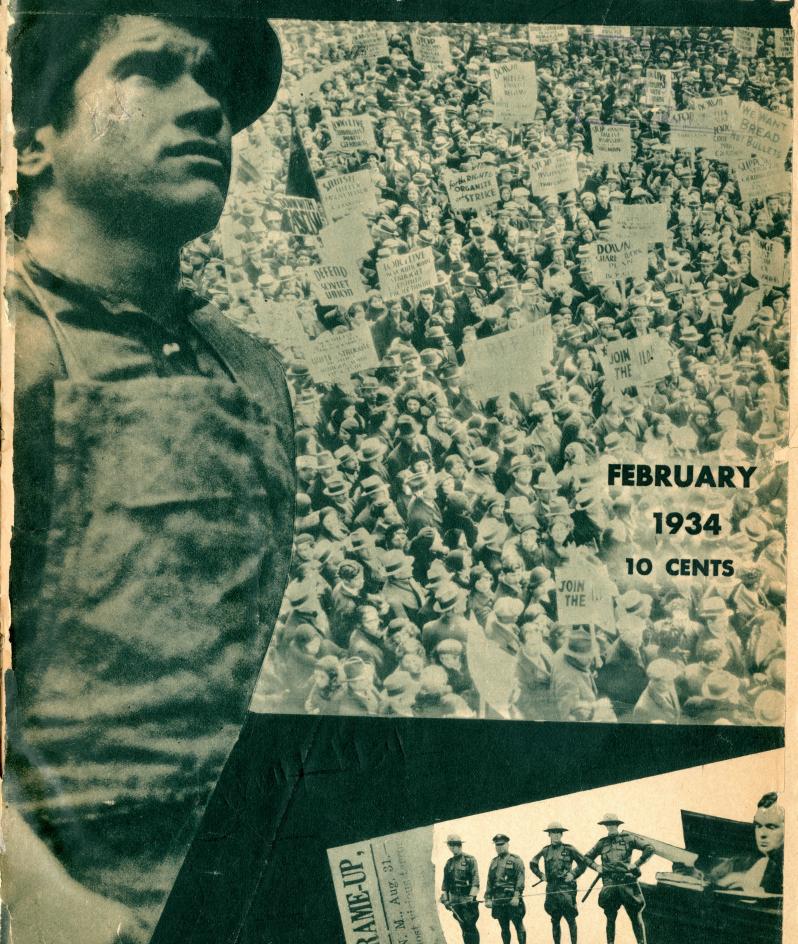
LABOR DEFENDER





Hatred crazed wob, breaking into San Jose, Calif. jail. They lynched two white men and were praised by Gov. Rolph! The I.L.D. demands his impeachment.

VIEWS OF THE MONTH



The NRA Labor Board settles a dispute in Norwood, Mass. Leather workers here got a lesson in strike breaking tactics from the NRA!



Illinois farmers strike. No scab milk could pass this picket line. The I.L.D. supports the farmers' fight for a decent living.



LABOR DEFENDER

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IT HAPPENED IN 1933

TERROR

JANUARY

CALIFORNIA: Workers demanding relief before County Superintendent of Charities, Los Angeles, beaten, tear gassed. Five arrested, charge: "suspicion of criminal syndicalism."

FLORIDA: Armando Lopez, given 26 days on chain gang in Tampa, Fla. Charge: "being a Communist and found in Tampa." Homer Barton, five days—same charge.

Cesario Alvarez, serving three years for activity 1930 Tampa tobacco strike, goes insane on chain gang and is secretly deported to Spain. either relatives nor I.L.D. informed

GEORGIA: Angelo Herndon, sentenced 18 to 20 years on chain gang after 3 day trial. Negroes barred from jury. Charge: inciting to insurrection", under slave code passed in 1861 to guard against slave uprisings.

TENNESSEE: 3 Negroes sentenced for defending themselves against lynch mob. Jacob Alexander, aged 51, and son Charles age 17, sentenced to life. George Oldhan, sentenced from 17 to 25 years. All 3 eligible for parole in 17 years.

ALABAMA: Sheriff Young, leader of mob against Tallapoosa croppers, informs I.L.D. attorneys, Schwab and Irwin, "no lawyer of the I.L.D. can see any prisoner of mine", when they asked to consult jailed croppers.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Will Sanders, age 16, sentenced to die March 3rd. Tried, convicted and sentenced in 1 hour and 17 minutes; for alleged murder of 59 year old white spinster. Jury out 28 minutes,

DETROIT: Peter Miller, Y.C.L. member, young unemployed leader, murdered by police. Witnesses report police threatened, "Miller if you don't stop going around with these Bolsheviks, we'll blow your brains out."

FEBRUARY

NEW YORK: Sam Weinstein, furniture worker, ex-servicemen decorated in World War, sentenced 2 to 4 years in Sing Sing on frame charge of second degree assault. Chief witness against him one of the bosses against whom Weinstein lead strike.

MARCH

MONTANA: Marc Boyd, arrested for selling "Daily Worker" which carried Ruby Bates letter in town of Kalispell. Charge, "distributing indecent literature".

STATISTICS

 I. L. D. cases arising out of:

 Unemployed activity
 1739

 Demonstrations
 764

 Leaflet distribution
 226

 Raids
 72

 Deportation drive
 73

 Miscalleaneous
 363

 Strikes
 2479

 Total
 5716

(This is a very incomplete report. The districts do not send in complete figures on arrests and cases handled).

International Red Aid statistics of Terror for the year 1933—January to June—Report on 46 countries:

Seriously	wounded	99,182
Arrested		143,271
Deported	and exiled	974

January to March 1933:

Murdered	19,355
Seriously wounded	
Slightly injured	
Arrested	
These figures do not include	

Of the totals given China accounted for:

Murdered	I	18,824
Arrested		5,733

VICTORY

PENNSYLVANIA—Orloff and Opeck, coal miners, framed on charge of murdering a mine guard. Saved from legal murder. Case against Opeck immediately dropped. Charge against Orloff changed to "involuntary manslaughter"; Sentence: 6 months.

CALIFORNIA—New trial granted Tom Mooney on last remaining indictment against him. February 11th, 1933.

PENNSYLVANIA—Jesse Griffin, Negro, charged with "inciting to riot" for waiting on relief line, and for having leaflet in his pocket announcing an unemployed meeting. Released.

CALIFORNIA—Warden of San Quentin forced to retract order to hold Tom Mooney incommunicado. Nation-wide protests and demands that Tom Mooney be accorded rights due political prisoners won this action.

ACTION

Mass funeral of Cliff James and Milo Bentley, murdered Tallapoosa share-croppers, attended by over 2000 Negro and white workers in Birmingham. Funeral became militant protest against lynch terror.

Jordan Defense Committee, composed of 22 organizations, established under the leadership of I.L.D. Theodore Jordan framed on charge of murdering railroad steward at Klamath Falls, Ore., betrayed by N.A.A.C.P. "defense", made following statement when I.L.D. took over his case: "I would have signed 17 statements to stop the torture. For the first time now I can wake up in the morning and appreciate the daylight. I followed the work of the I.L.D. in the Scottsborocase and I know that it is because of the I.L.D. that the boys are alive today. I feel that I have the chance now that you people are in back of me."

Leo Gallagher, argues motion before State Supreme court of California for new trial for Tom Mooney.

New York Council of Baptist Ministers declares February 19 Scottsboro day in all their churches.

Alabama Farmers Relief Association at their conference pass unanimous resolution protesting Scottsboro, Herndon, Tallapoosa frame-ups, and pledged support in fight for freedom of all victims.

Leading writers, artists, intellectuals of France and England send Scottsboro protests to governor of Alabama.

I.L.D. protests to Frances Perkins denial of permission for I.L.D. attorneys to appear for persons held for deportation. Open discrimination in this ruling is pointed out since all sorts of social agencies are permitted to examine and represent immigrants. I.L.D. demanding authorities notify persons held that I.L.D. will furnish counsel for them upon application and investigation of their case.

Preparatory conferences to elect delegates to the Free Tom Mooney Congress held in Wilkes Barre, Pa., San Francisco, Baltimore, Denver, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Youngstown, St. Louis, New York, and other industrial centers. In these broad united front conferences I.L.D. took an active and in many cases a leading role.

Tom Mooney elected honorary chairman of Scottsboro United Front Conference.

Bill of Civil Rights to enforce 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to constitution prepared. Bill provides for the aboliiton of Jim Crow discrimination in schools, transportation facilities, housing, restaurants, etc.

TERROR

WASHINGTON, D. C.: President Roosevelt refuses to see delegation of 17 representing 97 organizations, with 500,000 members, demanding action on most forgotten of "forgotten men", the Negro people. President "too busy" at Governors conference.

ALABAMA: Attorney-General Knight in refusing change of venue for Scottsboro case states: "The boys had a fair trial. They will have a fair trial. I will call out all the militia in the State of Alabama if necessary to protect them."

MICHIGAN: 7 farmers arrested when 2,500 protest foreclosure of neighbor at Bad-Axe. Held \$5,000 bond each. Charge: "criminal syndicalism."

CALIFORNIA: Matthew Brady, District-Attorney, involved in original frame-up of Tom Mooney, refuses to prosecute on grounds that "there never was sufficient evidence to convict Mooney in Court."

NEBRASKA: 11 unemployed city workers from Lincoln and 5 farmers, including Harry Lux, leader, arrested at meeting on foreelosed farm.

ALABAMA: Man-hunt in Tallapoosa County, looking for 12 share-croppers, wanted on murder incitements for defending themselves against sheriff's mob at Reeltown. 5 held in county jail.

APRIL

CALIFORNIA: John O'Gara, assistant District-Attorney when Mooney was framed argues before San Francisco Superior Court "as a citizen, tax-payer and member of the bar" against a new trial for Tom Mooney. He argued that a new trial was double jeopardy for Mooney. He might be found guilty on last remaining indictment and hanged.

Judge Ward, denies motion for dismissing new Mooney trial, but rules that proof of perjury and coaching of witnesses cannot be introduced by defense unless the State introduces original faked evidence.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Nile Cochran, dirt farmer, gets 3 year sentence State penitentiary; charge: "being the accomplice of John Doe in the murder of Robert Markel". Markel, notorious bootlegger shot while running scab milk through Sioux City farmers picket line. Cochran, framed even though State witness proved Markel killed by pistol bullet while Cochran ran armed only with old rifle.

TENNESSEE: Home of E. L. Lewis, Negro Scottsboro defense witness burned to ground as warning to keep out of case.



T. E. Barlow, Communist leader who was murdered in a Texas jail.

VICTORY

MICHIGAN—Jesse Crawford, young Negro who escaped from living hell on Georgia chain-gang, saved from extradition to Georgia as a result of mass protests, meetings and defense organized by I.L.D.

ALABAMA—Ruby Bates' letter repudiating her original testimony at Scottsboro, Ala., won for the use of the defense by I.L.D. and broadcast to the press all over the country.

GEORGIA— Two Negroes, called for trial jury service in Atlanta. First to be called since 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. Anna Rasefske and Mike Sklarski, militant mine strikers, sentenced to Blawnox Allegheny County jail, released on parole, after 2 years.

CALIFORNIA—Lawrence Emery, last of the Imperial Valley prisoners, released from San Quentin.

ALABAMA—Alabama forced to remand Roy Wright and Eugene Williams to juvenile courts.



Orloff and Opeck, miners, saved from legal murder by mass action organized by the I.L.D.

MICHIGAN—Clyde Smith and George Casper, farm leaders who organized protest meeting against foreclosures before County Courthouse, released on bond, after being held for six months.

ALABAMA—Judge Horton forced to order new trial for Haywood Patterson, reversing the verdict and sentence of Decatur trial. Forced to admit in his decision that all evidence offered "preponderates greatly in favor of the defendant."

NEW YORK—Michael Palumbo, arrested with Terzani, and charged with felonious assault, unconditionally released. "A few words of praise for the I.L.D. I have no adequate words to express my appreciation for the work you are doing. This is the only defense organization that works for the interests of the workers."

ALABAMA—Minion Clifton, poor white farmer, released through action of Dadeville Branch, I.L.D.—members all Negro sharecroppers. Charge: Arson. Authorities dropped case when they heard I.L.D. was organizing protest and defense.

MASSACHUSETTS—June Croll, organizer National Textile Workers Union, released. Held for deportation though born in U. S. A.

Department of Labor forced to cancel bond and warrant against Anna Bloch, New England unemployed leader, though native born, held for deportation in effort to cripple New England Hunger March.

ALABAMA—Alice Burke and Wirt Taylor, white workers, serving sentences for demanding relief for starving unemployed of Birmingham and vicinity, released on bond.

ACTION

I.L.D. produces Negro witnesses to prove 2,100 Negro citizens eligible for jury service in Jackson and Morgan counties systematically excluded in violation of their constitutional rights.

Free Tom Mooney Congress held in Chicago April 30-May 2. 1600 delegates from trade unions, political, fraternal, cultural and defense organizations pledged to fight for freedom of Tom Mooney and all class war



25,000 copies of this special issue were distributed in the South during the first Decatur trial, April 1933.

prisoners. Plans adopted to form national and local Mooney councils of action to carry out decisions of Congress.

Free The Scottsboro Boys March on Washington, May 8. 1500 delegates marched to White House, Congress, led by William L. Patterson, Mother Jannie Patterson, and Ruby Bates.

