

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

"I have been out of work for weeks, and see less ahead", writes E. M. F. of Orlando, Fla., who contributes 47 cents. "But I will help — I am used to hunger now. Let others open their hearts and aid our paper too!"

EDITORIALS

On the Anniversary of America's Entry Into the World War

April 6 marked the 16th anniversary of the entrance of American imperialism, headed by Woodrow Wilson, into the slaughter of the World War. Tens of millions of corpses, millions maimed, mangled and crippled—these were the fruits of the war. The toilers of the world, the toilers of the U.S.A., the farmers and workers spilled their blood on the battlefields. What did the American toilers gain from the "war to end war," from the war "to make the world safe for democracy"?

The present crisis, with its suffering and misery, is the answer. Today, sixteen years after the entrance of the United States into the World War, 17 million workers are without jobs, starving on the streets of the richest country in the world.

Factories are closing down every day. Millions are working part-time at hunger wages. Hundreds of thousands of homeless American youths are wandering over America. Everywhere families are breaking up. Evictions are a daily occurrence. Thousands upon thousands of workers have lost their life savings.

The farmers, crushed by mortgages and debts, are being driven from the land. The farmers starve—because there is too much wheat! The workers starve—because there is too much goods!

The Roosevelt government, elected on a demagogic platform of promises of immediate relief and unemployment insurance, is carrying through an even more ruthless anti-working class program than the Hoover administration.

Today the capitalist class instead of feeding the starving millions is burning and destroying the "excess" supplies of food. Tomorrow they will be burning millions of living human beings in the furnace of imperialist war.

The official war budget for the United States, England, France, Japan, and Italy, for the year 1930-31, equalled \$2,873,000,000. This is three times greater than the war budget of 1914.

Britain is attempting to disrupt its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. A large number of bombing planes are concentrated in the air ports of Baghdad. A military high-road is being constructed in Persia directly to the borders of the Soviet Union.

These preparations mean WAR!

The first skirmishes of the coming imperialist slaughter have already broken out.

In South America, thousands of workers are being butchered in the "unofficial" war between Bolivia and Paraguay. Behind Bolivia stands the United States. Behind Paraguay stands British imperialism.

In China, Japan presses on over the Great Wall, while the Nanking Government sends white armies against the Chinese Soviets.

The war atmosphere is tense. The conflict between American imperialism and Japan, between the United States and British imperialism, is growing sharper every day.

The United States still refuse to recognize the Soviet Union. It is arming its imperialist rival, is driving Japan towards provocative acts against the Soviet Union. American imperialism is greedy for power in the Pacific and the Far East. Its strategy is to weaken both the Soviet Union and Japan by letting Japan exhaust itself in an anti-Soviet drive.

Mussolini and MacDonald are attempting to organize a four-power pact with the aim of crushing Communism. Hitler's coming to power means the concentration of the most reactionary jingoistic forces of Germany. The German fascist leaders call for war against the Soviet Union. The entire imperialist world seeks to solve the present crisis thru war, and particularly war upon the Soviet Union.

The League of Nations is a weapon of British and French imperialism in its war acts. The League did nothing to stop the rape of Manchuria or the massacre at Chapei. The League of Nations took a leading role in the anti-Soviet dumping campaign. The League has rejected all the disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union.

Today the toilers all over the world must rally and resist the capitalist offensive, must unite in the struggle against capitalist oppression and terror, must unite in the struggle against German fascism which is raising its head as the gendarme of the imperialists in Europe.

We must struggle to stay the hand of the Japanese bandits, to be ready to stay the hand of U. S. imperialism and turn the imperialist war of the bosses into a class war of workers against the imperialists. At this moment all our energies must be directed towards the stopping of the war in the Far East. We must stop the shipment of ammunition to Japan.

We must rally to the defense of the Soviet Union. We must increase our struggle against fascism, in defense of the German proletariat, which fascism tries to bind with Junker and Kaiserist chains.

Toilers of the United States!

Build the united front in all places of work; the united front of the unemployed and the employed.

Socialist workers! Workers of the American Federation of Labor! Members of workers' organizations! Join hands with us to defeat the new offensive against the already impossible standard of living. Join hands in the struggle against the present wars in China and Latin America, against the coming world imperialist butchery.

For the defense of the Chinese people and the Soviet Union. Stop the shipment of ammunition. Set up anti-war committees in every shop, neighborhood and workers' organization. Down with fascism. Rally in defense of the German workers from the bloody fascist reaction.

