

ON TO WASHINGTON FOR THE FREEDOM OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS; FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE 13th, 14th, 15th AMENDMENTS!

EDITORIALS

"A Highly Intelligent Jury"

The latest utterance of the "impartial" legal lyncher Judge Horton once and for all reveals him in his true place—side by side with the most savage lynch pack.

With the most cynical hypocrisy, Judge Horton sentenced Haywood Patterson to die in the electric chair, and in the same breath, proclaims that the statement of Leibowitz about the bigotry of the South now makes a "fair trial" impossible.

Judge Horton now lets loose the traditional tirade of the Southern masters against all who fight for the rights of Negroes, that it is the enemies of the lynch system who are responsible for the "prejudice" of the lynchers. The 300 years of merciless exploitation and brutality of the southern slave-drivers are forgotten. The five thousand Negro bodies that have been tortured by fire and rope in the last 30 years, the unspeakable jim-crow degradation of the centuries—all this is forgotten by the "fair and humane" Judge Horton.

Leibowitz denounced the lynch verdict—and presto: a "fair trial is no longer possible!" Judge Horton thus asserts that it is the defenders of the Scottsboro boys who are responsible for the lynch sentences.

Says Judge Horton: "... Certain influences which to this court appear sinister... are actuated by a desire to stir up and foment strife between the races in the South..."

The tremendous fight of the I. L. D. and the world protest appear to this "compassionate" judge, as "sinister influences"! To Judge Horton it is not the lynch pack, but the defense which stands between the boys and execution which is sinister! Could one state any more clearly the detestable creed of the lynchers?

The statement of Judge Horton as he sentenced Haywood Patterson to die is the statement of a slave-driver who is fully prepared "to defend the peaceful relations of the South", who is prepared to defend with lynch terror the whole hideous structure of the national oppression of the Negro people.

Judge Horton defends the lynch jury which smilingly delivered Haywood Patterson to the executioner as a group "of highly intelligent men who wished to do what was right in this case." Judge Horton is now the leading defender of the lynch verdict.

This adds irrefutable confirmation of the policy proclaimed by the International Labor Defense, that the lives of the boys will be lost if the vigilance of the masses is dulled by legalistic illusions.

Now more than ever must the mass protest be vigilant and strong. Now more than ever must all faith in the justice of capitalist lynch courts be ruthlessly destroyed.

The Negro people, and the toiling masses are determined that the Scottsboro boys shall not die.

As the lynch judge Horton takes his rightful place at the head of the lynchers, the Negro people and the aroused people of the world tighten their ranks, and prepare to accept the challenge of the lynch masters.

Militarizing The Jobless

A quarter of a million unemployed workers taken from their homes and concentrated in forced labor camps; this is a part of Roosevelt's program. In his inaugural speech on March 4 the President said:

"Our greatest primary task is to put people to work..." "It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of a war."

Put people to work in forced labor camps, that is what he meant. Pay them one dollar a day and then use it to support their dependants. In other words, make them work without pay at projects which the government will later turn over to big corporations to reap millions in profits.

This can be accomplished if we treat the task as in the emergency of a war, says Roosevelt. It is clear that this army of young men between the ages of 18 to 25 is to be prepared for the "emergency of a war." With complete silence on the part of the press, the idea of a civil administration is being eliminated for the camps. As is credited to a report of General Drum, 1,500 captains and 3,000 lieutenants, well fed slave-drivers for the ruling class, will with rigid military rules force the men to labor in the forests.

Alluring pictures were painted of the wonderful surroundings the men will have. But a United Press report from a camp near Luray, Va., admits that, "Some slept in pup tents, some slept under the stars and in the morning 'they washed... in the icy waters of Passage Creek!'" Very poetic words from our bourgeois reporter. What does the government care when workers sleep "under the stars," in the forests where pneumonia can easily be contracted. There are 17,000,000 jobless all over the land to replace them.

Are we against a program of public works? Of course not. But a program whereby unemployed will be put to work destroying the slums in workers' sections, especially the dilapidated sections prevalent in Negro localities in every large city. In its place build new workers' homes, recreation centers and hospitals. This to be done at trade union rates of wages, with committees of organized and unorganized workers supervising the work.

Already many have left the labor camps. In some cities demonstrations have taken place directly against this dastardly program. But so far most of these struggles were sporadic. They must unite broader masses of employed and unemployed workers. Locals of the A.F. of L. should go on record against the Roosevelt hunger program. United front movements should be built comprising the trade unions, Unemployed Councils, Citizens Leagues, all workers, to fight against forced labor.

The demands of the majority of workers is immediate cash relief to support their families and not forced labor for their children.

The Roosevelt administration must not be allowed to forget for one moment the demand of the workers—Unemployment Insurance. Not these measures of further beating down the conditions of the unemployed, but taxation of the swollen incomes of the bosses, using the billion dollar war-budget—this can supply sufficient funds for Unemployment Insurance.

Support Irish Workers

The Irish masses are rallying for another onslaught against imperialist oppression and their native bourgeoisie.

The reaction that followed the Easter (1916) uprising and the heroic civil war of 1920-23, fierce as it was, did not succeed in crushing the workers' movement.

Revolutionary Ireland is stepping forward again. The Irish masses are consolidating their strength. Strikes are more frequently breaking out, and many of them clearly show that there is a realization of the use of the strike weapon against political tyranny, and as a weapon that enables the workers to move toward the offensive. The recent Ulster railway workers' strike brought forth characteristics which clearly showed the Irish workers are not afraid to defy government decrees.

In the ranks of the Irish Republican Army, greater political understanding is developing. The rank and file have shown this in their shoulder to shoulder fight with the employed and unemployed of both the Ulster and "Free State" areas.

The working class of the United States, and the great section of Irish-Americans within its ranks, must demonstrate their support of this new stage of struggle. Material support to the revolutionary movement must be given.

The Easter anniversary celebration this year can and must be turned into mass demonstrations against the servile De Valera government and the vacillating leadership of the Irish Republican Army. These demonstrations must fully support the fight for the Irish Workers' and Farmers' Government.

During this month the Irish Revolutionary Workers' Groups will convene a congress which will start to forge the weapon that will lead the working class and the oppressed peasantry to the destruction of the hydra-headed monster of British imperialism and Irish capitalism. That weapon is the Communist Party of Ireland.

In the past weeks, the Irish capitalists, agents of British imperialism, have launched attacks against the revolutionary workers. Thugs of the Army Cossacks Association, the fascist bands of Cosgrave, to whom De Valera is supposedly opposed, have burned down the Connolly House in Dublin. Their efforts were aided, after an all-night resistance by 14 workers, by the Civil Guard, British-created police force of the "anti-imperialist" De Valera government.

Further attacks were made upon the Workers' College and the national headquarters of the Irish Unemployed Movement. These attacks thus far have been beaten back by the Defense Corps of the Dublin workers, who have set an example of resistance which is being applauded and followed in many parts of Ireland.

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Recruiting Now on for Trek to Capital for Boys

Final Conference Sunday for March to Washington, D. C., April 28

NEW YORK.—Recruiting stations are being established in every neighborhood in New York, and in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and other eastern cities, for the March to Washington April 28 to demand the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, from President Roosevelt. It was announced today by Louise Thompson, provisional secretary of the National Action Committee set up at Sunday's United Front Scottsboro conference.

From these recruiting stations, calls are going out to Negro and white workers in every neighborhood, for recruits for the march, supplies, trucks, food, and other donations to make the trek successful.

Mobilization Conference Sunday.

A final mobilization conference, including the same delegates who participated in the first conference, with the addition of hundreds more, was announced for next Sunday.

Today following a meeting of the Action Committee, it was reported, final plans, including the routes of the march, and the dates and preparations being made in every city, will be announced.

Meanwhile, the preparations are actively under way. The International Labor Defense, leading force in the march preparations, has sent calls from every branch for recruitments, and dozens of branch meetings are being held to organize the hundreds of new recruits coming in daily both to the organization itself and to the march as a result of the mass campaign to save the Scottsboro boys.

Philadelphia Prepares.

Philadelphia march headquarters reported that a mass conference of scores of organizations will be held here at the end of the week, at which it will be proposed that each delegate present be recruited for the march and form the nucleus of delegations which will give a mass character to the Philadelphia representation. Reports of similar activities came also from Newark, Wilmington, Jersey City, Norfolk, Richmond and many other points.

Final drafting of the bill to put teeth into the enforcement of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendment, which will be presented by the marchers to Congress, is being completed by the committee in charge, set up by Sunday's conference.