Share Croppers Union of Alabama pledged: "For every sharecropper the landlords put in jail, we pledge ourselves to get 500 new members of the union."

National anti-fascist day observed in Tallapoosa County. Secret share croppers meeting passes resolution demanding release of "our comrades Torgler, Dimitroff, Taneff and Popoff."

July 31-August 7th— defense and relief work for the victims of German fascism, conducted by I.L.D. all over the country.

Leo Gallagher sails for Germany to attempt defense of four Communists accused of burning Reichstag. "I must have the mass support of the workers in the U. S. while I am in Germany. Without this my efforts will be futile."

I.L.D. defies Grover Whalen to carry out threat of arresting all pickets of left-wing trade unions. Of the 50,000 workers on strike in the beginning of August, half were under the leadership of these militant industrial unions.

Detroit, Denver, Philadelphia, McKeesport, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, New York, hold anti-lynch demonstrations to protest Tuscaloosa lynchings.

Richard Moore, Mother Patterson, Lester Carter begin tour of 72 cities for Scottsboro defense.

Ruby Bates, Mother Wright and Alice Burke begin tour of eastern cities for Scottsboro defense.

Huge protest demonstrations before German consulates in many cities on day of Reichstag fire trial opening. New York consulate closes for the day.

TERROR

MARYLAND: 6 members of delegation of 35 calling on State Legislature for enforcement of Jim-Crow repeal bill, attacked while boarding bus in Annapolis, arrested, given 30 days to 6 months.

ALABAMA: Special prosecution, headed by K.K.K. Tom Heflin, wins 5 to 16 years, and 12 to 15 years sentences for 5 share-croppers who defended themselves against sheriff's mob in Tallapoosa County, December 1932.

PENNSYLVANIA: Willy Brown, 18 year old Negro, sentenced to life imprisonment on fake charge of murdering 7 year old white girl in Philadelphia. Picked up by police, because "he looked suspicious". W. C. Nix, so-called defense attorney, betrayed him by advising him to plead guilty after innocence proven.

MAY

MINNESOTA: S. K. Davis, I.L.D. organizer, declares in court: "this is a capitalist court and intended only for the protection of the wealthy". Gets 30 days for con-

IOWA: 63 farmers in 7 counties arrested for defying martial law, proclaimed when they fought to keep their homes. 147, total number arrested before martial law recalled,

VICTORY

FLORIDA—All remaining victims of Tampa frame-up, sentenced to long prison terms, for holding November 7th celebration meeting, freed.

MASSACHUSETTS-I.L.D. wins year's stay for Edith Berkman, illegally ordered deported to Poland. Bond reduced from \$500 to \$100.

MINNESOTA- 18 Minneapolis workers, beaten and arrested at last years' hunger march, unconditionally freed. Thousands of individual protests and packed court-rooms under the leadership of the I.L.D. won this victory.

WEST VIRGINIA-John Keith, arrested while speaking at Morgantown, antiwar demonstration, August 1st, released when delegation elected at demonstration marched to police headquarters and demanded his freedom,

INDIANA-Unconditional release won for Theodore Luesse, released from a three year sentence on chain-gang. Unemployed delegations visited captain of State Police at Marion, demanding his freedom.

CALIFORNIA-Thirteen cherry pickers strikers acquitted. San Jose I.L.D. organized agitation around case. I.L.D. attorney in courtroom directly charged police brutality, organized in clear effort to smash Agricultural Workers Industrial Union.

ACTION



The March 1933 issue of the Labor Defender carried this page of Southern press clippings following the sentence of Angelo Herndon.

New Jersey I.L.D. forms defense committee composed of 12 strikers and 8 I.L.D. members in Paterson silk strike.

Anti-Lynch conference attended by 176 delegates held in Birmingham. Houses, storefronts, buildings, telephone posts, covered with stickers demanding "Death to Lynchers!"

LYNCHED

JANUARY

- 1. HARRY ROSS, Memphis, Tenn., shot. Charge "improper advances to a white woman."
- 2. FELL JENKINS, Aycock, La., beaten to death. Charge: "trespassing".
- 3, 4, 5, Three Negro fishermen, Tavernia Island, La. Hacked to death. No charge.

FEBRUARY

- 6. ROBERT RICHARDSON, Baton Rouge, La., shot. Charge: "annoying a white
- 7. GEORGE JETER, Aiken, S. C., beaten. Charge: "stealing whiskey."
- 8, NELSON NASH, Ringgold, La., hanged. No charge.
- 8. LEVEN CARLOCK, Memphis, Tenn., beaten, tortured, shot while handcuffed. Charge: "rape".

APRIL

10. REUBEN MICON, Louisville, Miss., beaten. Charge: "arguing with a white man,"

- 11. JOHN WILLIAMS, St. Marys, Ga., hanged. Charge: "stealing a hog."
- 12. Will Kinsey, Warrentown, Ga., shot, fortured. Charge: "Dispute with landlord."
- 13. DUFFY BARKSDALE, Clinton, S. C., shot. Charge: "borrowing money from the government instead of through the landlord,"
- 14. T. J. THOMAS, Newton, Ga., hanged. No charge.

- JUNE
 15. HARVEY WINCHESTER and JEROME BOYETT, Huntsville, Tenn., hanged.
 Charge: "murder". Both white.
- 17. RICHARD MARSHALL, Newton, Ga., shot. No charge.

- 18. ELIZABETH LAWRENCE, near Birmingham, shot, home burned down. Charge: "scolded white children for throwing stones
- 19. Negro, name unknown, Newton, Ga. shot. No charge.

JULY

- 20. NORRIS CLINTON, S. C. Beaten and strangled. Charge: "striking a white man."
- 21. Negro, name unknown, Caledonia, Miss., hanged. Charge: "said to have made date with white woman."

AUGUST

- 22. JOE SOLES, Benton, Ala., Beaten. No charge.
- 23., 24. DAN PIPPEN, Jr., and A. T. HARDIN, between Tuscaloosa and Birmingham, Ala. Shot. Charge: "murder".
- 25. HARRY JACKSON, Pine Bluff, Ark., shot. Charge: "suspected of attacking chain gang guard."
- 26. JAMES ROYAL, Decatur, Ala. Shot. No charge.
- 27. "DOC" ROGERS, Willard, N. C., shot. Charge: "wounding white woman in quarrel with her husband.

SEPTEMBER

- 28. PAUL ORTHEY, Panama City, Fla., tortured, burned, shot. Charge: "threatened false arrest."
- 29. RICHARD ROSCOE, Minter City, Miss., shot, body dragged through street behind sheriff's car. Charge: "seizing gun of plantation owner after he was shot three
- 30. HARRY JORDAN, Atlanta County, Ga., shot. Charge: "interfering with bootlegging among members of his congregation.

- 31. DENNIS CROSS, Tuscaloosa, Ala., shot, Charge: "attacking a white woman."
- 32. JOHN WHITE, Opelousa, La., shot. Charge: "attacking a white woman."

OCTOBER

- 33. BENNY THOMPSON, Ninety-Six, C. C., beaten with rubber hose. Charge: "arguing with white men."
- 34. FREDDY MOORE, Labardieville, La., tortured, hanged. Charge: "murder."
- 35. GEORGE ARMWOOD, Princess Anne, Md., tortured, hanged, burned. "attacking white woman." Charge:
- 36. SEVIS DAVIS, Lumpkin, Ga., shot. No charge.

NOVEMBER

- 37, 38, 39, 40. THERESE MORGAN, LOSSIE MAY, JESSIE STRAWMAN, JACK JOHNSON, Arcadia, Fla., shot. No charge.
- 41. GEORGE GREEN, Greenville, S. C., hanged. No charge.
- 42, 43. THOMAS THURMOND and JOHN HOLMES, San Jose, Calif., hanged. Charge: "murder and kidnapping." Both white.
- 44. LLOYD WARNER, St. Joseph, Mo., tortured, burned, hanged. No charge.

DECEMBER

- 45. DAVID GREGORY, Kountze, Texas., shot, mutilated, burned. Charge: "attacked white woman."
- 46. CORD CHEEK, Columbia, Tenn. hanged. Released by grand jury after charge of "rape" failed.
- 47. GEORGE MARCHUK, Detroit, Mich. Kidnapped and shot. Secretary, Lincoln Park Auto Workers Union. White.

ACTION

But There Will Come Other

Thousands of Angelo Herndons

"You may do what you will with Angelo Rizminn. You may not have nike that. You say you has no jul. Bost there will come thousands of Angelo Herndam. If you want to really do asylving shout the core, you, you so not not justiful the world system. But this you will not do for your told in no default this system under which the taking misses are robbed and op-present." ANDRED PRINDON.

(2d. Next. The following gazapus or calcus from substantial in leading founders new papers, Nerro and white. There are exampled in rabid use larned and ju-th spirit and the new new compulsation. It will be very their and more compulsation. It will be very their money incomale delegical pittle below in the pashibity of getting fundice in capitality, course. Of home, wont to make their trades below in the flattons or lateral and importability in canada for the contract of the contract of the contraction of the contract



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TERROR

ALABAMA: Jane Speed, white girl arrested at May Day parade in Birmingham for attempting to speak. Insulted and beaten by police. Two Negroes who tried to protect her, also arrested.

NEW YORK: 57 seamen arrested, many held for deportation. 2 charged with felonious assault when they refused to move from Y.M.C.A. Seamen's Home, 507 West St., after their demand for a voice in management of the home was denied.

Sam Gonshak, unemployed leader gets two years for "disorderly conduct". Led demonstration demanding food and relief.

PENNSYLVANIA: 30 workers tried in Criminal Court for demonstrating for the right to hold meetings. Arrested when 2,000 participating in demonstration were fallen upon by band of deputized thugs.

CALIFORNIA: 150 young workers in San Francisco beaten by police for protesting against militarized C.C.C. camps. Four arrested. One member of protest delegation sent to chief of police taken into another room, beaten up and thrown out.

PENNSYLVANIA: James Egan, leader Pittsburgh unemployed council, found guilty "inciting to riot". Arrested with 24 other workers in March for demonstrating before court house.

17 arrested. Sentenced 10 days in jail and \$10 fine for "meeting without a permit". Arrested when drunken deputies raided Communist Party headquarters on May 1st. 6 out on bond, 4 paid fines, 7 in jail on bread and water diet, for refusing to work on county farm.

WISCONSIN: Forrest Jackson, United Farmers League organizer, pulled from crowd protesting foreclosure of neighbor 5 minutes after the sale was over. Sale carried through with aid of police armed with tear gas, machine guns and shot guns. Charge: "vagrancy".

NEW JERSEY: Perth Amboy National Youth Day demonstration attacked 6 young workers taken to hospital, 17 arrested, charged with "inciting to riot and assault and battery".

JUNE

GEORGIA: Judge Lee B. Wyatt refuses to grant bail to Angelo Herndon.

VERMONT: Militia called out against granite strikers in Barre.



What's happening in Cuba and in other Latin American Countries is always reflected in the Labor Defender (this page from July 1933),

VICTORY

VIRGINIA—Russell Gordon, 13-year-old Negro boy acquitted in frame-up case of raping white woman. Even direct participation of judge in the frame-up did not succeed in carrying through legal lynching in the face of mass action organized by I.L.D.

ARKANSAS—Negroes drawn on panel for service on federal grand and petit juries for first time. This is attributed directly to agitation raised by I.L.D. in Scottsboro and other cases.

CALIFORNIA—Twenty two cases won by San Francisco I.L.D.

NEW YORK—Tom Mann, veteran leader of British working class, granted visa to enter U. S. for American anti-war Congress. Visa, originally refused, was forced from State Department by flood of protests and demands that he be admitted.

MASSACHUSETTS—Independent Shoe Workers Union of Salem, 2000 members, unanimously vote to affiliate as a body with the I.L.D.

MICHIGAN—John Rose, fighting farmer, sentenced from 6 months to 5 years in state penitentiary for participating in fight against foreclosure of a neighbor, released on bail.

MARYLAND—Governor Ritchie, forced to arrest four ringleaders of mob that lynched George Armwood.

RHODE ISLAND—Sam Paul held on contempt of court charge—sentence 6 months— also for deportation to Greece, released on \$1000 bond as a result of I.L.D. campaign.

PENNSYLVANIA—Frank Borich, held for deportation to Jugoslavia, freed on \$1000 bond. Bond was originally set at \$25,000 in most recent attempt to railroad him out of the country on charge of belonging to an organization advocating the overthrow of the U. S. Government. Organization referred to is the National Miners Union. Borich arrest is clear attempt to outlaw and cripple its activities by removing one of its most militant leaders. (Completely released in Jan. 1934 as result of I. L. D. activity since 1931.)

NEW YORK—Todor Antonoff sailed for Soviet Union. Voluntary departure to only country in the world where he will be safe from persecution, won by I.L.D. Original order for deportation to fascist Bulgaria. His last message to American workers was a call to free Borich from the clutches of deportation Perkins.

NEW MEXICO—29 strikers and strike leaders of Gallup, including three court-martialed, unconditionally released, as result of the militant refusal of striking miners to return to work until this demand be won. Placing of this demand as one condition for settling strike was the last of many fighting mass actions—demonstrations, delegations, etc.

ALABAMA—Scottsboro trials postponed indefinitely pending outcome of appeal on Patterson and Norris lynch verdicts.