Forward along the road of struggle that will wipe out capitalism, the breeder of starvation and war.

"I send herewith \$2," writes A. W. of Whitman, W. Va. "I am sorry I cannot collect more now, because we have been getting one wage-cut after another. But that won't stop our helping the Daily!"

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SCOTTSBORO JURY GETS FINAL PLEAS

SCOTTSBORO NEGRO BOYS ASK HELP!

Need of Funds Urgent
DEFENSE IS HAMPERED

Rush Donations to ILD at 80 E. 11th St., N. Y.

"Sitting on a mountain of TNT"—Leibowitz, I.L.D. attorney, wired to the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.

In a little town in Alabama nine Negro boys have become the symbol of working class unity.

In the Scottsboro case thirteen million Negroes and millions of white workers in America are face to face with boss-class justice in all its brutal nakedness.

The eyes of the world are on the Scottsboro boys!

These boys are now in gravest, most immediate danger.

The Alabama office of the I. L. D. is crying for help. The defense is hampered in its work through lack of funds. The situation is not only serious. The whole defense is menaced.

Chief trial attorney Leibowitz is contributing his services free in addition to paying his own expenses in connection with the case. The funds contributed by the workers go to pay for the most urgent expenses, including transportation and feeding of witnesses, court records and investigation.

The National office of the I. L. D. appeals to all workers and their sympathizers, to all organizations, to all friends of these innocent Negro boys, to collect funds and bring them immediately, today and tomorrow to the National Office, Room 430, 80 East 11th Street, New York City.

The International Labor Defense has issued a penny stamp in sheets of one hundred, which workers employed and unemployed can sell in their neighborhoods, factories, offices, and at mass meetings. Each sheet sells for one dollar. Rush one dollar to the National Office of the I. L. D. for a stamp-sheet which will be sent you immediately. As you sell the stamps you will get your dollar back.

The Scottsboro boys are knocking at your door for help!

Help save them from lynching by sending telegrams of protest, demanding full protection for all defense witnesses and lawyers, freedom and safety for Ruby Bates, a change of venue to Birmingham for the cases of the other boys, immediate, safe, and unconditional release of the nine boys, to Governor B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala.; Judge James E. Horton, Decatur, Ala.; Attorney General Thomas E. Knight, Decatur, Ala.; President Roosevelt, Washington, D.C.

Help the defense by rushing every penny, nickel, dime, dollar, you can to the Scottsboro New Trial Emergency Fund, of the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 E. 11th Street, New York City.

VOTE 9 OF LEFT WING TO LOCAL 22 EXEC. BOARD

NEW YORK.—The entire left wing slate of 9 members were elected to the Executive Board of Dressmakers Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union following the balloting last night. The combined forces of the Zimmerman and Bluestein cliques succeeded in defeating Morris Stammer, the left wing candidate for manager and re-elected Zimmerman by a close margin. The vote for Stammer was 319 and for Zimmerman 396.

The right wing business agents were also elected by a small margin, no candidates having been offered on the left wing slate, but many workers voted no against the right wing candidates.

NEW YORK.—The District Committee of the Communist Party has issued a call for volunteer workers to come to the Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St., at 10 a.m. today.

Scottsboro Demonstration in Harlem Today, 2 P.M.

NEW YORK.—Thousands of white and Negro workers are expected to join in the demonstration for the nine Scottsboro boys today at 2 o'clock in Harlem.

The mobilization point is 110th St. and Fifth Ave., from which place the workers will march thru Harlem as follows: 110th St. and Fifth Ave. to 116th St., to Lenox Ave., on Lenox Ave. to 129th St., west to 7th Ave., on 7th Ave. to 145th St., east to Lenox Ave.

The demonstration will denounce the lynch threats against the Scottsboro boys by organized K.K.K. gangs, and demand the immediate release and safety of the Negro boys as well as their lawyers and defense witnesses. The demonstration is arranged by the International Labor Defense, N. Y. District, and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Speakers will include Clarence Hathaway, Organizer of Dist. 2, Communist Party, M. J. Olgin, J. J. Ballam, H. Shepard, Steve Kingston, Ben Gold, Leonard Patterson, R. Fitzgerald and Donald Henderson.

ILL. WORKERS DEFY MILITIA

OTTAWA, Ill., April 7.—Karl Lockner, secretary of the Illinois Unemployed Council, and Penny Cent, Martin Sadela and Helen Sukolo, hunger marchers, were still held in jail today when the rest of 39 marchers arrested yesterday were released.