The Bill of Civil Rights proposed at the conference for presentation to Congress, to put teeth into the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, covers the democratic rights of Negroes and of white workers, for voting, jury service, schools, and in the courts; it forbids every Jim Crow law whether in vehicles of transportation, public buildings and places, such as restaurants, labor unions, and all color bars in the civil service and the Army and the Navy. It bans all discrimination by private individuals against Negroes in housing or anywhere else. It provides for the use of every machinery of the government, including the army and the navy, to enforce this law, and provides severe penalties for violations.

(Note: Complete text of this enforcement bill will be published in the Daily Worker as soon as the final details of it have been decided upon. This is expected to be accomplished by the committee elected at Sunday's conference within a few days.)

Among the technical details of the march preparations already under way are the plan to mobilize trucks and passenger cars, food and gas. In many cities the workers are raising the demand that these be supplied by the governments of their cities. Captains are being elected for the march units. First-aid groups are being organized, as well as mechanical groups whose job it will be to see to it that

Southern Judges Bar Negro Jurors, Follow Example of Horton

DURHAM, N. C.—April 18.—Following the lead of Judge James E. Horton at Decatur, and Judge W. B. Bowling at Dadeville, Judge M. V. Barnhill here today denied a motion to dismiss the jury impaneled to try James Tucker, Negro worker, on the ground of illegal exclusion of Negroes from it, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Tucker is charged with killing a white fellow-prisoner in a chugging in an attack by the white prisoners on the Negroes, incited by the authorities.

On in the Chicago Mooney Congress, April 30 to May 2

NEWS FLASH

LOS ANGELES.—Protesting against the arrival of two Japanese training ships, the Iwate and Yakumo, to the Pacific coast, 30 delegates after battling police finally were admitted to the Japanese Embassy here, where they lodged their protest with the Japanese consul Sakow.

The delegates, supported by workers, were first dispersed by the police, but stood their ground until admitted.

FARMERS STRIKE LOOMS AGAIN

Milk Board Won't Fix Prices for Companies

ALBANY, N. Y., April 18.—Another milk strike loomed today when the N. Y. State Milk Control Board refused to grant the demand of the N. Y. dairy farmers to fix a minimum price for raw milk which the distributors will pay to the dairy farmer. The Board, which has just fixed a minimum price for consumers, boosting the price of milk for large sections of the toiling population, declares that it considers that the "stabilization of the market comes ahead of any direct attention to the producer." The Board is clearly concerned with assisting the big milk distributors, such as Borden, etc., to raise in larger profits by stabilizing and increasing prices while at the same time driving their smaller independent competitors out of business.

6,000 Leather Strikers Parade in Peabody, Mass.

PEABODY, Mass., April 18.—Massing in protest against a decision of the manufacturers to ignore their demands and recruit scabs, the 6,000 leather strikers in this city and vicinity staged a militant parade and demonstration. Marching in defiance of the Mayor, who refused to grant a permit, the workers were attacked by police armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs and were forced to disperse. Four workers were arrested. Those were charged with speaking without a permit and refusing to move on. They will be tried next Monday. The fourth worker was charged with assaulting a scab.

4,500 Army Officers Will Be in Charge of Forced Labor Camps

Jobless Meet to Halt Cutting of Relief; New Jersey Conference Against Forced Labor; Unemployed Council Leads Way

WASHINGTON, April 18.—General relief work. Since there is no other way of getting aid this means complete starvation for many families.

A meeting attended by 200 unemployed demanded that there be no cuts in relief. When informed that there are no funds, the workers told them to spend money for unemployment insurance and not to build new battle ships.

LA CROSSE, Wis.—Uniting their forces to demand relief for seven families who were taken of the relief lists, 1,400 workers held a demonstration before the court house.

Despite the sheriff and police who were around the speakers exposed the character of the "barter" system. The workers stopped the arrest of their leader, M. Porter. As a result of this action many families are now put back on relief.

Chicago Seizes Unemployed to "Clean Up" for World's Fair

Arrested Young Unemployed Intimidated to Join Roosevelt's Forced Labor Camps

By ROBERT MINOR

CHICAGO, April 17 (By Airmail).—Chicago police today began arresting unemployed workers by wholesale.

At the corner of State and Harrison Streets, many workers are being arbitrarily seized, shoved into patrol wagons and hauled off to jail without warning or chance to communicate with friends. Police, questioned, gruffly explain that they are "cleaning up" for the Chicago "Century of Progress" World's Fair scheduled to begin June 1.

The Chicago Young Communist League is sounding the alarm to rouse the workers to action against the outrage. It has taken the initiative and called the I. L. D. into the situation.

All young men arrested are being asked by the police why they don't



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

HILLMAN TRIES NEW PAY CUTS

20 Per Cent "Loan" in Rochester Shops

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—Given the high sounding name of a loan, a 20 per cent wage cut has just been put over on the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here, following an agreement between Sidney Hillman, president of the Union and the Clothiers Exchange. Following after Mr. Hillman's declaration at the recent secret Perkins conference in Washington that minimum wage boards should be established in each industry, this agreement brings out forcefully that Mr. Hillman, together with all the labor misleaders, are advocating minimum wages for the purpose of paring wages down to the lowest level.

The Rochester agreement, which in line with the one arrived at in Chicago several months ago, calls for a "loan of 20 per cent of the weekly wages of every union member to be refunded by the employers if their books show profits each year." It is obvious that the refund can be evaded indefinitely.

Spies and Wreckers Guilty; Jail 2; Expel 2 from USSR; Acquit 2

"I Have Confessed and Have Nothing to Add," Says Engineer MacDonald

MOSCOW.—Verdicts and sentences in the trial of Soviet wreckers were brought in late today. William MacDonald was sentenced to two years in prison; William H. Thornton, three years, Monkhouse and John Cusby were ordered expelled from the Soviet Union. Charles Nordwall and A. W. Gregory both were acquitted. All these are British engineers.

The 11 Russians on trial were sentenced to five years and less and some were acquitted. There were no death sentences.

MOSCOW, April 18.—The case of the six English and eleven Russian engineers accused of spying, sabotaging, and making preparations to cripple the Soviet Union in the event of military attack, went to the three Supreme Court Judges tonight as the final speeches for the defense were concluded.

The first of the Englishmen called was MacDonald, who took the stand and said, "I have already confessed, and I have nothing more to add." The Court listened to him with tense excitement.

All the other Englishmen denied their guilt. Thornton, who gave the fullest evidence against his fellow defendants in the preliminary investigation, and who then denied that earlier testimony, had little to say for himself, when he was given his opportunity to speak. "At the beginning of the trial," Thornton said, "I pleaded not guilty, and I still plead not guilty. I assert the evidence brought against me is unreasonable. That is all." Thornton had been given one of the best defense counsels in the Soviet Union, B. Braudet, who spoke for thirty minutes in his defense, making out as good a case as was possible, though Braudet had to admit that Thornton himself had weakened his position by his admissions preliminary to the inquiry.

Monkhouse, in his speech, made the point that though he had exaggerated the length of time of his questioning in the Loubianski prison, it had been an unintentional error. Concerning the meals in the prison, Monkhouse said: "Those meals were excellent, but I was not left alone during them and one of the examiners always ate with me," adding that the examination really proceeded also during meal times. Monkhouse attacked the document signed and written by Thornton, saying: "I have known Thornton for twenty-

two years and I am perfectly certain that he could not sign a document like that voluntarily." Thornton, however, has made no charge that he was forced to sign anything, and his complaints that "moral pressure" had been brought to bear on him, he afterwards withdrew under rigorous questioning from Prosecutor Vishinski.

Monkhouse in making his speech stood straight up before the microphone, and spoke in a calm, even voice. But his hands, clasped behind his back, trembled.

The only one of the defendants who seemed at all happy, was Gregory, who drew laughter from the crowd in the courtroom when, with a broad grin on his face, he went to the microphone and said: "The Public Prosecutor, having withdrawn charges against me, I have nothing to say."

After all the defendants had been heard, the Court allowed five of the Englishmen to leave the building, on payment of bail. MacDonald was not released. The five out on bail were instructed to return to the Court to hear the verdict at 11:30 p.m. (Moscow time) when the three Judges will again enter and pronounce sentence.

On to the Chicago Mooney Congress, April 30 to May 2.