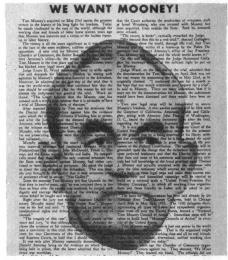
PENNSYLVANIA—New trial won for Theodore Richards, originally sentenced to 2 years for "inciting to riot" at eviction fight in Philadelphia last April. Now out on \$1000 bond raised by I.L.D.

ACTION

Chester, Pa., Ford strikers established joint defense committee with I.L.D.

I.L.D. makes public affidavit naming Armwood lynchers, among them State Attorney Robbins and local commander of American Legion. Copies sent to Col. Howe for President Roosevelt.

Review of evidence in Reichstag fire trial presented before workers open court in New York. Prominent leaders of American Communist Party enact the part of the four Communist defendants,



Free Tom Mooney-from July 1933 Labor Dofender

I.R.A. appeals to its 72 sections to defend the Cuban workers against intervention and to support their strikes against native and Yankee imperialism.

I.L.D. sends delegation to Governor Johnson of Colorado demanding release of three Brighton boys, sentenced to death on frame-up charge of murdering aged white farmer.

Mass trial of Armwood lynchers held in Baltimore, at opening of anti-lynch conference attended by over 700 delegates from 6 states.

I.L.D. demands impeachment of Governor Rolph after his open incitement to lynch law.

December 9th declared anti-lynch day. Emergency conferences attended by 175 delegates from 53 organizations.

Leo Gallagher conducts European tour for defense of four Communist Reichstag defendants.

5000 Boston workers demonstrate for three hours under leadership of I.L.D. in attempt to prevent Nazi officials from speaking.

Delegation elected at anti-lynch conference at Baltimore, led by Bernard Ades, I. L.D. attorney presents Maryland legislature with the bill of civil rights for Negro people and demands impeachment of Governor Ritchie.

Chicago, New York, Newark, Carmel, Calif., Davenport, Iowa, New Orleans, Boston, Atlantic City, Rockford, Ill., Los Angeles, Baltimore, Worchester, Mass., Providence, R. I., Lynn, Mass., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Oakland, Ithaca, Buffalo, Richmond, Minneapolis, St. Louis hold Scottsboro protest demonstrations.

(Continued on Page 16)

ΣΩΣΑΤΕ ΤΑ 9 ΜΑΥΡΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΣΚΟΤΤΣΜΠΟΡΟ

Scottsboro Protest Must Grow

by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

The second Decatur trial was a revelation to tens of thousands of white and Negro workers. The class character of American courts was never made more clear. There was no attempt to disguise the class role of the judge and the prosecutor. The method of these agents of the ruling class making use of the jury as an instrument with which to carry out their murderous attack, and behind which to hide the real face of ruling class justice had the full glare of a search light thrown upon it. All who cared to see could see the picture of the bourgeois class justice in action without its mask.

The second Decatur trial of the innocent Scottsboro boys has greatly strengthened the influence and prestige of the I.L.D. among the masses. Judge Callahan made no effort to hide behind gestures of liberalism. He was no James E. Horton. He came forward with brazen viciousness as a propagandist of the landlords and bankers whose most effective slogan is "Divide and Rule." He came forward to uphold the glory of "white supremacy."

He sought to destroy all sympathy for the Negro people. He sought to smash the basis for their unity with the ever growing number of white worker victims of the white ruling class fascist lynch terror. There was no crime, no act of depravity too low to be placed at the door of the Negro people. He reaffirmed the decision of the chief justice Taney of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1857 "The Black Man Has No Rights which a White Man is Bound to Respect." The innocence of these Negro boys made it necessary to be extremely vicious.

But Judge Callahan, the ruling class propagandist, has failed to smash the growing solidarity of the Negro and white masses. Capitalist justice is everywhere showing its murderous hand. Growing fascist terror merged with lynch violence is opening the eyes of the white workers to the need of solidarity in struggle. White workers have been murdered in California cotton fields because they demanded a living wage, in Mexico's coal fields because they refused to labor at starvation wages, in Pennsylvania's steel mills, in the textile mills of the New England mill barons, and behind each murderous attack stand the forces for whom Judge Callahan was speaking, the forces who seek to divide that they may continue to rule.

Judge Callahan has strikingly proven the correctness of the position of the International Labor Defense. The courts are one of the strongest weapons of the ruling class.

Scottsboro has raised the question of international working class solidarity to its highest level.

It is linking Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon, the Mexican Boys of Brighton Colo,, the Cuban workers of Tampa, Fla. and the oppressed Negro masses inseparably together.

The growing solidarity of the oppressed masses native and foreign born, white and black, unemployed and employed, around the ever increasing defense battles, and the concessions they have gained, prove that the International Labor Defense is the only guarantee for success in the struggle for the freedom of our class was prisoners.





HITLER ASSASSIN!

« Chevalier de la hache »

Assassin Hitler—Knight of the Axe.
This picture is from "La Defense"
(French Labor Defender). Down with the
murderer!

Acquittal for Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff, and Taneff!

But after acquittal, what? Their freedom remains to be won.

The doubt, derision, and disgust of an roused public opinion all over the world broke over Leipzig and smashed down the shabby frame up of the trial.

That only—the outcry and indignation, the protest and demonstration—forced a change of tactics. The Nazis had to make a tactical retreat, and let the court find the men innocent. It was a victory for world solidarity. But workers everywhere want more—they demand the prisoners be freed!

Still the men sit in prison. Still they are in danger of the ax—in greater danger than before, if possible. Hitherto they were on trial before the German Supreme Court, were appearing daily before the eyes of the press and legal representatives who were not Nazis and not Germans. Venal and subservient though that court was, the prisoners had to be delivered in apparent safety.

The Trial is Over-The Danger Grows!

by THERBER NEIL

Now, that shred of protection is gone. Let us not be deceived by this acquittal maneuver which was meant to deceive the world and discredit the fight against the frame up, by showing that there was no frame-up intended after all.

The real intentions of the Nazi terror machine have not yet been altered. The lynch threats of the morphinist Goering and the notorious gunmen, Heines, when they went through the mummery of testifying before the court, were all too plain. These men who towered over the puppets and provocateurs and stool pigeons of the court, have become world heroes of the working class. They have increased tremendously the prestige of



Leo Gallagher, I.L.D. attorney (center) with members of the Dutch Red Aid (Dutch I.L.D.)

the revolutionary workers' movement which produced them and which they personify, so courageously, so overwhelmingly in the very shadow of death. Dimitroff has shown the most brilliant example of self defense to the workers of the world.

When the trial was moved to Berlin so that "testimony" could be taken on the scene of the Reichstag blaze, Ernst Torgler under guard was led around the building. In the square outside—once known as the Place of the Republic, now characteristically renamed Place of the King—a great crowd had gathered, and stood ominous.

Nazis eager to salute the officials of the trial which was to finish off these "insidious revolutionaries"? No.

Curiosity-driven thrill seekers craving a glimpse of men in the very shadow of the axe? No.

No—Berlin workers by the hundreds and the thousands, waiting patiently, desperately to see, to be near their own Ernst Torgler.

And as Torgler was being led past, from the massed depths of the crowd, crashed out the defiant and triumphant cry-ROT FRONT! ROT FRONT!

The cry which will not be crushed out. Not by all the clubs and pistols of the police and storm troopers who descended on the watching workers like hyenas on a fold.

And in the streets of Berlin, the mother and sister of Dimitroff walking alone weer continually shaken by the hand and embraced, swiftly, silently, by men and women strange to them, who were there and then gone in a moment. The salute of the unknown fighters to the leader, through his own.

Below: Anti-fascist demonstration before German Consulate in N. Y. Only one of the hundreds that took place all over the country.





HITLER ASSASSIN!



HITLER ASSASSIN

Meantime in Leipzig the prisoners have been denied even the remaining privileges. Leo Gallagher, I.L.D. attorney sends word that they are not even permitted to see their families, their wives.

No move is made to free them. No move will be made until it is forced.

Dimitroff's mother has been told her son is much too dangerous a foe of fascism to be released.

The men are guiltless; even the fake burlesque of Leipzig was forced to acknowledge that.

More and greater protest—protest multiplied a hundred fold in every form — mass meetings, demonstrations, speeches, telegrams—can and must save them.

Every oragnized blow against this greatest of all frameups, is a blow at the frame-up system. Every effort for the four acquitted leaders of the world's workers is an effort for the workers' world.

The acquittal is only the signal—for intensified outcry.

Fight for the freedom of our and your four heroes.

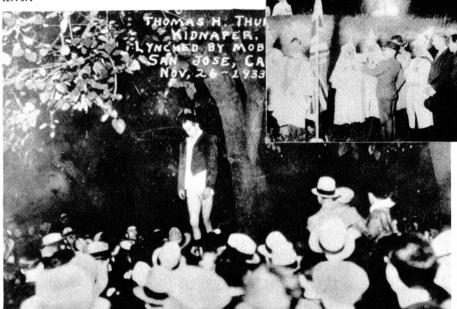
They must be liberated at once and in safety!

Souvenir post card of the San Jose lynching. This picture was sent to the Labor Defender by Paul Callicotte. He writes that this card, note the inscription, is sold freely on the streets. Callicotte, an innocent aid to the frame up of Tom Mooney, (as proved by his confession last year) is pledged to the fight to free Tom Mooney.

LORD MARLEY TOUR TO AID NAZI VICTIMS

Tuesday, February 6, Arrival—Wednesday 7, Mass Reception Banquet—Thursday, 8, New Haven—Friday 9, Newark—Saturday 10, Philadelphia—Sunday 11, Cleveland—Monday 12, Detroit—Wednesday 14, San Francisco—Friday 16, Los Angeles—Sunday 18, Denver—Tuesday 20, Chicago — Wednesday 21, Milwaukee—Thursday 22, Chicago—Saturday 24, Boston—Tuesday 27, Brooklyn—Wednesday 28, New York Farewell Banquet.

Fiery Cross looms in Alabama—symbol of terror against the Negro people. Join and build the I.L.D. to fight against lynch terror.



DENMARK VESEY -- A Lesson in Self-Defense

We will deal in this article, with one of the earliest instances in American history showing how a worker defended himself in a capitalist court. This episode is taken from a very conveniently forgotten chapter in the long history of the struggles waged by the Negro slaves against the system of chattel slavery which had held them in bondage on this continent for more than three centuries. It is of the utmost importance that American workers should become acquainted with the revolutionary struggles of the Negroes because they contain many valuable lessons that are useful to the entire working class today.

The Scottsboro frame-up, the wave of vicious lynch terror which is developing with increasing tempo almost daily, has placed the question of the unity of the working class as the first point on the order of the day. The ruling class has given the workers convincing proof that this wave of terror, while still directed in the main against the Negro toilers, is not limited to the Negroes alone but that the entire working class is included in the present phase of the "Roosevelt new

deal." But solidarity cannot be ob-

tained by merely wishing it. Nor are

by OTTO HALL

the white workers going to be convinced of the need to struggle for Negro rights thru pity for the plight of the Negro. The workers must be shown that the Negroes have struggled against oppression ever since they were brought to America as slaves and have continued this struggle ever since. Also, tho many of the struggles of the Negroes were defeated and followed with vicious repression against them by the ruling class, the position of the working class as whole was bettered in the long run because these struggles were waged.

We have already indicated that there were many slave uprisings during the period of chattel slavery. The ingenuity with which they were organized and the heroism displayed by the leaders of these revolts are inspiring lessons for the workers today. Such a one was the attempted insurrection led by Denmark Vesey in Charleston, South Carolina in 1822. Denmark Vesey is said to have been born in Haiti and captured by slave traders while still a child and later sold to Captain Vesey, owner of a slave trading ship that had been

engaged for some time in this business. He seems to have been a rather precocious youngster and soon became a favorite with the Captain who made him his cabin boy. He served in this capacity from the age of fourteen until he was about thirty three years old before an opportunity came to him to secure his freedom. Altho treated kindly by his master he was never satisfied with being a slave and was continually planning a way to secure his freedom. While in port in Charleston one day the opportunity came. He won a lottery prize and used part of the money to buy his freedom. He decided to live in Charleston, where he worked at his trade as carpenter. He spent his spare time studying and improving his education. It was said that he had great influence over the slaves and early showed qualities for leadership.

Denmark Vesey was constantly agitating among the slaves urging them to rise and throw off their yoke, telling them that it was much better to be dead than to be a slave. He inspired them with a feeling of self-respect by constantly advising them to assert their manhood. He was quick to rebuke any Negro he caught bowing to a white man on the street and when they at-



tempted to excuse themselves by saying that they were slaves, he would answer, "you deserve to be." When asked what they could do to better their condition, he advised them to get a spelling book and read the story of "Hercules and the Waggoner." He repeatedly told them about the Haitian revolution, pointing out to them that if the Haitian Negroes could free themselves so could they. He conducted study groups among the Negroes in the city, and kept them in touch with the progress of the anti-slavery movement in the North.

