

Organize and fight for the release of the Scottsboro Boys.
 Immediate unconditional release of innocent Scottsboro Boys.
 Protection of Scottsboro Boys.
 Disbanding of boss lynch gangs.
 Formation of defense corps of Negro and white workers against boss lynch terror. Against disarming of Negroes. For the right of self defense.

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

For Negroes on the jury. For white workers on the jury.
 No reliance on lynch courts. For mass action.
 United struggle of Negro and white workers against capitalist landlord terror and starvation.
 Organize mass meetings and street demonstrations.
 Protest to Governor of Alabama. Protest to President Roosevelt.

Vol. X, No. 91

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1933

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

LABOR DEFENSE CALLS FOR MARCH ON WASHINGTON IN FIGHT TO SAVE NINE INNOCENT SCOTTSBORO BOYS

The New Roosevelt-Green Agreement

The conference of the officials of the A. F. of L. and Railroad Brotherhoods with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor, Perkins, resulted in an agreement which assures the industrialists that they can rely, as heretofore, upon these agents to do everything that lies within their power to continue the Hoover-Wall Street hunger program. Wide publicity attending this conference is only for the purpose of deceiving the workers that the government will do something for them. It is an attempt to again smother the developing struggles against wage-cuts, the stagger system and unemployment.

The Hoover-Green-Woll no-strike agreement, after the stock market crash in 1929, was made for the purpose of surrendering the workers to the bosses wage-cutting program. The present Roosevelt-Green-Hillman agreement has a similar purpose. The resistance of the workers to their impoverishment and to the reduction of the value of their wages still further by inflation is now sharpening into a struggle for wage increases. This new agreement proposes to stifle the rising struggles.

They put forward a program of public works involving expenditures up to 6 billion dollars. In this connection, Green said:

"We did not consider a minimum wage necessary for public buildings since the Bacon-Davis Law provides for payment at the prevailing rates of wages and we said that for public works other than public buildings, the Public Works Administrator should be given power to fix minimum wages."

What are the prevailing rates of wages today for the building workers in public works. They are not the union scale of wages. They are the coolie-scale, ranging from a dollar a day, down to payments in kind. This will be the prevailing rate for the unemployed who are to be the beneficiaries of the "great public works program" of Green-Roosevelt-Hillman.

We have already seen the nature of the Roosevelt public works program in the militarized forced labor camps for reforestation. We have seen in the dollar-a-day wage standard which the Roosevelt government expects to maintain in its building works program.

A sinister feature of this glorified public works program found no discussion at all at this conference. We refer to the fact that high officials in the army and navy are fully confident that hundreds of millions of dollars borrowed for "public works" will go into the building of war machinery, battle-ships, army camps, etc.

Public works? Yes. At full wages, at decent standards of living, without discrimination against Negroes and foreign-born.

Public works? Yes. Clearing the slums, building modern houses for all workers and their families, building of hospitals and playgrounds, building of new schools. This is the public works program which the workers demand.

They have made the proposal of a Minimum Wage Board in certain industries. Does this mean that the workers will now be assured a decent living wage? No. It will be an aid to the bosses to bring down the wages of all workers to a generally low "bottom" level. The minimum wage will become the maximum wage, and the living standards of the whole working class will be reduced to pauperism. Mr. Green wants to defer the struggle for higher wages till the time when "business improves." He says:

"The American Federation of Labor should be established in the textile industries and needle trades and other industries where labor is not organized to protect itself, but wants to be free to use collective bargaining to secure increased wages when business improves in organized industries."

The A. F. of L. leaves the conditions of the unorganized worker to the mercy of the Roosevelt government whose interest lies in driving down the workers' wages and preventing any resistance against this onslaught.

Not one of these officials who conferred with Roosevelt and his secretary of labor, Frances Perkins, raised the fundamental question that faces the toiling masses today—the question of unemployment insurance.

Instead they discussed the infamous Black Bill which will compel the employed to bear the additional burden of poverty and share it with a few who would otherwise be unemployed.

This continued treachery in face of ever-increasing misery for the masses should spur on to determined action the rank and file members of these organizations. In face of these increasingly vicious attacks there must be built up the broadest united front movement to carry forward the mass struggle against hunger and for immediate emergency relief and unemployment insurance at the expense of the government and the employers.

A government that can find billions to aid the finance capitalists can find enough to feed the starving men, women and children of this country. It will never do that willingly, but it can be forced to do it by relentless struggle on the basis of the demands put forth last winter by the National Hunger Marchers at Washington.

IT'S LEGAL!

By BURCK



Moscow Trial Evidence Shows Intervention Plan to Cut Off Power from Factories During War

MOSCOW, April 14.—The first witness called as the third day of the trial here of the engineers accused of spying and sabotage in the interests of British imperialism started, was Dolgov, a manager in the Soviet Electrical Import Trust, who gave direct evidence of bribery against Thornton, one of the accused Englishmen.

Thornton gave me a bribe of 3,000 rubles in his office July 12, 1932," said Dolgov. Thornton admitted giving the money, but said it was a loan. MacDonald, also charged with bribery this morning, admitted everything.

Evidence from another engineer, Lubanov, involved the Englishman Nordwall, who was accused of instructing Lubanov to wreck and destroy machinery at the Ivanovsky power station. Nordwall denied the charge completely. Lubanov said that Nordwall had suggested to him that he should wreck the power station in

case of war or foreign intervention, and that he had been paid 5,000 rubles by Nordwall and given an overcoat. Nordwall, listening intently, interrupted that he had been merely the intermediary for another Englishman.

Wrecked a Turbine
 Kotlarevsky, one of the Russian defendants, testified that he had, on MacDonald's instructions, wrecked a turbine at the Zvezka Electric Power Station, that he had concealed the fact that oil pumps supplied by the Metro-Vickers were defective, that he had agreed to put nails into the generators, and that he had been paid 1,000 rubles by MacDonald.

Another Englishman, Elliot, was involved by the testimony of Lebedev, Russian mechanic, who heard Elliot "collecting military information" at a gay party. Thornton confirmed that Elliot gave him information, that "only of a general character."

A dramatic episode was the state-

ment of Sukhoruchkin, assistant chief engineer of the Moscow Electrical Trust and also under arrest, that Thornton had worked out with him plans which included cutting off electrical power from the Kremlin government buildings, military barracks and principal factories.

Charges were also leveled by Zivert, one of the Russians on trial, against Gregory, another Metro-Vickers employee, of deliberately slowing down the installation of British Metropolitan-Vickers electric switches at the great Dnieperstroy dam. Zivert's shouting and stamping caused one of the Judges to tell him: "Don't romanticize. Stick to the facts." To Gregory's excited protests: "The statements are without proof. Is this fair? Is this justice?" presiding Judge Ulrich replied: "Zivert has spoken. You'll have a chance to speak. Whom the Court believes remains to be seen."

LABOR MISLEADERS IN CONFERENCE WITH ROOSEVELT REACH AGREEMENT ON BROAD ANTI-LABOR PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—A Roosevelt-Green agreement was reached yesterday after a secret conference between Roosevelt and A. F. of L. officials, Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Robertson of the Brotherhood of Sewing Machine Workers and Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League were also parties to the plan. The plan announced by the conference from which representatives of the Trade Union Unity League and Unemployed Councils were barred is to be embodied in an "emergency" program which Roosevelt will recommend to Congress. The program calls for public works and regulations for decreasing hours and minimum wage boards in certain industries.

In a statement issued by the A. F. of L. officials they ask for 5 billion dollars for public works. No minimum wage is asked for the workers on public works as the A. F. of L. officials declare they will rely on the Bacon-Davis law providing for payment of prevailing rates of wages. Since the union scale, the now far below the union scale, the A. F. of L. officials are consenting to a program which will employ workers at the present scale of relief rates. The program will actually speed up the building of ships for war preparations as public building has been at a standstill under the present Roosevelt administration.

The proposal for shorter hours and minimum wage boards is with the intention of legalizing the present low wages of the workers. Mr. Green, in making the proposal for minimum wage boards, declares that they will protect the unorganized whose interests the A. F. of L. leaves to the government and that he wants to be "free to use collective bargaining to secure increased wages when business improves." In other

UNITE RANKS OF ALL WORKERS AT DEMONSTRATION AGAINST FASCISM

NEW YORK.—The demonstration against fascism announced by the Socialist Party for Union Square takes place today at 1 p. m. The leadership of the Socialist Party rejected every effort to unite the workers on this vital question. On the contrary it has cowed and threatened with expulsion those members in its organizations who supported unity.

Despite this tactic the rank and file of the Socialist Party and Young Peoples Socialist League have on many occasions shown a desire for united struggle with the Communist Party members and the workers in revolutionary organizations.

It is as a result of this activity for united struggle that the Trade Union Unity League, the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League and many other organizations have called on their membership and all workers to make this demonstration one of working-

Chester Textile

CHESTER, Pa., April 14.—A strike occurred at the Irving Worsted Mills here last Monday when the bosses announced a 15 per cent wage cut.

Detailed accounts of the trial in Decatur, Alabama, at which a lynch verdict sentencing Haywood Patterson to death was handed down, will be given this Sunday night at 7:30 p. m., at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue. This meeting offers the first opportunity to the workers of New York to hear a description of what took place at the trial of the innocent Scottsboro boys, from the Daily Worker correspondents who were present at his trial. The accounts which these correspondents sent up to the Daily Worker have been acclaimed all over the country. A feature of the meeting will be the

SECOND SCOTTSBORO TRIAL IS DUE TO OPEN MONDAY UNLESS PROTEST HALTS ATTEMPT TO RAILROAD CHARLEY WEEMS

Big Scottsboro Protest in N.Y.

NEW YORK.—With the airplane piloted by a Negro flier circling Union Square in salute, 20,000 Negro and white workers, with thousands still pouring into the Square, demonstrated here this evening against the conviction of Haywood Patterson, the frame-up of the other Scottsboro Boys, and against the whole system of ruling class oppression. The protest was called by the International Labor Defense.

A tremendous ovation greeted Mother Patterson when she was introduced by John J. Ballam, of the I.L.D., and took the stand to speak. The thousands of Negro and white workers chanted in unison a mighty "THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS SHALL NOT DIE!"

R. B. Mathews, Socialist leader of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, struck the keynote of the demonstration when he said:

"As a member of the working class and as a white southerner, I say to this great historical demonstration of Negro and white workers that the white workers and farmers of the South will fight with you against capitalist lynching."

Donald Henderson, recently ousted from Columbia University for militant activity, received an ovation when he announced that the National Students League has called a conference to blaze the trail towards equal opportunity for Negro students.

Spencer, Harlem Negro organizer of the Young Communist League, pointed out that in the last war the Negro soldiers were called "hell fighters" but that "if they dare lynch those nine boys they can call us 'devil fighters' for we will fight for Negro liberation and for the freedom of the white and Negro workers!"

Other speakers were Richard B. Moore, of the I.L.D., Fred Biedencamp and Harry Wicks, of the Communist Party. When the latter started to speak the mass of workers as one began to sing the International and a sea of black and white fists was raised in the chorus.

Roger Baldwin, of the Civil Liberties Union, said: "Many liberals have said Communists should get out of this case; they say it is bad enough to be black in the South without being red. But it is plain that the black workers can only rise on a basis of class unity with the white workers and that is bound to look pretty red. Red in the South means full equality, social, political and economic, and only the I.L.D. and the Communist Party stress this in the South."

MILITANT UNION CALLS 10,000 PEAPICKERS' STRIKE

San Jose Conference Votes Demand for 35 Cents Per Hour

NEW YORK.—The Anti-Imperialist League and the Communist Party calls on all workers to demonstrate in front of the Cuban Consulate, 17 Battery Place, at 11 a. m. today to demand the release of Comrades Vivo, Ordoqui, and Villar, the foremost leaders of the Cuban revolutionary movement, and also to demand the release of hundreds of other political prisoners rotting in Cuban jails. The lives of these three comrades are in danger. The Machado government took them at midnight from prison, and has consistently refused to state where they are or what has been done to them. Only a mass protest of the international working class can save the lives of these leaders of the Cuban revolution.

San Francisco, Cal., April 14.—

The Marine Workers Industrial Union is mobilizing its membership to march from its headquarters to the consulate. The speakers will be J. B. Mathews, Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, William Simons, National Secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, Rudolph Christian, from the TUUC and others. Smash the Machado-Wall Street terror against the militant Cuban working class!

Some of the smaller farmers have applied to the union for settlements immediately on the announcement of a strike against the main body of growers. The big growers are appealing for county appropriations in order to increase the sheriff's forces.

MARCH ON CUBAN CONSUL TODAY

Only Mass Protest Can Free Machado Victims

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Anti-Imperialist League and the Communist Party calls on all workers to demonstrate in front of the Cuban Consulate, 17 Battery Place, at 11 a. m. today to demand the release of Comrades Vivo, Ordoqui, and Villar, the foremost leaders of the Cuban revolutionary movement, and also to demand the release of hundreds of other political prisoners rotting in Cuban jails. The lives of these three comrades are in danger. The Machado government took them at midnight from prison, and has consistently refused to state where they are or what has been done to them. Only a mass protest of the international working class can save the lives of these leaders of the Cuban revolution.

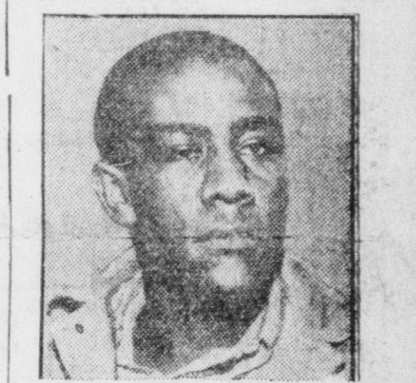
Masses Aroused

The toiling masses are aroused to the deepest indignation by the brazen decision of the Southern white ruling class that Haywood Patterson must die in the electric chair on framed-up charges of "rape." The spontaneous response of the Harlem population, nearly 30,000 protest signatures within three days, the impromptu demonstrations of remarkable militancy by 5,000 black and white workers upon the arrival of attorney Leibowitz and the reception to Mrs. Patterson, the spontaneous movement for a march upon Washington and similar actions from other centers indicate that the Scottsboro struggle has now reached the stage at which it involves millions of black and white people, revealing the tremendous scope of the mass movement.

N. Y. Conference Sun. to Map Drive for Boys and Negro Rights

TRIAL DELAY SOUGHT
 Concrete Actions Are Proposed by I.L.D.

In a stirring call to action issued today by the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense, Negro and white workers, intellectuals and all interested in the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and the fight against national oppression are called upon to join in a Scottsboro March to Washington. Friday, April 28, is the date suggested for the arrival of the de-



Charlie Weems, Scottsboro boy, due to go on trial in Decatur on Monday.

gations to the capitol to present to President Roosevelt the demand for the immediate liberation of the Scottsboro boys.

Conference Sunday

An important step in the mobilization of this march is the united front Emergency Conference called by the Scottsboro Unity Defense Committee for Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Harlem Masonic Temple, 310 Lenox Ave., near 126th St. This will be a broad, city-wide conference which will have representatives from many Negro and white organizations, labor unions, churches, lodges, political groups, etc.

Sponsors of the Scottsboro Unity Defense Committee include Sherwood Anderson, Franz Boas, Countee Cullen, Waldo Frank, William M. Kelley, Dr. Kelly Miller, Louise Thompson, William L. Patterson, John L. Spivak, and others. W. C. Handy, famous composer, is honorary chairman.

The I.L.D. call for the Washington march and other actions follows:

To All Workers, Black and White:
 To the Oppressed Negro People:
 To All Willing to Struggle for the Freedom of the Scottsboro Boys and Against the Oppression of Negroes:

The murderous verdict of the all-white jury—the tool of the Southern white rulers—that pronounced the death sentence upon Haywood Patterson in Decatur, serves to destroy every remnant of the illusion that Negro people and the working class can receive justice in capitalist courts. At the same time it points out to the American workers, black and white, the clear path that they must travel in the further struggle to free the nine Scottsboro boys, free Tom Mooney and all victims of ruling class terror—the path of mass action supported by legal action, as resolutely followed by the I.L.D.