Rainey Predicts Inflation; Gov't Will Sponsor the Bill

Senate Defeats Silver Inflation Amendment Pending Foreign Currency Inflation Treaty

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate today rejected the Wheeler amendment to the farm bill providing for the monetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The vote for the inflationary amendment was very strong, 33 in favor and 43 against. A change of six votes would have carried the amendment.

The monetization of silver amendment would raise commodity prices sharply by increasing the supply of cheap money based on silver.

Roosevelt Inflation Agreement.

An argument advanced throughout the debates on the proposed amendment was on the necessity of meeting the competition of Great Britain, whose depreciated currency gives her an advantage in international markets.

In the course of the debate, it was admitted that inflationary measures would not be successful in raising prices without agreements from other countries. It is widely rumored that Roosevelt is planning to propose an international agreement with France and Britain in preparation for the World Economic Conference. It is said that Roosevelt has an understanding with Premier Borden of Canada, who has a plan that would raise the prices of commodities by more than 20 per cent. With the embargo on free gold shipments still in full force these tendencies indicate that America is definitely off the gold standard.

In Favor of Inflation.

Speaker Rainey, who is the leading Democrat in the House, and very close to Roosevelt, has expressed his unqualified support of a silver re-monetization program, or some other kind of inflation program. Senator Borah has gone on record as saying that if the country does not soon raise prices by inflation, capitalism will not survive. Despite the defeat of the Wheeler amendment, it is generally conceded that some form of inflation will be enacted into law before the present session is over.

Speaker Rainey predicted that Congress would pass some type of inflationary legislation during the present session. He said that "it would be a Democratic plan sponsored by the administration."

Falling Dollar Indicates Inflation

Roosevelt's plan for international money agreements are an attempt to guarantee the profits of American capitalism in its competition with other imperialist powers.

The international agreements for fixed currency ratios is an attempt by the United States to overcome restrictions, the new currency in international markets because of the high value of the dollar. At the same time, the dollar has experienced a sharp drop on the international exchanges, reflecting the world conviction that America is planning to depreciate its currency.

In anticipation of another inflation, the indices of commodity prices have been rising steadily since the middle of March. Today, the Moody Index for spot commodity prices is at the highest level for the season, and is higher than at the same period last year. The advance in commodity prices means a rise in the cost of everyday necessities. It means further hardships for the masses of the people.

Inflationary Bond Issues.

The Roosevelt government is meanwhile getting ready the machinery for an inflation program through the flotation of large bond issues. It has been suggested that these bonds be made the basis of increased issuance of the new Federal Reserve Bank notes provided for under the emergency bank bill. It is unofficially estimated that the amount of bonds to be issued for emergency public expenditures will reach \$8,000,000,000.

The struggles among the imperialist powers for markets, which now takes the form of currency and financial struggles, are based upon contradictions, the new currency for the market advantage given by a depreciated currency, and the desire to retain the financial advantage given by the possession of a gold hoard, since in time of war, the possession of gold is a decided advantage in creating unneeded credit for war purposes.

William Patterson in Stirring Call for Scottsboro Unity

Harlem Address Stresses the Fight Against Local Lynchers

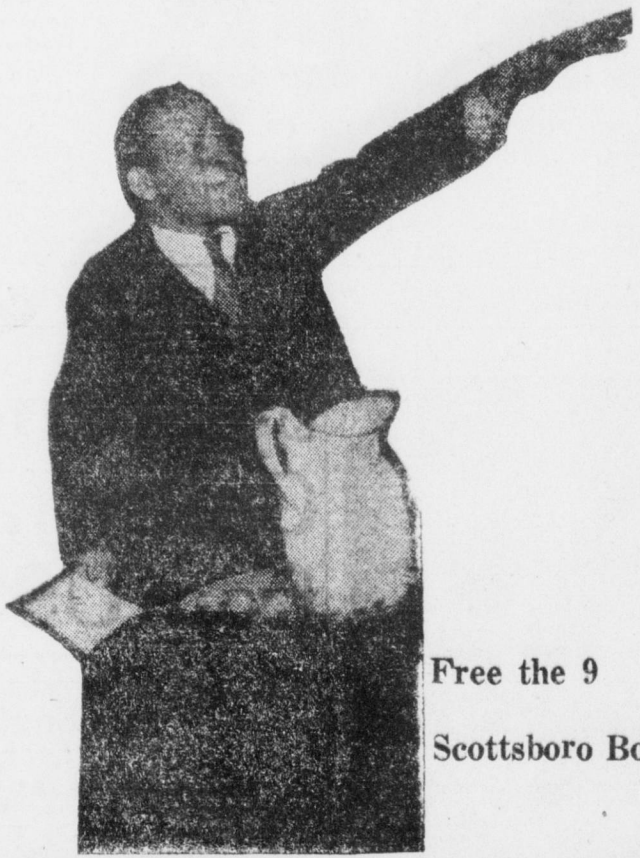
NEW YORK.—Two thousand workers, Negro and white, roared their approval time after time as William Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, ripped the mask from misleaders who are shouting "united front" in the Scottsboro case. Patterson's speech climaxed the Scottsboro protest meeting that filled the Abyssinian Church in Harlem, Monday night.

The I. L. D. national secretary followed a list of speakers that included Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P., Heywood Brown, Reade of the National Urban League, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., attorney with John Geer in the Angelo Herndon case, Mrs. Joyce Bushnell from the Harlem Democratic organization, William Davis, owner of the Amsterdam News and others.

"I want to touch upon two points, unity and concrete action to save the Scottsboro boys. First however, I am going to tell you facts and let you draw your own conclusion. Patterson said in opening his tempestuous speech.

Roosevelt—Enslaver of Haiti
"The man in the White House is the man who drafted the constitution that is holding the people of Haiti in slavery. (The audience interrupted with stamping of feet and cheers and exclamations of "that's right"—he continued. "You have heard a lot about the united front tonight. We want a united front and we're going to have one. We're going to have that kind of united front that will save the Scottsboro boys (cheers). Mayor O'Brien and Tammany Hall are trying to make a political football out of the Scottsboro case just as the ruling class politicians have made a football out of the misery of the Negro people for 350 years."

"Tonight speakers have told you that 5,000 Negroes have been lynched since the Civil War. Yes there have been 5,000 such lynchings and the Republican and Democratic Parties have done nothing about it. You're to learn how to fight every inch of the way—against every act of national oppression. Tonight they have spoken to you about the flag and the home of the free, right on this platform. They told you here tonight that there was no discrimination in Harlem, in the 21 A. D. What about that? What about the extra rents you have to pay? What about the restaurants and hotels right in Harlem that you can't enter? These are your Scottsboros,



Free the 9
Scottsboro Boys!

WILLIAM PATTERSON, SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

you who are not in Alabama. (cheers) These must be fought if the Scottsboro boys are to be saved. Those who are trying to divert the growing unity of the Negro people are playing with dynamite and we're letting them know it now. (cheering).

"No More Betrayals!"
"I tell you Mr. Davis (owner of the Amsterdam News)—for two years the I. L. D. has led the struggle for the nine innocent Scottsboro boys. On the 21 A. D. What about that? What about the extra rents you have to pay? What about the restaurants and hotels right in Harlem that you can't enter? These are your Scottsboros,

no-no. Only the I. L. D. is authorized to collect funds for the Scottsboro case. Those who are collecting money (Davis is collecting funds for a "march" on Washington that has already dwindled down in his statements from 50,000 to a group of representative citizens of Harlem) better see that it gets into the right not to the I. L. D. but to these 2,000 channels or they will have to answer, workers and all the Negro and white workers of New York. (Right, right, cheers).

"I know that you (the Negro people and white workers) are tired of betrayals. I know you want to fight. We don't want to fight anyone claim-

ing to be in the fight for these boys but we know how to fight. (Thunderous ovation). If any of you get out of line, we will whip you back into line, (cheers).

"Thousands Will March"
"Thousands of Negro and white workers are going to march on Washington on April 28. Recruiting stations will be opened in Harlem and as far west as Chicago. We're going there not to beg but to demand. (cheers) We are presenting a bill to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. We want those demands enforced and we are going to have them enforced. These are what our forefathers slaved for and our fathers fought for."

"Mr. Reade says that they could have freed the Scottsboro boys and taken the wind out of our sails. This isn't so. The wind in our sails is that of slavery and we are going to blow it out with the wind of freedom for the Negro nation in America. I have to conclude now (Shouts of 'Keep on, we'll sit here all night—give him more time'). No comrades it isn't time. It is other work I have yet to do today. If it were only time, I would stay here all night."