SPRINGFIELD, April 7.—In spite of and in defiance of the terror the Illinois State Hunger Marchers' conference will be opened here today with those marchers who have been able to get through the lines of militiamen, police thugs, American Le-

gion hoodlums and other scum mobilized to try to smash the march. A committee is to be elected to see Governor Horton who is responsible for the state-wide attacks that have been raging the past forty-eight hours.

In the attack on the Chicago column at Ottawa the workers heroically defended themselves against the fierce tear gas attacks. Many workers were severely beaten, eighteen were arrested including Karl Lockner, leader of the state unemployed. These were freed by determined action of the workers and later were re-arrested after a sharp struggle.

Draft N. Y. Boys for Forced Labor

Bring Pressure on Parents to Make Boys Sign Pledge of Military Obedience to Slave Camps; Many Mothers Declare They Would Rather Have Relief Cut Than Sell Children Into Forced Labor

NEW YORK.—The recruiting of the jobs for forced labor in the Roosevelt "reformation" camps has begun in New York. It has every aspect of drafting, not just recruiting. All Home Relief Bureau investigators were called by their superiors in to special meetings yesterday, and ordered to report for work today, though they usually do not work on Saturday.

They were told to drop all other

tasks yesterday and today, and to visit, one by one all the families on their relief lists who have unmarried sons between the ages of 18 and 25, who are American citizens and physically fit.

Investigators were given white blanks and yellow blanks to make their reports on, the yellow being for those who would not consent to the forced labor.

For those under 21 years of age,

As We Go To Press

(By Our Correspondent)

DECATUR, Ala., April 7.—Defense Attorney Samuel S. Leibowitz will complete his summation speech Saturday morning.

He will be followed by Attorney General Knight, who has one hour and one-half.

Judge Horton will then charge the jury, and it is expected that they will retire to consider the verdict about the middle of the afternoon.

The speeches, made by two assistants to Attorney General Knight—son of the chief justice of the Alabama supreme court which affirmed the original frame-up verdict—were in the form of summations of the jury.

Confirming themselves to the most primitive appeals to prejudice, the two prosecution lawyers ignored completely not only the overwhelming evidence which clearly shattered their frame-up case, but evaded at the same time all the fundamental issues involving Negro rights brought forward in the trial by the defense.

Opening the summation for the state, Solicitor Bailey of Jackson County declared: "Not only the guilt or innocence of the defendant is involved, but also the rights of society." He then proceeded to paint a lurid picture of the alleged "rape," full of maligning insinuations against the Negro people, and particularly the innocent Scottsboro boys.

Bigotry Unprecedented

Speeches which were probably unprecedented in bigotry, prejudice, viciousness and outright attempt to inspire the lynching of the Scottsboro boys and their attorneys, were delivered by Knight's associates in their summations to the jury.

During the entire day protest telegrams from various parts of the United States, demanding safety for the Scottsboro boys, continued to pour into the court, addressed to Judge Horton and Attorney-General Knight. In the midst of the melodramatic wind-up of the speech by Solicitor Wade Wright of Decatur, several wires arrived. Knight hardly looked at them, but angrily crumpled them up and threw them on the floor.

Sinking to almost unbelievable depths in his attempt to work upon the passions and prejudices of the jury, Wright directed his venom against Joseph R. Brodsky, I.L.D. attorney, for "buying food and clothes" for Ruby Bates and Lester Carter, two defense witnesses, and termed it "bought justice." Roaring like a lion the Solicitor told the jury:

"Ruby Bates could not understand everything told her in New York because it was in Jew language," as he referred to the Southern youth, Carter, as Carterinsky—bringing Attorney Leibowitz to his feet with still another demand for a mistrial.

"That's the prettiest Jew you ever saw, this Lester Carter, moving his



HAYWOOD PATTERSON (On Trial)

hands this-a-way and that-a-way. That's Mr. Brodsky in him," declared Wright.

Raising his voice, the Solicitor cried:

"Are you going to declare for justice bought and sold for Jew money from New York?"

At this point Leibowitz once again demanded that the Judge declare a mistrial, but a motion was denied.

Ignoring completely the damaging testimony introduced by the defense and its success in smashing the prosecution's case, Bailey, the Attorney-General's assistant made a speech resounding with hollow oratory.

Appeal to Sectional Prejudice.