It is through the correct policy of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

SPORTS

THE STORY SO FAR: The workers in the proletarian district of Wedding, Berlin are preparing to demonstrate May Day, 1929 despite the ban placed on all demonstrations by the socialist police chief, Zoenigle. Anna, wife of Kurt Zimmermann, a worker active in the Communist Party, discovers that the candy shop in the neighborhood is run by a police spy, Petrowski. Hermann, the leader of the street unit, orders a telephone wire to be connected to the shop. Meanwhile, at the police station, preparations are being made to crush the demonstration. Wuellner, an old policeman is called in to

the child led him up the stairs from a backyard. Wuellner's torch lighted three flights of dirty steps; and last, a half-closed door. On a chair near a bed flickered the dismal weakness of a kitchen lamp. He stood round. It was the only bed in the low-ceilinged room. A clean white tablecloth covered the chest. In the shadow of the lamp-reflector, there was a white enamel washbasin, the surface of which was covered with light red, frothy blood.

MARTA DIES
The light fell on the thin pallor of a woman's face. But when the policeman placed the hand hanging from the bed on the cover, he felt a small flutter of life in the cold, motionless body. He faintly hoped to expect anything from a doctor urgently summoned, but a certificate of death. "Section 2: Cause of death: galloping consumption and hemorrhage." No. The real cause was something different, thought P. C. Wuellner.

For over half an hour he had watched the white face of the dying woman. The silence of the night was grim.

The woman's chin was pushed forward curiously. The nose became thin and sharp. A thin light-red streak of blood ran over the face out of the corner of the embittered mouth—and then the faint movement of the sunken chest stopped.

In a drawer he found a few wage envelopes from the firm of Lowenthal and Co., costumiers:
Work delivered from 15th to 22nd March, 1929:
For eight finished dresses, size 38, at 2 marks apiece16 Mk.
Advance10 Mk.

Berlin, March 26th, 1929.
Underneath this there was a health insurance card: "Mrs. Marta Fischer, widow; born, 4th July, 1894, occupation dressmaker." Horrified, he looked across the bed. This woman with the furrowed face of an old woman—was only thirty-five. He had taken the sobbing child with him to the police station. Next morning he was called for and taken to the municipal orphanage.

The half an hour spent in that room had made P. C. Wuellner very thoughtful. What sort of a life must that have been, which had left the dressmaker Marta Fischer torn and broken, although only thirty-five years old?

PREPARING FOR MAY DAY
The application to the northern district inspector for a transfer to another area which police constable Wuellner asked for on the same day was refused.

"Don't you, a long-service man, feel ashamed of yourself, flying from the enemy at this critical moment? Take an example from your younger colleagues! Did you serve in the war?"
"Yes, sir."
"Well, then you aren't afraid of these red hoodlums, eh, Wuellner?"
"No, sir."

"If I had not received a good report from your superior, I could almost believe that you felt sympathy for this undisciplined mob!—Your identification number?"
"2304, sir." The district commander made a note in his book.
"No substuff on Wednesday, you understand, Wuellner. I don't want to hear any complaints about you!"
"Yes, sir."

Constable Wuellner paused for a moment in the empty guard room. He was stumped. Of course he had a long-service man. At the sound of this hated Prussian officer's snarl, something snapped automatically in his brain. Heels click, fingers stretch, chin up, chest out: Yes, sir.

"Dismiss!" he hold your tongue! get out! He crashed his teeth in fury. They that hammered wet into you "Flight from the enemy," the colonel had said to him. So they were—enemies? The dressmaker Marta Fischer had also been an enemy?

The door from the passage was suddenly wrenched open, the adjutant of the command entered. Wuellner came to his senses with a shock, saluted clumsily and left the room.

The colonel raved. The storm broke over the head of the surprised adjutant, who stood up this morning in my area, who wants to desert. Have these fellows suddenly gone mad, or what on earth is the matter? And always it's my best men, the older ones, who have been on duty here for years!

"Pardon, sir," the lieutenant ventured to reply, "it appears as if the old service men don't get on with the emergency detachments. We have received reports from several areas that—"

The colonel flared up again: "Naturally we must ask these gentlemen for their permission to shoot up this red gang of Jews—No, my dear Boddin, the men have been corrupted by the blackguards, they have been stationed too long in this area. It's been too cozy here these last years—that's all!"

"Certainly, sir," the adjutant hastened to reply, "all this silly talk of 'People's Police' makes these fellows soft."

WE CAN RELY ON THEM
The colonel took a cigarette out of a silver box on the desk. With a short stiff bow, the adjutant offered a match to his superior.
"Thanks, Boddin." The colonel had calmed down a little.
"I think, you know, these damned newspapers are to be blamed. If you read what the whole press writes, with one voice from the Deutsche Tageszeitung to the Vorwarts about this—God forbid—revolutionary preparations of the Communists—fantas-

Brilliant Sport Carnival

The opening gun in the campaign for the World Spartakiade, the great international workers' athletic meet to be held in Moscow in the summer of 1934, will be a colorful and exciting gymnastic and athletic spartakiade exhibition, in which all Labor Sports Union clubs and groups, and possibly some other labor sport groups in New York, will take part. Parallel and high bar exhibits, boxing and wrestling, jiu-jitsu, tumbling, and even a workers' dance group, will be featured in the snappy program, after which the audience will have the floor for dancing.

The affair will take place at the Harlem Labor Temple, 15 W. 126th St., on Saturday night, May 6. Tickets for the affair are 30 cents a head. No one should pass up the chance to witness this brilliant and exciting athletic pageant.

CRISIS HITS BASEBALL PLAYERS
Looks like stocks and bonds are not the only things deflated during the crisis. Professional baseball seems to have taken a tumble also, as news comes to us that the Eastern and Central Baseball Leagues have abandoned the attempt to make a go of it for the 1933 baseball season. There are only a couple of the more important minor leagues that are feeling the pinch of the crisis; while swarms of bush leagues are fading out. Looks like the ball players will have to look around for real jobs this summer. We wonder where.

Meanwhile the Labor Sports Union is going ahead with the building of workers' amateur baseball leagues for the 1933 season. At a meeting at the Spartacus headquarters in the Bronx, six senior and eight junior teams discussed the building of a league. It was decided to close the first senior division as soon as eight teams are entered.

Other sections of the city are getting ready for action also. Application blanks have been issued for the entire city and can be gotten at the L.S.U. office, 813 Broadway.

From the talks Wuellner had with the young recruit he was convinced that far more was planned than merely an enforcement of the ban on demonstration. These fellows talked of nothing but different methods of street fighting, shock patrol exercises, clearing the pavements. There was a lot of dispute whether it was more advantageous to use hand grenades on stairs or rifles. One noticed that they had been trained for months in methods of civil warfare.

Most of them had not followed newspapers till they came to Berlin. The great majority were entirely apathetic politically, or rather did not know the meaning of politics. The name "worker" was for them identical with "enemy." Someone insisted that the May Day celebrations had been introduced by the Communists after the 1918 revolution. Wuellner did not hear anyone contradict this nonsense.

He would like to talk about different things with these colleagues, but he was afraid. The harsh voice of the colonel still rang in his ears.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

OFFICE WORKERS ATTENTION! Strike fund dance at 322 S. 5th St., 8:30 p.m. Refreshments. Entertainment. Admission 20 cents. All income to support the strikers at Shulze's Book Store.

"PASSOVER" DANCE at Harlem Progressive Y. Club, 150 W. 104th St., 8:30 P.M. Admission 25 cents.

"POTEMKIN" AND CHARLIE CHAPLIN comedy will be shown tonight at Washington Heights Center, 801 W. 161st St. Two showings—9:11 and 11-1 a.m.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT TONIGHT at Workers School Auditorium, 50 E. 13th St., Admission 25 cents. Auspices of I.W.O., I.W.O. Dressmakers Branches of the I.L.D.

JOHN REED CLUB, 450 Sixth Ave. Italian Workers Chorus of 35 voices will sing at party and dance, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Dancing, refreshments, singing. Subscription 25 cents.

DANCE AND MUSICAL PROGRAM by the Steve Katovis Branch of I.L.D. at 15 E. 34 St. Good band, entertainment and refreshments. 8:30 p.m. Admission 20 cents.

BANQUET AND FAREWELL PARTY, Auspices Waterfront Foremen Unit, Section 2, tonight at 410 W. 19th St. at 8 p.m. Admission 10 cents.

CONCERT AND DANCE at Jack and Jill Kindergarten, 1410 Broadway, 8:30. Good entertainers, good dance music and refreshments. Admission 15 cents. Auspices of I.W.O., I.W.O. Woodlawn-Jerome Ave. express to Moshulu Pkwy.

ANNUAL SPRING DANCE to be given by the Lower Bronx Section of the Young Communist League, tonight at 8 p.m. at Union Workers Club, 801 Prospect Ave. Good jazz band. Dancing till dawn.

CONCERT AND SPAGHETTI PARTY for the Daily Worker tonight at 792 E. Tremont Ave. Admission 25 cents.

CONCERT AND DANCE at the Prospect Workers Club, 150 W. 104th St. with program prepared. Good time ahead for all.

CUBAN CLUB "JULIO A. MELIA" will hold a dance tonight at 8 p.m. at 1413 5th Ave. for the benefit of its baseball team. Cuban and American music. All welcome.

AMUSEMENTS

The 3-Penny Opera
RADICAL VITAL VIBES!
A Satiric Comedy with Music by Kurt Weill and Bert Brecht
EMPIRE THEATRE—Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30; Mats., Wed. & Sat., 8:30
Tickets from 50c. up. Now on sale.

"THE RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER"
All-star Jewish-Russian Cast—Music by Leningrad Symphony Orchestra—English Titles.
EUROPA 154 W. 50th St. 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. E. 7th Ave. Mat. 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. CONTINUOUS FROM NOON TO MIDNIGHT

RUN, LITTLE CHILLUN!
By HALL JOHNSON—CAST of 175
LYRIC W. 42 St. Tel. WI. 7-9477. Evs. 8:40
Prices 50c to \$2. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:40

FRANCIS LEDERER & DOROTHY GISH in AUTUMN CROCUS
Comedy
Prices—All performances \$1, \$1.50, \$2
46TH ST. THEATRE, West of B'way, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

ROJEFFERSON 34th St. & NOW
JAMES CAGNEY and MARY BRIAN in "HARD TO HANDLE"
Added Feature—"MAN HUNT" with JUNIOR DURKIN and Mrs. WALLACE REID

Learn how to sing and speak correctly Scientific, mental way of singing and elocution
Stammering and all defects of voice removed permanently
STUDIO 43
Metropolitan Opera House Studios
1425 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Eve. 8-9:30 Special reduction to comrades

WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
ALBERT MOREAU
Anti-Imperialist League
Marxism-Leninism and the National and Colonial Question
SUNDAY, APRIL 16, at 8 P. M.
85 East 12th Street, Second Floor
ADMISSION 25c QUESTIONS DISCUSSION
Register Now for Spring Term, Workers School

Greet the Appearance of the HARLEM LIBERATOR

Inaugural Ball TONIGHT
ALHAMBRA BALLROOM
126TH STREET AND SEVENTH AVENUE
—Admission 40 Cents—
SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION, AGAINST LYNCHING, JIM-CROWISM, VICTIMIZING OF NEGROES

"SOVIETS ON PARADE" AT THE ACME THEATRE
"Soviets on Parade" is a thrilling panorama of war happening in Russia. The picture gives a comprehensive view of the economic and industrial changes taking place in the Soviet Union. The picture, which is now showing at the Acme, climaxes with a giant procession miles long, in which millions of workers, peasants, shock-brigade young workers, factory soldiers, the Red Army, the Red Navy, etc., take part. In the midst of the march, the people of various nationalities dance in their native peasant costumes. The picture also presents intimate glimpses of the leading Soviet celebrities, including Stalin, Gorki, Voroshilov and Molotov. The most arresting views of the Red Army and workers defense troops are shown. Here is the new Russian, the earth—striving to achieve certainties in life, creating new forms of life, new ideas and a new culture.

TONIGHT SPRING DANCE TONIGHT
FEN and HAMMER FIFTY CENTS
Benefit Victims of Hitler Terror
WEBSTER MANOR—125 E. 11th Street
... Dan Jackson and His Proletarian Ramblers
All Comrades Meet at the

NEW HEALTH CENTER CAFETERIA
Fresh Food—Proletarian Prices 50 E. 13TH ST., WORKERS' CENTER

GIVING THE PUBLIC WHAT IT WANTS
The greatest buy ever offered the public... 369 ONE AND TWO TROUSER SUITS, in the latest grays, \$12.75 blues and grey blues at...
Genuine Imported Harris Tweed and Camel Hair Top \$14.75
COATS at...
Certainly worth double its price.
Made-to-measure clothes to please the most critical \$19.35
as low as...

JACKFIN CO.
85 Fifth Ave., corner 16th St.
Entire 5th Floor Open Till 7 P.M. Daily

JOINT AFFAIR
GIVEN BY
JOE HILL and 5th AVENUE Dressmakers
Branches of the I. L. D.
Entertainment and Dance
Saturday, April 15, 8 P.M.
Workers School Auditorium
50 East 13th Street, New York
Admission—25 cents
Proceeds for Scottsboro and Mooney Defense

SPLENDID LARGE Hall and Meeting Rooms
TO HIRE
Perfect for BALS, DANCES, LECTURES, MEETINGS, Etc. IN THE
New ESTONIAN WORKERS HOME
27-29 W.115th St., N.Y.C.
Phone UNiversity 4-9155

TONIGHT TONIGHT
SECOND ANNUAL SPRING BALOON DANCE
of CH Grand Youth Club
MANHATTAN LYCEUM
66 EAST FOURTH STREET
Club Rooms—380 Grand Street

ENTERTAINMENT and DANCE
given by the
ENGLISH SECTION
International Workers Order
TONIGHT at IRVING PLAZA
15th STREET and IRVING PLACE
Admission 35 Cents

Full and immediate payment of the war veterans' adjusted compensation certificates; no cut in the disability allowances; no discrimination in hospitalization.

LOWEST Rates to the Soviet Union \$187.50 AND UP
Includes complete round trip passage, New York to Leningrad and return, FIVE DAYS in the U. S. S. R., with hotels, meals, sightseeing, theatre, etc., and Soviet visa good for 30 days stay in any part of the Soviet Union.

SAILINGS
Apr. 18—S.S. Paris
May 4—S.S. Acquitania
May 14—S.S. Europa
and other sailings

World Tourists, INC.
125 Fifth Ave. New York City
Tel. ALg. 4-6536-7-8
Soviet Land Tours
can also be purchased at any of our branch offices:

14 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass.
6 No. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
1208 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.
808 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.
409 Columbian Bldg., Washington, D.C.
629 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JADE MOUNTAIN
American & Chinese Restaurant
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 & 13
Welcome to Our Comrades

L. & B. BAKERY & LUNCH BAR
HOME COOKING
300 Broadway, Between 11th & 13th Sts.

Abe Flamm
NOW ASSOCIATED WITH
Sam & Adolph
142 Stanton St., Near Norfolk
Manufacturing Their Own Clothing
He wants to greet both old and new friends.

MIMEOGRAPHS \$15 up
DUPLICATING INK STENCILS
MIMEO PAPER REPAIRS
at Lowest Possible Prices
UNION SQ. MIMEO SUPPLY
105 East 14th Street, Room 583
ALgouquin 4-4785

DR. JULIUS JAFFE
Surgeon Dentist
401 EAST 140th STREET
(Cor. Willis Ave.)
Home Phone: Oliville 5-1169 Office Phone: Estabrook 8-2575

DR. S. L. SHIELDS
Surgeon Dentist
2545 WALLACE AVENUE
corner Allerton Avenue Bronx, N. Y.
DR. MORRIS LEVITT
DENTIST
Moved to
1816 CROTONA PARK EAST
corner Southern Boulevard
at 174th St. subway sta. Tel. DAYton 9-6451
DAYTON 9-4900 D. BACKER

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 Bristol Street
(bet. Pitkin & Dicken Aves.) B'klyn
PHONE: SUCKER 5-8613
Office Hours: 8-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

INTERVALE
Moving & Storage Co., Inc.
BRONX, N.Y. 502 WESTCHESTER AVE.