The audience rose in tribute when Mother Patterson entered the meeting. She spoke briefly as follows: "I am not well. My mind is in the balance. You mothers know how heavy my load is. I want you to support the I. L. D. and free my boy and those other children. The audience rose in tribute. A collection of over \$120 was taken for the Scottsboro Defense. Benjamin Davis received an ovation when he said "the fight for Angelo Herndon, is inseparable from the fight of the Scottsboro boys, Tom Mooney, the fight of the Negro people and white workers for freedom."

Frank Palmer, representing the American Civil Liberties Union, proposed that the Free Tom Mooney meeting at Bronx Coliseum Thursday, April 27 be changed into a Scottsboro-Mooney mass meet. Wm. Patterson nodded his head in agreement and the audience cheered.

Democratic Demagoguery
Mrs. Bushnell was interrupted in her praise of President Roosevelt by a shout of "no democratic propaganda, speak on Scottsboro or shut up." The audience cheered this demand and she closed her remarks among which was the hypocritical statement that "there is no discrimination in the 21 A. D. I would not stand for it. I am your co-leader for ten years and know your problems."

Irvin Klein, I. L. D. attorney, and member of the Scottsboro staff, told how not only one lawyer had served without pay but that more of them had done that for the past two years. He called for clear support of the I. L. D. The audience cheered him. Prof. Joshua Kunitz, gave an eyewitness report of the Decatur trial. Two telegrams were sent to President Roosevelt and Gov. Miller of Alabama demanding freedom of the boys and equal political, social and economic rights for Negroes.

Walter White merely said that the N. A. A. C. P. members could give money to either the I. L. D. or their own organization and explained how the N. A. A. C. P. had arranged to account to the I. L. D. He received a lukewarm reception and stated twice, "I am not here to defend the National Association. It stands on its record." The audience showed their appraisal of that record by their silence. Heywood Brown admitted he was coming into the fight late. He said that "some people are avoiding the United Front because they are afraid of being stepped on. We can all unite to save these boys." Rev. Powell presided as chairman.

MANY SCOTTSBORO MEETS IN CITY AS NEGRO AND WHITE MASS FOR PROTEST MARCH TO CAPITAL

NEW YORK—Preparations for the Scottsboro March on Washington are going ahead full speed as New York workers are answering the lynch challenge of the ruling class. The New York District of the International Labor Defense reports that it being literally deluged with requests from churches, fraternal organizations, clubs and worker groups for help in the organization of new I. L. D. branches and Scottsboro protest meetings.

Form Haywood Patterson I.L.D. Branch
Residents of North Harlem organized an I.L.D. branch named after Haywood Patterson, sentenced to the electric chair by the Alabama lynchers.

IMPORTANT SCOTTSBORO MEETS THROUGHOUT CITY
The I.L.D. issued an appeal to all workers, Negro and white, to rally their friends and organizations to the Scottsboro protest meets being held this week in all sections of the city.

Meetings Tonight
Section One of the Communist Party has called a mass Scottsboro protest meeting for tonight at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., at 8 p. m.

Mrs. Janie Patterson, mother of Haywood Patterson, will speak at the meeting.

International Labor Defense Challenges Judge's Statement Horton Compelled to Continue Cases Because of Mass Pressure

NEW YORK.—The effort of Judge James E. Horton of Decatur, Ala., as representative of the white ruling class of the South, to place responsibility for the impossibility of obtaining a fair trial for the Scottsboro boys in Alabama upon the defense was challenged in statements issued today by William L. Patterson, national secretary of the International Labor Defense, and by Samuel S. Leibowitz, chief trial attorney in the case for the I.L.D. At the same time, Patterson took exception to the statement attributed to Mr. Leibowitz and whose economic character the Southern ruling class now wishes to shield its bloody legal lynch system, was an unjust characterization of the Southern working class, Patterson said, in answer to both. "The miserably oppressed and exploited white workers cannot be lumped together with that sleek and bloated ruling class whose slogan of white supremacy and whose system of economic and political bribery has been the means of dividing the Negro and white workers at the bottom, and thus perpetuating the misery and dehumanization of both."

Not Bigots.
"The white workers of the South are misguided. The white workers of the South are not bigots. Proof of their tremendous revolutionary will to resist the most deeply embedded traditions of hatred and bigotry of the South was given at the trial by the heroic testimony of Ruby Bates, who found the true road to womanhood in Scottsboro, and of Lester Carter. These white workers took the first step toward the smashing of the ruling class myth of the Negro as a 'rapist.' Their testimony helped to expose the economic character of lynching. Their testimony is one of the greatest advances toward the unity of Negro and white workers."

"Judge Horton is seeking to hide the fundamental issues raised by the International Labor Defense in the Scottsboro case. He is trying to block the exposure of the bloody oppression of the Negro people and white workers in the South. The rulers of Alabama, whose mouthpiece he is, think they can allay the protest of the masses against the Decatur lynch-verdict by 'waiting a while' before proceeding with their further moves to burn the boys. They are mistaken."

meeting. William Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, and Joseph Brandt, section organizer of the Communist Party, will speak. John Adams, Harlem reporter of the Daily Worker, will preside.

Scottsboro meets will take place tonight at 8 p. m. in the following places: BRONX: Prospect Workers Club, 1137 Southern Boulevard; MANHATTAN: Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street; LONG ISLAND: Fythian Temple, Rockaway Beach.

Mrs. Patterson at Needle Meet Tomorrow
The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and the I.L.D. have arranged a meeting for tomorrow, Thursday, at 7:30 p.m. at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue corner of 42nd Street, where Mrs. Janie Patterson will speak. The main speaker will be William Patterson, National Secretary of the I.L.D. Other speakers will include leaders of the N.T.W. I.U. and the Communist Party. Section 2. Signature petition lists will be circulated at the meeting as well as registration lists for the march to Washington.

On the same night meetings will be held in St. Lukes Hall, 125 West 130th Street in Harlem under the auspices of the I.L.D., the Communist Party, Section 4, and the Y.C.L.

Leibowitz's characterization of the jurors and citizens of Decatur as "lantern-jawed morons" and "bigots."

"The unfortunate statement attributed to Mr. Leibowitz with which the Southern ruling class now wishes to shield its bloody legal lynch system, was an unjust characterization of the Southern working class," Patterson said, in answer to both. "The miserably oppressed and exploited white workers cannot be lumped together with that sleek and bloated ruling class whose slogan of white supremacy and whose system of economic and political bribery has been the means of dividing the Negro and white workers at the bottom, and thus perpetuating the misery and dehumanization of both."

Not Bigots.
"The white workers of the South are misguided. The white workers of the South are not bigots. Proof of their tremendous revolutionary will to resist the most deeply embedded traditions of hatred and bigotry of the South was given at the trial by the heroic testimony of Ruby Bates, who found the true road to womanhood in Scottsboro, and of Lester Carter. These white workers took the first step toward the smashing of the ruling class myth of the Negro as a 'rapist.' Their testimony helped to expose the economic character of lynching. Their testimony is one of the greatest advances toward the unity of Negro and white workers."

"Judge Horton is seeking to hide the fundamental issues raised by the International Labor Defense in the Scottsboro case. He is trying to block the exposure of the bloody oppression of the Negro people and white workers in the South. The rulers of Alabama, whose mouthpiece he is, think they can allay the protest of the masses against the Decatur lynch-verdict by 'waiting a while' before proceeding with their further moves to burn the boys. They are mistaken."

NEWS BRIEFS

Don't Fight—Wait and Hope.

VIENNA, April 18.—At a time when the Austrian government is ruling by "emergency decree" and speeding on the road to fascism, the Austrian social-democratic party leaders, like shop, Harlem hospital? What about the extra rents you have to pay? What about the restaurants and hotels right in Harlem that you can't enter? These are your Scottsboros,

Fish Wants Intervention.
WASHINGTON, April 18.—J. Ham Fish, notorious red baiter, is now howling for armed intervention in Cuba because the sugar trust controls the country. Fish's victims are the rising struggles of the Cuban masses against imperialism, hunger and terror. The democratic leader, Byrns, of Tennessee, blocked Fish's attempt to bring the question on the floor of the house with the announcement that it was a matter, not for congress, but for the state department. Enough was brought out to partly expose the reign of terror in Cuba, the shooting down of workers in cold blood, the suppression of every attempt at press criticism of the Machado regime.

More Taxes for Bankers.
NEW YORK, April 18.—Members of New York clearing house banks are to begin meetings today to devise means of getting \$144,000,000 of shodden debts which will mature a week from today. Some of them may be renewed pending tax collections and raising of the tax rate in the city so that the bankers can get dividends on the city bonds. Formal decision on what action to take will be made Monday or Tuesday.