He hammered away against the "influence of the North," and spoke tenderly about the "sanctity of motherhood." In sanctimonious tones he glorified the character of Victoria Price, the discredited state "star" witness and declared that "she didn't come in here dressed in New York clothes, either, like Ruby Bates."

Pointing to the defense table and referring to the lawyers seated there as "that crowd," Bailey shouted: "They come down here to obstruct justice in this court."

Pleadingly, he asked the jury to believe the tale told by Victoria Price because "she stayed clear of the sinister influences of New York."

Danger of lynch action against the Negro boys and their lawyers increased perceptibly as spectators in

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Pittsburgh Smashes Thru Again in "Daily" Drive!

THE PITTSBURGH district has smashed through the new quota it set for itself in the Daily Worker drive. By sending in \$32.26 yesterday it raised its total to \$522.74.

These coal miners and steel workers have made untold sacrifices for their paper. What about you? Receipts in the drive have fallen down to the danger point. Is 50 cents too much to ask to keep your fighting "Daily" alive? Send that half dollar TODAY without waiting. Get half dollars from your friends, Speed funds to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., N. Y. Received yesterday \$108.03. Total to date \$26,897.84

Film Describes Conditions of Unemployed in Germany

A screen dramatization of the conditions of the unemployed in Germany, "Kuhle Wampe," will have its American premier at the Cameo theatre on April 15. This is the picture which Hugenberg, head of the Nationalist Party and a controlling factor in U.F.A. and the German censorship, held up for nearly a year.

Taking its title from the name of a popular summer resort on the outskirts of Berlin, now a year-round tent colony of countless unemployed workers, "Kuhle Wampe" traces the gradual breakdown of a typical worker's family.

Bert Brecht, who wrote the story, as well as the words to the revolutionary song introduced at the climax, and Hanns Eisler, who composed the musical score, are now in jail as a result of their party affiliations. Together with Slatan Dudov, he director of "Kuhle Wampe," they have waged many bitter fights with the German censorship before and during the filming of this picture. In fact, more often than not, censorship has been the flattening reception of their efforts.

When about half finished, the sound monopoly of which Hugenberg is the head) objected to "Kuhle Wampe" on the grounds that it contained a political attack. They refused to permit their equipment to be used to complete the picture. This meant that much of the money which would have gone into the production had to be spent in lawsuits.

Eventually completed, "Kuhle Wampe" then met with the opposition of the official censorship. At this point, Brecht and Dudov organized a storm of protest from workers, so that the film was finally released, and in spite of its many cuts, became the most talked-about film in Berlin. Later it attracted large audiences and favorable comment in London.

Hertha Thiele, famous for her role of Manuella in "Machdchen in Uniform," does splendid work as the daughter of the family around which the story is laid. Martha Wolter and Adolph Fischer appear in prominent roles.

During the final scenes, the film portrays an actual sports-festival organized by workers and members of the German youth movement, in which 4,000 members of the Labor Sports Union take part.

"Kuhle Wampe" is a Garrison romance.

Stage and Screen

The Soviet film "Rivals," now being shown at the Acme, is a story of the conflict between the old, rusty trading elements that prey upon the peasantry, and the growth of socialism among the peasant masses in remote places of the far-flung lands of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Rivalry exists between the old and the new. The first flash on the screen reveals the population of a village reeling in the old witch-doctor practices of driving out the devil from their midst.

In the course of the unfolding of the story which centers around the efforts of a daughter of the merchant to debauch from his work the leader of the peasant cooperative, the superstitious practices of the past recede before the introduction of scientific practices and scientific equipment—until the old priest admits that the barometer is a far better weather "prophet" than he.

The acting in the film is excellent—a distinct contrast to the awful drivel that comes out of Hollywood. The photography is good and the scenes impress one with their correctness as to detailed reproduction of village life that is familiar to all who have traveled through those regions.

The scenes are laid among one of the former suppressed nationalities of czarism and show how the march of socialism is penetrating to the most distant and formerly backward places and bringing with it new work and new life.

The English titles are good and make the film understandable to all. It is well worth seeing.

—H. W.

THE "3-PENNY OPERA" OPENS AT EMPIRE MONDAY

"The 3-Penny Opera," which John Krimsky and Gifford Cochran will present at the Empire Theatre on Monday evening, is meeting with great success in its current showing at the Garrick Theatre in Philadelphia. The cast is headed by Robert Chisholm, Rex Weber, Steffi Duna, Josephine Weston and Rex Evans. Kurt Weill's "Musical Score" is entirely original and of the "modern" school. It is not based in any way on the original score of the "Beguine 3-Penny Opera" which the story of "The 3-Penny Opera" is taken. Kurt Weill is one of Europe's outstanding young composers.

