







# BRITISH SABOTAGER CONFESSES

## 12 in All Admit Wrecking of the Workers Machines

### Court Opens with All Defendants in Good Health, Disproving "Torture" Slander

MOSCOW, April 12.—Vasily A. Gusev, formerly chief of the Zlatoust power station in the Urals, new one of the defendants, testified today, and was corroborated by MacDonald, that the two of them plotted with Thornton, another defendant, to ruin the power station. The plotting was done in the private office of Gusev. They then threw scrap iron into the transmission and power machinery, disabling motors. Gusev said he received 3,000 rubles from MacDonald for this. It was MacDonald who introduced Gusev to Thornton, calling him "One of our boys."

(From Our Moscow Correspondent)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., April 12.—The British engineer W. H. Macdonald, and eleven of the Russian engineers employed by Metropolitan-Vickers Co. pleaded guilty today of sabotage and espionage when they were called to trial in the "October Hall" of the Trade Union House here today. They confessed themselves guilty on all points of the indictment.

Thornton, Gregory, Monkhouse, Nordwall and Cushey, British officials and employees of Vickers, pleaded not guilty. The trial opened at noon before a special session of the Supreme Court of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The indictment charges a whole group of engineers and technicians, including six British subjects, employees of Metropolitan-Vickers, with wrecking equipment and disorganizing production in several power plants in U.S.S.R. The earlier actions of the indictment also contain charges of gathering information of military and state importance for anti-Soviet use.

The court session was opened by Presiding Judge Ulrich, sitting between two other judges: Ludwig Martens and Dmitriev (Martens was deported from U.S.A. in 1921 by the Wilson Administration).

The prosecution staff was headed by Vishinsky, prosecutor of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, with Roginsky as assistant. The defense lawyers, representing individual defendants or groups of them, included outstanding Soviet lawyers like Smernov, Braude, Homutov, and Dolmatov.

No sign of ill-treatment. Five minutes before noon the defendants began entering the defendants' box. First came the British: Thornton, Macdonald, Nordwall, Kushny, Gregory, and Monkhouse. The last is the head of the Moscow branch of Metropolitan-Vickers.

Some displayed marked nervousness; other affected calmness and nonchalance, but all defendants British and Soviet citizens alike, appeared in excellent health. This at once belied the absurd inventions in the bourgeois press abroad, particularly in the British, concerning "torturing" of the defendants by the OGPU during the investigation. The opening session was marked by the presence of a large number of foreign correspondents and diplomats. October Hall, where the trial is held, seats only about 500; more than half of the seats were occupied by foreign correspondents and diplomats.

Simple formalities marked the opening of the trial. The audience stood up at the request of the court attendant when the judges mounted the platform, entering from the rear door. Presiding Judge Ulrich then asked the audience to be seated and declared the session open. Calling the names of the defendants, and asking them routine questions concerning their names, age, occupations, etc., consumed only a few minutes. The defense offered no objection to the composition of the court, and the trial was on.

One of the defendants could not appear and his case will be tried separately at a later date. With the exception of Gregory, all of the British defendants speak Russian, and dispensed with the aid of an interpreter.

About 10 minutes past noon, the defense clerk began reading the indictment. Upon presentation of the indictment, the court adopted a motion of the prosecuting attorney, the defense not opposing as to the order in which questions would be considered, beginning with a consideration of questions concerning the Zlatoust Power Station, then the remaining power houses, concluding with the

point in the indictment concerning the Moscow Bureau of Metropolitan-Vickers. The President of the court questioned the defendants one after the other as to how they pleaded. 13 defendants, including the British engineer Macdonald, pleaded guilty on all the points of the indictment, Thornton, Gregory, Monkhouse, ending.

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## Du Pont Starting New Rayon Plants in Wash.; Can Make Gun Cotton

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
PORT ANGELES, Wash.—The Olympic Forest Products Co. has shipped in 500 tons of new machinery purported to be for the manufacture of celonhane and rayon. There is a barrage of demagogic in regard to starting up soon.

Some comrades here, including myself, link up celonhane and rayon with gun cotton and other munitions. Also Du Pont controls the patent rights on these two products. The above, in conjunction with the initiation of the new state relief set up this week, and the organizing of the United Veterans a couple of weeks ago, smells like fish to us, and we are consolidating our opposition to fight the fascist state in this district.