200 Routed in Floods.
PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—More than 200 families have been driven from their homes by a flood in Darby, a suburb of this city, caused by breaks in the dykes of Darby creek and Delaware river. The victims are destitute and pleas for aid to Governor Pinchot have gone unheeded.

Dry's Appeal to Court.
ALBANY, April 18.—The Anti-Saloon League outfit and the Protestant preachers, who have obtained their principal financial support from the bootleggers, have carried their fight against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the state supreme court. Notice was served on Edward J. Flynn, secretary of state in New York, demanding that he appear in court at Troy on Friday to answer a suit by a preacher attempting to stop the repeal movement in this state.

Shoot Into Spanish Strikers.
BARCELONA, April 18.—Police today fired a volley of revolver shots into a group of building trades strikers, wounding one. The building trades strike against wage cuts, which began yesterday, is rapidly spreading.

The Chicago Mooney Congress.
April 20 to May 2, will be a big step toward my freedom.—Tom Mooney.

TAMMANY POLICE TRY TO FRAME "SCOTTSBORO" SUBWAY BOMBING

Old Trick of Provocation to Try to Stop Mass Defense of Frame-Up Victims

NEW YORK, April 18.—Some gunpowder, paraffin, celluloid and other material exploded yesterday evening in the 34th Street subway station of the B. M. T.

The police and the capitalist press announced that it must have something to do with the Scottsboro case because the inflammable material was wrapped in newspapers containing stories of the case. They did not stop to consider all papers contained such stories.

Old Time-Worn Stunt.
Damage from the explosion was slight, being confined to bursting open a locker in which the bundle was placed. Similar occurrences were frequently reported during the course of the agitation in 1927-27 to save from the electric chair Sacco and Vanzetti. One such happening was reported as having occurred in a New York subway station under circumstances identical with that of yesterday.

It is an old trick of provocation to plant "bombs" that explode with much noise but slight damage in an effort to frighten people away from support of mass movements against the anti-working class frame-ups of the police, the courts and other branches of the government.

On some occasions these explosions do considerable damage, but without exception all such cases were proved to have been instigated and carried out by police and agents of capitalist interests. Among the most famous of this type of frame-up were the Haymarket affair in Chicago which en-

DR. JULIUS LITTINSKY
107 Bristol Street
(bet. Pkln & Sutter Aves.) B'klyn
PHONE: DICKENS 3-3013
Office Hours: 9-10 A.M., 1-2, 6-8 P.M.

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"THAT BLACK THING"—Attorney General Knight

(With this article we begin a series of feature articles by John L. Spivak on the Decatur trial of Haywood Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro boys.)

DECATUR, Ala.—Haywood Patterson's mother is in the colored witness room. The door is open, for the first of the famous Scottsboro cases is drawing to a close. Only the summations of the prosecution and the defense are left and then twelve white men will tell her whether her son is to live or die.

The afternoon sun beats upon her blue dress and tear-stained face through a screened window. She peers hopefully, wondering at the immobile faces of the jurors. These are the men who will give her son back to her—alive, or a blackened, charred body.

The perspiration shows on her forehead. The white handkerchief in her hands is rumpled nervously. The judge's voice, soft and measured, instructs the attorneys to sum up. Solicitor Bailey of Jackson County, who had first prosecuted the Scottsboro boys and sent them into the shadow of the electric chair, rises to his full, dignified height. The mother listens as in a trance. She does not grasp what he is saying and leans forward, as though her hearing is at fault.

"This nigger is guilty of the foulest of crimes."
She looks hungrily into the faces of the twelve white men but they tell her nothing. They are cold, solemn faces with not a flicker of emotion upon any of them.

"The State demands that for the safety of white womanhood in the South you send him to the electric chair!"
She bites her lips and tears at the pathetic, soiled little handkerchief in her hands. Her bosom rises and falls heavily and she leans against the window weakly.

But he does know a great deal of Southern prejudices against the black man. He does not talk of the case at all. He talks of "niggers" who want to show their independence and on jurists. He talks of black men who want to rise from their bondage. He talks of Jews and Jew money from New York and the buying of Alabama justice. . . .

His voice bellows furiously. The saliva drips from his mouth onto his chin and he wipes it with the palm of a hand. The mother stares at him in horror, her hands clasping and unclasping. She realizes that this man is making an appeal that will be hard for the white jurors to forget and because of that her boy's life may be taken—not on evidence of guilt, not on facts, but because his skin is black.

Leibowitz rises. He is the big northern lawyer she has heard about who was going to help the International Labor Defense save her boy. His voice is soft, restrained. She leans forward, anxious not to miss a word. He is appealing to "men of reason," pleading that they forget her son's skin is black and give him a fair trial. Her hands are clasped together. The knuckles of her hands show the intensity of her emotion. The handkerchief is buried between her palms.

Leibowitz's arms are unraised. His long, four-hour summation is ending. He is making a last plea to the jury to forget race and color and religious prejudices aroused by the prosecution.

"For Jew and for Gentile. For white man and for black man—"
The words fall upon hushed spectators. Even some of the hardened whites who have been lustling for the blood of this boy on trial for his life are wiping their tears.

The tears are running down her face. She is crying despairingly. This white lawyer would soon finish. And then there would be nothing more to say. The jurors would go into the very room where she now stood and decide whether she was to have her son alive—or dead.

A tense silence hangs over the courtroom when Leibowitz finishes. The mother slumps into a chair. The jury's faces are immobile. If their hearts have been touched they do not show it.

Attorney General Knight rises to conclude for the State. His harp on the clothes of Ruby Bates and Lester Carter. Clothes. That is all he talks of in his sharp, bitter voice. He points a finger at Patterson.

"I am not a murderer! I would let him loose in two minutes if I were not convinced that he is guilty. That is why I ask that you look at this black thing!"

The Attorney General is shrewd. He does not want these white jurors to forget that Patterson is after all a "nigger."

The mother rises at this contemptuous phrase that carries with it all the prejudices of the South against the black man.

"Black thing." The words echo and re-echo through the courtroom. "Stand up!" Knight shouts. She rises helplessly and despairingly at the prosecutor who is venting his hatred upon him as the symbol of a race protesting its oppression.

The mother's tears are no longer running now. Her face is suffused with anger. Her fists clench. This white man demanding her son's life is using every means possible to prejudice these jurors against him.

"The Best That the South Can Produce"

the capitalist world prepares to forget the Scottsboro lynch verdict, persistent note is discernible in all the accounts of the case. From most rabid lynch papers of the South to the liberal New Republic, is heard praise and admiration for the "fair and humane" Judge Horton, who presided at the trial.

The current issue of the New Republic contains a particularly obnoxious example of this adulation of the suave lynch Judge. "The judge's charge, made so gravely, so earnestly, was a moving exhortation to fairness. . . the feeling which had been kept down by the fair and humane judge . . . the honorable and compassionate judge . . . Victoria Price's head comes in direct line with that of Judge Horton—a strange contrast. Between them they compass the best and worst this part of the country can produce." Such is the language of Mary Heaton Vorse's article on the Scottsboro case in the New Republic.

This is not only the note of the liberal New Republic. It is the calculated note of the whole capitalist world, no longer able to conceal the hideous features of the legal lynching, and striving to conceal the true function of capitalist courts as the "legal" arm of the capitalist class rule.

"The jury was cruel. But what a wonderfully kind and fair man was the judge." This is the line which is required by the present status of the case. It is the strategy of preserving the illusion that the capitalist courts and capitalist judges are the true haven of refuge from the "prejudice" of the lynchers.

Only a fool or a capitalist tool will deny that the only wall between the boys and execution is the might of world protest. It is this protest which stayed the hand of the executioner two years ago. The basic strategy of the capitalist class is to dissipate this wave of mass actions by allaying the fears of the masses, by getting the masses to place their trust in the justice of the courts.

To exalt the "fairness" of the judge is nothing more nor less than an insidious blow against the campaign of world protest. We can say more. We can say that to contrast the "fairness" of the judge with the "prejudice" of the jury is to become, unwittingly or not, part and parcel of the lynch machinery which gapes for the bodies of the nine Scottsboro boys.

Judge Horton was the chief lynchist at the Scottsboro trial. This is not a secret. This is an accurate statement of fact. Read the interview with Attorney Brodsky of the I.L.D. printed in the 'Daily' of Saturday, April 15. Here is the truth about Judge Horton. One of the basic issues at stake in the trial was the right of Negroes to sit on the jury. The defense attorneys proved to the hilt that Negroes were systematically kept off the juries. The Jury Commissioner said that he did not know any Negro fit for jury duty. Leibowitz made a motion for mistrial. He had the whole weight of capitalist law on his side. The issue was clear—would the court support the Southern policy of lynch-juries?

"Motion denied," said Judge Horton. Was this the "compassionate" judge? Or was it not the "legal" voice of the Southern lynchers affirming the contemptible arrogance of "white supremacy?"

By "peace and tranquility," the Southern masters mean the whole system of national oppression of the Negroes. The Scottsboro case is a challenge to this lynch system. Judge Horton, speaking calmly and politely, but none the less grimly, utters the conviction of the Southern slaveocracy when he declared at the trial, "We are prepared to defend our peace and tranquility."

Judge Horton is defending this "peace and tranquility." And his "earnestness and politeness" make him all the more deadly.

Tammany Cops Draw Guns to Stop Speech on Scottsboro from Harlem Liberator Office But Are Balked by Workers

NEW YORK.—Three Tammany police with drawn guns attempted to stop the broadcasting of Scottsboro speeches from the office of the Harlem Liberator at 2149 Seventh Avenue last night, but failed when crowds of Negro and white workers demanded the speeches continue.

The policemen, one a sergeant, all obviously drunk, threatened to shoot if the loud speaker were not removed, but replaced their pistols when the mass of workers began to surge around them.

600 workers continued to hear the speeches. The numbers on the shields of the police, all white, were 1817, 17075 and the sergeant 794.

RECOGNITION DEMONSTRATION IN WEST BRONX

NEW YORK.—Swinging into action in the campaign for recognition of the Soviet Union, Mt. Eden branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union, has arranged for a demonstration to take place tonight at 8:15 p.m. at 170th St. and Walton Ave.

The Mt. Eden Branch calls upon all workers and sympathizers to be present. Recognition of the Soviet Union at this time is a matter of vital importance to all. A vigorous protest will be made at this demonstration against the N.B.C. studios, who are to broadcast an anti-Soviet program this week.

MONTEVIDEO DELEGATE REPORTS TONIGHT; GEISER, HENDERSON TO SPEAK

NEW YORK.—Karl Geiser, who has just returned from the Montevideo anti-war congress where he was sent as a delegate, will speak on the results of the congress and the wars in South America at Irving Plaza, 15 St. and Irving Place tonight, 8 p. m.

Donald Henderson recently expelled from Columbia University for his working-class activity will also speak. William Simons will be the chairman.

Letters from Our Readers

DISTRICT COMMITTEE "DAILY" KEPT WORKERS SOLID IN BRIGGS STRIKE

A letter from a unit in the N. Y. District Committee To District Committee Communist Party, New York City.

Dear Comrades: The unit membership of unit 5 section 2 having carried out a discussion of the funeral of comrade Langer, resolved to categorically criticize the part played by the district committee for the following reasons:

1. Failure to see the full political significance of a comrade who held such a high position in the union, also one who was practically a charter member of the C. P. of the U.S.A. and who met death at the hands of the bosses in such an outrageous manner.

2. Insufficient preparation to mobilize the members of the C. P. and sympathizers of this district. The funeral march began after 1 o'clock when the workers in the market had gone back to work.

3. The funeral throughout was permeated with a feeling of sentimentality and the pressure of the masses was lacking throughout.

4. There was a conspicuous absence of militant slogans with the exception of two big placards.

5. The role of the Daily Worker in regard to mass demonstrations of the major character is conspicuously weak and particularly so in a mass funeral of this kind.

These criticisms were brought up and thoroughly discussed by the unit membership and unanimously passed upon.

Comradely yours,
Unit 5 Section 2

Strikers Beat Back Thugs and Landlord

NEW YORK.—Thugs hired by Kunter landlord of 1566 Washington Avenue, Bronx, to smash a rent strike got a taste of workers' defense when their attempts to attack a picket line was repulsed by workers of the neighborhood, who routed and severely beat the thugs and landlord.

The workers of the neighborhood demanded the arrest of the landlord. Tomorrow at 2 p. m. the picket line will form again supported and defended as today by neighbors from further attacks. Other workers are urged to assist picketing.

The strike of 30 tenants started four weeks ago and is led by a House Committee and the Middle Bronx Unemployed Council.

WEINSTEIN TAG DAY

To raise the necessary \$2,000 for appealing the conviction of Sam Weinstein, who was railroaded to Sing Sing, the Weinstein Defense Committee will hold a Tag Day this Saturday and Sunday, April 22 and 23. Contribute. Help fight for the release of Sam Weinstein, framed-up because he fought against wage cuts.

REITENHILKE DRIVE, WALK TO THE CHICAGO MOONEY CONGRESS, APRIL 30 TO MAY 2

Elect delegates to the Chicago Mooney Congress, April 30 to May 2.

ELECT DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO MOONEY CONGRESS, APRIL 30 TO MAY 2

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"PROSECUTION HAS PROVED GUILTY OF THE ACCUSED," PRAVDA SAYS

Agents of Foreign Imperialism Exposed in the Moscow Trial of Spies

(From Our Moscow Correspondent)

MOSCOW, April 18.—Pravda newspaper, in an article on the trial of the "Enemy Exposed" writes: "What are the characteristics of the four days of the trial? First of all, an abundance of irrefutable facts and evidence. Second, that the accused have pleaded guilty. Thirdly, the conclusions of the experts.

"These three things are the basis for the prosecution, which, through Vishinsky, has brilliantly proved that this trial is just one act in the battle between two struggling forces—socialism and capitalism—is one more episode in the class struggle.

Vishinsky in his speech summed up the many days of the trial. The results of the trial are an index of the ceaseless growth and strengthening of the forces of the proletarian state, which the miserable wreckers will not be able to shake. The central group of Soviet state employees on trial were branded by Vishinsky as traitors. The British spies had no need to overpersuade their "colleagues" to put turbines out of commission, break machinery, etc.

"The class enemies of the U. S. S. R. beyond the border, the forces of the international counter-revolution, the representatives of the "emigres"—these are their comrades and helpers. Thornton's and Monkhouse's bribery and spying was systematic and according to plan. The British spies tried to deny their guilt, and even their own testimony. But this trick did not deceive the prosecution, which had ample evidence against these gentlemen."

The Pravda article reminds readers of Lockhart, who in 1918 also denied participation in interventionist schemes in Moscow, and who now has disclosed the part he played in a recently published book.

"Before the entire world," Pravda proceeds to state, "the prosecution has proved the guilt of the accused. The prosecution has proved that Thornton, MacDonald, Monkhouse, and the other spies, aimed their attack and concentrated their spying activities on the most vital and responsible sections of our economy. The foreign agencies have now been exposed, together with their agents."

The Meurut case, to which he referred, was not only a shameless frame-up of the leaders of the Indian working class, whose only crime was to organize trade unions in India, but was conducted in the most scandalous manner. The charges complained of no overt acts. The trial was dragged out for more than four years, during which time all the prisoners were kept in a filthy and tortuously hot jail. Rights of defense counsel were consistently interfered with. Some of the prisoners died of diseases contracted in the jail. Trial by jury was denied. Even after some of the prisoners had been found innocent by the assessors, the most vicious sentences were passed on all—those found guilty and not guilty alike. The sentences ranged up to twelve years in the penal settlement maintained by the British government in the disease infested Andaman Islands.

These are the people, Vishinsky pointed out, who dare to compare their reign of terror, inspired by class hate, to the fair, speedy, and unrevenged justice meted out by the Courts of the proletariat. We print below an article by the well-known writer and intellectual, Romain Rolland, on the Meurut Case. Let the workers draw their conclusions.

It is now the turn of the Courts to speak their word. Let the impudent imperialists again try to challenge, again try to attack, proletarian justice. They will again be routed, as they have been repeatedly before."

"During the trial of the English military spies in the U. S. S. R., who have been shown guilty of overt and deliberate acts of sabotage, destruction of machinery, bribery of Soviet officials and planning the dislocation of Soviet munitions production in the event of war, the British press has been howling and screaming about "third degree methods" and "brutality" practised by the G. P. U. These charges have during the course of the trial been shown up as utterly false. The Englishmen who made them, later in the open Court, under the cross-examination of the Prosecutor Vishinsky withdrew these charges and apologized to the Court."

Vishinsky, in his final speech, referring to these charges, which are still repeated in the English conservative press as if there had been no rebuttal, took occasion to compare Soviet justice with the illegal brutality and persecution which goes under the name of "justice" in England itself.

Referring to Thornton, the Prosecutor riveted the attention of the Court on the document which entirely compromised this spy and revealed the exact scheme of organization of the network of espionage which he had set up in the U. S. S. R. This document was in Thornton's own handwriting and was the confession made by him during the preliminary investigation.

"With regard to Monkhouse, Vishinsky took occasion to bring clearly into the light of day the third element in the criminal activities organized by these men—bribery and corruption.

Soviet Union Honors American Engineer

MOSCOW, April 18.—The Order of Lenin, one of the highest honors that the Soviet Union bestows, was given to Leon E. Swazyan, an American engineer, for his "exceptionally useful work" in the construction of the Kharkov Tractor Plant. In his speech of thanks during the ceremony, Swazyan was greeted with long and loud applause when he said: "Whoever works well and honestly with the Soviet Union receives awards. But those who sabotage receive a trial."

Scrap Iron Used for War Industries

War industries in various parts of the world are using so much scrap iron from the United States that a scrap iron export organization will soon be formed, it was reported last month. Daily Metal Trade said that since the beginning of the year Japan had ordered 100,000 tons of scrap. Italy 60,000 tons, and Poland, 25,000 tons.

Exports of scrap iron and steel to Japan in February brought the total exports of iron and steel up to the highest point since May of last year. Out of a total of 64,000 tons exported, 36,454 tons to Japan.

The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation.—Communist Manifesto.

WRECKING BASED ON WAR HOPES AGAINST U.S.S.R.

Military Espionage in Moscow Trial Stressed by Izvestia

(For Our Moscow Correspondent) MOSCOW, April 18.—An article in the Izvestia writes: "Among the objective material used by the prosecution in the trial of the wreckers, spies, and destructionist conspirators, an important place is held by the findings of the expert engineers. Vishinsky, the chief Prosecutor, devoted much attention to this material. Basing himself on this testimony he was able to throw much light on the wrecking activities carried on. He showed that the wreckers based their activities on the perspective of an approaching interventionist war. This fact explains why in this trial such a prominent part was played by military espionage. Of the individual British spies, Vishinsky, in his speech, concentrated in particular on MacDonald—the spy caught red handed, but who didn't lack the courage to confess."

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No Child Labor Here



SOVIET CHILDREN AT PLAY. The workers and farmers republic begins to build up the bodies of children at an early age. In the capitalist countries children are forced to work in the factories. In the U.S.S.R. there is no child labor. The workers government maintains each child until old enough to work.

Schools and Education in a Soviet Town

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD (Daily Worker Correspondent)

The demonstration was so clear and the teacher's explanation so lucid that even your correspondent was convinced that things do expand with heat. But the pupils of the physics class in the P.Z.U. (factory school) were obviously distracted by the presence of a comrade from the semi-legendary America, and while copying the diagram of the experiment into their note-books they cast sidelong glances in the direction of the stranger who also was taking notes.

But my notes were not about the expansion of the colored liquid in the glass bulb with its narrow graduated neck. As the teacher was heating the bulb over the bluish flame of an alcohol lamp, I tried to record the conversation I had just held with the pupils.

The teacher had introduced me to the class as "a comrade from America who wants to see how workers' children study to fit themselves for the building of socialism."

In their turn, the workers' children of this particular group wanted to know how the American factory schools were run, what subjects were taught there, and whether all children went to school in automobiles.

For a few minutes the lesson and the class-run discipline went to pieces. Some of the better-read pupils depreated the naive questions of their comrades, stating that America was a capitalist country and had no P.Z.U.'s at all, others were sure there had to be P.Z.U.'s in the United States because American workers were known for their skill, and American industry—for its high technique.

Puzzled By U. S. "Foolishness" Under the circumstances I quite naturally became the final judge and arbiter of the dispute. The youngsters were plainly puzzled by the foolish country which neglects its workers' children and drives their fathers and mothers into the street.

And again I was asked the question which is so natural for a Soviet worker to ask and so difficult for most of us to answer plainly: "Why don't the American workers make a revolution and take things into their own hands?"

The P.Z.U. of Gluhovo has about 700 pupils from 14 to 18 years old. The school is run by the Gluhovo Textile Combinat. The pupils get free tuition and school supplies and also shoes and clothes at nominal prices. In addition they get monthly allowances ranging from 30 to 50 rubles.

The term of study is from 1 1/2 to 2 years, depending upon the preliminary education of the pupils. The school trains the pupils for specific skilled trades in the Textile industry—weaving, spinning, machine-repair, dyeing, etc.

Other technical schools are maintained directly by the state or by the central bodies of the textile industry. The town of Noginsk where the Gluhovo Textile Combinat is located, has a Technicum for the training of experts and supervisors and also a branch of the Textile Institute, equivalent to a college for the training of specialists and technical directors and engineers for the textile industry.

The Rabfak (Workers College) of Noginsk is maintained partly by the factory and partly by appropriation from central bodies. It is a school for adult workers and is in its curriculum equivalent to the P.Z.U.

There are many more apprentices for the Rabfak than the school can accommodate. A Rabfak student is given a leave of absence with pay from his factory to fit himself for a higher calling. The factory stipend varies with the family needs of the Rabfak student. In many cases his material condition is more stringent than that of the factory worker, but workers are eager to enter the Rabfak, and the privilege is accorded mostly to the udarniks (shock workers) who by their diligence and public-spirited ways have proved their worth. The workers vote upon the names of the candidates for the Rabfak.

In the Gluhovo settlement alone there are three elementary public schools. One of them, called the Central School and accommodating 1,500 pupils in two shifts, had been built by Morozov, the former owner of the Gluhovo Textile Works. A smaller school has been built from the summer home of Arseny Ivanovich Morozov. The house was taken apart, moved about a mile away to make room for a factory extension and re-assembled. Many a loose-fitting joint testifies to this peculiar piece of school building.

The elementary schools, too, are designed to fit the pupils for productive life. Workshops are equipped with all the machines and tools needed to give the pupils a thorough practical knowledge of one craft or another. The Central School of Gluhovo has a carpentry shop, a tool-making shop, a shop of electrical appliances. These shops produce most of the equipment for the school.

The students work in "brigades" and there is always some kind of competition or other going on among the "brigades." Along with technical training the youngsters are given a wonderful training in socialist teamwork, in collective responsibility, in rivalry for best accomplishment on behalf of their class.

The course of study in the elementary school lasts seven years. In its academic curriculum this type of school (it is called "semiletka," meaning "seven-year school") is equivalent to our grammar school and high school put together. Some schools have only the lower grades, and the seven-year course is completed at another school.

The children get their hot lunch at school free of charge. On the day I visited the Central School the lunch consisted of noodle and vegetable soup with minced meat in it, and of mashed potatoes with meat sauce. This, plus a slice of tasty black bread, makes a nourishing and satisfying meal.

Self-Disciplined. There is no rigid institutionalized discipline in the Gluhovo schools, but the "public opinion" of the student body serves as a steady force. Truants, shirkers and other types of delinquents, who in the United States are treated as "cases," are brought up before "comradely trials," and very few pupils want to go through the ordeal of public criticism and censure by the body of comrades.

Also in the matter of education the workers of Gluhovo have not attained the millennium. The social organization of workers' education has been achieved; all workers have access to all the education they can absorb, and every assistance and encouragement is given the workers to improve their education and to use it for the common good as well as for personal advancement.

But the technical side of the organization has not yet been fully mastered. There is still needed a better-trained body of teachers and more systematic pedagogical methods as well as better equipment. The elementary public schools are well equipped and in the main provided with competent teachers, but this cannot be said about other schools.

The problem of housing, which is so pressing at Gluhovo, also affects the educational system, where classrooms are sometimes ill-suited for the purpose. Some of the teachers are only half-baked and display a distressing disregard of the most elementary principles of pedagogy.

In one of the Gluhovo schools I found a teacher who gathered a few "bad boys" (she called them "hoodlums" meaning "hoodlums") in the office and kept them there without lunch for a whole day as a punishment for their misdeeds. The oldest "hoodlum" was probably no older than ten years. The kids were furious and called the teacher names.

To my puzzled inquiry about her principles of discipline she replied with the greatest self-assurance that since the children did not do any studying they were not entitled to lunch.

The matter was brought to the attention of the secretary of the Party Committee of the factory by one of the parents, and you may be sure that a very hot "comradely trial" was held subsequently with the teacher in the role of defendant.

Here is a list of the major schools and educational institutions at the town of Noginsk with its population of 60,000: two "semiletkas," three lower-grade schools, a teachers' training school, a training school for nurses, a Rabfak for the textile industry, a Rabfak for the turf-industry, a Rabfak for socialist business administration, a general elementary school for adults, and numerous courses of study for bookkeepers, recreation directors and what not.

This—in addition to the F. Z. U.'s and other schools maintained directly by the Gluhovo Textile Combinat and by other factories in the Noginsk district. The Party schools are an educational system in themselves.

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Roosevelt Conferences Aim to Take Lead from England; Drive to War

WASHINGTON, April 18.—All departments of government, especially the departments of state, war and navy, are making detailed preparations for the conferences that are to be held with envoys of the foreign powers. Representatives from two score or more nations of the world are converging on Washington. The first conversations will be held with Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald of England, to be followed by those with former premier Eduard Herriot of France.

Conferences will be held later with Dr. Hans Luther, German ambassador to Washington; Guido Jung, Mussolini's finance minister, and Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, foreign minister of Japan. Later, over a period of weeks, will come conferences with all the other representatives.

Part of Drive Toward War. These conferences with representatives of individual powers preceding the arms conference and the world economic conference to be held in Europe are clearly an attempt of United States imperialism to reach agreements favorable to its general world imperialist policy. That is why the state, war and naval departments are playing leading roles in their preparation. Then, also the wide publicity attending these conferences in the United States the fact that the Roosevelt program in every sphere of activity has made matters worse instead of better.

As the effect of the worsening of the conditions of the workers and farmers—the lower sections of the lower middle class now impoverished—becomes plain the Roosevelt administration tries to create the illusion that these conferences will in some way aid in economic recovery. In reality the holding of this series of conferences shows that Wall St. is taking an increasingly aggressive role in the frantic drive toward world war for a redivision of the world between the bandit powers of the Far East. Economic aspects are subordinated to the politics of imperialist aggression.

Disarm the Other Fellow. The conversation with both Herriot and MacDonald will involve detailed discussion of limitation of armaments. Both these imperialist agents have long been recognized as experts in using pacifist pretenses to conceal war preparations.

Roosevelt will strive to use the inter-allied debt as a means of trying to induce both France and England to reduce their armaments. In trying to get France to reduce armaments Roosevelt will have the support of MacDonald; in trying to induce American imperialism's greatest rival, England, to cut down her armaments Roosevelt will have the support of Herriot. Thus all those involved will try to induce their imperialist rivals to cut down armaments.

French Press Exposes Game. How cynically the Paris press views the conversations with Roosevelt is best shown by the cartoonist in "Le Cri de Paris," which depicts MacDonald on the eve of sailing for Washington, standing before the super dreadnaughts of the British navy, holding up his hand and saying: "Yes, Great Britain is ready to suppress the French navy. I said nothing about the navies of the world." The cartoon is sardonically headed "Apostle of Disarmament."

This characterizes the tone of the French press since MacDonald visited Mussolini and together these worthies hatched what they called a plan for a four-power pact including England, Italy, Germany and France. The French imperialists understood that France was only included as a blind to cover up the attempt to align Germany by the side of England and Italy against France.

At the same time France thoroughly distrusts Roosevelt, especially in view of the fact that the first invitations to Washington excluded those "casual states" of France in Europe, the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania—and Poland. Both France and England have a well-founded suspicion that one of the aims of Roosevelt's conversations is to try to align Italy and Germany on the side of American imperialism.

peralist policy by promising them all and more than England promised them.

The fact that Herriot, the French delegate, is not a member of the French government and the further fact that he is the chief political enemy of the French foreign minister, Joseph Paul-Boncour, proves that anything Herriot may tentatively agree to can be repudiated by the French government. This fact is made perfectly clear in all official references to the Herriot mission.

England on the Defensive. In the case of the MacDonald visit it is certain that the British government regards the Roosevelt invitations quite seriously—not so much the direct conversations between MacDonald and Roosevelt, but the fact that the dominions, Canada and Australia, are also to send delegates. The capitalist classes of both these dominions lead an independent existence and for years have been in the position of being able to play off American imperialism against British imperialism, with the Wall Street gang making great economic inroads in those countries.

It is felt in England that the principal job of MacDonald is not the conversations with Roosevelt, but the job of trying to prevent further rifts between these dominions and their so-called "mother country," and to prevent American imperialism from maneuvering England in its attempts at world leadership. In this regard the British envoy is on the defensive.

The Far East Situation. Into this maze of sharpening contradictions the Far Eastern question enters, with the United States using all its powers and resorting to every form of intrigue to try to gain support for its increased aggressiveness in the Pacific against Japan.

In all these discussions which will involve tariff walls, gold and silver standard, price "control," favored nations and war debts, the central aim will be maneuvering for place in the preparations for the next stage of the imperialist war.

That the Japanese will again raise the questions raised by the League of Nations envoy, Yosuke Matsuoka, in his recent visit to this country, is a foregone conclusion. These include the question of the naval fortifications in the Pacific, the heavy naval concentrations in those waters, and the question of support to the Chinese butcher government of Chang Kai-shek. At the same time the Roosevelt administration will try to reach a more effective working agreement with the Chinese representatives regarding the aspirations of American imperialism in China, with promises for further aid against the Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Soviets.

South American War Sector. Of great importance also will be the maneuvers in regard to the situation in South and Central America, where there are raging at this moment two wars—Bolivia and Paraguay; Colombia and Peru—where American imperialist aggression has provoked the open warfare on the part of its vassals against the lackey governments of British imperialism. In the case of these countries also Roosevelt will not be the only one to confer with their representatives. MacDonald will have little conversations on his own and both British and American imperialism will try to align the most powerful South American state, Argentina, behind their conflicting policies.

Attempted Anti-Soviet Solution. In all this welter of conflicts there will be one note that will always be uppermost. That is the campaign against the Soviet Union. Roosevelt by refusing to invite representatives of the Soviet Union publicly announced to all the other powers that that is one issue on which he can be expected to strive to come to terms.

It is certain that there is not one other issue in the whole world on which the United States and England or the United States and Japan can come to terms.

All of these various powers will endeavor in the Roosevelt conversations as they have tried in the past at all international conferences to temporarily submerge their differences at the expense of the Soviet Union.

With the ever deepening economic crisis forcing the capitalist class of each country to fight for itself against all others there is a wave of extreme nationalism rising ever higher which makes more difficult any definite and permanent agreements between powers.

When the world economic conference is called in London it will be a continuation of all these maneuvers, these under-handed deals, that will continue and become more venomous as long as capitalism lasts.

NEW BRUNSWICK PLANT SPEEDS WAR ORDERS WHILE IT CUTS PAY

(By a Worker Correspondent) NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—More preparations for war were discovered here a few days ago when the Johnson & Johnson Co. barge tied up and unloaded some material at the Raritan Arsenal.

Johnson & Johnson, one of the largest medical supply houses in the country, is the biggest factory in New Brunswick and also one of the greatest exploiters of the working class. The boss just a few months ago made a speech saying that he was against wage cuts and just recently gave the workers a 10 per cent wage cut.

Practically the only factory in New Brunswick and vicinity that is going full speed is the Shell-Packing Co.

Where Culture Advances



SOVIET WORKERS reading and studying in a Lenin corner of their factory. There are thousands of such corners in the factories of the U.S.S.R.

FRENCH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS MEET

Will Continue Support of Bourgeois Gov't

PARIS, April 18.—At the Avignon congress of the French Socialist Party a sham battle is in brisk process on the question of exactly how much support can the Socialists give to the present Daladier cabinet. Unless some support is forthcoming, the Daladier government cannot continue. The French Socialists are split into three divisions:—a right wing led by Renaudel, which favors not only supporting Daladier, but also getting the Socialist snout into the pork barrel by actually entering the cabinet; a centre group, led by Leon Blum, the millionaire, who advocates a policy less drastic than Renaudel's, namely that of practical support without entry into the government; and an insignificant left wing.

The first wide open split in the party came when the Socialist deputies voted in favor of a wage cut for the French state employees. This led directly to Leon Blum's resignation as chairman of the party. A few days later the Socialist Party, voted 90 in favor of war credits, 10 against, with 29 abstaining. The extraordinary Congress which has just met at Avignon, was to bring back unity to the Party, but has merely produced further irritation and widened the division.