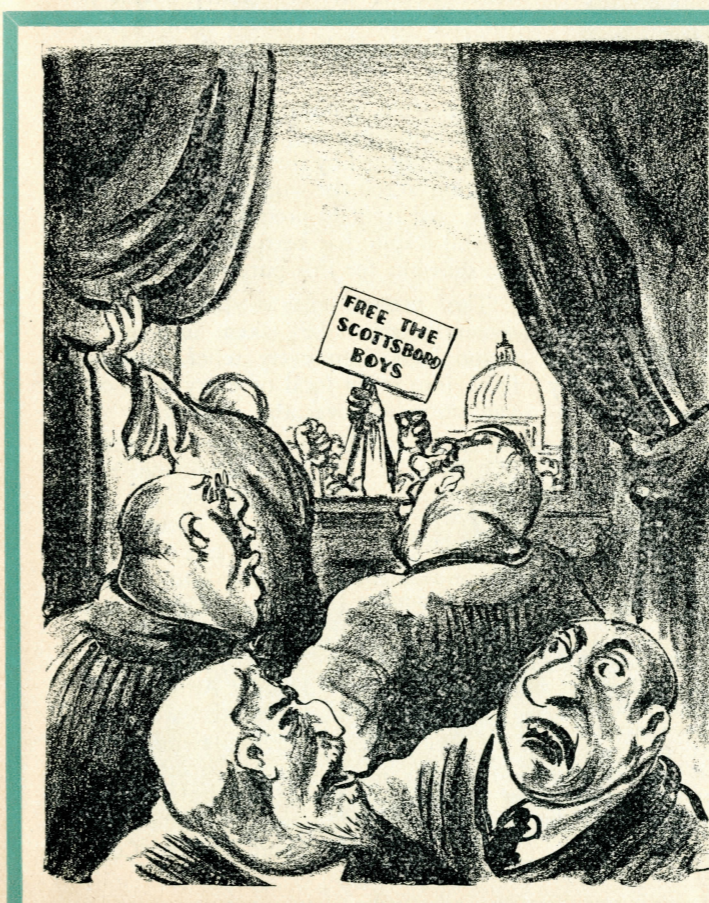
The Negro people held protest meetings in the heart of lynch land.



At the new trial won by the I.L.D. Ruby Bates tells the truth about the frame-up.



Angelo Herndon, freed on bail, leaves Fulton Tower to fight for the Scottsboro Boys.



For the second time the U. S. Supreme Court is forced to hear the Scottsboro frame-up.



Mass defense which has kept them alive for 4 years must free the Scottsboro Boys.

## ATTENTION, FOREIGN BORN!

# WHAT TO DO WHEN HELD FOR DEPORTATION OR UNDER ARREST BY IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS

1. Always remember that Immigration Inspectors have absolutely no power to compel you to answer any of their questions.
2. Refuse to answer all questions—anywhere—in jail, at home, in organization headquarters, on the street—except your name until you have seen an attorney.
3. Notify the I. L. D. immediately.
4. Give no address, place of employment, the country you come from, when you arrived, whether or not you are a citizen. Don't give the name of the ship or the date when you came.
5. Don't sign anything. Don't be fooled into answering questions by an inspector who says he is trying to help you.
6. Deportation hearings are held in private. No workers are present. The only people in the room are commissioners, stenographers, the defendant and the lawyer. Everything you say is secret. Don't try to propagandize the officials at these hearings.
7. ALWAYS REMEMBER—the Department of Labor must prove that you can be deported. They cannot get a visa to any country unless they prove you are a citizen of that country. Don't give them any free information. It will be used against you.
8. ALWAYS REMEMBER—the Department of Labor still has not the right of arrest without warrant. If an inspector tells you to come along with him, demand that he show you his warrant. The same applies if he tries to search your home. He must have a warrant.

Answer no questions. Don't sign anything.

## IT'S FEDERAL "SEDITION" TO DEMAND RELIEF

The entire labor movement is faced with a new threat of prosecution by the federal government as a result of the convictions obtained against 10 workers in a federal court in Oklahoma City, under the federal "sedition" statute and the federal indictment of 14 more workers on charges of "obstructing federal justice" because they mimeographed post cards addressed to the federal judge, district attorney and commissioner, demanding the freedom of 18 workers originally charged under the "sedition" law.

These sedition charges were made nearly a year ago, when the 18 were arrested following a demonstration organized by the Unemployment Councils before the FERA commissary office in Oklahoma City. The FERA administration called police, who used mustard and tear gas, followed by fire hose, on the unemployed workers. Mrs. Wilma Conner, Negro mother of two hungry children who has been sentenced to 10 years in the federal penitentiary was knocked down with the fire hose, arrested, and dragged a block down the street.

On March 2, George Hopkins, one of the 18, was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, plus \$500 fine which must be worked out in jail; 9 other defendants, including 2 Negroes, and one woman, were sentenced to one year in jail and \$100 fine each.

The "sedition" case is obviously an attempt to set a precedent in taking all unemployed demonstration arrest cases into federal court, where federal relief agencies are involved. Since practically all relief projects throughout the coun-

try are now partially supported by the federal government, this involves every relief worker in the country. This is the first time the federal sedition law has been invoked since it was amended in 1922.

The same applies to the charges of "obstructing justice." Here too a drive is being opened by the Roosevelt administration to rob the workers of their constitutional right to protest. A little-used federal statute has been dragged out of the dust-bin for this purpose.

The protest against these vicious sentences must be taken into every union local, into every relief workers' local, into every local of every mass organization all over the country.

Protests against these convictions and charges should be sent to every congressman in the country, to every senator, to the FERA administrator in Washington, to U. S. District Attorney W. C. Lewis at Oklahoma City and to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 10th District Circuit Court, Denver, Colo.

### STOOL PIGEONS BEWARE!

There is no honor among thieves—or stools or dicks. Harry Bender of Oklahoma City has found this out to his cost. Bender was sent into the labor movement there, by the open shop committee of the local Chamber of Commerce. It was part of his job to be arrested with 13 others whom he turned in on federal charges of "obstructing justice." The idea was he'd plead guilty and turn state's evidence. Following this procedure, he pleaded guilty, threw himself on the mercy of Federal Judge Vaught, as had been arranged. Meanwhile, the working-class movement had exposed him. So the Judge figured he'd scotch the exposure, and at the same time strengthen the cases against the other 13 by a precedent. Bender got 18 months. So far he's serving it.



# LAW AND ORDER IN OREGON

By DAWN LOVELACE

THE notorious Oregon Criminal Syndicalism law has claimed 4 victims in the convictions and sentences of (1) Don Cluster, Young Communist League organizer, sentenced to a year and paroled "because of his youth," so the court explained, but really to lay the basis for a vicious drive against the other defendants; (2) Dirk de Jonge, world war veteran and unemployed leader, sentenced to 7 years, and arrested on a second indictment after his sentence; (3) Kyle Pugh, of Medford, sentenced to 5 years for selling pamphlets and papers; (4) Edward Denny, organizer and leader of the Single Workers Unemployed Council, sentenced to 2 years.

Five are still under indictment facing trial: Earl Steward, militant Communist and former school-teacher, indicted for the same mass meeting for which Cluster, de Jonge and Denny were convicted; John Weber, manager of the Workers' Bookshop, raided last summer; the two Austin Brothers and Manley Mitchell of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

These 9 workers were sifted out of the scores arrested during the raids and terror last summer.

Working in closest co-operation with the "red squad" and its vigilante assistants, the Immigration department has been in a frenzy of activity under the direction of Roy Norene, Immigration inspector. Walter Baer, a Civil Engineer, for 30 years a resident of this country, is slated to be deported to Nazi Germany, for militant activity in the unemployed movement. The immigra-

tion department suddenly discovered a minor law violation which Baer committed when a very young boy and on that basis, framed the deportation. Harry Loftus, arrested during the waterfront strike for distributing leaflets, is held for deportation to Greece.

Since the strike the deportation hounds have worked over-time. When a worker is arrested at a relief station, if he has the slightest trace of accent the deportation authorities are hot on his trail. John Kaiser and John Kahn are among their intended victims. Others are Chris Reinis, his wife, Anna Reinis and daughter, Alma Reinis; *Alma Reinis was arrested when she appeared at the Immigration office to apply for her second naturalization papers!*

During the longshoremen's and seamen's strike a number of new organizations came into being. The "Columbia River Longshoremen's Ass'n."—company union—was one of them. The "Citizens' Emergency League" was another. The "Crusaders" a third. The Citizens'



Marshall Lakey, Oklahoma City sculptor, in jail for "obstructing justice"—Sending a protest card

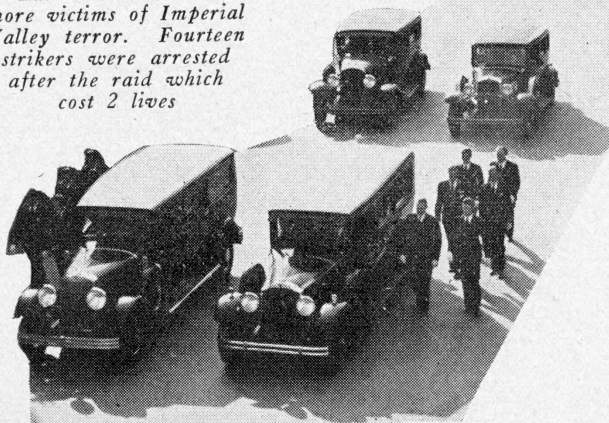


Dirk de Jonge, sentenced to 7 years and facing a second C. S. indictment

Emergency League boasts among its members a large number of police officers, including red-squad stool-pigeon M. R. Bacon, as well as members of the army reserve officers. It was formed by the Chamber of Commerce, and prominent officials in that body make up its leadership. Its purpose—not concealed—is open, armed violence against the working class. Its application blanks ask prospective members, for instance, about their experience in the use of gas-bombs. The raids last summer, and the prosecutions of the Criminal Syndicalism cases, have been conducted by that organization, with police officer and civilian members co-operating. The "Crusaders" is a propaganda organization with the same purpose: the Fascist crushing of organized labor. To them, all militant organized labor is "red."

These are just a few of the glaring facts surrounding the Oregon drive against labor—all organized labor, regardless of political beliefs. And who is doing the prosecuting? Not the "State of Oregon" as the indictments read, but organizations, modelled closely upon Fascist patterns, carrying out the will of organized industrialists and bankers. Stanley "Larry" Doyle, past national commander of the "40 et 8," reactionary inner circle of the Legion, was "special prosecutor" for de Jonge—sponsored by the combined leadership of "patriotic" veteran groups. Doyle is a professional organizer of American Legion thuggery. The State's witnesses in the Criminal Syndicalism cases are all members of the Citizens' Emergency League, whose flimsy "law and order" mask reveals its blood-thirsty purpose.

Last honors to two more victims of Imperial Valley terror. Fourteen strikers were arrested after the raid which cost 2 lives



El Centro, California. Funeral of Paul Knight and Kenneth Hamaker, young strikers, murdered by vigilantes in Imperial Valley. 2000 participated. Note the 2 police cars keeping the workers at a distance from the hearses

# WHAT TO DO WHEN UNDER ARREST

## I. NO INFORMATION TO THE ARRESTING OFFICER.

The arrest of a worker is made by a policeman, a state trooper, a government agent or a person holding some such similar position. It is absolutely essential to remember that the arresting officer is a servant of the ruling class. Otherwise, why would he be arresting you for working class activity or sympathy? Give him no information of any kind whatsoever, either about yourself or your fellow workers or any organization which you belong to. Give your name. **THAT IS ALL.**

## 2. TELEPHONE FROM JAIL.

While you are being held, demand the right to telephone, even if you have no money to pay for the call. That is one of the rights to which you are legally entitled. Call the I.L.D. if there is one, or your union or a responsible friend. Tell only who you are, where you are held, amount of bail set, if any, and the charge. Remember, you are talking from a jail and the very policeman whose questions you refused to answer may be sitting at the other end of the phone listening in.



[EDITOR'S NOTE—Every month from now on, this page, written in consultation with members of the legal staff of I.L.D., will discuss the various aspects of defense in court, legal, mass and self defense. It will attempt to explain not only courtroom procedure, but I.L.D. defense tactics in simple, practical terms, illustrated wherever possible by examples and experiences gathered in actual trials.]

## 3. THE CHARGE AGAINST YOU.

You should insist upon your right to an immediate hearing. When you are brought to court, a complaint will be read by the clerk or the judge. You will then be asked to plead guilty or not guilty. If the charge is not clear refuse to plead.

## 4. PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

Even though capitalist law makes whatever you have done a crime, you must plead not guilty. To plead guilty puts you at the mercy of the judge. To plead guilty means to give up your rights to working class activity. Never plead guilty.

## 5. INSIST THAT THE CHARGE BE PROVED.

Demand that witnesses take the stand to prove the charge against you. After you have pleaded, the judge will ask you whether you are ready for trial or want an adjournment. If the charge is a serious one, state that you want an adjournment so that you can secure witnesses and prepare your case. If there is an adjournment, insist that bail be fixed and that bail be low. Remember you have a right to bail on any charge except murder.

## 6. THE TRIAL—PICKING THE JURY.

Demand that your case be tried before a jury. If a jury trial is denied you take an exception. When picking the jury, you should be careful to get on the jury, as far as possible, persons who are not prejudiced against you or your cause from the start. This is difficult because workers are rarely called for jury service and those who are called are usually people with time—retired farmers, real estate men, pensioned widows, etc.