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NEW ROOSEVELT BID TO POWERS

MacDonald to Come for "Informal" Meet

WASHINGTON, April 7.—What is described as an "informal" invitation to the governments of England, France, Italy and Japan has been extended by Roosevelt.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, British prime minister, has agreed to come. Probably a representative of the French government will come later. It is also expected that a representative of the German government may arrive after the conferences with the four other powers are completed.

Wall Street's Invitation
It is clear that the invitations were extended so that the agents of these powers could come here where they can be seen by the leading Wall Street finance capitalists. It is regarded as significant that these invitations were first extended to those countries that have been visited by Norman H. Davis, the so-called personal ambassador of Roosevelt, who has a roving commission to strengthen the position of the United States by playing off European powers against each other in the sharpening conflict.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE SHOE WORKERS UNION
Proletarian Artistic Organizations, such as singers, players, dancers, etc., will participate in the celebration of the Second Anniversary of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union, Sunday, April 9, at 2 p.m. at the big hall of the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St. Admission 25c.

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LAUNCH CRUISER HERE WEDNESDAY

Most Deadly Type Yet Ready for Next War

NEW YORK.—The United States Navy is launching the new ten thousand ton cruiser, "New Orleans," next Wednesday at 10 a. m. This is part of a series of ships provided for in the Washington Treaty. It is made so effectively as to be superior to other ships of similar type. Everything possible was done to save weight in order to allow for more and larger guns, therefore, for example, the furniture has been made out of aluminum.

Secretary of Navy, Swanson, announced a plan of building 117 new ships.

Organize struggles to demand all war funds for unemployment relief and Unemployment Insurance.

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COPS BATTLED BY 100 UNEMPLOYED

4 Workers Held, Cop Sent to Hospital

NEW YORK.—100 workers battled gamely yesterday when a squad of police using their clubs attacked them at the Westchester Home Relief Bureau in the Bronx while they were demanding relief and rent checks.

One cop was taken to the Fordham Hospital after the smoke of battle cleared.

Twenty-five of the workers, many of them women, were beaten by the cops.

Leon Tayback, 29, was arrested and charged with felonious assault, singled out as a frame up victim. Three more workers were held on "disorderly conduct" charges. They are: Abe Harris, 2800 Bronx Park East, Sylvia Holmes, 20, 185 Lexington Avenue, and Mrs. Anna Lapin, 45, 2830 Olivine Avenue.

They are all to be tried in West Farms Court today.

F.S.U. CONFERENCE DELEGATES MEET FOR U.S.S.R. RECOGNITION
NEW YORK.—A meeting of the delegates to the Conference for the Recognition of Russia will be held on Sunday, April 9, at 2 p.m., at Irving Plaza, 15th Street and Irving Place, where reports of progress of the campaign led by the Friends of the Soviet Union will be given and further plans drafted in preparation for the mass meeting on April 16.

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In the past Jackfin sold only to the leading retail stores throughout the country. As a result of present conditions, we were deluged with demands for lower prices, and consequently inferior values. Rather than lower our standards, which we maintained for so many years, we inaugurated a plan to sell directly to the public.

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Can United Action be Achieved in the Fight to Free Tom Mooney?

MOONEY WIRE OF MARCH 28, 1933 TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY

"As result of militant campaign I have won new trial which is greatest victory in my case stop I call upon you to exert every effort to have unaffiliated organizations join the United Front Congress which convenes during my trial stop Strongly urge Socialist Party to join United Front because as Socialists they must realize that only by standing together at this critical time can final freedom be achieved.

(Signed) TOM MOONEY."

By C. A. HATHAWAY

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has, so far, stubbornly refused to join with other labor forces in a joint fight to secure the release of Tom Mooney and other class war prisoners. This fact is bluntly stated in the New Leader of April 1. In an official Party statement, signed by the National Chairman of the Party, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Clarence Senior, the national secretary, and Louis Krzycki and Powers Hapgood, members of the national committee, the following is stated:

"... the organization committee, ACTING UNDER AUTHORIZATION OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Socialist Party, deems it INADVISABLE for the Party or its subdivisions to take part in the Chicago congress" (the "Free Tom Mooney Congress" called to meet in Chicago, April 29th-May 2nd. —C. A. H.)

Socialist Party Executive Responsible.