It is evident that he planned the insurrection very carefully, for many years, before he attempted to take any slaves into his confidence. It is also worth noting that the more proletarian types among the slaves were the first recruits. These were the slaves that were hired out by their masters to firms or individuals in the city, as carpenters, masons, mechanics, blacksmiths, stevedores, ship caulkers, etc., of which there were considerable num bers in Charleston. These slaves worked away from the plantations and had considerable free time. He would not recruit drunkards or anyone given to loose talk. His chief lieutenant was Peter Poyas, a mechanic who was assigned to the Charleston area. Poyas is said to have recruited over six hundred slaves. Other lieutenants were Gullah Jack and Monday Gell, who made the arrangements for some of the weapons that were to be used. They secured the services of a local Negro blacksmith who forged bayonets and pike heads, and, in addition to this made over four hundred daggers. Lot Forrester and Frank Ferguson were the chief recruiting agents for the plantations outside of Charleston.

Peter Poyas emphatically advised his lieutenants not to recruit waiting men or house servants, because these elements who received gifts of old clothes etc. from their masters and who frequently acted as spies on the field hands would be more likely to betray them. Another factor that bound the house servants closer to the masters were that they were in many instances the sons and daughters of the masters by female slaves. He told his men that if they came across any slaves of this type to leave them to him, and that he would find out whether they were worth while bothering with. Precisely because a new recruit 'who had no authority to do any recruiting on his own, approached a house servant, the plot was finally given away. However Vesey and his assistants succeeded in organizing slaves in a territory surrounding Charleston for a radius of

eight miles. Their plans were to annihilate the entire white ruling class population. Denmark warned his men not to spare man, woman or child, as the children were likely to grow up to be slave holders. Frequent meetings were held at which collections were taken in order to buy more arms. Charts drawn up by Vesey giving the location of all arsenals, powder magazines, and store houses for arms, were distributed to leaders of each group. The time set for the attack was to be the second Monday in June, 1822.

As we pointed out above, the plot was given away by a house servant who informed his master of the plans. The authorities were quickly notified the whole country side was aroused and a search made for the leaders. As soon as he realized that his plans were discovered, Denmark Vesey immediately destroyed all incriminating documents, sent warnings to all the slaves gathered at the different plantations, telling them to disband and not to make the attempt at this time. As evidence of the perfection of the plot, it should be stated that after a month of official investigation, only fifteen out of the thousands involved had been apprehended. Finally 131 slaves were arrested, 34 executed, and 43 shipped to the West Indies and Africa.

Altho several thousand Negroes were known to have been involved, one witness estimates the number to have been nine thousand, the authorities were unable to apprehend them due to the fortitude of their leaders who, despite terrible tortures, went to their death without making any confessions. Peter Poyas, Vesey's chief lieutenant,

Scottsboro Protest Meeting in Pittsburgh. One of the thousands held in the United States.. Such meetings must continue until the Scottsboro Boys are free.

told them, "Do not open your lips, but die silent as you see me do." These leaders, according to the accounts of the authorities themselves, "were firm, resolute, and intelligent," Denmark Vesey, according to the account in the Atlantic Monthly, acted as his own lawyer and defended himself very skillfully, giving the court no information that could be used against himself or anyone else involved. He cross examined the witness cleverly making them contradict themselves on more than one occasion. He actually succeeded in convincing the court that their witnesses knew very little about the details of

The account states: "Denmark Vesey, turning to the court, skillfully availed himself of the point which had so impressed the community, namely: The intrinsic improbability that a man in his position of freedom and prosperity should sacrifice everything to free other people. He said, if the court thought it so incredible, why not give him the benefit of this incredibility? The act being as they said, one of infatuation, why convict him of it on the base word of men, who by their own showing had not only shared the infatuation, but had been proven traitors to it?" According to the hisbut had been proven torian, he wound up by telling the court that, "Although they may kill him, in spite of this the insurrection would go on until every last slave on this Continent was freed. He went to the grave as one conscious of a noble sacrifice." The ruling class was bound to respect such men as these. The account sums up thus: "The leaders of this attempt at insurrection died as bravely as they lived; and it was one of the marvels of this remarkable affair, that none of this class divulged any of its secrets to the court. The men who did the talking knew but little." (Emphasis ours, O. H.)



Victory in New Mexico

by CARL GEISER

The bosses of Gallup refused to meet the demands of the miners newly organized into the National Miners Union. And on August 30, two days after the strike began, the Governor stated a "state of insurrection exists", and declared martial law, even though there had not been one act of violence.

Then followed arrests of leaders, clubbing of picket lines, prohibiting of all meetings and gatherings, tear gas, evictions from company houses, deportation threats, NRA agent Major Moore's "Wait for the NRA Code", Red Scare, United Mine Workers of America Organizer Reese's "All our men are working", recruiting of scabs from prisons, court martials, smashing

royos and lost his sense of direction, of being lost 32 hours in a desert without water, and of finally being caught by a group of officers on their way to inspect another coal mine.

He was held in a military stockade along with several other strike leaders. The officers of the stockade attempted to put the prisoners to work. This they refused to do on two grounds: first, that no honest worker would work, while a political prisoner in a military stockade; and second, that if they would work, then the guardsmen now doing the work would be released to be used against the strikers. Because of their refusal to work, they were placed on a bread and water diet,



Terror—the great strike-breaking weapon. It failed in New Mexico. Here it is shown against Baltimore dock workers. Join and build the I.L.D. Smash boss terror!

of union halls, refusal to permit distribution of relief to striking miners families, every device known to the capitalist class to force miners to slave for starvation wages.

But the brave Spanish-American miners thwarted every attempt to split their ranks. These heroic miners not only won a victory, but they also made important contributions to our knowledge of tactics and policies in both legal and mass defense against the capitalist courts especially under conditions of martial law.

Let us follow the experiences of several of the strike leaders, and particularly those of Herbert Benjamin, national organizer of the Unemployed Councils—who was arrested by National Guardsmen while addressing four hundred miners on the picket line, bringing greetings from the National Board of Trade Union Unity League and the Unemployment Council.

If we had more space, we could publish a thrilling story of Benjamin's escape from a military stockade, which would have been successful had he not while running in the dark fallen into one of the deep gullies known as ar-

Benjamin living for eight days on a loaf of bread a day and water.

He was then brought before a court martial, consisting of nine officers, on the charge of "obstructing enforcement of martial law" and escaping from a military stockade. His defense counsel was appointed by the court one hour before the trial began, and consisted of an officer of the National Guard. No other counsel was permitted.

Benjamin immediately exercised his right of self defense and proceeded to expose the class character of the court by challenging each member of the court. He pointed out that each was an officer of the National Guard, and as such subject to the discipline of the Guard whose duty it was to break the strike, and since he had come in to help the strikers, their decision would not be based on whether his actions were right or wrong, but whether he helped or hindered the strikers,

Also he pointed out that they as officers in the Santa Fe Rairoad and other large corporations, had a vital interest in suppressing strikes. He demanded that he be tried by a jury of workers, which was refused by the Court.



Herbert Benjamin, unemployed leader who has added another chapter to the history of Workers Self Defense in Court.

Benjamin was informed, when he had shown that technically he had not broken any regulation since he had not organized the meeting, that no regulations are required under martial law. He promptly answered that he felt no obligation to uphold a law that he felt conflicted with the interests of the miners, and that on the contrary, he felt it his duty to help smash such laws. The court pretended to find it difficult to understand why, since he was an organizer of the unemployed and attempting to better their conditions, he did not urge the unemployed to go to work in the mines during the strike.

Five days later, his sentence of one year in the penitentiary was made public and he was transferred to the Gallup jail. Here both Benjamin and Kaplan were beaten. The miners, hearing of this, held a surprise demonstration of about five hundred in front of the jail, demanding their release and that a stop be put to the mistreatment. The prisoners were not only able to hear the shouts of the demonstration but they were also able to smell the tear gas used by the National Guardsmen to disperse the demonstration.

The National Guardsmen here refused to fire on the strikers, since about half of the guardsmen were sons of Spanish American workers, and were sympathetic to the strikers even though they accepted \$2.25 a day for serving in the National Guard. One regiment was disbanded because of its sympathies for the strikers. Three were court martialed. Robert Roberts, leader of the National Miners Union was sentenced to six months at Santa Fe, George Kaplan, International Labor Defense organizer to six months at Albuquerque, and Benjamin to one year.

Following a ruling by the Supreme Court of New Mexico that any person could be arrested and held with out bail or cause for the duration of martial law, strikers were no longer court martialed, but merely held in jail.

But the workers fight to free their prisoners was not yet finished. Miners had gone back to work at several mines victorious and where none of the miners were imprisoned. But the miners at Mutual and Gamerco refused to return to work until their fellow-workers had been released. Through militant picketing they were able to prevent operation of the mine until an agreement was reached to release all miners and their leaders. But under the orders from Major-General Wood

who was in charge of the National Guard, jailers refused to release the three serving sentences unless they would sign an agreement to leave the state for a period of one year. They refused to sign. Fearing a split in the strikers' ranks they sent a telegram to the striking miners telling them that they appreciated their efforts to free them, but that they felt it would be better for the miners to return to work, without winning their release. The miners, in a splendid spirit of solidarity, sent back a telegram that they would not return to work and sent a delegation to see the governor demanding their unconditional release. governor granted it.

From the strike, and from the ex-

periences of the arrested leaders we can draw some very important lessons. First, that under the New Deal and the NRA strikes are "insurections" in the eyes of the bosses, and to be met with martial law.

Second, that martial law and court martials are not for the purpose of preventing violence and meting out justice, but that they are used by the bosses to break the strikes. Neither justice or mercy can be expected from them.

Third, that we can smash through the bosses court martials and martial law by mass defense, mass actions, proving once more that this is the most effective defense against capitalist "justice."

MENDIETA DOES HIS PART

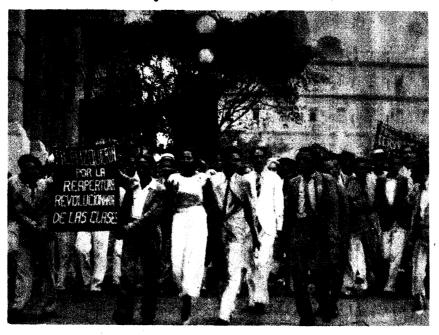
by LEON VIVALDI

At the cost of new murders. another Yankee imperialist puppet has been made president in Cuba. This President Mendieta, himself a bourgeois - landlord, connected closely connected with Wall Street, formerly a member of Machado's Liberal Party is of the same make as Machado and those who followed him. All these presidents have one aim, to crush the growing revolutionary struggle of the workers and peasants led by their heroic Communist Party and the Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Cuba.

(The Cuban Trade Union Center.)

When the strike of the Sugar Workers, called during the harvest of 1933, spread to his own large estate, Mendieta, with the aid of the ABC. ordered the strikers shot. It was the wave of revolutionary mass strikes and particularly the general strike following the militant anti-war demonstrations on August 1, 1933 that forced the bloody Machado regime out of the government. Since then, more sections of the toiling masses, students and professionals have joined the revolutionary struggles as there is no other way out of their long years of suffering under the yoke of bourgeois landlord and imperialist exploitation and oppression.

The tremendous mass strike wave continuing among the railroad workers, coctors, etc., is the best answer to the economic misery imposed by the govern-



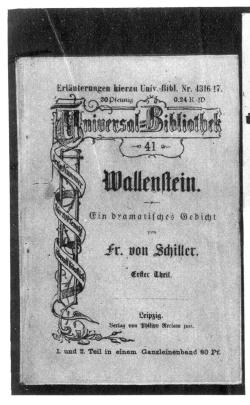
Revolutionary students demonstrate through Hawana streets. Support the struggles of the Cuban masses! Demand removal of U. S. gunboats from Cuban waters.

ment. The greatest section of the Cuban working class, the sugar workers, who for years have toiled under a system of semi-slavery at wages of 10 or 15 cents a day for 12 hours, are now organized into their own trade union. It was through their militant struggles of the last 3 years that they forced the bosses to recognize their union and win better conditions, an 8 hour day, 60 to 80 cents wage, and in many places, control of the mills. Thousands of other workers have organized themselves into trade unions and formed an iroh ring around their revolutionary trade union center, the CNOC. The best evidence to this is the recent National Congress of the CNOC that assembled in Havana with 2500 delegates representing 300,000 workers. Out of a total of 147 sugar mills in the country, 100 had their delegates present at this congress. This mighty force of the Cuban workers was pledged to continue the fight against any government set up by Yankee Imperialism.

Not a day passes but more murders are reported by Defensa Obrera Cuban I.L.D. From every part of the Island the struggles of the workers and peasants make forward strikes to end the rule of their oppres-

sors. These struggles are taking place at the cost of many lives and torture in the prisons. During the January 16th demonstration against the military rule of Batista, four workers were killed and 12 wounded. On January 22nd Dr. Jose Barges, leader of the medical strike was murdered by a strike breaking pharmacy owner. The Mendieta police at once dispersed all protest demonstrations by the strikers. Machado had filled the prisons with revolutionary workers peasants and students. The same prisons were kept filled by the presidents who followed and Mendieta is doing his part too. This is how the bourgeois-landlord and Yankee imperialist rule in Cuba is trying to crush the militant revolutionary struggles of the Cuban toilers. There is no difference in conditions of life for toiling masses, no matter what clique rules them,-all native bourgeois-landlords





RRAUNBUCH

über Reichstagsbrand und Hitler-Terror

Vorwort von LORD MARLEY

It looks innocent enough, doesn't it? This cover (life size) which reads "Wallenstein, A dramatic poem, by Fr. von Schiller," covers the illegal edition of "The Brown Book of Hitler Terror," circulated by thous-ands in Germany. The first few pages are actually the Schiller poem.