## Lord Esmondon, Naval Advisor for England, Buying Ships Here

(By a Worker Correspondent.)  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Lord Esmondon, formerly Sir Frederick Lewis, long active in the shipping and industrial life of England, has been engaged during the last several months in buying up all the ships he can lay his hands on and chartering those he cannot buy.

The press recently reported one phase of his work in negotiating a merger of the Cunard and White Star Lines. Esmondon's activity in acquiring all the available shipping in England is so extensive that it reminds one of similar activity by Lord Kylesant, England's former shipping magnate, in 1914, before the World War. Lord Esmondon's action is the most significant since he has recently been appointed civilian advisor to the British Admiralty.



ANDREY A. VISHINSKY Soviet Prosecutor

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT USING TRIAL TO FRUSTRATE TRADE RELATIONS WITH U.S.S.R., ZVESTIA CHARGES

(Cable From Our Moscow Correspondent)  
MOSCOW, April 12.—In connection with Sir John Simon's reply in the House of Commons to the question asked by Mr. Cox concerning the arrest of the six British engineers, the Zvestia writes: "The government of the U.S.S.R. has arrested several British subjects, and has presented to them definite accusations which have been officially published."

"The fascist regime in Germany also arrests British subjects, but states no definite charges, confining itself to vague accusations about the preparation of high treason."  
"How does the British Foreign Minister react to these two events? The accusations made by the Soviet government are proclaimed in advance to be unfounded. The accusations made by the German fascists deserve confidence. The arrest of British citizens in the U.S.S.R. calls for immediate and unfounded protest, accompanied by threats; but the British Foreign Minister considers it superfluous to protest against the arrests in Germany. It is not difficult to see that with regard to fascist Germany and the Soviet Union the British Minister uses two measures, adopts two tactics."  
"It is furthest from our intention to prompt England to these or those tactics against Germany. This whole affair interests us merely as one and sufficiently striking illustration of the fact that the anti-Soviet campaign of England in connection with the trial of the Metropolitan-Vickers employees, and the measures intended by the British government, are dictated by motives which have nothing in common with the interests of the British subjects who are the defendants in the trial."  
"The British government is obeying the wishes of anti-Soviet circles, and is making use of this trial to frustrate trade relations with the U.S.S.R. and pursue an open course of policy hostile to the Soviet Union."



KING ALEXANDER Murders Jugo-Slav Workers

## STUDENTS VOTE ON WAR

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Inter-collegiate Disarmament Council, with headquarters in this city, announced today that it has begun a poll to determine how students in 730 colleges stand on the question of participation in war. The ballot limits the vote to three questions: (1) Opposition to all war; (2) Support of war if mainland of U.S. is invaded, and (3) Support of war approved by the President and declared by Congress. Students who support the revolutionary movement will vote against all imperialist war, but will also state that they will fight in a revolutionary war and will support wars of oppressed peoples against the imperialist powers.

## From the Successful First Five-Year Plan, Soviet Workers Pass to the Second

### COMMUNISTS IN PHILIPPINES WIN TWO SEATS

(By Nathaniel Buchwald, Daily Worker Correspondent)  
NO need denying the food difficulties in the Soviet Union. The basic foodstuffs are still rationed out, and many items of food are hard to obtain. There is a shortage of meat, fat, eggs and dairy products. While the Soviet workers eat three meals a day, the very process of obtaining food is sometimes irksome, and takes up much of the leisure of the workers. Does that mean that with respect to food? By no means. There is more food produced and consumed now in the Soviet Union than before the war. Then why the shortage? The answer is simple: there is not enough of everything for everybody. In the "good old times" of capitalist and Czarist rule it was quite "normal" for the great majority of the population to live in a state of perpetual semi-starvation. In the present, it is a frequent occurrence in old Russia peasants died of starvation by the thousands. When crops were good, the peasants had to give up most of their grain and produce in payment of taxes and rents. The peasants toiled so that the landlords and the capitalists might eat.

Comrade Robles, who was running under the Communist banner, for the governorship of the province of Bulacan, was defeated by a narrow margin. The election of two Communist representatives out of a House of Representatives of ninety represents an enormous achievement. To the Philippine Party belongs the honor of having elected the first Communist on a national scale within the present territory of the United States.

### Children Protest Nazis Saturday

NEW YORK.—The following organizations issued a call yesterday to their members and local branches to support the children's parade and protest demonstration against fascism and pogroms in Germany, to be held this Saturday afternoon. The demonstration will march to Union Square from Seventh St. and Ave. A at 12 noon.