This fixes the responsibility on the Socialist Party executive for the continued division in the workers' ranks at a time when the most solid fighting front is needed. It is in line with their persistent refusal to enter into a joint struggle against fascist terror which is daily taking the lives and freedom of hundreds of German workers—Communist and Social Democratic alike. It is in line with their refusal to enter into united action against Roosevelt's new attacks on the workers' living standards, and into united demonstrations on May First. The Socialist Party executive seems willing to assume the serious responsibility for splitting the workers' ranks.

They try to conceal their refusal behind a false, bombastic statement, which by its very tone proves the insincerity of those who drafted it. For instance, in a sub-head over the signed statement, probably concocted by the brilliant Mr. O'Neal, we have the absolutely false assertion, "United Fronters' Denounced by Mooney", implying that Mooney has repudiated those he had assigned to organize the Chicago conference. In the body of the official statement we find the following equally false and stupid statement: "Scott, his (Mooney's—C.A.H.) chief representative, stands branded by Mooney's own letter as a person not to be trusted in charge of a united front congress", again implying that Mooney has somehow or other repudiated the one person he designated to take the principle lead in organizing the Chicago conference. Such false statements reflect in themselves the hysteria within the socialist leadership under the pressure of the demand of their own members for united action. We leave it to Louis B. Scott

The Socialist Party, Which Until Now Has Obstructed Joint Action, Must Answer to the Workers

and Tom Mooney to answer properly.

Slandorous Attacks on Communist Party.

We want to devote ourselves to equally false statements pertaining to the Communist Party. The opening paragraph of the New Leader story states the following:

"Preliminary activities of leaders of the proposed congress have convinced the Socialist Party that Mooney himself will have little control over the gathering, but the Communists will use it as a tool in their campaign to wreck other working class organizations."

We know, to begin with, that it does not require much to convince established opponents of united action, that there should be no united action. We know also that they will inevitably try to find some plausible excuse for their splitting tactics. We would also suggest, that the Socialist Party, which has always been the stumbling block to effective joint struggle in the workers' interests, hardly has a case against the Communist Party, which alone has consistently urged and organized united struggles for the workers' needs. One can point to one or another mistake that we have made, but not a single case can be pointed out when we have failed to strive for working-class unity.

Mooney's Voice Decisive.

But directly to the point. "Mooney himself", they state, "will have little control over the gathering". This is not in accord with the facts. As the socialist executive very well knows and as everybody else knows who has had any contact with the Mooney case, Tom Mooney, from his prison cell, has retained complete control over every aspect of his case for the more than 16 years of his imprisonment. Tom Mooney has retained his own defense committee, answerable only to himself, during this entire time. He decided on the Chicago conference. He drafted the call, laying down himself the purposes of the congress, the manner in which it was to be organized, the terms for the united action of the various groups, and the program for the congress itself.

Furthermore, Mooney sent out his own personal representatives—all of them free from affiliation to any political organization—to carry out his wishes. The socialist executive have falsely charged that Scott, Mooney's eastern representative, was a Communist. This is not true. If he discussed questions with us, it was only because the Communist Party has continuously and actively fought for the release of Mooney, and because we immediately agreed to give full and unconditional support to the Chicago congress in accordance with the line laid down in Tom Mooney's personal call.

Finally, we happen to know, and the socialist leaders also know, that every question of policy, every disputed point, has to be referred directly to Tom Mooney by letter or telegram for settlement. This fact, so rigidly adhered

to by Scott, has even hampered the work, because replies to letters and telegrams were frequently held up by prison regulations (waiting for visiting days, limited correspondence, etc.). All of this effectively refutes the first weak excuse of the S. P. executive, about Tom's lack of personal control.

Facts Refute Wrecking Charge.

The second point: "... the Communists will use it (the congress—C.A.H.) as a tool in their campaign to wreck other working class organizations". The Socialist Party is on the road toward wrecking itself, with no assistance from the Communists necessary, through its persistent refusal to join in united action on the basis of a truly working class policy. The questions that will determine the life of the various organizations are the honesty, sincerity and determination with which they rally the masses for resistance to the bosses' efforts to destroy their political rights and lower their living standards. And on this score, the gentlemen of the Socialist Executive Committee, have a record which is not so good; it does not qualify them of all people, to pass judgement on the Communists.