SOKAL CAFETERIA
1669 PITKIN AVENUE
Hoffman's RESTAURANT & CAFETERIA
Pitkin Corner Saratoga Aves.

PURITY QUALITY SUTTER
Vegetarian and Dairy Restaurant
180 SUTTER AVE. (Cor. George) B'klyn
WORKERS—EAT AT THE
Parkway Cafeteria
1638 PITKIN AVENUE
Near Hopkinton Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

AVALON Cafeteria
1510 KINGS HIGHWAY
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
DEWEY 5-9512 "RENDEZVOUS"
CLASSIFIED

Gottlieb's Hardware
110 THIRD AVENUE
Near 14th St. Tompkins Sq. 4-6447
All kinds of ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
Cutlery Our Specialty

Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE
Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the
Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc.
347 E. 72nd St. New York
Telephone: Rhinelander 5097

Manhattan Lyceum Hall
For Mass Meetings, Entertainments
Ball, Weddings &c. Bounded
66-68 E. 4th St. New York

"The Real Significance of the Decatur Trial Verdict"

JUDGE HORTON'S "FAIRNESS" IS EXPOSED BY ATTORNEY BRODSKY IN FIRST, EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

"Judge Horton More Dangerous Than Ranting Prosecutors," Says I.L.D. Lawyer

Brodsky Shows Judge Ignored Motions for Mistrials, Thus Aiding Prosecution

In an interview with a representative of the Daily Worker, Joseph R. Brodsky, chief counsel of the International Labor Defense, yesterday gave his views on the Scottsboro trial which closed in Decatur, Ala., on Sunday.

Brodsky was singled out for special attack by the prosecution during the trial because of the courageous and energetic fight which he put up during the past two years as chief counsel for the I. L. D. He argued the Scottsboro case before the Alabama Supreme Court, which upheld the frame-up.

Brodsky's views on the Decatur trial and the verdict against Patterson follow:

What I want to specifically squelch once for all is the attempt of a part of the South, especially the bourgeois South, and the liberals here in the North, to place the Scottsboro issue on this basis: that it was not the inevitable result of the theory of "white supremacy" in the South, arising out of the class struggle and the exploitation of the Negro as an oppressed national minority, but that it came as a result of some one particular individual who either lost his head or who happens to be as an individual actuated by prejudice against the North, against the Jew, against the Negroes.



JOSEPH R. BRODSKY

Take Judge Horton, Judge Horton is a very kind sort of an individual. He is fair, according to his lights, but those lights are the lights of a "Southern gentleman," which means that he accepts and takes for granted the class position of the Negroes, the necessity of white supremacy—and every one of his rulings was a ruling in the light of maintaining white supremacy in the South, even though the ruling was made in mild language, even though the ruling was kindly made, even though he didn't rant when he ruled, and even though he followed this boiling cauldron of prejudice. It needed somebody to stick a spike into it so that it could spout up full like a volcano. Whereas Judge Horton, more decent, but objectively more dangerous, was seeking to keep the lid clamped down.

For example, we raised the question of the denial of constitutional rights because Negroes were excluded from the grand jury and from the petty jury panel from which was to be drawn the jury that actually set in judgment upon the boys.

How were we going to raise this question? We were going to prove first that there never was a Negro sitting upon a jury either in Jackson County, where the boys were indicted, or in Morgan County, where the present case was tried. We were going to show that there couldn't be a Negro on these juries because on the jury lists from which the respective juries were to be drawn there was not a single Negro. We were going to prove that there were Negroes who were eminently qualified to serve on juries. The first point we had to prove by calling in witnesses who are well acquainted with the practice in the counties involved.

We called in the editor of the "Progressive Age," a paper in Jackson County. We put him on the stand.

Q—"How long have you visited courts in this county? A—Thirty-five years.

Q—"Have you ever seen a Negro sit on a jury? A—"No, I have not."

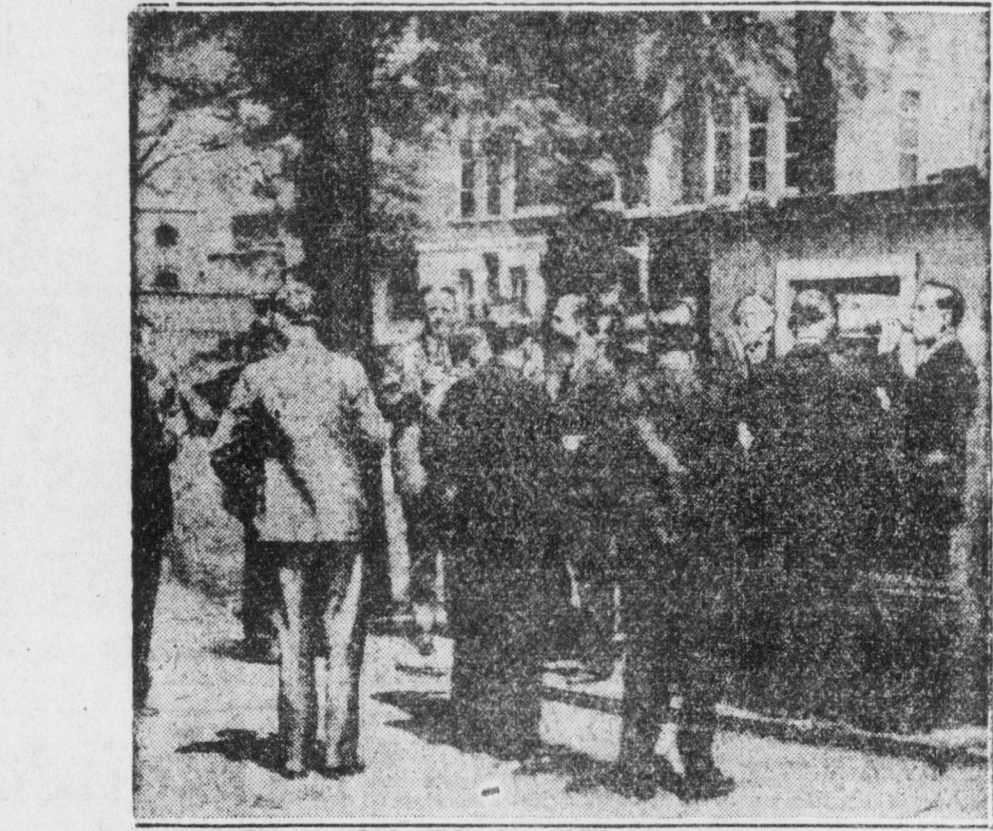
Q—"Did you ever see a Negro who was qualified to serve? A—"No."

Now, let us say, the statute says they must be over 21 and under 65. "Do you know Negroes who are over 21 and under 65?" "Yes."

The statute says they must not be afflicted with any disease that would make them incompetent. "Do you know Negroes that are not afflicted with any disease?" "Yes." The statute says they must never have been convicted of any crime. "Do you know Negroes that have not been convicted?" "Yes." The statute says they must be of sound judgment and esteemed in the community where they live. "Do you know Negroes who bear a reputation for truth and veracity?" "Yes."

"Well, what is it you will exclude them on?" "On the matter of sound judgment." In other words, there never was a Negro who has sound judgment to pass on the case! In other words, the theory of the white is that the Negro is not a human being, does not possess the quality of sound judgment!

Now, Judge Horton listens to our proof, that in spite of the fact that we bring people who for 35 years past had personal knowledge that no Negroes ever sat on a jury, they still



THE JURY WHICH LAUGHED—This is the jury which condemned Haywood Patterson to the electric chair. Although the defense had completely shattered the frame-up case against the Negro boy, the jury voted that he was "guilty" in 20 minutes. Because one of the jurors held out for life imprisonment instead of electrocution, the jury remained out for more than 18 hours. One of the members of the jury was a banker, connected with the Tennessee Valley Bank of Decatur, Ala.

SCOTTSBORO MEETS THROUGHOUT CITY AS WORKERS' ANGER GROWS

NEW YORK.—A number of meetings and events in connection with the Scottsboro case will take place throughout the city the next few days. Eye witness reports of the Scottsboro trial by Daily Worker correspondents who were at the trial will be given at the Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave., tomorrow, Sunday, April 16, at 7:30 p.m. The correspondents who will speak are John L. Spivak, James S. Allen, and Jacob Burck.

Other speakers will be Joseph R. Brodsky, chief attorney of the International Labor Defense, W. Jones, editor of Afro-American, Joshua R. Kunitz, Secretary of National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and Sam Don, acting editor of the Daily Worker. Sender Garlin will be chairman. The Workers Laboratory Theatre will put on a "Scottsboro Play."

An Inaugural Ball to greet the appearance of the Harlem Liberator, organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will be held tonight at Alhambra Ballroom, 126th St. and Seventh Ave.

A mass meeting called by the Scottsboro Unity Committee will be held Monday night at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves.

A mass protest parade preceded by open air meetings along the route of march is scheduled to take place in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn today. The parade starts at 1 p.m. from Lewis and Gates Aves. Mass organizations are to assemble at the Progressive Workers Culture Club, 150 Summer Ave. at 12 noon.

A special Scottsboro benefit performance of "Humming Bird" a musical comedy with a Negro cast will be given Sunday night at the New Yorker Theatre, W. 54th St., Allan K. Foster, the producer announced today.

Mrs. Jennie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, and Joe Brodsky will speak during intermission.

SCOTTSBORO MEET TODAY IN B'KLYN

BROOKLYN.—Mrs. Jennie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, condemned Scottsboro boy, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting of Negro and white workers today at the Brooklyn Palace, 180 Rockaway Avenue, near Fulton, at 4:30 p.m.

The indoor meeting will be preceded by a parade through working-class districts started off with an open air meeting at Fulton and Cumberland Streets at 3 p.m. Workers are coming from Brownsville, East New York and Crown Heights to join in the demonstration.

Wm. Patterson, National secretary of the International Labor Defense, Fred Biedenkapp, and Rev. Harton of the Afro-Negro Alliance, will be among the other prominent speakers to address the meeting.

What does the judge do, "Motion denied." And when these vicious speeches are all over, the judge takes a second in which to say, "Gentlemen of the jury, disregard what Mr. Wright said." That's fairness for you!

It may be fairness to those who are seeking to hide the real situation but it is not fairness to those who understand that this is the flower of southern prejudice, of southern oppression of the Negro, that this fairness is cloaking the murder of the innocent Scottsboro boys.

Now the judge says, "Motion denied." And when these vicious speeches are all over, the judge takes a second in which to say, "Gentlemen of the jury, disregard what Mr. Wright said." That's fairness for you!

It may be fairness to those who are seeking to hide the real situation but it is not fairness to those who understand that this is the flower of southern prejudice, of southern oppression of the Negro, that this fairness is cloaking the murder of the innocent Scottsboro boys.

As to the question of the jury in

LAUNCH CAPITOL MARCH IN FIGHT FOR NEGRO BOYS

I.L.D. Issues Stirring Call to Action

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The I.L.D. in the Scottsboro case that the attention of the whole country and many parts of the world has been focussed upon the sore spot in the fabric of American capitalist society—the brutal social, political and economic oppression of the fourteen million American Negroes.

Forces of Reaction Gathering Already the forces of reaction are gathering in an attempt to crush this movement to stem this mighty upsurge. The Democratic Party, through its Tammany Hall agents among both Negroes and whites, is forming alliances for this purpose. In answer to this effort all honest elements who sincerely wish to fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys must unite their forces.

The I.L.D. welcomes every moral and material aid from all who wish to support the struggle, but at the same time the masses must be on their guard and fight with every means at their command against anyone who seeks to hamper and divert the clear purpose of the masses—to smash the whole system of brutal national oppression of the fourteen million Negroes in the United States—a system which breeds Scottsboro frame-ups, lynchings, and Jim Crow, and which violates their every fundamental human and democratic right.

The masses are in motion. They are demanding immediate militant and uncompromising action, not only for the defense of the Scottsboro boys but also on the whole question of the violation of the elementary constitutional rights of the Negro people, dramatically symbolized in the Scottsboro case. They are demanding immediate action on the part of the Roosevelt government, the allies of the Southern white rulers, to enforce the rights guaranteed under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.

Concrete Action The I.L.D. therefore proposes to the Emergency Scottsboro Conference as called by the Scottsboro Unity Defense Committee for this Sunday, April 16, at 10 a.m., the following progressive organizations: of every color and nationality, of every political and religious belief, the following:

1. To organize a Free the Scottsboro Boys March upon Washington.
2. To collect and present to President Roosevelt 1,000,000 signatures, demanding the immediate, unconditional and safe release of the nine Scottsboro boys.
3. To present to Congress a bill to be passed at once, providing for immediate and strict enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The I.L.D. suggests Friday, April 20, as the date on which thousands of Negro and white workers are to arrive in masses from nearest points, in delegations from farther ones, before the White House and Capitol.

In the course of preparation for the Free the Scottsboro Boys March these shall be the immediate demands:

1. A new trial for Haywood Patterson.
2. Postponement of the other trials until after the appeal has been acted upon in Haywood Patterson's case.
3. Negroes and white workers to serve on the jury.
4. Transfer of all Scottsboro trials to Birmingham.
5. Full safeguard for the Scottsboro boys, all lawyers and defense witnesses in the case.
6. Immediate, unconditional and safe release for the nine Scottsboro boys.

Upon receipt of this Call let the Scottsboro Emergency Conference and every other organization not yet within this body take up and endorse our proposals and jointly with us get to work at once on all the details that will place upon an organized basis the tremendous movement of the black and white masses to compel the ruling class to let go of their victims, the nine Scottsboro boys, and to grant the Negro masses every constitutional right.

Long live the unity of the black and white masses, North and South! Only the masses can compel the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, Angelo Herndon, and every other victim of ruling class terror and national oppression!

On to Washington!

Statement Contained Falsehood "The statement contained the assertion that the NAACP was the only organization to go to the aid of the boys in their first trial, a deliberate falsehood. The NAACP has never been legally connected with the case, and its first attempts to enter it came after the International Labor Defense had already raised a storm of mass protest against the original lynch- verdicts, and after their attorneys had been authorized to represent them by the Scottsboro boys and by their parents.

"At that time the NAACP, in an effort to take over control of the case at all costs, even that of the lives of the boys, retained Stephen Roddy, a member of the K.K.K., who had appeared at the first trial, but according to the record was not defense attorney regularly employed, who failed to make any of the legal moves which might lay the basis for an appeal, and who, according to his own statement, considered his very presence in the court room to 'defend' nine Negro boys an 'unpleasant duty.'

"From that time on the NAACP 'defense' of the boys consisted solely in attacks upon the boys' authorized defenders and in raising money, of which only \$1,000 out of an admitted \$7,000 raised, has been turned over to the defense. This money was raised without being at any time backed by authorization of the boys

or of their parents, and against the expressed wishes of these.

Barred Boys' Mothers "Even when it came to the question of permitting the mothers of the Scottsboro boys to appear before the NAACP meetings, the leaders would not permit any of them to speak. Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy Wright, was twice refused permission to attend NAACP meetings, on June 28 and October 22 in New York and Newark. Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Heywood Patterson was denied the floor at the NAACP national convention at Pittsburgh, in June and July of the same year.

"The NAACP has consistently denied, and today, that the Scottsboro frame-up involved the whole policy of the American ruling class to the Negro people, the issue of the Jim Crowing of the Negro's, of the denial of their democratic rights, including the right to serve on juries. They denied that any issues were involved besides that of the proven innocence of the Scottsboro boys.

What I.L.D. Accomplished "Now that the I.L.D. has not only proved upon the record the innocence of these boys, but has raised also the question of the democratic rights of Negro and white workers, and of the right of Negroes to serve on juries as provided in the Fourteenth Amendment, now that the tide of anger of the masses against the new lynch-verdict has risen to new heights under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, the NAACP has announced that: 'The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cannot stand by idle while this momentous struggle goes on.'

"The NAACP leadership has offered to raise funds for the Scottsboro defense, and in the words of its press release, to 'cooperate in any other way helpful to the defendants.' In this offer it has followed the lead of hundreds of individual members, and some branches of the NAACP.

"The International Labor Defense welcomes this offer of cooperation, especially coming, as it does, at the height of such a mass movement behind the Scottsboro defense and the issues of Negro rights raised by the I.L.D. as has never before been achieved.

"The International Labor Defense stands ready to accept the offer of the NAACP to cooperate both in the raising of funds, and in support of the mass movement already on foot to force the ruling class of the South to set the Scottsboro boys free and guarantee their safety.

"Funds are badly needed by the defense. At least \$5,000 is needed immediately to prepare the appeal of the case of Haywood Patterson for presentation to the Supreme Court of Alabama. This must be done within thirty days from the date of the verdict. Other large sums will be essential for the defense of the other eight boys over whom the shadow of the electric chair still hangs also.

"The immediate need of the defense for minimum necessary expenses are for \$7,500.

"The I.L.D. calls on the NAACP, in token of good faith in its offer to support the defense with funds and in other ways: 1. To support the movement for a march of Negro and white workers to Washington to present the demand for the millions of Negroes in the United States, and the millions of white workers whose interests are also at stake, and who stand behind the I.L.D. in its fight to save the lives of the innocent Negro boys, to President Roosevelt, and to assist in obtaining the million signatures for the petition which will present these demands.

"2. The I.L.D. calls on the NAACP leaders to keep their promise exposing the system of oppression which they (the Scottsboro cases) exemplify, of helping put an end to the slavery of Negro Americans, and of fighting against and exposing the protections of the hypocrites and slaveholders.

Concrete Action "3. In view of the lynch-terror rampant in Alabama and throughout the South, but especially in the northern rural sections of the state at this moment, and in view of the proven innocence of the Scottsboro boys, the I.L.D. calls for concrete action on these issues by the NAACP, that they support in public statements and raise in resolutions in their branches, the demands made to President Roosevelt and Governor Miller of Alabama, for a new trial for Haywood Patterson, a change of venue for the other cases to Birmingham, their adjournment until the appeal in the Patterson case is decided, the right of Negroes to serve on juries, and the immediate, unconditional, safe release of the Scottsboro boys."

NEED VOLUNTEERS IN SCOTTSBORO DRIVE NEW YORK.—Volunteers are urgently needed in connection with the Scottsboro campaign. Hundreds of meetings must be covered and there is a shortage of speakers. Clerical workers are wanted for detail work. Report to Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense, 77 W. 131st Street.

Labor Defense Welcomes N.A.A.C.P. Offer to Aid the Scottsboro Boys' Fight

Bid Follows Action of N.A.A.C.P. Branches in Supporting Leadership of the I.L.D.

Invite N.A.A.C.P. Leadership to Back Specific Actions "In Token of Good Faith"

NEW YORK.—Acceptance of the offer of the national leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to raise funds for the Scottsboro defense, and to cooperate in other ways with the defense which is being conducted by the International Labor Defense was announced in a statement made public yesterday by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the I.L.D.

The NAACP offer was made in a statement to the press released on Thursday, and a decision was made to accept it at a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the International Labor Defense the same night.

Welcomes Cooperation The I.L.D. statement points out that while the leadership of the NAACP has consistently savagely attacked and sabotaged the defense of the Scottsboro boys right up to its most recent statement on the case, published in the press the day following the conviction of Heywood Patterson, many of its branches have already cooperated with the I.L.D. in the defense, and hundreds of N.A.A.C.P. members have been involved in it.

The International Labor Defense, the statement said, welcomes this offer of cooperation from the leaders of the NAACP, coming as it does especially, at the height of such a mass movement as has never before been achieved behind the issues raised by the I.L.D. in the case, and behind its fight to save the lives of the boys.

The text of the statement, which reviews the previous activities of the NAACP in regard to the Scottsboro case, follows:

"With the announcement on Sunday, April 9, of the monstrous lynch-verdict against Heywood Patterson by an all-white jury in Decatur, the defense struggle of the Scottsboro boys entered a new phase. The world-wide protest against the frame-up of the Scottsboro boys, under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, which for two years had kept these boys alive, rose to unprecedented heights as word flashed around the world of this verdict made with complete disregard of the evidence presented at the trial.

Had Attacked Defense "The first reaction of the national board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to this verdict was an attack upon the Scottsboro defense, in the form of a statement to the press which said that the Alabama lynch- verdict had not 'the Communists', as the NAACP statement chose to call the International Labor Defense, entered the case, under the leadership of the board of directors put forward the disruptive proposal of forming a 'new defense committee,' though the International Labor Defense has from the beginning been the authorized defenders of the boys, and has carried on a consistent and bitter fight to save their lives for two years, a fight which included a struggle against disruptive maneuvers of the NAACP leadership.

"The statement contained the assertion that the NAACP was the only organization to go to the aid of the boys in their first trial, a deliberate falsehood. The NAACP has never been legally connected with the case, and its first attempts to enter it came after the International Labor Defense had already raised a storm of mass protest against the original lynch- verdicts, and after their attorneys had been authorized to represent them by the Scottsboro boys and by their parents.

"At that time the NAACP, in an effort to take over control of the case at all costs, even that of the lives of the boys, retained Stephen Roddy, a member of the K.K.K., who had appeared at the first trial, but according to the record was not defense attorney regularly employed, who failed to make any of the legal moves which might lay the basis for an appeal, and who, according to his own statement, considered his very presence in the court room to 'defend' nine Negro boys an 'unpleasant duty.'

"From that time on the NAACP 'defense' of the boys consisted solely in attacks upon the boys' authorized defenders and in raising money, of which only \$1,000 out of an admitted \$7,000 raised, has been turned over to the defense. This money was raised without being at any time backed by authorization of the boys

or of their parents, and against the expressed wishes of these.

Barred Boys' Mothers "Even when it came to the question of permitting the mothers of the Scottsboro boys to appear before the NAACP meetings, the leaders would not permit any of them to speak. Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Roy and Andy Wright, was twice refused permission to attend NAACP meetings, on June 28 and October 22 in New York and Newark. Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Heywood Patterson was denied the floor at the NAACP national convention at Pittsburgh, in June and July of the same year.

"The NAACP has consistently denied, and today, that the Scottsboro frame-up involved the whole policy of the American ruling class to the Negro people, the issue of the Jim Crowing of the Negro's, of the denial of their democratic rights, including the right to serve on juries. They denied that any issues were involved besides that of the proven innocence of the Scottsboro boys.

What I.L.D. Accomplished "Now that the I.L.D. has not only proved upon the record the innocence of these boys, but has raised also the question of the democratic rights of Negro and white workers, and of the right of Negroes to serve on juries as provided in the Fourteenth Amendment, now that the tide of anger of the masses against the new lynch-verdict has risen to new heights under the leadership of the International Labor Defense, the NAACP has announced that: 'The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cannot stand by idle while this momentous struggle goes on.'

"The NAACP leadership has offered to raise funds for the Scottsboro defense, and in the words of its press release, to 'cooperate in any other way helpful to the defendants.' In this offer it has followed the lead of hundreds of individual members, and some branches of the NAACP.

"The International Labor Defense welcomes this offer of cooperation, especially coming, as it does, at the height of such a mass movement behind the Scottsboro defense and the issues of Negro rights raised by the I.L.D. as has never before been achieved.

"The International Labor Defense stands ready to accept the offer of the NAACP to cooperate both in the raising of funds, and in support of the mass movement already on foot to force the ruling class of the South to set the Scottsboro boys free and guarantee their safety.

"Funds are badly needed by the defense. At least \$5,000 is needed immediately to prepare the appeal of the case of Haywood Patterson for presentation to the Supreme Court of Alabama. This must be done within thirty days from the date of the verdict. Other large sums will be essential for the defense of the other eight boys over whom the shadow of the electric chair still hangs also.

"The immediate need of the defense for minimum necessary expenses are for \$7,500.

"The I.L.D. calls on the NAACP, in token of good faith in its offer to support the defense with funds and in other ways: 1. To support the movement for a march of Negro and white workers to Washington to present the demand for the millions of Negroes in the United States, and the millions of white workers whose interests are also at stake, and who stand behind the I.L.D. in its fight to save the lives of the innocent Negro boys, to President Roosevelt, and to assist in obtaining the million signatures for the petition which will present these demands.

"2. The I.L.D. calls on the NAACP leaders to keep their promise exposing the system of oppression which they (the Scottsboro cases) exemplify, of helping put an end to the slavery of Negro Americans, and of fighting against and exposing the protections of the hypocrites and slaveholders.

Concrete Action "3. In view of the lynch-terror rampant in Alabama and throughout the South, but especially in the northern rural sections of the state at this moment, and in view of the proven innocence of the Scottsboro boys, the I.L.D. calls for concrete action on these issues by the NAACP, that they support in public statements and raise in resolutions in their branches, the demands made to President Roosevelt and Governor Miller of Alabama, for a new trial for Haywood Patterson, a change of venue for the other cases to Birmingham, their adjournment until the appeal in the Patterson case is decided, the right of Negroes to serve on juries, and the immediate, unconditional, safe release of the Scottsboro boys."

NEED VOLUNTEERS IN SCOTTSBORO DRIVE NEW YORK.—Volunteers are urgently needed in connection with the Scottsboro campaign. Hundreds of meetings must be covered and there is a shortage of speakers. Clerical workers are wanted for detail work. Report to Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense, 77 W. 131st Street.

SCOTTSBORO MEETS THROUGHOUT CITY AS WORKERS' ANGER GROWS

NEW YORK.—A number of meetings and events in connection with the Scottsboro case will take place throughout the city the next few days. Eye witness reports of the Scottsboro trial by Daily Worker correspondents who were at the trial will be given at the Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave., tomorrow, Sunday, April 16, at 7:30 p.m. The correspondents who will speak are John L. Spivak, James S. Allen, and Jacob Burck.

Other speakers will be Joseph R. Brodsky, chief attorney of the International Labor Defense, W. Jones, editor of Afro-American, Joshua R. Kunitz, Secretary of National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and Sam Don, acting editor of the Daily Worker. Sender Garlin will be chairman. The Workers Laboratory Theatre will put on a "Scottsboro Play."

An Inaugural Ball to greet the appearance of the Harlem Liberator, organ of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights will be held tonight at Alhambra Ballroom, 126th St. and Seventh Ave.

A mass meeting called by the Scottsboro Unity Committee will be held Monday night at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 138th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves.

A mass protest parade preceded by open air meetings along the route of march is scheduled to take place in the Williamsburgh section of Brooklyn today. The parade starts at 1 p.m. from Lewis and Gates Aves. Mass organizations are to assemble at the Progressive Workers Culture Club, 150 Summer Ave. at 12 noon.

A special Scottsboro benefit performance of "Humming Bird" a musical comedy with a Negro cast will be given Sunday night at the New Yorker Theatre, W. 54th St., Allan K. Foster, the producer announced today.

Mrs. Jennie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, and Joe Brodsky will speak during intermission.

SCOTTSBORO MEET TODAY IN B'KLYN

BROOKLYN.—Mrs. Jennie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, condemned Scottsboro boy, will be the main speaker at a mass meeting of Negro and white workers today at the Brooklyn Palace, 180 Rockaway Avenue, near Fulton, at 4:30 p.m.

The indoor meeting will be preceded by a parade through working-class districts started off with an open air meeting at Fulton and Cumberland Streets at 3 p.m. Workers are coming from Brownsville, East New York and Crown Heights to join in the demonstration.

Wm. Patterson, National secretary of the International Labor Defense, Fred Biedenkapp, and Rev. Harton of the Afro-Negro Alliance, will be among the other prominent speakers to address the meeting.

What does the judge do, "Motion denied." And when these vicious speeches are all over, the judge takes a second in which to say, "Gentlemen of the jury, disregard what Mr. Wright said." That's fairness for you!

It may be fairness to those who are seeking to hide the real situation but it is not fairness to those who understand that this is the flower of southern prejudice, of southern oppression of the Negro, that this fairness is cloaking the murder of the innocent Scottsboro boys.

Now the judge says, "Motion denied." And when these vicious speeches are all over, the judge takes a second in which to say, "Gentlemen of the jury, disregard what Mr. Wright said." That's fairness for you!

It may be fairness to those who are seeking to hide the real situation but it is not fairness to those who understand that this is the flower of southern prejudice, of southern oppression of the Negro, that this fairness is cloaking the murder of the innocent Scottsboro boys.

As to the question of the jury in

Eye Witness Report of Scottsboro Trial

John L. Spivak
James S. Allen
Jacob Burck

DAILY WORKER
Correspondents at Trial

Joseph R. Brodsky
Chief Attorney, I. L. D.

Joshua R. Kunitz
Secretary National Committee for
Defense of Political Prisoners

Sam Don
Acting Editor, Daily Worker

Sender Garlin
Chairman

ROCKLAND PALACE
155th Street and Eighth Avenue

SUNDAY
APRIL 16th
7:30 P.M.

ADMISSION 15 CENTS
UNEMPLOYED FREE

Mobilizing for Union Sq. Scottsboro Demonstration



N. Y. Pitcher Bill Raises Price for the Milk Trust

Workers and Poor Farmers Should Unite Against Milk Trust and Rich Farmers

BULLETIN.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The new State Milk Control Board meeting yesterday set a bottom price for milk for consumers. An agreement following a hearing, between the big dairy farmers, the dealers and Board members resulted in the decision that milk delivered to homes must sell for no less than 10 cents and bottled store milk for no less than 8 cents. Grade A milk is to be fixed at 13 cents as the lowest price. No limitation was placed on possible price increases.

By MOE BRAGIN
Governor Lehman, the great "progressive" has signed the Pitcher Bill which fixes the price of milk to the farmer and the cost to the consumer. His first step was the appointment of a rich farmer as the third member of the price-fixing board. The other two members are Charles Baldwin, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Dr. T. Parran, State Health Commissioner. Kenneth Fee, the third member, will be given a salary of \$7,500 while farmers are getting a cent and a quarter for their milk. There is not a single representative of the dirt farmers of the State on this board, not a single representative of the great consuming masses of the large cities. These three men are interested in the farmers in the same way that a hawk is in a flock of hens.

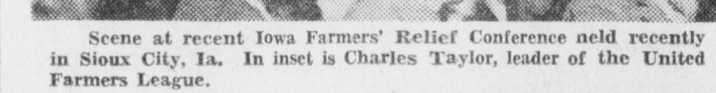
This milk board has already issued four orders. The first of these will stabilize the price paid to farmers by limiting the distribution of milk to dealers who are already in the business. This will be a heavy blow

to the small dairy farmers. Cows are now going out to pasture and freshening and farmers will be stuck, as a result, with surplus milk. Many of them will have to sell or kill their milkers. Farmers, depending on milk as their main crop, will find themselves caught on the barbed wire fence once again. Many will have to give up their farms.

Great Power To Milk Trust
This stabilization will be brought about by licensing milk dealers. No new dealers will be licensed in localities where the milk business is already overcrowded. This will give the milk trusts greater power in localities where they are well entrenched. They will be able very easily to "persuade" the three members of the board that such localities are overcrowded. Where the farmer had before as a weapon his freedom of bargaining, now he will be totally at the mercy of the milk trusts backed more strongly by the state. To fool the farmers into believing that the board really intends helping them, the board will exempt storekeepers and peddlers from taking out a license who handle less than 3,000 pounds of milk a month or who operate in communities with a population less than 1,000. There are many small farmers who peddle more than a hundred pounds of milk a day. The license means a greater expense for them already when they are caught in the yoke of poverty. It is a measure to stabilize the price by including the Pitcher Bill, are well-organized grinders for the purpose of crushing the small farmer and driving those who are still holding on by the skin of their teeth into the

road.
Prices of Milk Will Go Up
The Pitcher Bill, at the same time, holds a sharp axe over the head of the masses of city workers. Limiting the milk supply will lead to a boost in the retail price of milk. The price per quart will shoot up two or three cents in a city like New York. But the distributors will lose nothing. On the contrary, the bill will give them a better market. They will continue getting a "fair return on their investment." The railroads will receive the same freight rates. In this way the politicians of New York State follow the lead of Roosevelt who in his "Farm Relief" scheme includes a scheme whereby the processor is allowed to pass on his tax to the consumer. The milk trusts will shove additional expenses resulting from the workings of the bill on the masses of New York State and other states. New Jersey politicians are also talking of a price-fixing milk bill.

The Pitcher Bill has been enacted "in the exercises of the police power of the State and its purposes generally are to protect the public health and the public welfare." It is difficult to understand how the public health will be protected by a bill which will increase the price of milk when hundreds of thousands of children are suffering from malnutrition because they get none or little milk.



Scene at recent Iowa Farmers' Relief Conference held recently in Sioux City, Ia. In inset is Charles Taylor, leader of the United Farmers League.

These are the usual vicious lies slung out by the politicians. What is clear is that this bill has been passed for the "public welfare," which means to the politicians the stopping of the farmers' struggles.

Burdens On Workers Affects Farmers
The farmer must realize that all price-fixing schemes which put the burden on the worker will cut his market and hurt him immediately. What must be done is to compel the politicians to the stopping of the farmers' struggles.

These frame-ups are not isolated events. The bosses of the cafeterias and the Bosses' Association, having seen the victories of the Food Workers Industrial Union recently in defeating the Foltis-Fischer contempt of court order and the Foltis-Fischer injunction, are now using the tactics of framing workers and their leaders in order to try to break the Foltis strike. However, both the strikers and the Food Workers Industrial Union have expressed determination to fight to the end.

These frame-ups are not isolated events. The bosses of the cafeterias and the Bosses' Association, having seen the victories of the Food Workers Industrial Union recently in defeating the Foltis-Fischer contempt of court order and the Foltis-Fischer injunction, are now using the tactics of framing workers and their leaders in order to try to break the Foltis strike. However, both the strikers and the Food Workers Industrial Union have expressed determination to fight to the end.

MINERS READINESS TO UNITE FOR STRUGGLE SHOWN IN REPORTS TO UNITED FRONT MEET

At the United Front Conference of Miners in Pittsburgh on March 19th called by the National Miners Union the miners showed determination to struggle against the pauper wages and unemployment. They resolved to fight for wage increases. They pledged to go back to the mines and develop struggles. Since then mines in Pennsylvania and Ohio have come out on strike and are carrying on a valiant fight in the face of many odds. Here are five of the reports of rank and file miners to the conference:

Johns (Studa Mine). I ain't much of a speaker, comrades, but I have come here to say this, that a bunch of us men are working over there at Studa mine, we're working in water and big slate. I guess that is about the only mine that has been solved to fight for wage increases. They pledged to go back to the mines and develop struggles. Since then mines in Pennsylvania and Ohio have come out on strike and are carrying on a valiant fight in the face of many odds. Here are five of the reports of rank and file miners to the conference:

inches. You ask—how much you gonna give me for this? "3 cents an inch."—"Where is your ruler or tape?"—"Oh," he says, "the fashion's come out we don't have to carry them no more."—I says—"I hope your eye ain't isn't bad."—"No," he says, "it isn't bad, but it's just the way we've gotta do it. If we give you the right inches on that slate we get kicked." I says—"kick or not, damn it, I deserve every cent of my work. If I work like a damn mule every day." There is 5 or 6 of us committees been running around at the camp there and see what the men would do about coming out, about 50 per cent is ready to come out.

Waters (employed from Powhatan Mine, Ohio).—"I'm representing the miners from Powhatan mine in eastern Ohio. It's about 100 men at the present time. Last week the mining officials counterfeited some money at least that's what we claim. They made a new system of scrip due to the banking holiday they said. O ut of these 900 miners, 4 took scrip, all the rest refused to take it. It looked like a strike, at least the men felt we'd strike against

this scrip situation. That meant that the men had to deal in the company store and the prices during that week had raised anywhere from 20 to 60 per cent since they issued scrip and this scrip was payable only to company store.

This mine belongs to the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. and in the past two weeks they have put conditions on the men, extra conditions, which the men is fighting against, but cannot come out due to the terror that is in the mines, they cannot come out in the open, but despite the terror and everything else they come out in the open and fought against the scrip. This is a great issue and the men are ready to fight on it. And in my opinion still ready to fight when it comes April 1st with issues bigger than merely scrip. The Powhatan Coal Mining Co. was the first company to make the system of throwing coal dust bog into job. You know this is a dangerous condition. The condition of the coal dust in the mine means that without taking precautions as prescribed by the U. S. Bureau of Mining, in trying to avert an explosion, it means that the mine with 900 men

in it is liable to go off and this brings forcibly to our mind that there is great need for struggle on the first day of April in this mine in particular. This system is being developed in this state all over Eastern Ohio, it means this, that every day these 900 men in Powhatan mines, goes into this mine they are in danger of being blown up and coal dust is the most dangerous gas we encounter.

Flora Misonich (Bentleyville Women's Auxiliary, N. M. U.). So far there has been nothing said about women, so it is up to me to bring up the women and what they help to do with the men. I represent the ladies auxiliary we have a membership of 25 and also 30 good standing members. The women are all good when strike comes out to go on the picket line just as well as the men. And also the women are good for collecting relief on the Hunger March and every-where, and I don't know why they keep the women out so far. And also the women know more than the men what they need for collecting relief for the children and what they need in the house.

GAINS WON BY MINE STRIKERS SPUR STRUGGLE

Relief Necessary to Win In Pa.—Ohio Mines Still Out

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—More than 5,000 miners have been involved in the struggles in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio since the preparations for strike struggles started, according to reports from the National Miners Union. Many of these workers have returned to work with definite gains registered. The fight of the 2,000 Terminal Coal miners against pay in scrip which was initiated by the N.M.U. was victorious. In the Powhatan mine a strike involving 1,500 workers resulted in installing a miner checkweighman elected by the men. By this gain, sentiment was created and a movement started for a checkweighman elected by the miners in other mines in this region with successful results. These struggles were carried on around the slogan of the April 1 united front strike struggles.

In the Terminal mines where the U.M.W.A. leadership succeeded in preventing the miners from joining the struggle, the miners are now reacting against the leadership, and their proposals and a good opposition movement is developing. In Avella where over 2,000 workers are still out on strike for wage increases and other local demands, and in other sections where the strikers are still out the miners ranks are solid. The immediate tasks are the winning of the strikes which depends on the solidarity of all workers' organizations. Funds for relief should be sent immediately to the N.M.U., 1425 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

LETTERS FROM WORKERS
Transportation Workers—Railroad, marine, waterfront, subway, street-car, cab drivers, expressmen—every Monday.
Steel, Metal and Auto—every Tuesday.
Farmers—every Thursday.
Textile, Friday.
Mining—every Saturday.
Special articles on the industry will appear on the same page, making special distribution more effective.

United Mine Workers Locals Recognize Unemployed Council

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)
SHENANDOAH, Pa.—The Unemployed Council has been functioning in Shenandoah, Pa. for about 10 months and they won many demands. It is the talk of the anthracite. The youth participate the same as the adults, and recently there were four youth delegates elected to the Unemployed Council conference held April 4 to prepare for a county hunger march to Easton, Pa. The Relief Board in its distribution of shoes, clothes, and milk, notifies the Unemployed Council first, and asks them to send down the people who need such things the most.

The young fellows are just as interested in the meeting that the Council holds every Tuesday at 7:30 p.m., as the adults, and participate in fighting for the cases.
The locals of the United Mine Workers recognize the Shenandoah Unemployed Council. The U.M.W.A. sub-district recognizes and participates in the Unemployed Council meetings and its activity.
The Unemployed Council has two delegates present at the sub-district of the U.M.W.A., and the sub-district sends two delegates to be present at the Unemployed Council meetings.

Miners Get Raise— On Store Prices

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)
EAST BECKLEY, W. Va.—I have been a miner for 18 years. I am a Sprague slave. It is hard to subscribe for the Daily Worker here because the post office is in the company store, and the super might see or read it. I have been trying to build the National Miners Union for the last 3 months and have a group started of white and colored.

Those who live in the company house pay in \$12 a month rent, lights about \$1.50 up to \$4, water \$1 per month, coal \$2 a load, about 1,000 lbs. a ton, supposed to be 1 ton. Those who own their own homes have to trade in the company store. Each man in camp must whitewash his fence on both sides, and all trees and telephone poles close by. About 30 to 40 hours work every summer, keep the lawns mowed or it will be mowed for you and charged against you. Prices in the company store are high and we are cheated even on our low prices for tonnage.
This is the New River Coal Co. or Cranberry Fuel Co., 14 big mines at different camps. The workers

STRIKING MINERS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE DESPITE COMPANY TRICKS

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)
AVELLA, Pa.—On April 1 over 100 miners struck at the Burgettstown Coal Company's mine in Avella for the demands that were adopted by the United Front Conference on March 19, and additional local demands. These were presented to the company on April 6.

The company answered they could not grant the demands, and would close the mine. The strike is continuing to force the company to grant the demands. Rumors have it that this mine has leased the Bulger Block Mine in Bulger, Pa., which in turn recently bought the Bertha Mine of the Bertha Consumers Coal Co.

On April 1, 250 miners of the Bulger Block Mine struck 100 per cent, and presented their demands to the super on April 7. His answer was that the men were asking too much and it was impossible even now to pay bills and operate the mine. To prove this he showed the committee, elected by the miners, an election went back to notify the super who told us to get our tools as he

UNEMPLOYED MINERS ON SCANTY RELIEF

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)
BONANZA, Ark.—In this mining community the unemployed do road work for relief. Single men get one day per week at \$2.00 per day, and a man with a family gets 2 days per week. Those that do not work get direct relief of \$5.00 per month and 48 pounds of Red Cross Flour. The flour will be all gone the first of May.

The miners are constantly talking of how sick they are of the John L. Lewis Union. I believe if the National Miners Union would send an organizer here, that the majority of the miners would join.

Books Will Teach Miners To Fight

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)
PREMIER, W. Va.—Working conditions are very bad here. Everybody owns the company, some as high as \$240. They just toil and try to get out of the hole they are in, but instead they are going in deeper.
The mine runs 3 days a week. A loader makes 50c a car for little cars and 80c for the big ones. Some load 6 big cars a day, and very few load as high as 9 little ones a day. I never get loaded over 7 yet, so that makes \$3.50 a day. But some men can load only 3, 4 or 5, and what do they make? Day men get \$3, \$2.80, and \$2.40, and how can they put up with it I don't see. But they continue to carry their buckets to work. Some of these places around here are far worse than here at the Premier.
The Salvation Army has control of these peoples through the Red Cross flour it distributes. Every house belongs to the company and there is no place to meet, and the workers can never talk of their troubles. So it is hard to organize them, and hard to pull them out of strike. Some of them know what goes on in the cities, but they are afraid to try to do that way here.
I think we will have to print little books like the "Fight for Bread" and pass them out amongst these W. Va. people in McDowell County. If they read it then it will upset their stomachs to work under these kind of conditions.

Books Will Teach Miners To Fight

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)
PREMIER, W. Va.—Working conditions are very bad here. Everybody owns the company, some as high as \$240. They just toil and try to get out of the hole they are in, but instead they are going in deeper.
The mine runs 3 days a week. A loader makes 50c a car for little cars and 80c for the big ones. Some load 6 big cars a day, and very few load as high as 9 little ones a day. I never get loaded over 7 yet, so that makes \$3.50 a day. But some men can load only 3, 4 or 5, and what do they make? Day men get \$3, \$2.80, and \$2.40, and how can they put up with it I don't see. But they continue to carry their buckets to work. Some of these places around here are far worse than here at the Premier.
The Salvation Army has control of these peoples through the Red Cross flour it distributes. Every house belongs to the company and there is no place to meet, and the workers can never talk of their troubles. So it is hard to organize them, and hard to pull them out of strike. Some of them know what goes on in the cities, but they are afraid to try to do that way here.
I think we will have to print little books like the "Fight for Bread" and pass them out amongst these W. Va. people in McDowell County. If they read it then it will upset their stomachs to work under these kind of conditions.

thought there would be a big raise on tonnage—back to 47¢ a ton on April 1. They thought Roosevelt would make the company pay our back time. But we got an April fool raise—it was a raise in the company store on grub.
The United Mine Workers is raising hell around here. They claim they have several mines signed up solid. I know all about its being a company union. I am a Red from the heart. I get so damn mad, I can't hardly keep from fighting every day at the capitalist.

FRAME ORGANIZER OF FOOD UNION TO LONG JAIL TERM

Wave of Frame-Ups Part of Boss Plan to Smash Strikes

NEW YORK.—Pedro Martinez, organizer of the Cafeteria Department of the Food Workers' Industrial Union was sentenced Wednesday to the penitentiary for 6 months to 3 years on a framed-up charge of malicious mischief. This case arose as a result of the strike at the Adele Cafeteria at 7th Street and 2nd Avenue where the boss had taken out an injunction against the union and the strikers.

Although two witnesses testified that Martinez was asleep in bed in his home at the time that the so-called "malicious mischief" was done, their testimony was not considered by the three judges sitting in special sessions. The witnesses brought by the boss testified that they saw Martinez commit the act. They are all relatives of the boss.

In connection with the same case, another worker, John Mirabel, was given the same sentence on a framed charge of third degree assault. Already two workers, George Ruby and H. Sanchez, have served 30 days each in the same case. Three more workers arrested on similar charges will come up for trial next week. They are Harrington, Mishnaetz, and Burgas.

These frame-ups are not isolated events. The bosses of the cafeterias and the Bosses' Association, having seen the victories of the Food Workers Industrial Union recently in defeating the Foltis-Fischer contempt of court order and the Foltis-Fischer injunction, are now using the tactics of framing workers and their leaders in order to try to break the Foltis strike. However, both the strikers and the Food Workers Industrial Union have expressed determination to fight to the end.

DOLLAR DROPS ON INT'L MARKET

Commodity Prices Rise Wheat Makes High

The value of the dollar in terms of other currencies fell to the lowest level in years yesterday. At the present levels it is profitable for the banks to ship gold to Europe. Since an embargo exists on the export of gold except for "proper purposes" it is not known how much gold will be exported. The New York Federal Reserve Bank announced that a license had been granted for the shipment of gold to Holland. The amount of the shipment has not yet been announced.

Despite the fact that certain technical factors made it possible for the dollar to drop so sharply, nevertheless the drop in the dollar is tied up with the steady growth of the forces that are making for inflation. The demand for inflation is increasing in Congress. Premier Bennett of Canada will offer a plan to Roosevelt which will raise world prices more than 30 percent. The Roosevelt administration is gradually showing that it intends to inflate credit through various bond exchange schemes.

Large buying developed on the wheat markets sending wheat to the highest price it has reached this season, 7 1/2 cents per bushel. Commodity prices all along the line showed gains in price. Commodity prices have been advancing since the middle of March.

ASSEMBLYMEN CUT WORKERS' PAY, NOT THEIR OWN

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Twenty New York Assemblymen who have voted pay cuts to reduce State expenditures for state employees, left for their homes today, refusing to take a voluntary pay cut voted by the Legislature. They received full pay of \$2,500.

The Workers and the Communist Party

WHY MINERS SHOULD JOIN

The question every miner faces now is: What can I do to fight against wage cuts? If unemployed how to get enough relief to keep alive? On top of the continuous cuts comes the Roosevelt administration that a dollar a day is set as the standard of wages for the American worker. The answer is: Build united front movements to defeat the bosses' attacks. This the miners in many sections of the country are now doing as shown in the preparations for April 1st.

But who is leading this struggle? The National Miners' Union, the revolutionary opposition in the U. M. W. of A. and the Progressive Miners' Union stand foremost. Who are the most active members in the unions and in these oppositions—they are the members of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party in the mining fields participates in the daily struggles of the miners, to fight against the attacks of the coal operators who are supported by the labor betrayers, because the Communist Party represents the interests of the miners as well as the whole working class. By supporting the fight for the immediate demands—the Communist Party develops the whole struggle against the capitalist system which is the cause of the crisis.

All militant workers should therefore join the ranks of their Party—the Communist Party.
Get in touch with the headquarters nearest you or write directly to: Central Office, Box 87, Station D, New York, N. Y. Miners write us your experiences. Tell us your opinions of the Communist Party activity in your territory.

Workers, Join the Party of Your Class!
Communist Party, U. S. A.
P. O. Box 87, Station D,
New York City:

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.
NAME
ADDRESS
CITY STATE
OCCUPATION AGE
Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, U. S. A.,
P. O. Box 87, Station D, New York City



This is forced labor, too. Embarking men for Roosevelt's Reforestation Camps.

Exploited Prison Labor in Milwaukee Cuts Pay Outside

Of the 1,500 prisoners in the Milwaukee County House of Correction, some 600 are employed in the prison factory, making chairs and other furniture. This prison, located on a large county farm on the northwest edge of Milwaukee, holds six political prisoners who were arrested in 1932. A Milwaukee furniture company, headed by Frank Klode, owns the machinery and the materials in the workshop and markets the manufactures. Although the House of Correction is under the jurisdiction of the 20 members of the County Board of Supervisors—nine of whom are socialists—Klode is reputed to be the real boss of the workshop. That his company is raking in large profits, is seen by the fact that while thousands of Wisconsin furniture workers are completely jobless or working part-time, the workshop has been operating at top speed.

The effect of the prison labor on outside workers is seen in the 10 cents an hour wage now being paid in furniture factories of Fox River valley, Wisconsin. The Fair, Hess Bros. in Chicago and Bullock's in Los Angeles are among the department stores and furniture companies which have placed orders with the Milwaukee County House of Correction. These facts, and the others which follow, go along in bearing out the facts revealed in Walker Wilson's recent book, *Forced Labor in the United States* (International Publishers), from which a few excerpts ran serially in the *Daily Worker* recently.

For the labor of the prisoners in the Milwaukee County House of Correction Klode's company pays the county 50 cents per person per day but at the same time receives a subsidy from the county. The prison workers who are serving less than a year, however get no wages. Those serving for a year or longer, get a fixed sum of \$15 for the entire period. On entering the factory, a prisoner is "asked" to sign a statement assuming responsibility for whatever may happen. No compensation can be collected for injuries; the workshop does not come under the jurisdiction of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Should a prisoner refuse to sign the statement, he is denied such "privileges" as visitors and writing and is held in a cell alone.

Within the prison walls, the authorities exert supreme power. No talking is allowed during the work time. There are a host of unwritten rules which a prisoner may infringe. For refusing to work at a dangerous machine, for being too slow or too careful, or for even looking around at the wrong time, a prisoner may be punished. The "hole"—solitary confinement—awaits these as well as others who incur the displeasure of the prison officials. Being placed in the hole means from five to ten days on bread and water.

NEW ORLEANS JOBLESS FACE NEW CUT MAY FIRST ON RELIEF JOBS

Only Mass Action Will Block Big Reductions Announced by Mayor

(By a Worker Correspondent)
NEW ORLEANS, La.—About 80,000 are unemployed here, but the welfare gives relief to only 10,000.

To get relief one has to fill out an application blank with your life history, after which you wait all day until your name is called. In some cases a worker stays there all day and his name is not called.

Then you are brought into a room where you have to recite your life history again, and then they send you out to get a recommendation from every place where you ever worked. In some cases the worker's wife also has to get recommendations from whatever place she worked.

A committee is sent to investigate the worker's economic conditions, generally two or three months after the application is made. If the committee thinks you need relief, they give you a work card about a month or six weeks after they investigate. Single and young workers are denied all relief.

Relief Cut
Workers on relief were getting \$2.50 a day, and Negro workers were getting two and three days work, and some, very few, four days a week. The white workers were getting three, four, and, in a few cases, five days a week.

A while back the Welfare officials moved to reduce the pay of the workers, in which case the workers threatened to strike. This movement, however, was headed by Poldine, Moon and Dexter, who paved the way for a reduction in the days and also a 50 cents cut. And now the mayor has announced he will put over a 50 cent cut to start May 1.

Workers, welfare workers, you all know that we looked to Messrs. Poldine & Co. to lead us, and they put over wage cuts. We can expect the same thing again if we rely on them, because they work hand in glove with the Welfare officials and have promised them not to use the only effective weapon held by the workers to put a stop to relief reduction.

Workers, to defeat the cut, we must take the leadership ourselves, we must elect committees on each job and prepare to take action on May First. Such a demonstration, a strike, or mass action is the only way to defeat the coming wage cut.

Workers, Negro and white, demand no reduction in pay, join the Unemployed Council of the Trade Union Unity League.

GET "NEW PIONEER" MAGAZINE FOR A CHILD ON ITS 2nd ANNIVERSARY

May First Means Two Years of Publication; Is 10th Anniversary of Young Pioneers

NEW YORK.—May 1 is the tenth anniversary of the Young Pioneers of America, and the second birthday of the New Pioneer Magazine. The National Pioneer Bureau takes the occasion of this double festival to point out that "the support of the workers' children for their magazine has been tremendous.

But many children whose fathers are unemployed cannot send 50 cents for a subscription. Shall these children be deprived of the New Pioneer? The Bureau's statement continues: "The greatest shortcoming is lack of support from adult workers. On the second birthday of the New Pioneer we call on all adult workers to help spread the magazine. We call on them, and upon all workers' clubs, to send greetings, and to send subscriptions for these children. Rates are 50 cents a year, 30 cents a half year. The address of the New Pioneer is Post Office Box 28, Station D, New York City.

WORKERS' CALENDAR

BALTIMORE, MD.
DANCE AND CONCERT at Tom Moore Hall, 29 S. Lloyd St., April 15 at 4 p.m. W.I.R. Orchestra. Hot music. Admission free.

BOSTON, MASS.
LECTURE — "REVOLUTIONARY ART." Lecturer, Philip Good. Also illustration of his lecture with chalk drawings, mass drawings. Audiences John Reed Club, 825 Boylston St., April 15.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE for May Day being called by the Communist Party to take place on April 16, 2 p.m., at Walton Hall, 22 Stanwix St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BAZAR! APRIL 14 AND 15, L.L.D. District Bazaar at Girard Manor Hall, 811 W. Girard Ave.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
"POTEMKIN" — THE GREAT SOVIET RUSSIAN FILM, will be shown April 15 at 4 p.m. at Labor Temple, 808 W. Walnut St. This film has been acclaimed by all critics and is still showing to packed houses on Broadway in New York City.

2,000 FILIPINOS MARCH THROUGH MANILA DEMANDING RELIEF; HAD NO PERMIT

350 Police Try to Bar Way and Are Forced to Retreat; Forbidden Mass Meeting Held

Workers' Delegates Assembled for March from Nine Provinces; Build Organization

MANILA, Philippine Islands, March 14 (By Mail).—A mass delegation of two thousand unemployed Filipino workers from nine provinces marched through the streets of Manila on March 6th in the first Hunger March of the Philippine unemployed.

The leaders of the Unemployed Committee demanded a police permit for the march but were refused by the mayor, an American business man called Barnshaw, and by the Police Chief, another American. The Ministers of Interior and Labor, the latter a Filipino bourgeois misleader, joined in this refusal and the Manila press joined in a concert of provocative attacks on the proposed hunger action. The Herald had the hypocrisy to maintain that "the unemployed here could live under a banana tree and reach up and get a living", omitting to state that the Filipino and American landlords have already acquired the banana plantations in the islands, and run them on a basis of semi-feudal exploitation.

The authorities were thunderstruck when the Unemployed Committee decided to march in the face of police defiance. The traditional feudal politeness between exploiters and exploited was being upset by the actions of the unemployed and the Communist Party.

Three hundred and fifty Manila police were mobilized to stop the march on Malacanang Palace, the seat of American imperialist authority. At 8 a. m. delegations began to pour into Minodola street, coming from the provinces of Bulacan, Laguna, Bataan, Batangas, Taybas, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, and even far away Iloilo. At 10 the march began. Police barred the way, but

Marxism in Practice Shown by Building of Socialism in Land Where the Workers Rule

I. The Land Where There Is No Crisis and No Unemployment. (By our Special Correspondent in Moscow.)

The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, the great founder of scientific socialism, occurred at a time of struggle against Marxism unprecedented in history. The acuter the class antagonisms become, and the more threatening the rising revolutionary wave becomes for the bourgeoisie, the more savage and ruthless has been their fight against Marxism. The more aggressive their attacks on the working class, and the more unscrupulous their lying incitement against the Soviet Union, the only country in which Marxism-Leninism has become a living fact. It is therefore of no chance that precisely at the present time, the most "eminent" defenders of the capitalist system of exploitation, not to mention their numerous underlings, are engaging in attacks on the Soviet Union, Karl Kautsky, whom the official address as "reverend Master" in the "Left" Austro-Marxist journal, "Der Kampf", recently issued the war-cry, "The enemy is in Moscow." Some time later he was joined by the fascist chancellor of Germany and "Marxist-slaver" Adolf Hitler, who declared in his broadcast speech delivered on March 2nd:

"Marxism in practice has proved to be the best refutation of Marxism in theory. I should like to see it where it has been 100 per cent. victorious, where it holds unshakably."

This would, in fact, be very useful! Such an examination would, it is true, yield quite different results from those announced to us by Hitler, the capitalist hireling and leader of the brown shirts. In his speech Hitler repeated all the old and "Eminent" lies that have been put into circulation during the past 15 years, but he was careful not to say a single word about the actual conditions existing in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, the periodical crises, the most frightful scourge of the working masses under capitalism, have been finally and completely done

away with. The Soviet Union is the only country where there is no crisis. While the world's industrial output has fallen by more than 40 per cent since 1929 and—taking into account the increased population—is 10 per cent below the pre-war level, the output of the Soviet Union, the most important industries, has increased 33.5 per cent as compared with 1928, i. e., precisely in the period of the world economic crisis. While fascist Italy has not yet been back from the sixth to the seventh place in the industrial output of the world, the Soviet Union has overtaken the most advanced capitalist countries (England, Germany, France) and has moved up from the fifth to the second place, immediately behind the United States. In the Soviet Union there are no idle factories. In the course of the Five-Year Plan alone, 1300 new works were set going. Including the newly-constructed works since 1925, the number of new enterprises amounts to more than 2000.

In addition to abolishing crises, the Soviet Union has also, finally done away with unemployment. It is not only the one country where there is no crisis, but it is also the only country without unemployment. It may be that the "Eminent" and "Eminent" critics to overcome in the Soviet Union, it may be that people stand in queues outside of the provisioning shops, at the newspaper stalls and at the tramway stopping places, but one will seek in vain for people queuing up outside the workshops and the labor exchanges in search of work.

"The five-year plan has completely done away with unemployment," says Comrade Norlow, the manager of the Moscow Labor Exchange.

"In the year 1929, we still had 241,700 unemployed in Moscow, but this figure rapidly declined with the realization of the great plan. At our Labor Exchange we felt the direct effect of the work of economic construction. We no longer saw the familiar faces of expert workers behind the Labor Exchange desks. Instead of the city workers, there came peasants from the villages, employing the words "creeds" and "infallible scriptures" in connection with Marxism, is not interested in defending scientific Marxism, but, on the contrary, in disintegrating Marxism. We bring as evidence a statement from Mr. Thomas's recently published book, "America's Way Out." Mr. Thomas declares:

"Not only is the concept of economic determinism [a bourgeois vulgarization of the materialistic conception of history—V. J.] inadequate to the weight Marxists have put on it, but so is the more vehemently held dogma [?] of the class conflict."

Here we have the full meaning that Marx has given to the term "class conflict." His rejection of dogma is by his own admission the rejection of the class conflict.

Marxism is revolutionary, dynamic, not dogmatic. The resoluteness of the working class in struggle for dictatorship rests, not on faith, but on the clear, scientific recognition of the liberating role of the proletariat. It is not at "infallible scriptures" but at the principles of scientific socialism that Mr. Thomas directs his

veiled criticism. "It is not with saving Marxism from dogma that Thomas is concerned, but with misinterpreting revolutionary Marxism to reduce it to a platform of opportunism for social fascism to stand on."

Mr. Thomas actually rejoices that "today—years after his [Marx's] death, the government of Great Britain itself has twice been held by a party which acknowledges its intellectual indebtedness to him." Thomas, the leader of the "militant" Socialists, moulder of sympathy for the Soviet Union, omits all mention of the proletarian State in connection with the realization of the teachings of Marx, but selects as his model the traitor government of MacDonald and Snowden, the names from which he endeavors to free himself when confronted by workers with the charge of their treachery but which he to him symbols of brotherhood in the common betrayal of the working class.

The Socialist Party is ideologically bankrupt. Its fraternization with the capitalist class has gone far enough for a bourgeois guest artist to be invited to perform in its mock ceremony of commemorating Karl Marx.

Socialist Party Proposes a Marxism Without Any of Its Revolutionary Teachings

By V. J. JEROME.

A perplexing moment came recently upon the Socialist Party of America. In the Almanac of the working class, March 14th was red-lettered: The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

For quite some time past this party of respectable socialism had grown somewhat embarrassed at the memory of its one-time kinsman to an avowed revolutionary, a leader of common workers, an exile, and to boot, a foreigner. Now there have been men, Kautsky, Briand, Mussolini, MacDonald, who, it is true, once indulged in sins of youth, but who learned to sober up with the years. But this Marx remained throughout a stickler for things revolutionary. To cap it all, he had come to have quite a hold on the workers everywhere. "One simply couldn't openly disown him. Of course, there are ways other than flying in the face of things. The name Marxism, for instance, need not be given up. Take for example a year like 1928, a golden year, with not a crisis in sight. Why can't the Party convention just omit, by oversight you might say, the class struggle clause from its platform? Of course, there is always the danger of some bolshevik busybody playing off their thing up in the Daily Worker, but—nothing ventured, nothing have. Sometimes—indeed, this is not at all a bad plan—one might even speak in praise of the Communist Manifesto and boost it as a great revolutionary program—for 1848! But now, in 1933—oceans away—"

Manifesto as an Appendix. In 1933, the American Socialist Party, through the agency of the League for Industrial Democracy, sees fit to mark the anniversary of the death of Marx by re-issuing the Communist Manifesto as an appendix to an essay on Karl Marx by the bourgeois sociologist, Harold J. Laski—quite an excellent way of making things up in the Daily Worker. One can, of course, not hold it against the Professor for being engaged by a Socialist Party that has forgotten its Marxism to be its "spetz" in an emergency situation in the theory of Socialism. For this reason it is not within the scope of the present article to enter into polemic against the open anti-Marxism with which the essay is charged. It will suffice to characterize the essay in brief.

Through the forum afforded him by the Socialist Party, Professor Laski tells the reader that Marx's teachings are in reality not contributions but mere adaptations of things one might say, of the teachings of others—and this, not only in relation to economics but in regard to the teachings on the class struggle and socialism as well as to the materialist conception of history. He is not Marx who developed the materialist conception of history; Marx is provided by Laski with predecessors, one of whom is—James Madison, a President of the U. S. A. Further, we are told, Marx's theory of value is not deserving of discussion since "it is out of harmony with the facts, it is far from self-consistent." As for the body of Marx's teachings, the elements of Marxism are not dependent upon one another, which means that one may be a Socialist without necessarily being a materialist; one may call himself a Marxist without necessarily believing in the class struggle; one may both be and not be anything, all things and nothing. Moreover, Marxism is not scientific, it has no objectivity; it merely plays upon the sufferings of the oppressed as a species of compensation. As for the rest, he is a vigorous thinking away from Marxism, a constructive thinking in the direction of capitalism. The Socialist Party is demagogically

able of weighing the value of alternative channels." In plain English, he was not open to non-revolutionary theories. A sin that is unpardonable in the liberal eyes of the Professor.

Dialectics A Mystery To Him. Scholar though Professor Laski is, he is, nonetheless, not immune to ignorance of some of the Marxian fundamentals. That the dialectic method of Marx is a mystery to him is obvious from the fact that he views as a marvellous contradiction in the Communist Manifesto the estimation of the progressive function of capitalism alongside of its reactionary role. He views Marx as seeing the class struggle eye to eye with Madison and Guizot, with the only difference that the conclusion to which the latter, in his dissent from that to which Marx is led. In this, Professor Laski betrays his inability to see that not only at the point of concluding but at the point of perceiving lay the fundamental difference; for if Madison and Guizot were led to paths of sidetracking the class struggle, it was because they did not perceive the conflict as irreconcilable while it is the irreconcilable character of the conflict that Marx perceived and stressed and was led thereby to the revolutionary road.

Doesn't Want Marxism Here. To understand fully the reason for the publication of Professor Laski's essay by the Socialist Party, we must look at the thesis offered in conclusion by the author. It is that Marxism is not adequate for America. As reasons, we are given the oft-repeated bourgeois arguments—the vast extent of the territory, the cosmopolitan character of the population, the religious differences, and similar master-class propaganda designed to check the solidarity of the American workers through artificial differences and divisions. But should this not suffice, Professor Laski brings forward his reserve logic: Even if these difficulties could be overcome, Marx's conclusions would not hold, "for in a period of universal suffrage it ought then to be possible to capture the seat of power at the polls, and throw upon the capitalists the onus (burden) of revolting against a socialist democracy."

This, ironically enough, published simultaneously with the news of Hitler come to power through the aid of the Social Democracy! With the news of the election of the German Socialist Party or the more recent the fascists entrenched themselves!

One might expect that, to save its face, the Socialist Party would, to say the least, have prefaced the edition with some perfunctory remarks calculated to explain away its sponsorship of an avowed and acknowledged anti-Marxist. But evidently the steady merging of social-democracy with capitalism has brought matters to a stage when even such half-hearted apologies are no longer necessary. Behold, therefore, the introduction written for the occasion by Norman Thomas. The key-note of this introduction is struck in the words:

"One of the merits of Professor Laski's work is that his approach is scientific, not theological. We do not honor the path-finding leaders by treating their writings as infallible scriptures. It is probably unnecessary to add that, in printing this pamphlet, the League for Industrial Democracy follows its usual policy of presenting important documents not as creeds, binding on all members, but as stimulants to vigorous and constructive thinking."

Some of the stimulants contained in the essay have been set forth. Clearly, the vigorous and constructive thinking the Socialist Party aims to promote is a vigorous thinking away from Marxism, a constructive thinking in the direction of capitalism. The Socialist Party is demagogically

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER SECOND CONVENTION, JUNE 17-21 Executive Committee Reports Problems of Growth, Calls for Wide Discussion

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Executive of the International Workers Order is sending out its call for the Second Convention of the I.W.O. to be held in Chicago, June 17-21. The statement of the National Committee points out that at the First Convention (May, 1932) the Order was international only in name since it had one language section and no more, and that the membership was only 11,000. To the second Convention of the IWO will come with twenty-eight thousand members, organized in the following strong language sections: Jewish (12,500), Hungarian and Slovak sections (5,000 each), Ukrainian (1,000), Italian and English (more than 500 each), Polish (400), Roumanian (300), and single branches of Lettish, Spanish, Greek, Macedonian and German workers. The order has left behind it the idea of a fraternal organization limiting itself to the payment of sick and death benefits, and has aimed at playing an important role in the class struggle. This line has helped greatly the growth of the organization.

The Important Problems. The central point of the Convention will be the stock-taking of two years' accomplishments and self-criticism of weaknesses. The Convention, with representatives from 30 states and several hundred cities will have to work out a plan to place the Workers Order in the forefront of the fight for social insurance. Other questions will be the role of the Order in the working class movement; its reorganization in terms of its present growth into a genuinely international body, a reorganization that must allow autonomy to the sections but aim at the greatest possible unity in action; how to collaborate with the trade unions; the "Red Cross" functions it undertakes; the question of unemployed members; how to draw in Negro workers, etc. These questions are not only theoretical but practical. They will determine the future development and success of the order.

Wide Discussion. The statement of the Executive says: "We expect every branch to make all efforts to draw into the discussion of these problems each and every member. You should consider not only the recommendations of the N.E.C. but also those of each member of the order as only by the widest mobilization of all our members will we be able to solve our problems successfully. The widest possible proletarian democracy both in the discussion of problems and the election of delegates is our urgent wish."

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. FIRST ANNUAL International Labor Defense Bazaar Saturday and Sunday, April 15th and 16th DANCING ALL NIGHT SATURDAY DOLLGER'S HALL—358 MORRIS AVE.

SUNDAY PROGRAM—Chalk Talk by John Reed Club—Freiheit Gesangs Verein and Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra of Newark. Restaurant—Wholesome Food—Low Prices—Bar—Real Beer Served. ADMISSION—Saturday 25c; in advance 15c—Sunday Free

NEW YORK MAY 1 MARCH IS TO MADISON SQUARE, COMMITTEE REPORTS

Twenty Outdoor Meetings Already Prepared In Minnesota, Milwaukee Reports Activity

Movement to Mobilize Toilers on May First Against Capitalist Attacks

NEW YORK.—Tens of thousands marching through the streets past the reviewing stand at Union Square and converging in Madison Square Park, 23rd St. and Madison Ave. This will be New York's working class demand for Unemployment Insurance, adequate cash relief, against wage cuts and an answer to the whole Roosevelt program of forced labor, wage cuts and terror.

In answer to a letter from the United May Day Committee, the Conference for Progressive Labor Action has promised its support and at the next meeting of its Executive Board will elect delegates. The Jewish Workers Party asks that the United May Day Committee add one of its members. The Balkan Anti-Fascist Committee pledges to mobilize one hundred percent support from all Balkan national organizations. The Filipino Anti-Imperialist League has asked for a place in the line of march. Many more organizations will join and mobilize their memberships for the demonstration.

Headquarters of the United May Day Committee is at 108 E. 14th St., Room 300. An urgent request for speakers and volunteers to visit organizations and to help in the technical preparations for May Day has been made by Marcel Sherer. The office is open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Milwaukee Meeting In Red Arrow Park. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 14.—The May 1 demonstration will take place in Red Arrow Park, Tenth and Wisconsin. In the evening a meeting is being arranged in the large Auditorium. May Day meetings are already prepared in the following towns: Racine, Kenosha, Oshkosh, West Allis, Red Granite, La Crosse, Sheboygan, Beloit, Madison, Manitowish and South Milwaukee.

Celebrate Third Year "Chinese Vanguard". NEW YORK.—On May First the "Chinese Vanguard" celebrates its third anniversary. It has in this period not only stood out in defense of the Chinese Revolution in defense of the Chinese Soviets, but also actively participating in drawing the Chinese workers in this country into the revolutionary movement.

In the California State Hunger March the "Vanguard" helped to mobilize the Chinese workers. In the merchant marine the Chinese seamen have carried on many struggles. The "Chinese Vanguard" has carried on this activity because it had the support of the Chinese and American workers. It therefore feels itself justified on its third anniversary to call on revolutionary organizations to send greetings for the special anniversary issue which will appear on May First.

Widespread Pay Cuts For School Teachers In N. Y. and Penna. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—School teachers' wages and the educational system are to suffer during the next year in most of the cities and towns of upstate New York as the local governments slash their budgets. Instead of the rich being taxed, the poorly paid teachers will have to take a 15 per cent cut in their wages in Jamestown, N. Y., an assistant kindergarten teachers will be eliminated. Niagara Falls plans to eliminate a savings of \$700,000 will be effected entirely by the cuts forced upon the teachers. Many other communities are cutting wages 15 per cent and cutting out classes.

In Reading, Pa., all teachers' contracts were terminated today with the intention of rehiring the teachers at lower wages. A cut of at least 10 per cent is certain.

BOSTON, MASS. THE WORKERS MUSIC LEAGUE Concert and Dance TUESDAY, APRIL 18 AT PAUL REVERE HALL Mechanics Building, Boston, Mass. Thirteen Chorus, Choir of 400

ROCHESTER, N. Y. MOVIE SHOWING "The End of St. Petersburg" and "Bonus March" SUNDAY, APRIL 16 WORKERS CENTER 443 Ormond St.

McKEES ROCKS, Pa. SPECIAL SHOWING "Ten Days That Shook the World" Soviet Movie—Added Attractions April 17, 7:30 P.M. at the ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH Cor. Olive & Catharine Sts., Adm. 50c

PITTSBURGH, Pa. OLD FASHIONED BARN DANCE MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT at the ELKS REST 5175 Ave. and Somers St.

On Saturday, April 22, 1933 DANCING FROM 8 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT Tickets 25c "Everybody Welcome"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. MOVIE SHOW AND DANCE "Fragments of an Empire" FRIDAY, APRIL 21—1008 TARKER ST. ADMISSION 35c

BOSTON, Mass. Lecture & Musical Program MONDAY, APRIL 17TH "The Role of the Working Class Press in the Revolutionary Movement" Arranged by the JOHN REED CLUB 85 Boylston Street

CHICAGO, Ill. Two Year Anniversary Entertainment, Cabaret and Dance Northwest Side Women's Council No. 2 SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, at 8 P.M. 2736 W. Division Street 90 per cent of proceeds to the Daily Worker

ROOSEVELT HOME MORTGAGE PLAN GIVES NO RELIEF TO SMALL OWNERS

Guarantees Profits of Investors; Reduces Interest Slightly, Mortgage Burden Remains

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In a special message to Congress today, Roosevelt put forward certain proposals which are supposed to relieve the debt-burden of the small home owners. His proposals apply only to homes valued at \$10,000 or less. He wished to establish a Home Owners Loan Corporation which will be empowered to issue \$2,000,000,000 in bonds. These bonds will pay 4 per cent. The interest payments will be guaranteed by the Government. The present owners of the mortgages will be permitted to exchange their mortgages for government bonds up to 80 per cent of the face value of the mortgage.

The small home owner will have his interest charges reduced by no more than \$145-\$160 a year, under this "Home Relief" plan, since his payments will be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. The plan also proposes that the home owner may be granted a moratorium for three years. Since the appraisal of the value of the house is in the hands of Federal

ROOSEVELT TO MOBILIZE ALL INDUSTRY TO HELP BANKERS

Revive War Industries Board for Aid to Finance Capital and Attacks on Workers

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A battery of Roosevelt "advisers" are busy preparing the draft of a plan to mobilize private industry under government control. All industry capable of producing war materials is to be assembled and regulated by an agency of the government similar to the War Industries Board.

Help Coupon Clippers. The first consideration in this, as in all other moves of the Roosevelt administration, is to help the bankers, the bond-holders get interest and dividends of their investments. This is to be carried out in the approved manner at the expense of the toiling masses, through direct wage cuts in industry and through boosts in prices to the consumers.

Calls It "Draft" of Industry. Professor Raymond Moley, assistant secretary of state, is one of those working on the plan which is calculated to "draft" industry. That is to say, the government will pick out those units of industry considered essential and will furnish federal aid in the way of funds to such units, while those not regarded as essential will be scrapped. Such drafting or so-called "nationalization" is simply nationalization of losses—the government imposing greater tax burdens upon the masses to help the big finance capitalists.

Part of War Drive. This move follows close upon the establishment of the system of forced labor camps, where workers are herded into timber camps in prison camps, under military regulation, to save for a dollar a day or less. This so-ordination of industry and the introduction of what amounts to labor conscription is all a part of the frenzied war preparations of American imperialism.

The fact that in the Far East, in the war of Japan against China, there has already begun the imperialist conflict for redivision of the world spins the United States ruling class to more aggressive action and to more rapid advance toward placing the whole country on a war footing. It is therefore no accident that all these acts of the Roosevelt administration take on the forms that were in vogue during the last world war—"emergency decrees", "war-time legislation", censorship, forced labor, and

WORKING WOMAN KILLED ON JOB. NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Victoria Kuski of 330 East 15th St., employed as a scrub woman in the Palace Theatre building, was killed yesterday when she fell four stories over the stairs on which she was working.

COME TOMORROW, SUNDAY, 2 P. M. TO WEBSTER HALL MASS MEETING FOR RECOGNITION OF THE SOVIET UNION

CHINESE RED ARMY IN HUGE VICTORY WIPES OUT 20,000 NANKING TROOPS

Captures Great Store of Rifles, Munitions Machine Guns; Victory Near Nanking

50,000 Aboriginal Tribes in South China Revolt Under Red Flag; Gain Victories

NANKING, April 14.—Two divisions of the best troops at the disposal of the Nanking Government, half of a third division, and an entire regiment of a fourth have been wiped out by the Chinese Red armies, according to an official spokesman of the Nanking government. The Kuomintang losses totalled about 20,000 men, while the Chinese Red armies continue exploiting the Indo-Chinese peasantry.

PEIPING, April 14.—Sharp disagreements between General Chiang Kai-shek and his staff of German military experts followed the disastrous defeat of the fifth anti-red expedition. The German staff attributes the debacle to the Kuomintang military strategy which consisted in an attempt to surround the Soviet Districts in a wide circle. The Kuomintang lines of advance were continually broken by sudden Soviet attacks which punctured the Chiang Kai-shek front.

The real explanation of the Kuomintang defeat lies not in its military strategy, but in the active support given to the Red Armies by the overwhelming majority of the Chinese peasants and workers. The result of the Kuomintang military strategy was the spread of the Chinese liberation struggle into the ranks of the Kuomintang troops, and led to serious disaffection in five of the eight divisions sent against the Soviet territories.

CANTON, March 14 (By Mail).—Fifty thousand peasants on the borders of Kwangsi, Kweichow and Hunan provinces in the far south of China between the Indo-Chinese border and the Yangtze—Ed.) are in open revolt under the banner of the Chinese Soviets. The peasants are members of non-Chinese tribes, original inhabitants of the southern section of China. Armed with modern rifles they are carrying the revolt to the Chuan, Hsian, Kuanwang, Yunnan and Linchuan districts.

The Southwest Political Council of the reactionary Kuomintang is joining the Kwangsi provincial authorities in attempting to suppress this action (as well as all other peasant and worker movements for freedom from landlord and foreign imperialist extortion). The Chinese Soviets are rallying the indigenous non-Chinese tribes under their banner with the demand of self-determination for the Lolo, Shan, and Miao peoples who inhabit the extreme south of China.

French fear that Soviet uprisings in South China will stir the Indo-Chinese masses into open insurrection has been fanned by this revolt. France's policy of backing Japanese imperialism in China to the limit is dictated by her desire to

TWO JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS MURDERED AFTER ARREST

Bodies Found Beheaded; Had Been Tortured; Autopsy Barred by Authorities

TOKYO, March 15 (By Mail).—Two members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan are believed to have been murdered by police, it is announced by the Nihon Sekishoku Kyuenkai, Japanese Section of the International Red Aid, parent organization of the American International Labor Defense.

The two revolutionaries were arrested and then could no longer be traced. Lately two beheaded bodies, bearing marks of violence, were reported removed from the city by the police.

The Japanese working class defense group writes: "The bloody terror regime of the Mikado has committed another murder in Tokyo. Takiji Kobayashi, a Communist writer, author of 'March 18, 1928,' which was translated into German and widely read, was arrested by Tokyo police February 20, and found dead in a hospital six hours later.

"Police declared he died of heart failure. His body bore signs of brutal mistreatment. Besides bruises across his back and chest, his hands and feet were seared from chains.

"Police compelled the hospital to refuse to make a post-mortem examination. They seek to preserve secrecy, but the masses are aware of their atrocities.

"We are holding throughout Japan today a mass funeral of workers and peasants for the murdered Kobayashi. This is the fifth anniversary of the mass arrests for revolutionary activity in 1928. The police authorities have prohibited the funeral, but the workers will resist the ban."

"The Japanese defense organization calls upon workers to demonstrate in protest of the terror before Japanese embassies and consulates.



A DETACHMENT OF THE CHINESE RED ARMY

"Case Is Simple," Says Moscow Izvestia, "Spies Betrayed Each Other, and Now Hope to Escape"

(From Our Moscow Correspondent)

MOSCOW, April 14.—Izvestia, in an article yesterday headed "A Nest of Spies and Wreckers," writes: "The legend is exploded. Attempts to create prejudice against the Court by blurring about the defendants having been subjected to impermissible methods of coercion has completely fallen through.

"Thornton, as an experienced spy, knows that usually no government will defend its secret agents when they are uncovered and caught red-handed. Confronted by the testimony of other witnesses, and not knowing whether material evidence existed or not, Thornton, when arrested, decided to save his skin by a frank confession, and gave testimony describing in detail the crimes of several other spy-agents. When released from prison on bail, he learned contrary to his expectations, there would be an energetic defense, and made up his mind to try to correct the situation. He wriggles in court like a reptile that has been stepped on.

The Thing Is Clear

"There are no secrets in this whole story. The puzzle is explained quite simply. The spies when caught betrayed each other. Their attempts to pull their paws out of the trap failed. They are caught. And all the prayers which during the Easter holidays will be broadcasted on the radio for the health and happiness of these poor individuals will not help them. The truth will not be hidden from them.

"Why shouldn't some of the English millionaires turn generous and publish daily stenograms of the trial? It will cost less than the present anti-Soviet propaganda. There is enough paper in England. What is the difficulty then? Wherein lies the difficulty?"

"The difficulty is in the fact that the Imperialist clique want to keep the English people in ignorance, and cannot transmit the light and truth revealed in this trial. But nothing will help you, gentlemen. The truth will reach the English people, and will reveal the secret work of all the master class, preparing adventures which may cost a great deal to the world."

MOSCOW, April 14.—An Izvestia editorial dedicated to the trial of the engineers which began today, writes: "The Supreme Court begins

hearing the case today against the defendants charged with sabotage activities mainly in electric power stations—those key sources of energy, on whose work depends the normal development of industry. This trial reminds us that the class enemy will not, of his own free will, depart from the stage of history. On the contrary, he uses every possibility, however small, of hampering the strengthening of the Socialist order. Having given up hope of successfully reversing the course of development of our Socialist country, he is now satisfied with whatever he can succeed in doing to weaken individual economic sections of construction in our Socialist industry.

Izvestia speaks of the saboteurs in agriculture who tried, by bringing about food difficulties, to sow discontent among broad masses of peasants and workers, and says: "The class enemy miscalculated. The Proletarian State has destroyed these schemes, and has very properly punished their authors. The spring sowing results prove the strengthening of Socialism on the land. In attempting to disorganize the work of the power houses, the class enemy intended to check our economic growth. Here he likewise miscalculated. The Proletarian State has put these champions of barbarism against technique on their trial. The endeavors of this insignificant group of bourgeois technical intellectuals will not be able to check the strengthening of the Socialist order. Nor will these people be allowed to get help in their wrecking work from individual foreign engineers, who have come to the U.S.S.R. not to engage in construction, but for entirely different purposes."

"Respectable Engineers"

"The British conservative papers naively ask us: 'Why do you put on the defendants' bench respectable British engineers?' But by now no one can be so naive. We put these engineers, including British, on trial, because they engaged in counter-revolutionary activities, the destruction of Socialist enterprises, wrecking, and espionage. We are trying them for crimes which are punishable in all countries. The 'humanity' of the British press is well known. This press is particularly 'humane' towards enemies of the Soviet Union. British imperialism is trying to represent the

defendants as the victims of 'Soviet terror'. It has created the theory that the U.S.S.R. stages wreckers' trials in order to distract the attention of the workers and peasants from the 'collapse' of the Bolshevik economic policy. Humorists may envy this wonderful theory. Indeed, is it not ridiculous when serious organs of the press can apply the phrase 'economic collapse' to the stormy growth of the Soviet economy? In the last five years the U.S.S.R. has become a first class industrial country—a powerful Socialist State.

Will Try The Wreckers

"The courts of the Soviet Union will actually try the case of the wreckers, including those of British nationality, undeterred by threats. Die-hard publicists and others must remember that the day of 'Curzon ultimatums' is long past and will never return. If people in our country commit crimes, these crimes will be tried by our Soviet courts, and judged according to our Soviet laws; and sentence will be pronounced in complete disregard of protests, screams, or attacks from the editorial offices of the British imperialist conservative press. These people must understand that the U.S.S.R. will not be scared by hysterical screams and threats. We advise them to jabber less about the 'collapse' of Bolshevik economic policy, and take more account of the changes which have occurred in economics, technique, and the relationship of class forces in the U.S.S.R. as a result of the five-year plan. Our country has become a powerful state, independent of capitalism, and it will never allow anybody to undermine its power."

Vigilance Is Necessary

"Our economic enterprises are Socialist enterprises, and every Bolshevik worker or peasant must guard them like the apple of his eye. We are ascending, we are on the peak of the mountain. The enemy is no more able to defeat us in open battle. But the enemy has re-arranged his lines—not disappeared. Vigilance is now more than ever necessary, more than when the enemy attacked openly. Measures severer than ever before are now needed to paralyze the undermining activities of the enemies of the people, who are trying to check and break down our Socialist industry."

MCDONALD SEEKS NAZIS ADDING TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE BROWNSHIRTS TO THE POLICE

No Other Agreement Continue Terror Drive; Corpses of Workers Found in Forests; Workers Still Fight With United States

LONDON, April 14.—In a speech before the House of Commons yesterday Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald denied that any agreement could possibly be reached at Washington in conversations with Roosevelt. "We want only an understanding," said MacDonald.

That the prime minister was aware that the United States, by calling the series of conferences with representatives of 42 nations was trying to establish its own leadership over the world economic conference and to gain advantages in the arms conference was plain by his statement that England would not try to encourage the United States to "change its traditional policy of avoiding European entanglements."

May Be "Exception" to Rule

The only possible exception to that rule, said MacDonald, would be in case it was necessary for unity of action in defining an "aggressor nation, since America is a party to an agreement setting forth that point."

"Certain threatening influences," said MacDonald, "menace the peace of the world, and it is to be hoped that some agreement can be reached in trying to solve such problems. This statement was clearly understood by the House of Commons as reference to the British imperialist campaign of provocation against the Soviet Union.

That MacDonald recognizes that the only point on which the United States and Britain can agree is mutual hatred and fear of the Soviet Union was made clear.

The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honored and looked up to with reverent awe. It has converted the physician, the lawyer, the priest, the poet, the man of science, into its paid wage-laborers.—Communist Manifesto

BERLIN, April 14.—The fascist government is becoming alarmed about the thousands of storm troops who are unemployed. Goering has issued a new order stating that the troops are "completely overworked," and demanding that more storm and volunteer troops be drafted into the police. At present, about 60,000 Nazis have been given police uniforms.

Every day new fascist raids take place in the proletarian districts. Whole streets are surrounded by the police; on the roofs of the houses police snipers are posted, ready to shoot down anyone who attempts to leave. The action generally takes 5 or 6 hours. The workers' homes are wrecked, and about 100 to 300 workers taken prisoners. Most of them are first sent to Nazi barracks. After a few days, they land in the hospitals, the internment camps, or the mortuary.

BERLIN, April 3. (By Mail).—Fresh accounts of the Brown Terror in Germany indicate that the fascist attempts to smash all independent working class organizations are gaining in intensity as the new factory council elections approach. In spite of the murderous Nazi attacks on all militant trade union and political leaders, proletarian resistance in the factories is stiffening, and the National Socialists have been in many instances forced to withdraw proposed wage cuts in the face of strong working class pressure.

The Berlin Police President Levetzow sent in a secret report to the Nazi Home Secretary, Frick, in which he states that between February 27 (the day the Reichstag burned) and March 25, 247 political murders were committed in Berlin alone. Of the 247 persons killed, 17 were Nazis, 14 were Jews, and the remaining 216

Communist and Socialist workers, small businessmen and intellectuals.

Death List Pre-Arranged

Nazi prescription lists of persons to be arrested, imprisoned or murdered, as soon as Hitler came to power, were prepared for years in advance. They were drawn up during the regime of Braun, Severing, and their Socialist police presidents

who consistently refused to take any steps against the Nazis, although they imprisoned Communist leaders and shot down Berlin proletarians (May 1929). This is proved by the fact that Nazi gangs have on several occasions gone to the homes of workers' leaders who died several years ago. In their fury, they arrested the widows and children of these men. The house of Ernst Meyer, who died three years ago, was raided by Nazi storm troops, who arrested his fifteen-year old son, and took him to Nazi barracks. Nothing has been heard of the boy since.

Women Abused

In Hakenfeld the home of a woman worker was wrecked by storm troopers because she was unable to give them the address of a Communist functionary. The woman was so brutally treated that she attempted to commit suicide. She is now in a hospital. In another family, also in Hakenfeld, the man had to flee, his wife tried to commit suicide, and their two children (aged between 2 and 10 years) are alone in the house, and have to go begging.

In Lichtenberg near Zittau (the Czechoslovak frontier), Nazis and police raided the village. They searched every house, and stole large sums of money. Seven persons have been arrested. No word has been heard from them.

In Chemnitz, a large number of



LUDWIG MARTENS, One of the Judges in Moscow Trial of British Spies.

NOTED SPEAKERS TO DEMAND U. S. RECOGNIZE USSR

Mass Meeting Sunday In Webster Hall, New York City

NEW YORK.—Professor H. W. L. Dana, formerly of Paris and Columbia University; Harry F. Ward, Dean of Union Theological Seminary, who recently returned from a long visit to the Soviet Union; W. Ford, head of the Workers' Educational League; Donald Henderson, who is being expelled from Columbia University for refusing to serve capitalism; Louis Hyman, President of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Mrs. Susan H. Woodruff, radio lecturer; and Carl Brodsky, of the National Committee of the Friends of the Soviet Union, will speak at the mass meeting for recognition of the Soviet Union, April 16, 2 p. m., in Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street.

Only the importance of the campaign for recognition of the Soviet Union could rally such an array of fighters for the cause of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union.

Workers must rise to this situation and turn out in this meeting in great masses. Nothing should deter the thousands of workers throughout the city from attending this demonstration of solidarity. All out to the meeting in Webster Hall, Sunday, 2 p. m., and demand that the United States Government recognize the Soviet Union.

U. S. FLEET TO CHINA

MANILA, April 11.—Twelve destroyers of the United States Asiatic fleet, carrying more than 2,600 men, sailed today to remain off the North China coast for the summer. The fleet together with the Blackhawk, a tender, is following the cruiser Houston now at Shanghai. The fleet is said to be sent for "manoeuvres" but will probably wait in readiness for use against the Chinese people in the present Japanese war to partition China.

Jews were given from 50 to 75 strokes with a leather whip. When the prison is full, some of the workers are lashed and then forced to wash off all symbols of proletarian parties from their houses. Photographs of this procedure have appeared in the Nazi press.

The well-known teacher, Dr. Epping, was arrested in Chemnitz during school hours. The children cheered him while he was being led away. This was the signal for storm troops to belabour Epping and the school children as well with steel rods.

Truck Driver "Well Treated"

Last week, one of the truck drivers of the Witter Bakery, when asked whether he had been well-treated, was forced to answer "yes."

On March 26, special police raided the home of the Secretary of the Red Aid. They did this in the most brutal fashion, breaking the furniture and taking with them all literature found. The most offensive epithets were used against the wife of Comrade Dittbender and his children. Dittbender was, of course, not at home, but the special police threatened to find him and put him in a concentration camp.

More Corpses

Reports have appeared in the German press of "corpses of kidnaped victims" being found in the forests in the neighborhood of German towns. Also short reports such as "In the worker's dwelling so-and-so street, X.Y. was found dead."

Reliable reports sent to Zurich describe torture conditions in the German prison camps. The prisoners are subjected to diabolical ill treatment; their joints and fingers are broken before they are killed, and they are required to dig their own graves.

Ernst Thaelmann has been brutally beaten before the eyes of his arrested comrades. He is led from prison to prison and through the working class districts of Berlin in chains, according to Willy Trostel, a Zurich correspondent.

ESPIONAGE IN SOVIET UNION DIRECTED FROM LONDON, TRIAL SHOWS

Two Engineers, Seeing British Gov't Ready to Defend Them, Try to Retract But Make Sorry Mess of Things

Trial Now Going On of British and Russian Engineers in Moscow Show English Army Intelligence Officer As Chief of Spies

(From Our Moscow Correspondent)

MOSCOW, April 14.—The second day of the trial of British and Russian engineers accused of spying, machine wrecking and bribery, to weaken the industries, and gather information about the defense plans, of the U.S.S.R., startling disclosures were brought out concerning the role of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company as an agency of the British Secret Service in Russia.

Thornton, one of the accused, admitted gathering information about conditions at the power plants, and about the economic position and political sentiments of the workers; with a view to ascertaining the strength of the Soviet Union. The Court heard Thornton's statement given at the preliminary examination, admitting widespread spying activities for the purpose of finding out about the defensive facilities of the Soviet Union; they heard him admit in Court that his immediate superior in the firm of Metro-Vickers was Richards, a former intelligence officer in the British army, who was in charge of intelligence work at Archangel during the British intervention of 1918.

Admits Essential Points

The prosecution, when analyzing Thornton's statement, obtained from him the admission that the essential points were true. The statement was very business-like and concrete, giving exact data concerning the number of Metro-Vickers employees in the U. S. S. R., and the part played by each in the work of espionage and wrecking. The classification of Metro-Vickers employees, as to their spying and wrecking activities, was shown by the prosecution to tally exactly with the facts, thus proving that Thornton had perfect presence of mind when he made his statement. Despite his brazen denials of earlier admissions, Thornton failed in his attempt to repudiate the essential parts of his previous testimony; and admitted that he had been gathering secret information, including military data, and that he had been paying money for it.

Woman Secretary Confesses

Among other defendants giving evidence which confirmed the spying, plotting and wrecking activities of Metro-Vickers employees acting under instructions from ex-intelligence officer Richards, was Kutzova, the only woman defendant in the case. She had worked for six years as secretary in the Metro-Vickers office in Moscow, and testified about her close personal relationship with Thornton, Monkhouse and Thornton had discussed in her presence their sabotage plans and espionage work. She was at all times in touch with their criminal activities, and she was worried about possible consequences to Thornton in case these activities came to light. She had assisted in carrying out some of the routine work maintaining secret communications between Thornton, Monkhouse and their agents. She told in Court about Thornton making entries concerning his secret work in notebooks, which were then transmitted to Richards in London. These entries contained information about espionage and wrecking activities, and the sums of money paid out by Thornton for this work.

MacDonald Tangles Up

MacDonald, at the morning session, tried to retract some of his testimony given at the preliminary examination, particularly his admission of having directed Gusev and Sokolov, manager and assistant manager of the Zlatoust power plant, to obtain secret military information, and cause a breakdown of the power plant through criminal acts of wrecking and sabotage. However, he was unable to maintain his retraction, and later again re-affirmed his complicity in wrecking and spying activities, as well as the guiding role played in these activities by Thornton and Monkhouse.

MacDonald cut a sorry figure in his attempt to repudiate earlier testimony. He became involved in a mesh of contradictions, and some of his replies to the Prosecutor's questions were so absurd that, despite the tense atmosphere, laughter broke out in the courtroom. He said, for instance, that he had been gathering military information just out of "mere curiosity."

Admits Wasn't Coerced

In answer to a question by Vishinsky as to why he had made a confession at the preliminary examination if he now repudiates it, MacDonald mumbled something about finding it "convenient" at that time to make admissions. He admitted on several occasions that no coercion of any kind had been used in obtaining confessions from him. Under persistent questioning from the prosecution and in the face of testimony by the other defendants MacDonald gradually abandoned point after point of his retraction, and again admitted the truth of his earlier statements which revealed the network of espionage and sabotage plots directed from London by Richards.

Can't Describe "Suggesting"

Thornton's denials of his earlier

"U. P." EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF LIES TO MAKE A WAR

In a private letter to a friend in the United States a European correspondent of the United Press writes: "In all the newspaper offices of London and Paris they are consciously and systematically trying to build up a war with all the hysterical propaganda at their disposal. As a U. P. correspondent I am constantly forced to send out material that is exaggerated and warped beyond recognition or that is plain lie—stuff that makes me sick in the stomach."