The organizations also call upon their affiliates to discuss the protest meet at their meetings prior to Saturday and to urge all their members to have their children participate: City Central Committee, International Workers' Order, Ensmottwood Council of Greater New York, United Council of Working Class Women, Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York, Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, City Committee of the Workers' Clubs, ICOR.

## WORKERS WRITE IN OF NEW WAR PREPARATION

### Da Pont Starting New Rayon Plants in Wash.; Can Make Gun Cotton

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### Green Presides at Launching of Most Deadly New Cruiser

NEW YORK.—One of the modern ships to be built at the Washington Naval Treaty, the "New Orleans" was launched yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while newspapers were carrying reports of the sailing of twelve destroyers for a "war game" off the coast of North Carolina.

### "Every Indication of World War," Says Regular Army Officer

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Every indication on earth today points towards another world war," said Col. Charles H. Morrow, commandant of the 28th Infantry post at Fort Niagara, in addressing an Army Day luncheon. "You can almost hear the throb of the thunder of the war drums of Central Europe."

### Washington Conference Without Us, Against Us, Says Moscow Press

MOSCOW, April 12 (From Our Moscow Correspondent)—With regard to the forthcoming negotiations to be held at Washington, the newspaper "For Industrialization" writes: "The very list of countries to whom invitations were sent shows that at Washington not only the debt situation will be discussed, but the whole complex of economic questions now confronting the world, and also a number of political questions beyond the limits of the agenda of the future London World Economic Conference."

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## Jugo-Slav Naval Sailors Mutiny in 2 Main Bases

Government Fearing Army Will Revolt Hires White Guard Russians to Patrol Borders Savage Repression and Arrests Visited on the Communists and Nationalist Groups

VIENNA, April 12.—Jugoslav sailors have mutinied on warships stationed at Navusa and Cattaro, according to capitalist press dispatches. This news has led to a renewed wave of repression by the Jugoslav royal dictatorship.

Personal letters to Jugoslav residents here show the situation to be as follows: Russian White Guards have been sent to patrol the borders and guard the railroad lines, displacing the regular gendarmes. Herzegovinan troops are being transferred for service in Serbia, while Serbian regiments have been shifted to Herzegovina. The government fears that the revolutionary movement will succeed in bringing the army over to its side.

### RED UNITY LIST WINS IN GERMAN SHOP ELECTIONS DESPITE TERROR

Nazis Launch Campaign of Atrocities in Revenge; Stewards Jailed, Abused

BERLIN, April 12.—On March 21 the election for the factory committee of the factory in Karlsruhe. In spite of the Nazi terror the Red Unity List won a convincing victory. The results are: Red Unity List—768 votes, 5 seats (formerly 3). Reformist List—876 votes, 6 seats (formerly 10). Nazi List—336 votes, 2 seats.

The Red Unity List has obtained considerable successes against the Nazis in several factory council elections, e.g. in the Gas Works of Berlin, in the Textile Works Wagner in Berlin-Frederichshain, in the Weaving Mill (Westphalia), etc.

On March 30th a large group of Nazis raided the Osmar Works in Berlin, East, Wilmersdorf. Communist stewards leaving the building were placed under arrest. The Nazis declared they would return to get the rest in a few days.

On the same day, Nazis raided the Siemens Plantia factory in Lichtenberg and searched for Marxist literature. Communist and Socialist candidates were forbidden to run in the coming shop stewards elections.

In the Knobbe works of Berlin-Lichterfelde, a delegation of five Nazis demanded that the red shop stewards be expelled from the factory committee. The committee refused. The Communist and Socialist members decided to call a joint meeting of functionaries of the red trade unions and the reformist German Metal Workers' Union. An hour before the time of the meeting, two lo-

ried of special police appeared, occupied the works and arrested all members of the factory committee, taking them to the building of the Military Command in the Papenstrasse. The examining official called the secretary of the reformist Metal Workers' Union and declared that the Socialist members of the factory committee would be released if they agreed not to put up a list in the coming elections. Ulrich at first refused to give a definite reply. The official declared that he would give him four days to resign voluntarily, if not, then—he made an unmistakable gesture toward the cellars where criminals are held. Ulrich at first refused to give a definite reply. The official declared that he would give him four days to resign voluntarily, if not, then—he made an unmistakable gesture toward the cellars where criminals are held. Ulrich at first refused to give a definite reply. The official declared that he would give him four days to resign voluntarily, if not, then—he made an unmistakable gesture toward the cellars where criminals are held.