But we Communists in more effectively answer this slanderous nonsense about our alleged desire "to wreck other working class organizations". We will refer only to the Mooney congress and to our proposals. We wanted, and still want united action in the struggle to free Tom Mooney. We know that freedom for Tom Mooney, won through determined working class struggle, will not only restore Tom to the workers' front ranks, but such a victory would inspire the millions of workers to more determined action against American capitalism. For these reasons we want the release of Mooney, and we know it can only be achieved thru united action.

Remove Issue of "Communist Control."

We were therefore much concerned about the hindrances put in the way by the Socialist Party. When we were informed that they were making alleged "Communist control" their chief excuse, we decided immediately to remove this as an issue. We decided to prevent them from using this as an excuse any longer, and to force them to come out in the open with a yes or no answer and an open explanation to the workers.

We decided to consult with other groups who had clearly indicated their desire to achieve united action in the fight to free Mooney. After consultation, started on Communist initiative, with A. J. Muste of the C. P. L. A. and Frank Palmer of the Federated Press and through them with Norman Thomas, we agreed to wire Tom Mooney asking him to set up a joint management committee made up of representatives of all groups. Norman Thomas agreed to write his fellow executive members asking them to favorably consider these proposals if they were accepted by Tom Mooney. This occurred on March 29. On that date the telegram was sent to Tom. On March 31 we received the following reply which indicates both the original proposals and Tom's counter-proposals:

"Agree appointment congress management committee suggest two Communist Party, two Socialist Party, one International Labor Defense, one League for Industrial Democracy, one Conference for Progressive Labor Action, five trade unionists, three liberals (this was our proposal—C.A.H.) and two Moulders Defense Committee (reflecting Tom's desire to have his own voice heard in the committee—C.A.H.). This proportion need not rigidly be followed. However before management committee finalized wire full personnel for my confirmation (further evidence of Tom's determination to have his way)—C.A.H.). Similar wire sent Scott Chicago. Immediately inform Palmer and Baldwin.—TOM MOONEY."

This proposal of the Communists, confirmed by Mooney himself, provides for a management committee of 17 mem-

"To the advance of Hitlerism in Germany and the atrocities committed by that regime the workers everywhere must reply with gigantic protests. We give our support to all such demonstrations.

"Those who fail to join in efforts to achieve genuine unity at such a time as this are traitors to the working class."

From the statement of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action to the Madison Square Garden mass meeting against German fascism, held April 5, 1933.

bers, of which the maximum possible number of Communists would be three.

Who Are the "Wreckers"?

While the Socialist Party was apparently trying to sabotage the congress, the Communist Party, which is slanderously charged by the socialist executive with desiring to "wreck other working class organizations", came forward with sincere, constructive proposals which effectively refute their false charges. They tried to kill the congress on the grounds that we would control it; we reply with a proposal which does away with all possibilities of such control, and thereby also with any possibility, assuming even that we had such stupid intentions, of wrecking any other organizations. The test of one's sincerity can always be found in one's deeds; our proposal for a committee of 17 with only three Communists is our refutation of their second slanderous charge.

The Socialist Party executive was notified of these proposals first on March 29; they were again informed by telegram of the content of Tom Mooney's wire of the 31st. As yet they have not changed the stand as reported in the last New Leader of April 1. They still stand, publicly at least, in open opposition to a united drive to free Tom Mooney. They still try to hide behind false statements charging "No control by Mooney" and "Communist control"—statements that are refuted by the facts brought forward in this article.

The Masses Must Insist on United Action.

We have been patient, giving them every opportunity to change their position. We have waited 11 days—from March 29 until today, April 8. We might remind the socialist leaders that this is more time than they gave Tom Mooney to reply to their communications before they issued their public condemnation of the congress, although he is in jail and hampered by prison regulations. A new issue of the New Leader has appeared, containing no correction of the previous slanderous statements, and above all no expression of a willingness to support the Mooney congress. Their rejection of united action has been further shown during the past week by their refusal to enter into a struggle against fascism.

We, therefore, make these facts—the proposals for the Mooney congress—public in the most restrained manner possible, considering the viciousness of their attacks in recent issues of the New Leader. We leave it to the workers to fix the responsibility for the delay in establishing one militant, working-class, fighting front. As for the Communists, we stand ready and anxious for effective united action—for the freedom of Mooney, and for struggle for every need of the workers.

The masses generally, and the workers' organizations in particular, can speed up this effort to weld together the workers' now scattered forces by uniting for struggle in every locality, by giving united local support to the Mooney congress, and by sending letters of protest and resolutions to the Socialist Party and to the workers' press demanding a stop to these sabotaging activities of the Socialist Party executive committee. United action will be achieved only upon the determined insistence of the masses.