BUT-After this page follows the complete exposure of Nazi Terror, how Hitler came to power, who burned the Reich-stag, what is happening on the concentration camps. Terror cannot crush the heroic German fighters!

Trotz Hitler und Göring sollen es die deutschen Arbeiter erfahren: Die Welt ist in Bewegung. Die in-ternationale Solidarität der Arbeiter-klasse ist lebendig. In allen Ländern der Erde treten die Arbeiter in Massenversammlungen zusammen, gehen demonstrierend auf die Strassen und verkünden laut :

Nieder mit den Reichstagsbrandstiftern Göring, Hitler und Goebbels! Heraus mit Torgler, Dimitroff, Popoff und Taneff! Rettet sie vor Zuchthaus und Tod! Freiheit für Ernst Thälmann und alle gefangenen Antifaschisten!

Die ganze Welt ist in Bewegung, wenn es auch die Hit-lerpresse zu verschweigen sucht.

Die ganze Welt erklärt: Nicht die Kommunisten, sondern Göring hat den Reichstag angezündet!

Das «Braunbuch über Inichstagsbrand und Hitlerterror » hat in allen Ländern wie eine Bombe eingeschlagen-Sofort beim Erscheinen war die Auflage der gesamten deutschen Ausgabe vergriffen. Es folgten sofort die englische, hollandische, amerikanische und französische Ausgabe des Braunbuches. Es erscheint die russische, spanische, pol-nische, jugoslavische und tschechische Ausgabe. Die Wirkung des Braunbuches war so alarmierend, dass die grosse bürgerliche Presse in England, Frankreich, Amerika, Tschechoslovakei, Oesterreich und in anderen Ländern in grossen Artikeln zu diesem erschütternden Dokument der Hitlerschmach Stellung nahm.

Hitler, Göring und Goebbels konnten in Deutschland die legale Arbeiterpresse verbieten. Sie können in der gleichgeschalteten bürgerlichen Presse täglich plumpe Lügen ver-breiten. Sie können durch SA und SS, durch Polizei und Spitzel Jagd auf die illegale Literatur machen. Aber sie wer-den die Wahrheit nicht unterdrücken können! Die Wahr heit über den Reichstagsbrand marschiert auch in Hitlerdeutschland.

serve Wall Street. Only the workers and peasants government will finally make an end to the misery and suffering of toiling masses, this is the road now being led to by the Communist Party of Cuba.

THE FIRST NATIONAL CON-GRESS OF THE DEFENSA OBRERA INTERNACIONAL will take place on March 18th. Under conditions of wild terror and illegality of all revolutionary working class and peasant organization, the D.O.I. has carried on for almost four years its activity, in organizing the masses in defense of the class war prisoners. It was through the fierce battles of the workers and peasants against the bloody Machado government and in the battles that are

still being fought against the present new Mendieta government, that the D.O.I. has gained mass influence as the daily defender of the persecuted toilers. For about one month after the downfall of Machado, the D.O.I. enjoyed legality, but on September 29th. when the ashes of Julio Mella were brought to Havana, the mass funeral was fired upon, about 20 workers were killed and over 100 wounded and the D.O.I. once more became illegal. It is the duty of the toiling masses of the United States to express their solidarity with the revolutionary masses of Cuba and their organizations, sending solidarity greetings and pledging to effectively struggle against their common enemy, American Imperialism.

At this moment American warships are still lying in the surrounding waters of the island. Yankee Imperialism's war machine is ready at any moment to crush the revolutionary wave of struggle now going on in Cuba. The State Department at Washington has already assigned an experienced assassin, Caffery, who is responsible for the blood bath of hundreds of workers and peasants and their families during the famous Banana strike in Colombia. We must voice our protest against the sending of war ships by the U.S. government and for their immediate departure from Cuban and other Carribean waters. Out with murderer Caffery. Support the Cuban I.L.D.

YOUNG DEFENDERS' CORNER

Have you heard of the Steve Katovis Young Defender group? Well, some of you have and some of you haven't but just the same I will tell you of the different activities and the purpose of our club.

On Jan. 7, 1934 we had our first meeting and we were told who the Scottsboro Boys were and who was Steve Katovis and what was the I.L.D.

After that we discussed about the different things we could do and we found that every one of our members had talent to some sort of work. We then sang songs and read stories and played games. When we went home we were all given a Pioneer Magazine.

On Jan. 14 we had a party and Anna Litwin, Mary Litwin, Rose Kish and I sang some Ukrainian songs and did Ukrainian dances. Then the girls began making posters and the boys painted jars while Alex our oldest member made a cabinet.

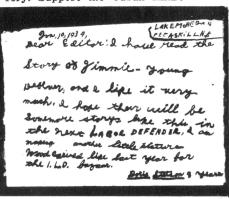
Probably you have heard about the Well, Bazaar at Manhattan Lyceum. we are getting busy making things for our booth to sell in the Bazaar. The girls are working on embroideries and making doll's dresses and paint-Oh, and everything a girl ing jars. can make.

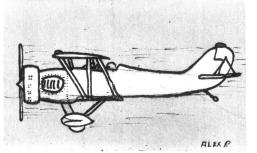
The boys are making Soviet airplane models and cabinets and all those things for the Bazaar.

And oh boy. Did you hear of Irene, our leader. Hot cha. Is she swell. If you have a grouch on your face and feel like killing somebody or something just go up to Irene admission free and speak to her. After you have talked with her awhile you will find yourself laughing and feel like kissing everybody.

I wish we could get more members so we would have a stronger organization. Wont you please join?

Tillie Pakush-Age 13





The Labor Defender and the I. L. D.

Sacco and Vanzetti were still in the shadow of the electric chair, Bloody Horthy's government had just started a new reign of white terror against the Hungarian workers and peasants, and the I.L.D. was less than a year old when the first issue of the Labor Defender appeared.

Looking the future square in the face, realizing all the responsibilities and hardships it would have to face, the 16 page January 1926 Labor Defender, launched itself as the mass organizer and mass agitator of the International Labor

During the eight years of its existence it has mirrored every battle of the American workers and farmers in defense of their right to live. But this mirror had unusual qualities. It not only reflected the scene it was held up against. It reached back behind the scene and showed the forces that had brought about Gastonia, or New Bedford, or Passaic or Centralia. It also brought news from other parts of the world wherever terror reared its ugly head.

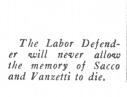
Eugene Debs, Bill Haywood, Tom Mooney, Ella May Wiggins, called upon the American workers and farmers to defend themselves through the pages of the Labor Defender.

But more than reflection of these gigantic struggles were to be found in the pages of the I.L.D. mass organizer. The daily battles of the I.L.D. in outlying towns and cities against local representatives of ruling class terror, were recorded. Smaller strikes, fights against evictions, Jim Crow outrages, frame ups, deportations, raids, appeared upon the mirror. Clearly and sharply these reflections showed how they were

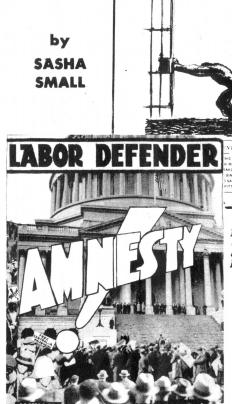
bound up into one great fight against ruling class justice. The Labor Defender showed how to organize this fight. Lessons often written in blood taught the power of mass action and mass defense.

Another important thing this labor defense mirror could do. When an instru-

June 1930. - The demand, "Release All Class War Prisoners" will continue until they are free.









The cover of the first issue of the La-Defender. The drawing is by Fred

Each year the cry for amnesty will con-

ment of oppression whether it was a judge or a sheriff, the president of the United States or the ruler of another land, was held up before the mirror all the sham was wiped away. He stood there reflected as he really was, a slavish tool of the master class ready to stop at nothing to keep workers and farmers oppressed-divided against themselves by race hatred and bigotry.

The fine words of these gentlemen lost their lofty sound. They were heard as the snarling orders for more terror that

they really were.

The Labor Defender must go on with its job. The widespread branches of the I.L.D. need its pages to tie them together into an organized fight under the banner of a mighty organization, to bring them the experiences of other places in the United States and distant lands. They need its pages to bring the lessons of defense and protest against injustice and terror, of international working class solidarity to hundreds and thousands of Americans who belong in the ranks of the International Labor Defense, their shield and their weapon against oppression.

Every worker of whatever color, nationality or creed who has ever stood upon a picket line that was smashed by gun thugs or police, every farmer who is fighting for the right to live on the land he has tilled, every man and woman whose right to strike for a decent living has been threatened by injunctions, by criminal syndicalist laws-whose right to protest and question has been chocked by violations of fundamental rights of free speech assembly and press, every person who is in sympathy with those who suffer torture and death behind prison bars because they demanded these rights-all of these must be readers of the Labor Defender.

We are ready to continue. The mirror will reflect the defense struggles of the American toilers and oppressed, white and black, it will focus the blinding light of protest and action upon special places and events, it will organize this protest relentlessly and fearlessly as long as terror fells its victims and masses can be rallied to their defense.

From an American Ex-Political Prisoner in the Soviet Union

TODOR ANTONOFF, SAVED FROM DEPORTATION TO FASCIST BULGARIA BY THE I. L. D. HAS NOT FORGOTTEN THE LABOR DEFENDER. HIS LETTER CAN AND MUST BECOME A PROGRAM OF ACTION.

Since I am here I have had many conversations with Soviet workers about the I.L.D. in U.S.A. They ask questions about all our activities. Particularly they are interested to know how we carry on our propaganda and agitational work. They ask what kind of leaflets we issue, who writes the leaflets, what kind of posters we put up and most of all they are interested in our Labor Defender.

Here are some of the questions they asked me about the Labor Defender. How big is the circulation? Which district sells the most? They even ask which city takes the most Labor Defenders. Do you have any workers correspondence from Ford Factories, from the coal miners, from the farmers? Are the women workers from the textile mills active in writing for and distributing the Labor Defender? any children involved in the work of the I.L.D. and the Labor Defender in particular. They asked many more questions which I will not enumerate, but I will tell you some of the answers I gave them, especially about the Labor Defender.

First I told them that the Labor Defender is not coming out regularly lately and I frankly told them why. Because many comrades and particularly some functionaries are underestimating the importance of the Labor Defender. Many of them do not account for it. Some of them use the funds of the Labor Defender for other purposes, etc. etc.

You should see how they were surprised to hear things like that. One woman worker asked me why didn't we put their names on the black board when they misused the funds. Another

THE STORIES OF RUBY BATES AND LESTER CARTER

will be concluded in the March issue.
Immediately after that the Labor
Defender will begin the life story
of one of the outstanding political
prisoners of our time

J. B. McNAMARA

suggested that we should call meetings of the readers and report to them about things like that. Still another suggested that we should put the names of all those that do not account for the Labor Defender on the wall paper. Another remarked that anybody who does not account for I.L.D. funds is not fit to be in any workingclass organization because he or she must be a servant of the bosses. That is how Soviet workers look at and think of people who do not account for Labor Defender funds.

Will write more in the future.

Todor



The Gastonia case became a national mass campaign under the leadership of the I.L.D. The Labor Defender played its part in exposing the frame up to the whole good.

To All Our Readers --An Important Notice

For seven years the LABOR DEFENDER has been the most effective mass organizer for the I.L.D. Districts and Branches. Until eight months ago a slowly increasing circulation at 10 cents a copy indicated that the LABOR DEFENDER was doing the work expected of it. A reduction in the price of the LABOR DEFENDER from 10 cents to 5 cents a copy was made, however, so that it might be of even greater value in organizational activity.

This low price was dependent on a sharp increase in circulation but events have proven that the hopes for this increase were too optimistic. Circulation did not increase as was expected. What did happen was that the LABOR DEFENDER began to lose money and a steadily mounting deficit appeared. At the present time it is no longer possible to continue the LABOR DEFENDER as a 5 cents publication.

Beginning with this issue, therefore, the price of the LABOR DEFENDER will be 10 cents a copy until such time as increased circulation makes it possible to return to 5 cents. The yearly subscription price will be 50 cents as before until March 15, 1934, when it will be increased to 75c for one year and 50c for 6 months.

TERROR

PENNSYLVANIA: 43 pickets arrested at Uniontown. Company officials charge, "aggravated assault and battery, rioting, assault with intent to maim, kill and disfigure."

NEW JERSEY: 19 pickets arrested in front of Congress Cigar Company, Cam-

NEW YORK: 27 Food Worker pickets arrested before Hotel Commodore. 3 found guilty, 24 released, in \$100 bail each. All finger printed and records sent to federal alien hureau.

INDIANA: Police break up Anti-War meeting in Gary. One worker arrested for speaking against the NRA.

WASHINGTON: Delegates to United Farmers Conference at State Fair grounds at Yakima tear gassed, beaten, and forced to leave by vigilantes and American Iegionaires.

PENNSYLVANIA: Bellefont Prison refuses to allow class war prisoners to receive I. L. D. relief.

ALABAMA: Ordinances passed in Andalusia, Aniston, and Montgomery suspending all rights to hold meetings, demonstrations, or public petition.

JULY

NEW YORK: I. L. D. report shows 34 murders of Negroes in first 6 months of 1933 aside from those defined as lynchings. No attempt to punish single murderer.

AUGUST

NEW YORK: 125 farmers arrested at Oswego, 52 at Deruyter, 52 at Oxford during milk strike.

I. L. D. receives lynch threat: "We the undersigned citizens of Mitchen Seat will hereby give you low-browed Negro lowing skunks a warning to keep out of our Southern Negro affairs. Be sure you let us know when you all want to make a visit down here and we will have a grand reception awaiting you."

PENNSYLVANIA: 1 killed, 21 injured at Stark Junction picket line.

CALIFORNIA: 4 car-loads of police and deputy sheriffs raid Workers Center at Sacramento. Confiscate typewriter and mimeograph machine. Arrest 2.

NEW YORK: 17 pickets arrested in front of Keystone Metal Shop. Union organizer held on framed charge "threat of murder". 5,000 metal workers out on strike. 16 arrests reported.

MISSOURI: 42 women clothing strikers arrested in St. Louis in strike that tied up 817 local factories.

OHIO: 200 members Unemployed Council and Unemployed League arrested at Columbus while trying to prevent an evic-

WASHINGTON, D. C.: William Hockstra, ex-servicemen arrested and beaten in Arlington cemetary for trying to distribute Anti-War leaflets on August 1st. Taken to hospital near death.

SEPTEMBER

TEXAS: T. E. Barlow, Communist Party organizer, murdered in Ft. Worth jail.

MISSOURI: 286 strikers arrested in St. Louis during week of September 10th.

TERROR

NEW YORK: Robert Minor, Communist Party candidate for mayor, arrested while picketing furniture factory. Blue Eagle in window above pickets. Held for violating injunction, felony punishable by three years.

PENNSYLVANIA: More than 30 miners shot in Uniontown during strike against H. C. Frick Company.

OCTOBER

MICHIGAN: Burman and Immenen sentenced under red flag law. Munising. Berman, 4 to 8 years; Immenen 2 to 6 years.

I. L. D. attorney fined \$10 for being 10 minutes late at trial.

MARYLAND: Euel Lee legally murdered. Governor Ritchie cancelled appointment with William L. Patterson who demanded stay of execution. Lee's state-ment before death "I want to say that the I.L.D. has made a heroic fight for my life. If I must die I am ready. I am an inno-

NEW JERSEY: 3 dying, 10 wounded, 13 arrested when police attack Patterson silk strike picket line.

NEW YORK: 13 pickets injured when police attack picket line before Republic Steel Mill in Buffalo.

CALIFORNIA: 4 striking cotton pickers murdered by deputies and ranchers at Pix-

Tulare-11 unarmed cotton strikers shot down in cold blood.

NEW YORK: 53 arrested when 5,000 shoe, dye and needle workers protest against NRA in front of NRA heauquarters.

VICTORY

NEW YORK-Athos Terzani, anti-fascharge in the killing of Anthony Fierro night court and force release of one girl murdered by Art Smith's Khaki Shirt last arrested for distributing leaflets at meeting. summer-acquitted. Mass pressure organized by united front defense committee. Arthur Garfield Hays credited I.L.D. preparation of case as greatly responsible for acquittal.

VIRGINIA—John Askew of Portsmouth unconditionally released at fourth frame-up trial. I.L.D. entered case just before 4th trial. Had conducted mass actions defense.

NEW YORK-Norman Thibodeaux, 19year-old Negro boy, lynched in Labadie-ville, La., cut down by white bridge tender, ville, La., cut down by white bridge tender, and throughout the south.—(signed) Anti-brought to New York by I.L.D. and saved Lynch Group of Brooklyn Army Base." from certain death.

James Johnson, arrested in Minneapolis last from ra. Infine fields passing through June, when leader of mob, which tried to sey City, will challenge constitutionality of lynch them was shot and killed—released. law which gives police officers judiciary Hardiman conviction at first trial appowers and permits an arrest without the pealed by I.L.D. when Johnson trial postponed indefinitely when I.L.D. announced policy of fighting for Negroes on the juries called to try them.

MARYLAND-William S. McQuade, one of four arrested as participants in Armof mass pressure from I.L.D. and I 3.N.R. N.A.A.C.P.

Terror

PENNSYLVANIA: Over 200 armed thugs attack picket line led by S.M.W.I.U. at Ambridge. One killed and at least 20 others wounded.

ALABAMA: E. L. Lewis, Negro Scottsboro defense witness poisoned. threatened by the K. K. K.

NOVEMBER

GEORGIA: Order of Black Shirts, organized in Atlanta, officers from K. K., chief purpose to maintain white superiori-

ALABAMA: Attorney General Knight tells delegation investigating Tuscaloosa lynching "I wish you would mind your own business."

WASHINGTON: 40 hop picker strikers arrested. Held in stockade. 6 charged with criminal syndicalism; 10 assault and hattery; 33 first degree assault.

UTAH: 77 striking miners in Helper held on rioting charge. 4 strike leaders charged with criminal syndicalism. (Continued on Page 17)

ACTION

I.L.D. organizes protest against arrest of Henry Shepard and Alfred Runge, members of American workers delegation to Cuba.

Philadelphia half-hour protest strike against Scottsboro lynch sentences carried by two thousand members of Cleaners and Dyers Inside Workers Union, 18233, A. F. of L. Strike carried through with hundred percent participation of members. Simultaneously 200 school children carried half-day protest

Second National Farmers Conference adopts resolutions demanding release of four Communist defendants in Reichstag fire trial.

Student anti-fascist demonstration greets Hans Luther, Nazi ambassador at Columbia cist fighter framed on 2nd degree murder University. Four hundred students march to

> Workers in about 12 metal shops in New York City carry through 15 minute protest strikes in protest against Leipzig fire trial frame-ups.

Anti-lynch group of white and Negro workers formed at Brooklyn army base send protest wire to Governor Park of Missouri, 4th trial. Had conducted mass actions to protest lynching of Lloyd Warner. "Beduring first 3 though not part of the legal low named group of Negro and white workers demand immediate arrest and execution of leaders of gang that lynched Lloyd Warner. We demand immediate cessation of persecution of Negro people in your state

MINNESOTA—Wilber Hardiman and Court against 90 day sentence four workers James Johnson, arrested in Minneapolis last from Pa. mine fields passing through Jer-

6 white and Negro mothers in delegation. organized by Portland, Ore., I.L.D., visited Governor Meier demanding freedom for Theodore Jordan.

wood lynching fired from his job as mana-ger of chain-store on eastern shore as result and the Negro people by the leaders of the

In Memory of Harry Simms

By ANGELO HERNDON

(from Fulton Tower Jail)

Harry Simms, young courageous fighter is today sleeping in his grave. But the cause for which he gave his life shall never die. The capitalists—robbers and murderers of the working class—will soon learn that they cannot kill the fighting spirit of the workers, even though they may take the lives of some of the best leaders.

When Harry Simms first came into the south, he was greeted by the young as well as the adult workers. As soon as he became adjusted to the work in the South he won the comradely love of both Negro and white workers. Through his persistent and painstaking methods of work, he was able to organize many successful struggles of the unemployed workers of Birmingham. These later caused him to be thrown in jail time after time. However this did not cut down on his activity. Not in the least bit.

He was a most valiant fighter for the Scottsboro Boys. Before and during the preparation of the "all South-ern Defense conference" held in Chattanooga, May 31, he spoke before many organizations that elected delegates to the conference. As I was a delegate from Louisiana it happened that I arrived in Birmingham in time to help him with the delegation there. After final arrangements had been made we were supposed to meet him on the outskirts of the city at a certain time. As the time went flying by, he failed to show up. We were so perplexed that we were in a round about as to whether we should proceed or not. Finally we decided to go on.

After the conference was over we received a telegram from him. He and the rest of the delegation (which also included sharecroppers from Camp Hill) had been held in the Birmingham County Jail.

K.K.K. stalks the streets of Atlanta, Ga.

When he was in Atlanta with me, where the atmosphere was a little different, he would often say to me, "Gee, you have a hell of a sight better place to work here. In fact it is a paradise in comparison with Birmingham, etc. etc. At least you haven't always got someone on your tail which means that you have a chance to get a deep breath."

At the same time that he was saying this, he had in mind to go to Kentucky, where there was almost a Civil War going on between the coal operators and the miners. Dozens of miners had been mowed down with machine guns and for a "dirty Red" to plant his foot on that hot soil meant almost death instantly.

But did Harry Simms think of such important things? No. He only thought of the performance of his working class duty. Casting aside all things of a personal nature putting in the forefront the liberation of the working class, he went bravely into the midst of the battlefield where blood was being spilt like water.

Certainly, he had done some excellent work when I got the sad news that he had been shot by a gun thug in the pay of the coal operators. Then I read the Daily Worker that carried the story and the first thing I saw was that Harry Simms had bled to death after the hospital had refused to accept him unless they had assurance that the bill would be paid.

Could this be true? Harry Simms dead? I couldn't believe my own eyes. I didn't want to believe it. Harry Simms dead. After I had finished reading I just couldn't keep the tears from rolling down. I caught myself and said: "Am I sentimentalist or not? No, not altogether, for maybe if I had not ever worked with him it would have been different. Hence each tear began to grow into a solemn pledge.

They, the capitalists have killed Harry Simms, like thieves and blood robbers by night. We shall some day get revenge for our heroic comrade, and I shall never content myself until the system that killed Harry Simms, will be wiped off the face of the earth."

My dear Comrade Harry Simms. You have not died in vain. The capitalist class took your life, but you shall always live on in the hearts of all oppressed working men and women.



John Askew, freed by mass action organized by Virginia I.L.D.

TERROR

(Continued from Page 16)

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DECEMBER

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MARYLAND: Attempt to disbar Bernard Ades, I.L.D. attorney from Federal Court because of I.L.D. activity.

ALABAMA: 12 Chambers County Negro croppers fined \$300 each. Charge: "as sault with attempt to murder." Charge brought by stool pigeon who got into Share-Croppers Union. 12 held incommunicado in county jail for two months before trial.

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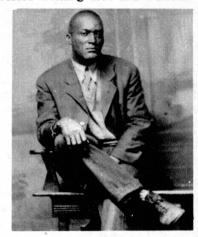
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Recruiting Drive Extended 5,000 New Members by Feb. 25

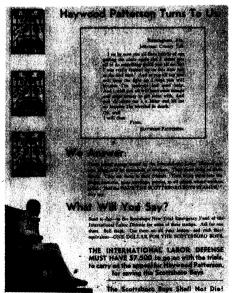
by MARGARET COWL

On November 21, 1933, the I.L.D. promised our comrades abroad that by January 25, 1934, we would recruit 5,000 new members into the I.L.D. in the Engdahl Memorial Recruiting Campaign. The districts accepted the quotas assigned them by the National Office as published in the Labor Defender of December.

But how have we carried out this promise? The unattached branches have completed their quota of 300 new members. Pittsburgh and New Jersey districts accepted their tasks in a real serious manner. The quota for Pittsburg was 200 new members to January 21. Pittsburg district already recruited 300 new members into the I.L. D. The New Jersey district on its own initiative raised its quota from 100 to 150 and already reached this figure.

These two districts were able to fulfil their promises to the international working class because they put all efforts on intensifying and improving their mass defense activities among coal miners and in the textile industry, and in consolidating this work organizationally. Seattle district has also reached its quota of 100 new members.

The two largest districts, New York and Chicago—the 2 leading districts—which should serve as examples for our smaller districts are lagging behind in the most important work in the I.L.D. today, namely, the consolidation organizationally of our mass activities. The quota for the New York district is 1000 new members. Up to January 21, only 445 new members were actually recruited. The Chicago district quota is 800. Up to January 21 only 415 new members were recruited.



The Scottsboro campaign did not bring enough new members into the I. L. D. (Cover, May 1933)

San Francisco district which has been doing very good mass defense work is not paying attention to recruiting new members in this drive. Its quota is 200 but from Nov. 21 to Jan. 21 they recruited only 20 new members into the I.L.D. San Francisco is the weakest of the larger districts in carrying out its tasks in the membership campaign. This can be changed if the comrades in San Francisco would throw all their efforts into immediately organizing into the I.L.D. all those new contacts it has gained recently in its mass defense work. How about it comrades?



The March on Washington was followed by thousands who must be recruited into the I.L.D. ranks.

The total number of new members recruited (who received an initiation stamp and a membership book) into the I.L.D. from Nov. 21 to Jan. 21 is 2446. This does not include the Birmingham district which has not yet sent in a report of new members recruited.

The recruiting drive has been extendto Feb. 25, 1934. The districts still have the opportunity to reach their quotas.

Comrades, it depends on your work whether the I.L.D. will get on the International Red Board. How will you feel if it does not?

The I.R.A. in its letter of December 27, 1933, to the I. L. D. states: "While the I.L.D. showed its ability to organize big mass campaigns involving hundreds of thousands of people it at the same time failed to use these campaigns for building up the organization."

Comrades, this is a correct characterization of our work. Let us make a serious effort to correct the serious defect in our work. Collectively we will be able to do this.

5000 NEW MEMBERS BY FEB-RUARY 25—This must be our objective.

The Red Banner will be given to the district which not only reaches its assigned quota of new members but also if it shows the best improvement in its Prisoners Relief work and the best results in the increase of sales of the Labor Defender.

The John Reed Branch of Detroit sets a good example for all I. L. D. branches to follow as to the best way of gaining new members and keeping the in the I.L.D.: "We have 14 members. Twelve of these are in the shop. We got 3 members last week. Have 4 prospects. This is a factory branch and Comrade is an active member. We discuss shop problems in relation to the I.L.D. We also conduct educational meetings and sell the Labor Defender."

The following shows the number of new members recruited by district:

Ounta

	Quota	кестинеа
Pittsburgh	200	300
New Jersey	100	150
Unattached	300	355
Seattle		100
Los Angeles	200	160
Philadelphia	300	235
Denver		40
Chicago	800	415
New York	1000	445
Boston	200	76
New Haven	100	22
Detroit	500	90
San Francisco	200	20
Minneapolis	100	18
MinneapolisCleveland	500	20
Buffalo	100	0
Milwaukee	100	0
Total	5000	2446

Build Young Defenders

Four months ago instructions on children's work and a questionnaire were sent to all districts. The response was very poor. We urge the districts and the branches again to take this work more seriously. We ask them to appoint immediately a children's director and send us the name of this comrade—to acquaint the members of the branches with our program by starting discussions on the importance of organizing the children of the workers for the important tasks of defense and prisoner's relief.

Each branch of the I.L.D. should organize a Young Defender group and give this group leadership and guidance. We now have this space in the Labor Defender, the Young Defenders Corner where we will publish information regarding children's work and also correspondence from the children them selves. A hand book with valuable information for the leaders is now ready. Branches should send in their orders for this book and also for membership cards.

Get started, comrades! Let us hear from you as soon as possible.

ROSE BARON Director, Children's Work

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5000 NEW MEMBERS BY FEB-RUARY 25—This must be our objective.

The Red Banner will be given to the district which not only reaches its assigned quota of new members but also if it shows the best improvement in its Prisoners Relief work and the best results in the increase of sales of the Labor Defender.

The John Reed Branch of Detroit sets a good example for all I. L. D. branches to follow as to the best way of gaining new members and keeping the in the I.L.D.: "We have 14 members. Twelve of these are in the shop. We got 3 members last week. Have 4 prospects. This is a factory branch and Comrade is an active member. We discuss shop problems in relation to the I.L.D. We also conduct educational meetings and sell the Labor Defender."

The following shows the number of new members recruited by district:

	Quota	Recruited
Pittsburgh	200	300
New Jersey	100	150
Unattached	300	355
Seattle	100	100
Los Angeles	200	160
Philadelphia	300	235
Denver		40
Chicago	800	415
New York	1000	445
Boston		76
New Haven	100	22
Detroit	500	90
San Francisco	200	20
Minneapolis	100	18
Cleveland	500	20
Buffalo	100	0
Milwaukee	100	0
Total	5000	2446

Build Young Defenders

Four months ago instructions on children's work and a questionnaire were sent to all districts. The response was very poor. We urge the districts and the branches again to take this work more seriously. We ask them to appoint immediately a children's director and send us the name of this comrade—to acquaint the members of the branches with our program by starting discussions on the importance of organizing the children of the workers for the important tasks of defense and prisoner's relief.

Each branch of the I.L.D. should organize a Young Defender group and give this group leadership and guidance. We now have this space in the Labor Defender, the Young Defenders Corner where we will publish information regarding children's work and also correspondence from the children them selves. A hand book with valuable information for the leaders is now ready. Branches should send in their orders for this book and also for membership cards.

Get started, comrades! Let us hear from you as soon as possible.

ROSE BARON Director, Children's Work We March on Washington!

By LOUISE THOMPSON

Ser's, National Scribbers Assist Companies

THE fight for the ferriders of the Footsberra boys has reasoned a rate case. Millions on such case with more large-rate flowers of the footsberra for the footsberra footsberra for the footsberra footsberra

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The March on Washington was followed by thousands who must be recruited into the I.L.D. ranks.

but as it appendshed the Whee House looked

read and robbant crien described RELEASE OF TOM MONNEY AN



Haywood Patterson Turns To Us:

Birmingham, Ala. Iefferson County Isil

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1 will close

Oh, well

HAYWOOD PATTERSON.



We We

We Answer:

they yay.

These passay stamps issued by the International Labor Defense are now being used by thousands of workers. They paste them on their letters. They sell them to their friends. They bring them into the shops, factories, mass meetings, parties, to all places where workers gother. "Sell the SAVE THE SCOTT/SBORD BOYS STAMPS."



What Will You Say?

Send to day—to the Scottsboro New Trial Emergency Fund of the International Labor Defense for some of these stamps. Ask for one sheet. Sell them. Use them on all your letters—and rush their equivalent—ONE DOLLAR FOR THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE MUST HAVE \$7,500 to go on with the trials, to carry on the appeal for Haywood Patterson. for saving the Scottsbore Boys

The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!

The Scottsboro campaign did not bring enough new members into the I. L. D. (Cover, May 1933)



FACE THE SHOPS

by M. STERN
Phila. District Sec'y, I.L.D.

During the strike wave that followed the establishment of the NRA it became quite clear that if the International Labor Defense was to be the defense organization of the toiling masses, it must enter the fight against terror and defend the workers in the shops in their daily struggle for their elementary rights and for the right to live. The very life of the I.L.D. is bound up with these struggles of the toiling masses.

The International Red Aid of which we are the American section has been continually demanding that the I.L.D. make a turn toward the shops and factories. This directive has not been carried out mainly because we did not understand the tremendous possibilities nor how to proceed. We did not realize that by our participation in the daily struggles and by "carrying on even the slightest activities in the factories we can succeed to mobilize the workingclass to the struggle for the Red Aid demands and slogans" (I.R.A. letter June 9, 1933).

When the Cleaners and Dyers went out on strike last August under the leadership of the American Federation of Labor, the I.L.D. immediately sent a representative to their meeting. He greeted the strikers, pledged solidarity and support. At the same time he offered I.L.D. cooperation in the defense. He pointed out that persecutions are bound to take place and defense will be one of the deciding factors in winning the strike.

Through such work we succeeded in getting the floor several times. Each time we spoke not only about their own struggles but the Scottsboro Boys, Tom Mooney, etc. The workers began to realize the close connections between these issues and became acquainted with our important cases. Such linking up of boss terror against the strikers and against other workers and sections of the working class served to raise the importance of the strike issues. It showed the workers that their fight is not isolated from the other struggles of the working class but is actually part of the general fight against the present system.

The strikers were 65% Negro. Here we had Negro and white workers joined together in a fight for economic demands. By bringing in the Scottsboro

and Mooney issues, the workers began to see more clearly the deep necessity for joint struggles against the common enemy. The Negro workers not only could see why they must fight for the Scottsboro Boys but also for Tom Mooney and other class war prisoners. The white workers realized that the fight to save the Scottsboro Boys is of primary concern to them.

As a result of I.L.D. participation in the strike we can note that the whole political level of the strike as well as the strikers was raised considerably. Unity of the Negro and white workers became clearly a necessity, not only to win the present strike but for all other struggles. Scottsboro and Mooney became living issues to the strikers, thus broadening their political horizon.

As the strike continued, the I.L.D. became an indispensable part of the whole struggle. The defense committee which was organized unofficially of rank and file workers was now made official. We then had a conference with the strike leaders. Mr. Needleman, strike leader, made a frank statement. "I thought the I.L.D. was a Communist organization. / I thought you tellows want to break the strike. Your cooperation has convinced me otherwise. I want to thank you for all you've done for us and to assure you. that we will some day repay you for the work."

Mr. Needleman, who was "trained" by the old burocratic misleaders of the A. F. of L., but who is an honest worker himself, had through his own experience begun to realize the value of the I. L. D. in helping to unify the Negro and white workers, in raising other issues of first importance to the whole working class which also helped in the strike, as well as in the direct results of defending the strikers. Needleman himself began to see the class struggle and to develop class conscionsness. It was then agreed that the best way the Union could help at once was to permit an appeal for membership at the next strike meeting. The groundwork for organizational results was prepared.

At that meeting the I.L.D. representative was introduced by Mr. Needleman, who praised highly the work of the I.L.D. The representative was very warmly greeted. When he was through

speaking he received a tremendous ovation. A standing vote of confidence was taken. A recruiting committee was elected and about four hundred joined the I.L.D., most of them paying their initiation.

With the end of the strike the I.L.D. did not end its activities, nor neglect to keep in constant contact with the Union and its membership: a most important and often forgotten act.

Now that the strike was over, we began to bring I.L.D. problems to their attention. The Ted Richards case had to be appealed, Poulvo and Bellussi are faced with deportation, the Scottsboro Boys are still in jail.

Such constant contact has served to keep our issues constantly before the workers. It was absolutely necessary; otherwise our strike activities would have been forgotten and lost.

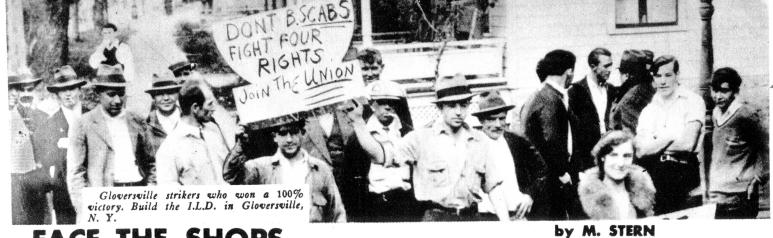
When the Scottsboro Boys went on trial again, we went to the Union and presented the problem of action in support of the case. The executive board considered this question and recommended a half hour strike.

On the next Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M., 2,200 workers stopped work. 48 shops in the city protested the Scottsboro decision by using their economic power.

It must be noted that had our workbeen more energetic the results would have been much better. Our aim had been to stop all shops for at least a half day; all workers to stop work, leave the shops in a body, and march to a central point where a demonstration would take place. The effect would have been much greater. This lack of energy is also responsible for the fact that not all those who joined the I.L.D. have yet been drawn into active work in our organization.

We have also failed to sufficiently draw into leadership some of those workers who have joined the I.L.D. and who could be developed into leading cadres. Our failure to do so is resulting in the necessity of our coming from the outside as yet with our coming as yet with our proposals instead of these workers themselves bringing up.

Realizing some of the shortcomings in our work, we are in a position to try to overcome them. The lessons and experience in this industry opens up opportunities to extend our work and influence in other industries.



FACE THE SHOPS

Phila. District Sec'y, I.L.D.

Literature--

LABOR AND STEEL, by Horace B. Davis. Prepared under direction of Labor Research Association, International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City. \$1.00.

Reviewed by HY KRAVIF

As long as the steel trust, dominated by U. S. Steel Corp., continues to rule the heavy industry and exploit the workers in it for private profit, so long will there be despotism in steel. Just so long will there be the necessity for a defense organization such as the I.L.D. to fight for the elementary rights of free speech and assemblage now denied those who try to organize in unions. And also to combat police, company guards and city officials who are responsible for smashing picket lines of steel strikers and for arrests and killings, as was recently the case in Ambridge, Pa.

This is made abundantly clear in Labor and Steel, a new book by Horace B. Davis ,a contributor to the Labor Defender.

The author, who has worked with Negroes and whites in the mills of the Pittsburgh area, knows the conditions of steel workers intimately and has studied the industry, both here and abroad, for a number of years.

The history of labor organization in steel is a story of stubborn resistance by workers against the blood-stained rule of the bosses. This is as true today as it was in the Homestead strike of 1892 in which 10, mostly strikers, were killed in one day.

The close tie-up of the employers with the 'authorities", the government, was illustrated as far back as 1910 when 30 strikers and sympathizers were arrested at Bethlehem Steel Corp.'s plant in South Bethlehem, Pa. They were kept overnight in the company office and their hearings held the next day in the office of Pres. Charles M. Schwab!

The militant strike on the Mesaba Iron Range in 1916, involving directly and indirectly some 25,000, witnessed a thousand gun thugs deputized by the sheriff. They were unable to cow the The militia was then iron miners. called in, but not before one gunman went to a miner's house and started a fight in which two were killed. Another miner was killed on the picket line.

In 1916 also, when a striker was arrested at East Youngstown, Ohio, "a spirited mass protest at the jail forced his release."

That same year at the Edgar Thomson Plant of Carneigie Steel Co., armed forces were stationed inside the plant and routed strikers, killing two and wounding several bystanders.

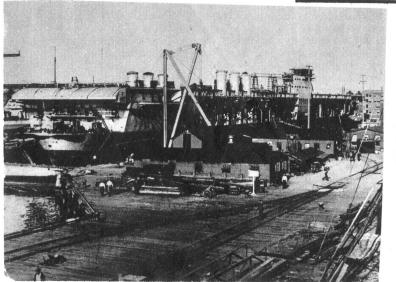
The Great Steel Strike of 1919, led by William Z. Foster, however, saw the greatest single display of terrorism by the steel bosses. As Davis says, "State police were called, deputy sheriffs sworn in, and private police hired

Read and Study

WHO BURNED THE REICHSTAG2c
SCOTTSBORO, ACT THREE by Sasha
Small 2c
LYNCHING, by H. Haywood and M.
Howard
THE STORY OF SCOTTSBOROlc
THE JOBLESS NEGRO ,by Elizabeth
Lawson lc
TAMPA'S REIGN OF TERROR, by A.
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WHO CIGHTS FOR A FREE CUBA# by
by Kaye and L. Perry3c
TOM MOONEY-31921, a story in pictures,
by Anton Refregier. Introduction by Theodore Dreiser 5c
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by A. Czobel and C. Kahb 5c
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by Frist Heckert
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*SCOTTSBORO NEWSREEL, for Mass Re-
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Steel frame work of new war monster, part Roosevelt's war program. 49 aeroplanes can be launched from its deck.



Palaces of steel. Monuments to the profit system built by exploited workers.

on the plea that violence might occur." In Gary, named after the notorious anti-labor head of the steel corporation, martial law was declared.

Everywhere strikers were clubbed, arrested, and terrorized, their meetings broken up. "The mass pressure of the workers during the preliminary campaign," the author writes, "broke-down the ban on free speech in Western Pennsylvania and elsewhere."

Mrs. Fannie Sellins, largely responsible for organizing several steel mills in the Black Valley district north of Pittsburgh, was brutally murdered. All told, 18 strikers were killed, hundreds seriously injured and thousands jailed on flimsy pretexts during the 1919 struggle.

And this is only a partial record of the employers' offensive against the workers. Beneath it all, of course, is the economic relationship which exists in this industry, as in all capitalist industry. And it is in the exploration and description of this relationship that Labor and Steel excels.

Original research by the author and his collaborators in the Labor Research Assn., has brought before the public for the first time the hidden record of profits, an estimate of unemployment in the industry in April, 1933, and the part the steel barons play in war preparations. There are chapters on wages and hours, job hazards and accidents, speed-up unionism and strikes, company unions, spying, the NRA and so forth.

Labor Defender readers will find especially interesting the story of how Negro workers and foreign-born are discriminated against, and quotations from the lips of the bosses and their agents showing clearly that this policy is deliberately maintained by them to keep Negroes and whites from organizing. To illustrate: "We have Negroes and Mexicans in a sort of competition with each other," was the cynical remark of an employment manager of a steel mill in the Chicago district.

Norman Thibodaux's Story

This is the story of the life of Norman Thibodaux, man who was lynched.

I was born in a little town in Lousiana which is Thibodaux, La. My mother and father died when I was young, that left my grandmother to take care of me and my brothers. My mother and father were very poor but made a decent living. My father was a butcher. He worked in a slaughtering pen. He was a fine guy. My mother, she was sweet and kind and she had a wonderful voice. They let us get all the learning they could. I went to school in this little town Thibodaux, La.

Thibodaux is a little village. The people live in old wooden houses filled with holes in the roof and their walls are papered inside of the house to keep them from freezing to death. They work for small wages in the field. The white peoples houses are very miserable too. Some live better than others. But they have a hard time to keeping on going, trying to live too.

I was in second grade, then I left Thibodaux, La. and went to New Orleans and start to school again, and when I got in school I start playing hookey with the other boys. I thought it was great but it was not. I thought I was spiting the teacher and fooling my grandma, but I was only harming my own self. My grandmother used to beat me to behave, but it do no good. I kept on playing hookey from school but I went on to ninth grade, then I thought I was a man then I had to go to work. The first job I got it was at a grocery store delivering groceries from seven o'clock in the morning tili seven at night for three dollars a week, and I gave all of my money to my grandma. The only thing I got out of it was twenty five cents on the Sunday

I never did think, I never did dream that I was going to be the only boy to get away from a mob of men thirsty for blood and be a speaker, that I hope some day that I will be.

and would catch a beating if I ask for

any more, and when I did quit the job

I was beaten and fussed at. And when

I was small I had to go to bed soon

as it was dark and like it.

When I was a kid I used to fight so much for any thing that I did not like. I thought it was great to fight and beat boys and get beat. I felt like a hero. But I came to think it was no fun but a lot of nonsense. I didn't realize that rough way wouldn't get me anywhere, and when I was sixteen I left home and went away and started to be a traveler. I went in many places and saw many things. saw how the people who owned the factories do the workers. I saw how the Southern white people who own all the land worked their people hard and give them little money. Not enough to live on. Some of them work hungry till they fall out. I did not think that some lay the white worker and colored worker would be fighting side by side. I never thought that a white worker would save my life some day.

Now I will go on with my story. And after I got tired of going over the country and seeing the people that are against the workers I came back after being away 13 months and got a job working on the river front carrying bananas. It was hard work. I quit that job and started to working for a paving contractor. It was rolling concrete all day long for three dollars and a half a week. I stood it for a long time then I quit and went to see my grandmother that lived seventy miles from New Orleans where I was staying. It was a place where they raised sugar cane. People worked hard there. They get up at four o'clock in the morning to go to work and work till night for little bit of money and they are afraid to say anything about They have no other work so they are forced to take the hardship and danger thats put upon them, and if one of them quit his whole family would starve because they have to work for what they get.

So my people, you see how hard it is on the poor worker of the Black South. This fight that I have had in my boyhood day, I can see it was just to perpetuate my body in order to be in the ranks of the workers, both Negro and white to fight against the oppression of the boss class.

I have been beaten, I have been tortured an hung, and it was two white workers that saved my life. And I can never pay all the white and Negro workers of New York, and hurrah three cheers to the International Labor Defense for taking me out of that Black South which is my home, when I was in danger, and I hope some day that the workers will have a great organization in the South ,for all workers both Negro and white. Think of the nine Scottsboro boys who are facing death in the South. And hurrah to Ruby Bates in telling the lynchers of the South that the nine Scottsboro boys are innocent and trying to defend them.

I want to give my life in fighting against lynching and fight to put down the boss class of America, and for the nine Scottsboro boys. They are innocent which everyone knows, even the lynchers knows. But still they want bloodshed. The Scottsboro boys shall not die, and may all workers join hands in the struggle.

And now I will tell everyone of the mehing. I can never forget that terricinght, October 11, in which that nob took Freedie Moore's life, and nearly took mine. The men who forced their way into my grandmother's house they whip me with their guns and fists and torture me. That night will be long remembered for what they did

(Continued on Page 22)

Editorial Note

The merchants and land-owners of Labarieville, La., and the surrounding country as far as New Orleans, lynched two Negro boys there on October 11. Their names were Freddy Moore and Norman Thibodeaux.

Moore is dead. Thibodeaux is alive.

Thibodeaux swung from an overhead girder of the bridge at Labadieville, alongside the dead body of Freddy Moore. A white worker, the bridge-tender, demanded his life be spared. The son of the bridge-tender, cut the rope on which Thibodeaux hung.

The chief deputy sheriff of the parish, Ferdinand Richard, took Thibodeaux out of his bed, organized and led the gang that beat and tortured him, helped him put the rope around his neck, and pulled him out. After Thibodeaux was cut down, Richard took him out into the country and tried to shoot him down, was sure he had killed him when he left him lying in the cane-field.

Thibodeaux made his way to the home of Negroes he knew. They feared to dress his fearful wounds. They weer afraid to let him stay in the house.

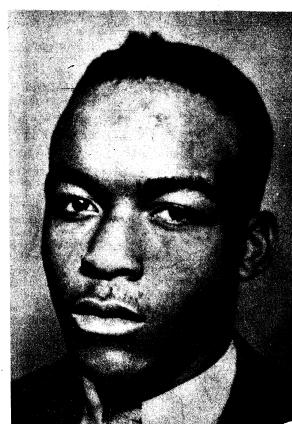
"The sheriff will come and hang us all if we keep you here," they told him.

Thibodeaux made his way to New Orleans, with the help of relatives. In New Orleans, he went to Flint Goodrich Hospital, a Negro institution attached to Dilard University. He went to a Negro doctor to have his wounds dressed.

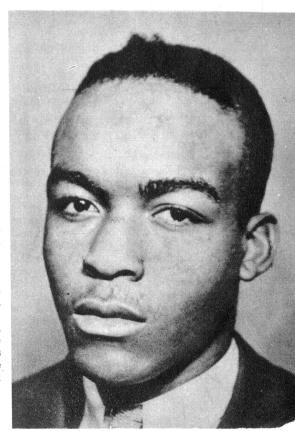
Dr. Rhodes, following the example set by the doctors of Tuskegee in the Tallapoosa cropper cases, called the police. A Negro doctor turned over to those who thirsted for his blood a Negro worker whose life a white worker had saved.

The New Orleans police held Thibodeaux five days, waiting for the lynchers of Labadieville to take him back and string him up again. Meanwhile, the lynchers had lost their excuse. Moore and Thibodeaux, they had said, had murdered a white girl. But the girl's step-father confessed that he had killed her.

NORMAN THIBODAUX



NORMAN THIBODAUX



VOICESFROM PRISON

ANSWER THIS VOICE

Dear Comrade Brown:

I have received your letter and the two dollars that you have sent me. I am certainly that you are doing your utmost to help the political prisoners. I'm getting along pretty good so far and wishing you all comrades the same.

Yes, I have received quite a few letters from the outside, one from Steve Katovis Branch, and a couple of them from outside comrades.

Comrade Brown, I wish you would feel the same way as I do when I get a letter from the outside, I just couldn't express myself the way I feel about it. I hope I get a couple letters every day from someone. I always do answer my letters when even I get one, but it seems as if some comrades are so busy that they couldn't answer my letters soon enough. Some time it takes them two or three weeks to answer it, and I get very disappointed about it. Well, I hope it won't happen in near future.

And don't think I'm discouraged and lost my spirit altogether. Well comrade, I still got my spirit yet. And I will be with you again as soon as I be out. I had a member from the John Reed branch to pay me a visit on Dec. 20, and he brought me a pair of shoes and some socks, which I was very glad about it. I certainly was appreciated for what they have done for me.

It shows that comrades don't forget about their comrades are in jail.

Comrade Brown, I haven't much more to say this time. I think I will close.

Give my warm greeting to the rest of the comrades.

Comradely yours.

WM. MACHAROFF serving 1-3 year sentence.

FROM THE DEPTH OF A HEART

Dear Comrades:

I received your letter and also the ten dollar money order and I really was glad to get it, for myself and children were sick with a cold and I didn't have any money to get medicine with until I got the money you all sent to me.

We did not get but two months school this year and we parents wants to run the school one month longer but I did not have the dollar to pay for my children, but thank the lord, and thank you all too for I can send them in now. I have received two packages of clothes and shoes and they have helped me through these hard times. I had to spend all the money you all sent me before Christmas, but I was happy just

the same, because I had received a great deal of letters and also help from the branches of the I.L.D. My burden was so heavy to me until I could hardly bear them until I found the workers was my true friends and my burdens was their's too. And then I could not help but be happy and throw off all my troubles. Every word of this is from the depths of my heart. I wants to write more, but it is best not to this time.

Comradely yours,

VIOLA E. COBB.
Wife of jailed Tallapoosa
sharecropper

Our Christmas Drive for Political Prisoners and their families is over —but their need has not changed. The Prisoner's Relief Fund must grow. Adopt a prisoner. Adopt a family.

I KEEP MY COURAGE

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dear Comrade:

I received your letter and also check for ten dollars and I was very glad to get it for it comes right at a needed time. I been under the doctor and soon as I got up my girl was taken sick. Looks like I have such a hard time with my six kids, but out of all that I try to keep my courage for I am really proud to know that my boy and the others are still alive today. I miss him so much. I miss his aperence (appear-



Mother Patterson and Mother Jordan both fighting for the life of their sons.

ance) at my home and also little thing he use to do in making it easy at home for his mother than it is now, but I often set and think that he could of been in the clay if it hadn't been for the I.L.D. calling the workers from all parts of the world to fight for them. And I feel proud, oh how proud, and I wish all of you good comrades a long and successful life and win this battle in the end, although I know you all have a very hard thing to go up against for this thing is rotten. I was reading where those Alabama devils got nine more people they want to kill, but I hope those poor workers will escape like the nine boys have so far. It hurt me to my heart the way they does my race but they are so hard to understand what will do and what won't. I just look the way they does them herecut them off from their job and send them home to starve and freeze I request (Relief Bureau)? for some clothes for my kids in October. Ain't got the first piece yet. When I go up to ask for them, there always a man standing at the door to ask for what you want and when you tell him he tell you, 'Go back home. The lady be out. That the blue eagle and CWA work. I tell the workers they ought to call it the blue devil. So I thank you all for anything you send me. I was barefooted here in October, so I went to Mr. Chamlee once. He stood for me a pair of shoes and I ain't never been able to pay the man. I got a letter from my boy saying he needed shoes but I can't help him. That was some few weeks back. I haven't even got a chair in my house to set in and had no stove since in December in 1932. I cook on the grate all the time. That is the shape I am in although they beg money saying to help the needy. So I close hopeing you successful new year from Mamie Williams.

Mother of Eugene Williams one of the Scottsboro Boys

NORMAN'S STORY

(Continued from Page 21)

to me. I think of it every day, dream of it every night. It never gets off my mind. Looks like I can see that poor boy hanging by his neck—killed for a crime he did not commit—murdered because the lynchers say he attacked and killed a white girl.

The men who own all the land is responsible for all this lynching terror of the South against the Negro and white workers. The big landowners and such people in forcing the poor white people to do these things. I hope some day that it will be an end to all of this terror.



Mother Patterson and Mother Jordan both fighting for the life of their sons,

FIGHT FOR RELEASE OF ALL CLASS-WAR PRISONERS



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