Before the jury panel is sworn in by the clerk, get up, and state that you challenge the entire panel on the ground that it is composed of people whose economic and social interests will prejudice them against you. Make a demand that a new panel be picked from a cross section of the working class population in the city.

While picking the jury, ask them whether they are prejudiced against you because you are a worker, because of your nationality or color. Ask them if they are employers of labor, and whether they have had any trouble on the part of their workers who have tried to organize. Ask them whether they have read about your case.

If your examination of a juror shows that he is prejudiced against you say to the judge that you challenge that particular jury man for cause. If the judge disagrees with you, simply say, "I challenge this jurymen." You have a right to a certain number of challenges.

## 7. PROCEDURE OF THE TRIAL.

The prosecution states its case first. It calls witnesses to prove its case against you. After the prosecuting attorney questions the witnesses you have a right to cross examine them. If he asks questions that have nothing to do with the case, object to the question on that ground. Remember that a witness should not be permitted to testify about what he saw or heard, only if what he saw or heard was in the presence of the defendant, and what he saw or heard was what the defendant did and not what others did when the defendant was not around.

(To be continued in the May issue of the LABOR DEFENDER.)

# MASS DEFENSE IN COURT and on the PICKET LINE

By One of the I. L. D. Attorneys in the Case

The Ohrbach strike is won. Injunctions, clubbings, mass arrests and about a dozen openly hostile judges, failed to intimidate the strikers or defeat the strike. From the very outset of the strike—in December—mass picketing was carried on, to the great displeasure of Mr. Ohrbach who lost no time in trying to get an injunction. Without much difficulty an injunction was obtained by him prohibiting the picketing by more than four persons; shortly thereafter a more obliging judge cut the number to two, but despite the prohi-

"Ohrbach's is on strike," when the picket line was immediately reformed by other workers whose feet took up the march and whose lips the chant.

In the courts the arrested found I.L.D. lawyers ready to take up their defense and hundreds of workers crowding the courtroom who showed that their solidarity was by no means confined to the picket line. In almost every instance the judges started out by proclaiming their friendliness to labor and their freedom from prejudice, and then proceeded to attempt to hold the defendants in

ers present in the courtroom, was successful in getting the defendants paroled in the attorneys custody in almost every case.

Resolve to break the strike soon mounted to a high pitch and the police went to work in earnest. On two occasions workers were brutally beaten in the courtroom in plain sight of the unprotesting judge himself, when they failed to move with sufficient speed to please the police "who were clearing the courtroom" upon the judge's orders.

The judges themselves contributed to



ABOVE: Butler and Uneda Baker strikers join forces on the picket line.  
BELOW: N. Y. police practising for strike duty with riot guns.

bition mass picketing continued and the police then swung into activity.

Scores of arrests were made daily reaching a total of over 600, in an effort to break the picket line. Mass arrests however, produced even greater mass picketing, for, rallying to the strikers aid in an unprecedented manifestation of solidarity, hundreds of members of such widely different organizations as the I.L.D., Y.C.L., N.S.L., Catholic Big Sisters, John Reed Club and Artists Union, kept replacing the pickets as soon as they were arrested. No sooner were the patrol wagons filled and hurried away with large numbers of arrested strikers still chanting "don't buy at Ohrbach's"—and

high bail, but the insistence on the part of the I.L.D. that these were not criminals but workers fighting for their rights, the courageous conduct of the defendants themselves and the effect of the large numbers of sympathetic work-



the campaign of breaking the strike by keeping the defendants crowded in hot, inadequately sized rooms without food, for as long as ten to twelve hours before calling their cases. One girl defendant fainted from such treatment and the judge who just one-half hour previously had denied his prejudice when challenged by the I.L.D. lawyer refused to give his glass of water to help revive her.

The strikers gained their demands.

The Ohrbach strike becomes an unforgettable lesson to workers of the effectiveness of mass action on the picket line and mass pressure in the courtroom.

# 5000 New Members by June 28!

By ANNA DAMON

In the March issue of the LABOR DEFENDER we outlined our general perspectives for the recruiting drive to begin with the Paris Commune anniversary, March 18th and to end on June 28th, the tenth anniversary of the I.L.D.

## Industrial Workers

One of the outstanding problems of the I.L.D. is how to extend our organization among employed workers. In the past 3 years we have witnessed a steady swing from employed to unemployed. Thus in 1932 our membership was composed of 76% employed and in 1934 we can record only 38% employed.

We find today, that while our I.L.D. is conducting an ever increasing number of defense struggles on the economic field we have not yet succeeded in establishing any real organizational base among these workers we defend, and although workers everywhere welcome the I.L.D., its aid and cooperation, they consider us as outsiders, who come in to do a particular job, and that ends it. This is one of the outstanding reasons why our organization today is 62% unemployed.

For example, some of our best work done on the trade union field in 1934 was done by the Philadelphia district, especially among A. F. of L. workers, and yet today the I.L.D. organization among these workers is not reflected in the membership rolls of the Philadelphia District.

In New York, where our district handled almost 3,000 cases in 1934, many of these directly involving workers from the factories, 1933 and 1934 shows practically the same kind of membership with no increase among employed workers.

The best successes in recruiting among industrial workers can be recorded among the seamen,

in New Orleans, New York and on the West Coast.

In the textile industry, on the other hand, where the I.L.D. has waged some of the greatest defense battles in its history, North and South, we have recruited hardly any members with the exception of Paterson, N. J., and Burlington, N. C. Today we have no organization in Gastonia nor in Atlanta, nor in Lawrence. We must not only carry our agitation and help the union activities during strikes among these workers but we must assure sustained relief and defense activities on their behalf. The best way of assuring this is gaining them for our ranks, building I.L.D. branches in industrial cities.

## Negro Workers

We can safely say that about one-third of our membership at the present time is Negro. While this is undoubtedly a good record, still we find that it has many weak points. Wherever we have

a large Negro membership, we find that it tends to be solely Negro, while in many sections particularly out west, the Negro membership is very small. In the South for instance, the membership is entirely Negro. This negates the very program and policy of the I.L.D. which strives not only for joint support of Negro and white in all defense struggles, but for a united membership of Negro and white in our organization.

## Women


We have a good percentage of women members of the I.L.D. but we have far from enough women members in our organization. This is particularly true with regard to Negro women. The I.L.D. work because of its very nature of relief and defense, has a special appeal for women if brought to them in the right way. In planning the recruiting drive, we recommend to the districts and branches as a good idea, the arrangement of special women's meetings

on one particular topic of defense and relief with a special woman speaker if possible. Working women and working class housewives are tired at the end of a days work and they must be assured of an interesting program in order to attract them. Once their interest is aroused they can be recruited and made most active and devoted members.

Special appeals should be made to young people, intellectuals, teachers, white collar workers, chiefly on the basis of the increased terror and persecution of workers, and the need for increased material support to these victims and their families.

FORWARD TO AN INTENSIVE RECRUITING DRIVE, 5,000 NEW MEMBERS BY THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE I.L.D.

**HEY! LONGSHOREMEN & TEAMSTERS**



ORGANIZE

your DEFENSE

BULLETIN

No 2

---

(This is the second of a series of bulletins issued by the Nick Bordoie Branch of the International Labor Defense, to help prepare the defense work of the fight against the Humphrey injunction).

As our first bulletin pointed out, the best way the unions can fight the Humphrey injunction will be thru strike, and a strike will mean action by the police and courts to fight your fight. Start to build a Defense Committee NOW. A DEFENSE COMMITTEE IN EVERY GARAGE!

**THE JOB OF A DEFENSE COMMITTEE:**

1. **ORGANIZATION:** Raise bail funds so that no worker will rot in jail and let the picket line get thin. Raise defense funds so that witnesses' carefare to court can be paid, leaflets issued publicizing-
2. **EDUCATION:** Hold meetings, issue leaflets bulletins, etc., so that every union member will know what to do when his fellow workers are arrested; so that every union member will know what are his rights in court, what is the job of the court, of the police.
3. **SOLIDARITY:** Get the support of as many other labor organizations as possible so as to be able to pack the courtrooms and show the judges that the masses of workers are behind the fight for our rights. In this way we will build a real mass protest against this injunction and any other anti-labor INJUNCTION.

CARRY THE FIGHT OF THE PICKET LINE  
RIGHT INTO THE JAIL AND COURT!  
JOIN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

NICK BORDOIS BRANCH 455 West 18 ST.

MEETINGS EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT at 8: P.M. *all welcome*

A SPEAKER AT EVERY MEETING

FRI. MARCH 1- GARRICK will speak on The HUMPHREY INJUNCTION

FRI. MARCH 8 AN I.L.D. LAWYER will speak on WORKERS SELF DEFENSE

Read the LABOR DEFENDER official organ of the I.L.D. • Watch for BULLETIN #3

# I.L.D. AROUND THE WORLD



*Because of the importance of events in Cuba other news of I.L.D. Around the World is omitted this month*

*Exercise yard in a Nazi women's prison in Berlin*

## MURDER IN CUBA

By MARIA GONZALEZ

Bullet-ridden bodies of workers and students again cover the streets of Cuba. The government of President Mendieta and Fulgencio Batista, Cuban army chief, has declared open warfare against the Cuban people. The castor oil, the bloody attacks on strikers, the terrorist decrees were mere child's play compared with the mass slaughters that are now taking place.

Eight strike leaders held on the Isle of Pines, whose identity is kept secret by the Cuban government, are threatened with summary execution before a firing squad. The bodies of 14 others have been found mangled with police bullets. They were victims of the Ley de Fuga (shooting arrested workers in the back for "trying to escape.") More than 200 are said to have fallen under the gunfire with which the government has sprayed the island.

Castillo de Principe, Havana jail built to accommodate 1,500, has 2,500 political prisoners herded within its walls. No official figures have been given out, but thousands are known to have been arrested. And even before the political general strike broke out the prisons were filled to the bursting point with terror victims, among them the six editors of "Masas" who were sentenced to six

months imprisonment for editing an anti-imperialist magazine.

The most vicious attacks are against the unions. The National Labor Confederation (revolutionary trade union federation with a membership of more than 300,000) has been declared dissolved by the government. Every strike leader on whom the government has been able to lay hands has either been murdered or jailed. Batista's soldiers have been sent to wreck every trade union headquarters in Cuba. Strikers are rounded up in their homes and sent back to work at the point of bayonets.

With savage desperation the Cuban government faces the hatred of practically the entire population of Cuba. Four presidents have fallen since August 1933. But not since the overthrow of Machado has there been such a strike as the one that gripped Cuba on March 8. The strike, which started with that of 300,000 students and teachers, spread to include everyone. Newspapers, bakers, railroad workers, small shopkeepers, sugar workers—the entire working population went out on revolutionary strike to rid themselves of the monsters who rule Cuba.

As this is written the strike is still holding firm. But whether or not the

Mendieta-Batista regime is able to break the strike, it cannot break the hatred or revolutionary spirit of the Cuban masses, for there is only one path the masses can follow to escape hunger and terror—that is to fight to the end against the imperialists and their bloody puppet government.

Batista is still able to use the army against the masses. But the army, made up largely of land-hungry peasants cannot continue long to fight against its class brothers. Little news on the situation in the army is permitted to leak out, but it is admitted that the soldiers are becoming "nervous." An indication of how greatly the tyrants fear this "nervousness" is the fact that two of the fourteen victims of the Ley de Fuga were soldiers, Jose Diaz and Munoz.

Only the support of the imperialists remains steadfast, for it is they who put Mendieta in power and have kept him there so far. Behind the scenes, directing the terror, is Jefferson Caffery, American Ambassador to Cuba. And behind Caffery is Wall Street, scheming to preserve its billion and a half dollars invested in Cuba by whatever bloody methods necessary. And if Mendieta and Batista, guided by Caffery, fail to do the job, American marines stand ready to do it for them.

American workers whose own exploiters are directing the slaughter in Cuba must immediately rise up to hold back the bloody hand of Wall Street. There is not a moment to be lost if the strike leaders are to be saved from the firing squad and the mass murders stopped.

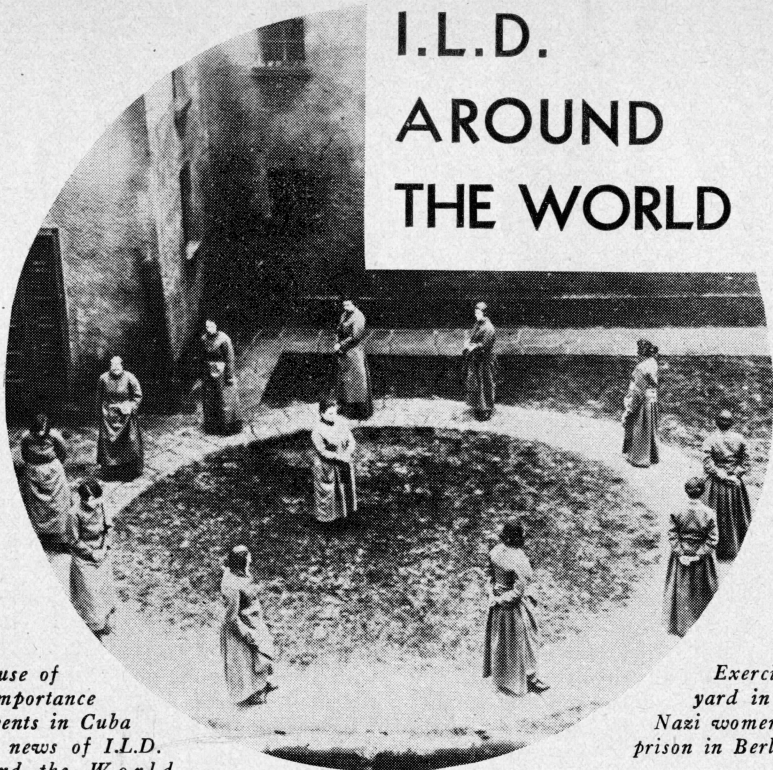
Readers of the "Labor Defender," ask yourselves—"What have I done to stop the slaughter of the Cuban toilers—how have I carried out my debt of international solidarity to my Cuban brothers?"

Organize protest meetings at once in every section of the country. Demonstrate in thousands in front of every Cuban Consulate. Flood President Mendieta, Havana, Cuba, and Secretary of State Hull, Washington, D. C. with protests against the massacre.

Give your last penny for the relief of the terror victims and their families. Collect money from your friends. Rush funds to the National Office of the International Labor Defense, Room 610, 80 East 11th St., New York City.

Keep in touch with the I.L.D.  
Around the World by Sub-  
scribing to the Labor Defender

# I.L.D. AROUND THE WORLD



*Because of  
the importance  
of events in Cuba  
other news of I.L.D.  
Around the World  
is omitted this month*

*Exercise  
yard in a  
Nazi women's  
prison in Berlin*

# Voices From Prison

## I LOVE AMERICA

I am in the Sebastian County jail serving out a \$500 fine and a jail sentence of 6-months on a fake charge of anarchy.

I was arrested as Unemployment Council organizer and chairman of the strike committee in connection with the strike of 3,500 FERA workers in Sebastian County.

The strike lasted two weeks before it was defeated by police and vigilante terror and the Red scare organized by the Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion and local authorities.

Our trial was an excellent example of capitalist "justice" against the labor organizer. When I first appeared before Gallaher, he said he could tell by looking at me that I was a "radical and an extremist." This was because I objected to being held incommunicado until I was pulled up before the court.

I acted as my own counsel. From beginning to end I was kangarooed and overruled on every important issue. During the trial, the strike was still solid. The prosecution could not present one single witness to testify that I had at any time advocated violence or any form of terrorism or disorder which could be termed anarchy. I presented many witnesses who showed that time after time, I advised the men to preserve order, to keep solid and well disciplined ranks and to fight against the provocateurs sent into our ranks to start trouble.

Judge Gallaher openly and boldly showed his prejudice by making long ranting speeches about "Russia, Reds, Anarchists, Outsiders, Agitators, etc. We defendants faced the court and jail without fear. We know their role in the class struggle. The ranting speeches against us by Judge Gallaher were met with smiles which threw the judge into a high rage.

As defendants we were guilty of one thing—organizing the unemployed and leading a strike against starvation relief. The issues of anarchy and barratry, of Reds and Russia are fake issues dragged in by the court as a method of railroad-ing us to prison, thereby weakening the unemployed organizations and perpetuating the cheap labor fields for the landlords and industrialists.

We were a real danger to the coal operators, the landlords and the lumber millers and their plots against the workers. To the charge of "outsider" I answer that I was born in Sebastian County some 26 years ago. My father and grandfather spent practically their whole lives in the county. My grandmother lived in Fort Smith before the judge or the prosecuting attorney ever saw the city.

To the charge that "if we didn't like America we ought to go to Russia" we answer that it is our love of America that put us in jail. We continue the

last remnants of American freedom. It is the judge, the police, the American Legion, the "Representative Citizens" who are acting as Chamber of Commerce lackeys in the destruction of the trade unions and the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in America.

My people came to America with the first colonists. They fought the Revolutionary War and crossed the mountains with Daniel Boone and rushed on into Arkansas. I love America. That's why I fight with the workers to free it from capitalist slavery.

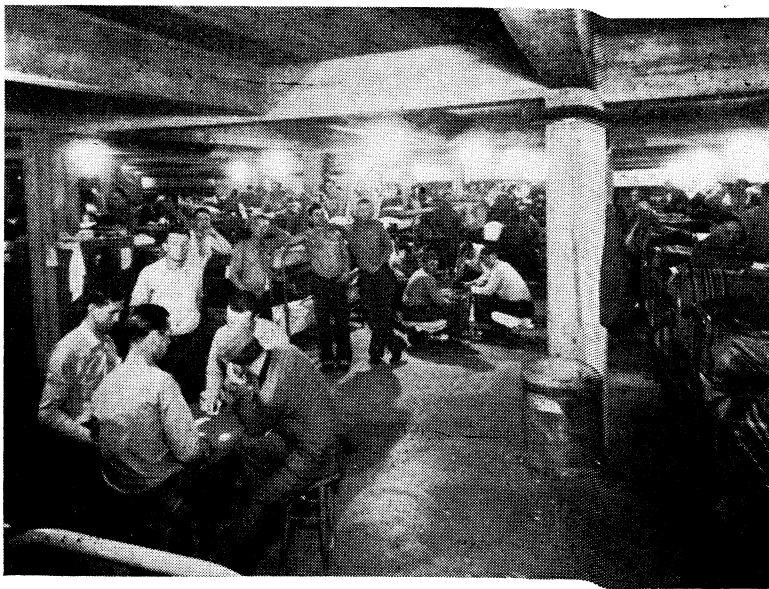
HORACE BRYAN,  
Sebastian County Jail,  
Fort Smith, Ark.

### SPECIAL ATTENTION I.L.D. MEMBERS

May Day is not very many weeks off and all over the country preparations for the biggest United Front May Day in history are already under way. We urge all our branches and districts to take an active part in the preparatory conferences and to begin making their own preparations for special I.L.D. banners and floats—calling for the freedom of all political prisoners and especially for relief and support to those in jail and their families.

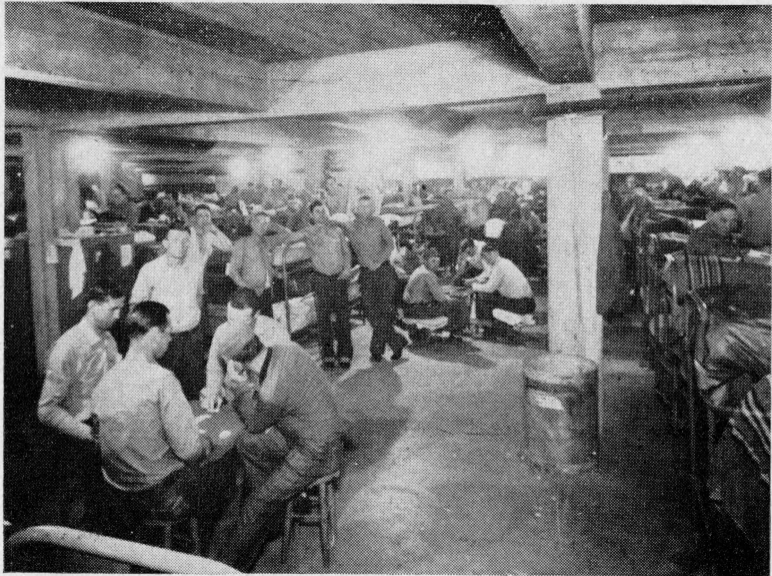
We also urge all our members to send militant May Day greetings to all the political prisoners behind the bars and wherever possible, to get their organizations to do the same.

The May issue of the Labor Defender will be a special Prisoners Relief Issue and will carry more suggestions on these greetings. But preparations for May Day can't wait until May 1st.



*Basement of the mess hall in San Quentin. 181 men use this dreary hall as a dormitory*

traditional struggle for freedom that our forefathers began in 1776. It is the judge and not we that today are destroying the constitution, civil rights and the





## ABOUT OUR WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

I received your money order and also the weekly letter. This weekly news letter I am sure will be highly appreciated by all political prisoners. And I sincerely thank the I.L.D. for the aid it has given me. Since I have been in prison and also for the struggle it put up to save me from the electric chair—and not only the aid for me but for hundreds of other prisoners.

Sincerely,

K. Y. HENDRICKS,  
Central Prison, Raleigh, N. C.

## WE'RE GLAD TO HEAR FROM YOU

We are very thankful for the money we received from you. I read all of your letters that we get from you and we're always glad to hear from you.

I am in the fifth grade this year. I get plenty of A's on my grade card and mother is pleased. I am ten years old now. My father is getting along very good. He says he is well at the present time. I write to him every week and he answers my letters. Will close with love,

ALDA MULLINS,  
Evarts, Ky.

(Father serving life sentence in Frankfort, Ky., Pen.)

## YOU MAKE IT EASIER FOR A MOTHER

**\$5 a Month Will Help Support a Prisoner's Family.**

It is always a pleasure to answer your nice letters and to thank you for the money. I was certainly glad to hear from you people as I

always am. Myself and the children are all well except for colds.

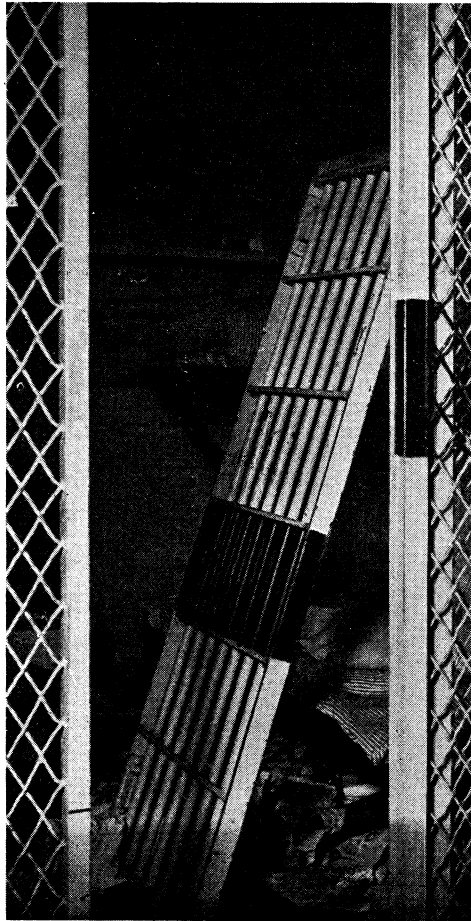
And many thanks for the money you sent me and everything else. It sure does help me in these trying times. All the help I get for the children helps me go on. It makes it easier for a mother not to worry so when she knows there is a little something coming in each month. Wishing you the best of luck,

MRS. WILLIAM HIGHTOWER,  
Braeholm, W. Va.

(Husband serving life sentence in Frankfort, Ky., Pen.)

## WE HOPE THEY DO

Your letter of the 15th, with enclosed money order received, also your news letter of recent date. Thank you sin-



## FROM THE CHAIN GANG

**Has Your Branch Adopted a Prisoner?**

I appreciate to the highest the money you sent me and also the news letter. I got a letter from my wife and she told me you sent her some money too. I was very glad to hear that because I know how hard up she must be. Please send my mail to the new address because when they get the letters at the jail it costs three cents more. I will close with many thanks and greetings to all of the many friends.

PETE TURNEY,  
Camp No. 6, Morss, Ala.

*Conditions in American jails have become so unbearable, repeated mass prison breaks have occurred. This scene is after a mass rebellion in Columbus penitentiary.*

## SOME HEALTHY CRITICISM

We have left ourselves open for criticism, for if our friends neglected us as we have neglected them since last October in our correspondence, we could offer no complaint. However, as the delay and neglect has come from this end we feel that a little criticism, constructive of course, will be of advantage to us. Of late we have noticed a vast improvement in the organization of our prisoners' relief department and we forward to all workers and supporters of this department our heartiest encouragement, for it is through this department that the families who suffer most by our imprisonment depend on relief. However, criticism could be cast but not as heavily upon the department as upon those whom the department depends on for support and aid. Let's see competition organized between the different districts and workers of this cause and make it the most active, alive department in the National Office.

Last week we were certainly surprised when the mail man dropped around with the finest "weekly news letter" we have yet had the pleasure of reading, for it contained all the news that one paper in New York does not see "fit to print."

This letter leaves us in the best of health and highest spirits for there is activity and activity means life, and life means there's a purpose—one thought and one road to freedom and all that man's heart desires.

JOHN J. CORNELISON,  
No. 37287.

*Two daughters of a political prisoner are graduating in June. They'll need white dresses and white shoes. Perhaps you or your friends can send these things to them through this department.*

cerely for both. The idea of the weekly news letter is very good and I am sure that all the prisoners enjoy them as much as I do. Trusting that you will continue to keep up the good work and that I shall have the pleasure of hearing from you regularly, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WARREN K. BILLINGS,  
Represa, Cal.

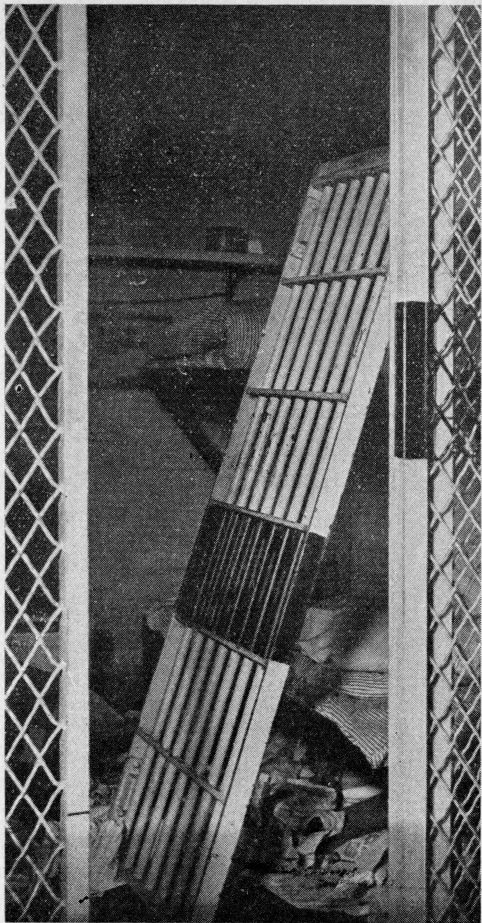
## TALK IS CHEAP

**A Letter Means a Lot to a Political Prisoner. Write to Him.**

Bulletin and money order for double the allowance received. It sure came in handy as 11 more prisoners have been added to our group in jail.

Our health is as good as could be expected after 9 months in jail. Next Saturday we will go to court to receive our sentence. We all appreciate the interest taken in us by our friends on the outside. We all realize that it is not so easy to do things as to talk about them. Talk is cheap and always comes at a time when a man's metal must be tested.

GEORGE WILSON,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.



# YOUNG DEFENDERS CORNER



## A LETTER TO TOM MOONEY

Dear Comrade Mooney:

I have read in the paper that the Supreme Court refused to give you a new hearing. But don't lose your hope. Because all the Young Defenders and workers all over the world are working for your freedom. Three years ago when your mother was in our town I saw her. I decided that when I was a little older I would fight for your freedom too.

I am now 9½ years old and I belong to the Young Defenders and our branch carries your name, Tom Mooney. Our troop is very active. We are going to give a play called the history lesson. Please write to me.

Doris Stetson,  
Mohegan Colony.

Now here's an example for every one of you who read this page to follow. Our comrades in jail would love to receive letters from Young Defenders. Send them to the corner and we'll send them on.

## PUZZLE CORNER

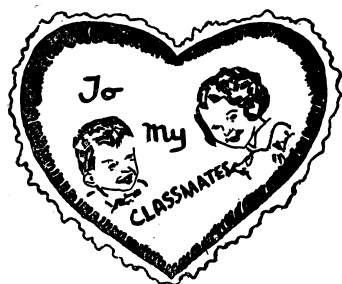
My first is in dong but not in bing,  
My second is in wage and also in earning,

My third is in field but not in land,  
My fourth is in request and also in demand.

My fifth is in note but not in letter,  
My sixth is in shirt and also in sweater,  
My seventh is in present but not in was,

My whole is the work the I. L. D. does.

All those who send in the correct answer to this puzzle will receive five elegant stamps from five different countries.



## THE STORY OF EDWIN MILLER

Edwin Miller is 13 years old. He's small for his age because he's had lots of trouble and been very sick. His mother takes care of him and three other kids on the \$8 a week she gets from the Home Relief. Of course that's not enough. And so on February 11th Edwin and his mother and a lot of other mothers and children went in a demonstration to the Home Relief to ask for more money. They didn't let all of the parents in and none of the kids. It was very cold out so the kids started a game of tag to keep from freezing.

The police arrived and began throwing the delegation out of the building. The crowd in the street started to protest. The kids were still running around and Edwin ran square into a policeman. The police who had been swinging their clubs over workers' heads were real mad and they arrested 6 workers and Edwin!

In the station house the police accused Edwin of using bad language and of saying, "If I had a machine gun I'd blow your brains out." Edwin never said anything of the kind. He's a very nice, quiet boy and his mother brought

him up not to use bad language. They took Edwin from the station house to the Children's House of Detention and though they only kept him there for 4



Edwin Miller

hours, they made him put on a uniform like a prisoner. His mother and the I.L.D. got him out.

At his trial before the children's court, the judge didn't give him a chance to say a word. He wouldn't read the letters his mother had brought from the principal of the school and from his teachers saying he was a "brave, manly boy."

The policeman who arrested him claimed that Edwin kicked him and attacked him. The cop weighs 250 pounds. Edwin weighs about 65! He claimed Edwin was making a big speech saying, "Down with the rotten government!" The judge held a long speech saying that Edwin was very impudent and dangerous but that he would not pass sentence until March 21.

Edwin is home now with his mother. There's no heat in their four room house and whenever it's very cold and wet out Edwin must stay home from school because he has no coat and no decent shoes.

He's a brave little fighter though. He says the judge can't scare him from going to Pioneer meetings and from speaking his mind. He spoke at a meeting arranged for him by the Young Defenders and the Pioneers. He needs encouragement. Send him a letter of greeting through the corner won't you?



Tom Mooney—drawn by Young Defender Ephriam Resnick, Mohegan Colony, N. Y.

## REPORT FROM CHICAGO

This drawing is the cover of a fine booklet issued by the Young Defenders in Willard School, Chicago and distributed among their class mates. Too bad we haven't enough room to print the whole thing.



*Edwin Miller*

# FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE, NATIONAL OFFICE

## As of December 31, 1934

Statement by the National Bureau of the International Labor Defense

The income of the International Labor Defense, National Office for the year 1934 shows a total income of \$71,712.79; expenditures of \$75,014.68, and a deficit of \$7,904.16.

The deficit is due in the main to the fact that Scottsboro expenditures during the year amounted to \$22,648.00 against an income of \$18,593.98—a deficit of \$4,054.02; and a loss for the year, of \$2,434.09 on the Labor Defender.

It will be noted that liabilities are relatively high. Due to the constant pressure year after year of pressing defense and relief needs and especially Scottsboro in the past 4 years many loans had to be made.

The deficit on the Labor Defender is due partly to the fact that many copies were distributed free in the South and in strike areas and partly to the fact that many districts and agents have been lax in paying the Labor Defender bills.

Because the I.L.D. carries through a two fisted defense policy—

<b>ASSETS:</b>			
Cash in Bank—I.L.D. Account	.....	\$377.63	
Cash in Bank—Prisoners Relief	.....	495.46	
Deposits	.....	345.00	
Total Current Assets	.....	\$1,218.09	
Furniture and Fixtures	.....	1,884.99	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	.....	<b>\$3,103.08</b>	
<i>Add—Overdrawing of Funds:</i>			
Scottsboro Case	.....	\$5,625.26	
Due From Labor Defender	.....	400.00	
Labor Defender Assets	.....	873.09	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	.....	<b>\$10,001.43</b>	
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>			
Total Labor Defender Debts	.....	\$5,679.06	
Total Liabilities—1934	.....	1,451.18	
Total Old Liabilities	.....	41,536.64	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES UNDER FUNDS</b>	.....	<b>4,602.27</b>	<b>\$48,666.88</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>			
Deficit Dec. 31, 1933	.....	\$30,192.25	<b>\$53,269.15</b>
Deficit Dec. 31, 1933 Labor Defender	.....	2,371.88	
Add—Accounts written off	.....	6,302.27	
<b>Total Losses—in Funds</b>	.....	<b>\$3,850.14</b>	<b>\$38,866.40</b>
Add—Accrued Expenses	.....	551.18	
<b>Total Deficit in Funds</b>	.....	<b>\$43,267.72</b>	
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES COVERED BY ASSETS</b>	.....	<b>10,001.43</b>	

### STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<b>DEFENSE:</b>				
Income on Defense fund and Sundry cases	.....	\$2,476.70	\$2,562.57	\$85.87
Scottsboro Case	.....	18,593.98	22,648.00	4,054.02
Herndon Case	.....	7,076.28	4,246.92	\$2,829.36
Herndon Bail Fund	.....	16,049.57	15,000.00	1,049.57
<b>Total Defense Funds</b>	.....	<b>\$44,196.53</b>	<b>\$44,457.49</b>	<b>\$3,878.93</b>
				<b>\$4,139.89</b>

defense in court backed up by mass pressure, funds are used not only for defense but also for the organization, mass protests and relief.

The financial report of 1934 printed below gives general expenditures. It is to be noted that funds for legal defense, amounting to about 51½% of the total have been spent mainly on transcript of records, transportation, court expenditures, etc. Not even 3% was used for legal fees as such. Other percentages based on Scottsboro-Herndon Campaign expenditures are:

Mass Campaigns	.....	15.3%
Relief (boys and parents)	.....	6.6%
Administrative	.....	26.6%

It must be noted that the administrative and publicity expenditures of the National Office have been relatively small, due to drastic economy instituted. Additional measures for cutting down expenditures have been laid down in the directive budget for the year of 1935.

<b>RELIEF:</b>				
Prisoners Relief Fund	.....	\$4,071.06	\$3,575.60	\$495.46
International Prisoners Relief	.....	1,395.67	1,030.38	137.41
Cost of Collection	.....			227.88
<b>Total Prisoners Relief</b>	.....	<b>\$5,466.73</b>	<b>\$4,743.39</b>	<b>\$723.34</b>

<b>PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION:</b>				
Literature Income	.....	\$749.16		
Subsidies	.....		817.44	
Tours	.....		417.72	
Educational Bulletin	.....	142.21		
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>\$891.37</b>	<b>\$1,235.16</b>	<b>343.79</b>

<b>LABOR DEFENDER—</b>				
Receipts	.....	\$13,200.27	\$15,634.36	\$2,434.09

<b>ADMINISTRATIVE:</b>				
Wages	.....	\$4,794.29		
Rent	.....	751.90		
Telephone & Telegram	.....	750.74		
Postage	.....	748.30		
Bank Charges	.....	17.84		
Stationery & Supplies	.....	\$501.40	1,354.87	
Auditing	.....		90.00	
Sundry Expenses	.....		267.84	
Membership dues regular	.....	\$3,904.28		
“ Unemployed	.....	1,205.25		
“ Initiation regular	.....	508.91		
“ Unemployed	.....	358.69		
Affiliated Dues	.....	549.73	6.00	
Assessments	.....	116.43		
Sustaining Fund	.....	248.90		
Percentage of Affairs	.....	410.00		
Plenum	.....	21.80	162.50	
Anniversary Buttons	.....	132.50		
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>\$7,957.89</b>	<b>\$8,944.28</b>	<b>\$986.39</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	.....	<b>\$71,712.79</b>	<b>\$75,014.68</b>	<b>\$4,602.27</b>
				<b>\$7,904.16</b>

## HERNDON MUST BE FREED

(Continued from Page 8)

and in every case by the I. L. D. It is specially needed in the case of Herndon. The mass pressure is needed now.

Let all those who contributed so generously to the bail fund, all those who helped in any way with the defense, redouble their efforts now. Let the Supreme Court hear from workers' organizations and individuals. Send your protest at once to the U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C. If we all do this and do it this month we shall win Angelo Herndon back to the working class front.

We snatched him for a time from the hands of the Georgia legal lynchers. We must now redouble our efforts to give him complete freedom. As Herndon said in his statement from the jail in January, 1933:

“I appeal to you as my only refuge for I will never cease organizing and struggling against the system of oppression, hunger and unemployment, and the bloody rule of capitalism until it breathes its last breath, and the workers of all races are free to live, under a government controlled by the workers.”

## SACRAMENTO

(Continued from Page 10)

vicious lies. Never at any time have we expressed anything other than the fullest confidence both in Gallagher and the I.L.D.”

The Sacramento defense needs national support now more than ever before. The California authorities, who take their orders from Hearst and company must be made to feel that hundreds of thousands of workers all over the country back the united front of defense in California. The reactionary vigilante government of California is on trial in Sacramento. Send them your verdict.



# To the U.S.S.R.

## 266<sup>00</sup>

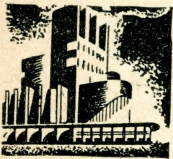
Complete round trip transportation and a fifteen day tour in the U.S.S.R.

including the huge 1935 May Day celebration in Moscow. Other cities visited: Leningrad, Dnieproges, Kharkov, Kiev. Sailing April 13 on the Ile de France.

Other tours as low as \$206.25. Stopover in London included in connection with Soviet steamer service to Leningrad.

### MOSCOW SUMMER SCHOOL

Summer sessions at Moscow University are open for registration for students and educators for a six week period. Four weeks of study under Soviet professors in Art, Literature, Sociology, Economics, Psychology. Travel service and maintenance for the semester from \$369 to \$379.



### WORLD TOURISTS, Inc.

175 Fifth Ave., New York

AL-4-6656-7-8

W  
O  
R  
L  
D  
  
T  
O  
U  
R  
I  
S  
T  
S

## 20-50% DISCOUNT SALE

AT ALL

## WORKERS BOOK SHOPS

50 EAST 13TH ST., N. Y. C.

699 Prospect Ave., Bronx

369 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn

Begins: Friday, Mar. 22nd, 9:30 A.M.

Ends: Saturday, Mar. 30th, 6:30 P.M.

WRITE FOR

FREE BOOK LISTS—ANTI-HEARST  
NEWSETTE AND THE "GUIDE TO  
READINGS IN COMMUNISM"—

WRITE TO N. Y. BOOKSHOP

JOIN OUR

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

15¢ a week on any book

Please mention "Labor Defender" when writing.

## THEATRE UNION'S New Dramatic Hit

# BLACK PIT

A PLAY ABOUT A  
STOOL PIGEON

By ALBERT MALTZ

### CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE

14th Street and 6th Avenue. WAtkins 9-7450

Eves., 8:45, 30c to \$1.50

Matinees, Wed. and Sat., 2:30, 30c to \$1.00



For reduced rates on Benefit  
Theatre Parties call WAtkins 9-2050

*In solitary confinement*

*In prison sweat shops*

*On chain gangs*

Serving sentences

totalling **CENTURIES**

are

Hundreds of political

prisoners — their number

**MOUNTING DAILY**

CAN YOU HEAR THEIR

**VOICES FROM PRISON**



YOU CAN — EVERY MONTH

in the

**LABOR DEFENDER**

Subscribe now — and receive the  
**100 PAGE 10TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE**

in June — At the **REGULAR**

**SUBSCRIPTION RATE**

**\$1.00 for 1 year**

Room 612 — 80 East 11th St., N. Y. C.