STATEMENT OF CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE LABOR ACTION TO MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING

Endorses United Action Against Fascism and Hunger

April 5, 1938
We the workers of various organizations assembled in Madison Square Garden, April 5, 1938, for Protest Against Fascism—

Comrades and Fellow Workers:
The National Executive Committee of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action extends heartfelt greetings—

To the advance of Hitlerism in Germany and the atrocities committed by that regime the workers everywhere must reply with gigantic protests. We give our support to all such demonstrations.

It is essential that not only political groups protest but especially the economic organizations of the workers and farmers—trade unions, co-operatives and fraternal organizations, farmers' unions, organizations of the unemployed—should join in these protests against fascism. The first thing fascism has done wherever it has come into power has been to destroy the unions, co-operatives, farmers' unions, free schools and all the independent institutions and organizations of the workers. It is of the utmost importance therefore that in their own interest these economic organizations offer the most militant opposition to every manifestation of fascism.

It is fitting that the workers of the United States should denounce Hitlerism in Germany, should organize relief for the victims of fascist terror in Germany and elsewhere and should pledge solidarity with the German working class.

Our foremost and basic task, however, is to expose and combat fascism and fascist tendencies in the United States. A virtual dictatorship of the big bankers now exists here.

The hehests of that dictatorship are being carried out, sometimes under the guise of democracy and progressivism, sometimes almost without any pretense at any disguise by the Roosevelt administration. The most brutal terror is exercised against workers also here in the United States. The simplest attempts of workers to organize for the protection and advancement of their interests meets with bitter opposition. If we can make the workers of the United States understand the meaning of fascism, if we can defeat fascism in this, the foremost capitalist and imperialist nation, the spread of fascism everywhere can be halted and crippled.

The events of recent years have given conclusive and often tragic proof of the contention that a divided working class is unable to stay an advance of fascism. We call, therefore, for the most vigorous and sincere efforts to bring about unity in the struggle against fascism, as well as in the defense of Tom Mooney, the Kentucky miners, the Scottsboro boys and other class-war prisoners, in the defense of the Soviet Union, against all capitalist and imperialist attacks, and on other concrete points. Those who fail to join in efforts to achieve genuine unity at such a time as this are traitors to the working class. We shall continue to strive for the widest possible unity even with elements with whom at many points we differ.

A few instances of triumphant, united activity on vital, concrete issues now before the American labor movement will strike terror to all reactionaries and capitalists, and inspire the masses of American work-

Reply to Lynch-Incitors in Court by Defending Boys!

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

the courtroom murmured with "yes" and "no" at intervals during Wright's speech.

Leibowitz Sums Up.

In a speech full of emotion, Leibowitz, chief trial counsel of the International Labor Defense, made an extremely sincere and moving plea against bigotry and prejudice—a plea addressed not only to the jury, but to the people of the South.

Leibowitz, whose life has been threatened by the same lynch gangs who menace the lives of the Negro boys, proceeded to give a detailed and concise analysis of the evidence submitted during the trial—something which had not been done by either of the attorneys for the prosecution.

"I am here today for the sake of justice. Mobs mean nothing to me. Let them take me, let them hang me. My life doesn't mean anything to me unless it serves the cause of right and justice," declared Leibowitz in his speech which he began at three o'clock, after Gen. Chamlee had concluded.

Leibowitz's speech was a direct challenge to the ranting, lynch-inciting speech made by Wade Wright, the Decatur solicitor. The I.L.D. trial attorney spent the first part of his speech in overcoming the sectional and racial prejudice set boiling by Wright.

He then traced Victoria Price's own story, exposing how preposterous it was in itself.

Leibowitz, in a masterly fashion, then proceeded to expose the frame-up point by point. He asserted sharply that the bigoted ranting of the two previous state attorneys was an attempt to cover up the frame-up.

"This is a contemptible frame-up, a cock and bull story," he declared.

Dallas Ramsey, a Negro witness, identifies Victoria Price and proves conclusively that she is a liar.

Victoria Price, Leibowitz said, is the kernel of the state's case. If she is not believed then there is no case. Yours for a united and militant labor movement.

The Conference for Progressive Labor Action
By A. J. MUSTE, Chairman
LOUIS BUDENZ, Executive Secretary

slamming the table vigorously.

Opening the curtain on behalf of the defense, following Wright's lynch-inciting speech, