Prosecution Shows Anti-Labor Bias in Trial

Miners End Strike Under Army Threat

Captive Coal Mine Strikers End One-Week Strike Monday; Agree to Arbitrate Their Demand for Union Shop Through Three-Man Board Composed of Lewis, Steelman, Fairless

After their one-week strike, during which the "captured" coal miners felt the full weight of the employing class and the government, the 80,000 captive miners and the 200,000 commercial miners who came out in sympathy with the strike against the Steel Barons, miners who called off their strike last week-end and accepted a White House offer for arbitration on Thursday. It was a sad day for labor and a day of triumph for the forces of reaction. The Army, the police, and the government stepped in to quell the miners' struggle. The strike was called off, and the miners returned to work.

But until Saturday morning the miners were on the alert. They were well aware that the government was planning to make a move to bring them back to work. The miners were determined to fight for their rights and to keep the strike going as long as possible. The miners were well organized and well-armed. They were prepared to resist any attempt by the government to bring them back to work.

At 8:00 a.m. on Saturday morning the miners were ready to go to work. They were determined to resist any attempt by the government to bring them back to work. The miners were well-armed and well-organized. They were determined to fight for their rights and to keep the strike going as long as possible. The miners were well aware that the government was planning to make a move to bring them back to work. The miners were well organized and well-armed. They were prepared to resist any attempt by the government to bring them back to work.

PROSECUTION SHOWS ANTI-LABOR BIAS IN TRIAL

544 Defense Witnesses Are Contrary to Tabin Thugs

Twelve Members of Local 544 Take Stand for Defense; Impress Observers

Among the witnesses to take for the defense in the "obstructive" trial were twelve members of Local 544 of the miners. In contrast to the Tabin thugs who testified for the prosecution, the twelve Local 544 defense witnesses were the finest types of union men—loyal, honest, stalwart workers, the kind whose efforts and sacrifices in the interests of labor are known and respected in the country. All were men of influence in the union and were known and respected in the job, as good workers and good men. By their testimony the jury cut to ribbons the perjured story told by the Tabin agents that the Union Defense Guard was organized to overthrow the United States government.

In the order of their appearance, these are the 544 defense witnesses who testified for the defense:

1. Roy Orgen—Former organizer of Local 544. On Thursday, during the trial, the U.S. Attorney, in his opening statement, accused Orgen of being a "soon-to-be-executed" witness. Later in the trial, Orgen, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

2. Miles Dunning—Former member of Local 544. Dunning, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

3. Ray Rainbolt—Former member of Local 544. Rainbolt, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

4. John Dwyer—Former member of Local 544. Dwyer, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

5. David Johnson—Former member of Local 544. Johnson, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

6. William Nash—Former member of Local 544. Nash, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

7. James Martin—Former member of Local 544. Martin, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

8. William Smith—Former member of Local 544. Smith, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

9. Edward Davis—Former member of Local 544. Davis, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

10. William Jones—Former member of Local 544. Jones, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

11. Charles Brown—Former member of Local 544. Brown, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

12. John Smith—Former member of Local 544. Smith, in his own testimony, denied the charges and said that he had been forced to make a false confession.

These twelve Local 544 defense witnesses, in their own testimonies, denied the charges and said that they had been forced to make false confessions. They were well known and respected in the area and were well aware of the perverted tactics of the prosecution. They were determined to stand up for their rights and to fight for their comrades. The jury was impressed by their courage and their determination.

Slanders 544 1934 Strikes

Prosecution Says WPA Workers Had No Right to Organize; Tries to Stir Anti-Labor Feeling in Jury

Prosecution cross-questioning of Local 544 witnesses for the defense, and U. S. District Attorney Anderson's final argument, this week revealed the anti-labor bias of the prosecution more clearly than ever before. The prosecution also made a strategic move to bring in new evidence that would support its theory of the case. The prosecution was well-prepared to make its case, and it was determined to win.

At another point Anderson spoke so viciously against strikers that the defense had to ask Judge Doyle to prevent the prosecution from bringing up any more evidence. The defense was determined to fight for its rights and to stand up for its comrades. The jury was impressed by its determination and its courage.

Brewery Drivers Here Are Victimized by Toobin Goons

After forcing the Brewing Workers International Union out of the American Federation of Labor, D. C. Toobin this week ordered his Minnesotans agents to fire the drivers. On Thursday, Toobin's Minnesotans agents threatened to fire the drivers of a brewery if they went on strike. On Friday, Toobin's Minnesotans agents actually fired the drivers of a brewery if they went on strike.

Union stewards testified on Toobin's Minnesotans agents' behalf. The testimony was well-prepared and well-delivered. The union stewards were well-organized and well-prepared. They were determined to fight for their rights and to stand up for their comrades. The jury was impressed by their courage and their determination.

The jury was well-prepared to make its case, and it was determined to win. The jury was well-prepared to make its case, and it was determined to win. The jury was well-prepared to make its case, and it was determined to win.

Head Goldmana's Summary: Defense Next Week

As to go to press today, Tuesday, the defense had not yet been able to make its case. The defense, in its opening statement, accused the prosecution of being biased and prejudiced. The defense was determined to fight for its rights and to stand up for its comrades. The jury was impressed by its determination and its courage.
Strike Was Chief Weapon of CIO Unions During Year

All CIO Unions Make Great Gains

CIO Convention Endorses Program to "Organize the Souths" Launches Drives In Oil, Aircraft Industries

Relying mainly on labor's chief weapon—the strike and readiness to strike—the unions of the CIO can look back over a prosperous year. In the past year the unorganized employees from the employers on a score of far-fighting battles attended by a group of leaders of the CIO unions. The CIO unions have been strategically located summer meeting, the array of the CIO unions and their great national organizing force of the past year is a source of pride to the CIO unions. A number of organizations have cast heavy bag in the tactics of the CIO unions, which ended last week in Detroit where an agency of the important government was established and where many affiliated locals of the CIO unions were meeting in convention.

Ford Victory Greatest

Hit on the list of the largest gains were the United Mine Workers' $11,500,000,000 strike of last year. It was also notable the $1,500,000,000 victory of the United Steelworkers in the 1932 and 1933 campaigns in Ohio, and the $1,000,000,000 victory of the United Mine Workers in the 1933-1934 strike in West Virginia. The key victory was in the United Auto Workers, where the union won $2,000,000,000 in 1933.

Unions Contribute To Defense of 23

Below is a partial list of unions, both AFL and CIO, which have contributed money and manpower to the defense of the nation. These unions have been visited by delegations from the Civil Rights Defense Committee of the CIO, and all are working in the defense of the nation. In general, these unions have been visited by delegations from the Civil Rights Defense Committee of the CIO, and all are working in the defense of the nation. In general, these unions have been visited by delegations from the Civil Rights Defense Committee of the CIO, and all are working in the defense of the nation.
Pioneer Unionist Defends Record of Local 544-CIO

Defends Historic Achievements of 1934 Drive

V. R. Dunne, Local 544-CIO organizer, was the most

determined witness when the National Labor Relations

Board's complaint charging 544-CIO, Minnesota Miners' Union and the

Wisconsin Metal Trades Council with violating the National

Labor Relations Act was finally heard in the United

States Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Paul, Minn., on

October 7th.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q. How long have you been a member of the

Minnesota Miners' Union?

A. About two years.

Q. And where did you live before that?

A. Pennsylvania.

Q. How many years have you been in the Crosby

district?

A. About five years.

Q. What have you done for the Crosby

District?

A. Organized new locals.

Q. When did you become an official of the

union?

A. About 1933.

Q. What have you organized, your work, and
your policy?

A. I have tried to organize the whole district.

Q. What do you think has been the greatest

factor in your success in organizing the Crosby

District?

A. Good will.

First Successful Union Campaign in 1925

Q. What was your first successful union

campaign?

A. In 1925.

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campaign?

A. In 1925.

Q. How long did your first successful union

campaign last?

A. About six months.

Q. What was the result of your first

successful union campaign?

A. We organized the Crosby district.

Q. Did you work on any other campaigns?

A. Yes, I worked on other campaigns.

Organizing Union Not Easy

Q. Has it been easy to organize the

Crosby district?

A. Not at all.

College Students at Harvard Protest Against This Trial

As Threat to Civil Liberties

College students are becoming aware of the

importance and significance of the Minnesota

trial. They know that suppression of speech

and association is an attack on the

foundations of American democracy. If the

court does not interfere, students at Harvard

will be required to support the trial against

their will. Overseas, students at all levels are

protesting against the trial.

A Correction

Last week's "Industrial Relations" column

stated that "The trial of the Minnesota

Miners" was closed. However, the

court has not yet made its decision. We

apologize for the confusion caused by

this error.

Army Threat Ends Miners Strike

CUT OFF RATIONS--Army units in the

Rockford, Illinois, area have been

ordered to cut off rations to striking

miners in an attempt to end the

strike. The order came from the

Department of Labor in Washington.

The miners have been on strike for

six weeks, demanding better wages

and working conditions.

At least two servicemen are

reportedly injured in clashes with

strikebreakers.

Armed Forces Depot

The United States Army has

deployed troops at the Armed

Forces Depot in Rockford

to enforce the strike

lockout. The soldiers

have been

stationed to prevent

striking miners from

entering the depot.

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On the National Picket Line

Robert F. Kennedy

Roosevelt's Latest Move

As reported in detail in this issue's National Picket Line, President Roosevelt has approved the drastic anti-union bill drawn up by the National Labor Relations Board and has instructed Representative Rusk to report the bill to the House. As was to be inferred from Roosevelt's recent actions against labor, all the provisions of the White House bill are directed against labor. There is nothing in the bill to penalize management in the slightest degree.

In a word, Roosevelt's "solution" to the labor situation is to force compulsory arbitration upon unions, to repress their right to strike, and to lessen all the legislative rights won by labor in previous years.

The bill, which has been described as a "compromise," is a gross example of compulsory arbitration, that union would lose all its rights, not only under the National Labor Relations Act, but under the Anti-Injunction and Unemployment Compensation Laws as well.

No penalties against the corporations are included in the bill. In fact, in the Rusk-Roosevelt and Attorney-General Biddle explain that the government has power under the Service Act to act as a mediator, and where the management fails to comply with compulsory arbitration,

"THE JOKER IS THAT EVEN IF THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT ACT AS A MEDARER, THE UNIONS KNEW THAT SUCH SECURITY WOULD NOT PENALIZE THEM THERE UNDER THE LAW / OR EVEN IF THEY WERE COMPENSATED IN FULL BY THEIR OWN RIGHTS.

From beginning to end, the Roosevelt bill is a dismal failure. Not only is it directed against labor, but is BONGED only to weaken labor's position.

University of Chicago Group Supports Defense

Protests FBR Attempt to Suppress Civil Liberties of Defendants—Endorses Civil Rights Defense Committee Work

The University of Chicago Committee to Fight Domestic Fascism last worked a resolution denouncing the Federal Bureau of Investigation's efforts to suppress the Civil Rights Defense Committee, and to its demonstrator campaign, the war effort, and to the conflict, the committee is meeting to discuss this issue.

WHENEVER we have a chance to discuss this issue, we believe that it is important to discuss our work, and to do so in a manner that is both clear and accessible.

The Committee to Fight Domestic Fascism was founded in 1934, as a result of the work of the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Committee for the Defense of Liberty. The mission of the committee is to fight domestic fascism, and to support those who are engaged in this work.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the University of Chicago Committee to Fight Domestic Fascism endorses the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and supports the efforts of the Civil Rights Defense Committee.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution shall be submitted to the University's Department of Social Sciences and to the Department of Economics.

The resolution was adopted by the Committee to Fight Domestic Fascism.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FLASHES from the Courtroom

Highlights in the Minneapolis "Sedition" Trial

By George Novack

On Wednesday morning November 12, as we went to press, the last of the 18 defendants in the sedition trial in Minneapolis had been convicted. The defendants were convicted on charges of violating the Smith Act. The trial lasted for seven weeks, during which time the defendants had the opportunity to present their case to the jury. The defendants were all members of the Communist Party, and the trial was seen as a test case for the Smith Act.

The Smith Act was passed in 1940, and it made it a crime to advocate the violent overthrow of the government by force. The defendants in the Minneapolis trial were charged with violating the Smith Act by advocating the violent overthrow of the government.

The defendants were convicted on all counts, and were sentenced to a total of 22 years in prison. The defendants appealed their convictions, but the appeal was rejected by the Court of Appeals. The defendants were then pardoned by President Harry S. Truman.

The Smith Act was not the only law used to crack down on the Communist Party. The Internal Security Act of 1950, also known as the McCarran Act, was passed in 1950 and it made it a crime to be a member of the Communist Party. The Smith Act and the McCarran Act were both used to crack down on the Communist Party in the United States.

The defendants in the Minneapolis trial were all members of the Communist Party. The trial was seen as a test case for the Smith Act, and the defendants were convicted on all counts. The defendants were sent to prison for a total of 22 years. The defendants appealed their convictions, but the appeal was rejected by the Court of Appeals. The defendants were then pardoned by President Harry S. Truman.

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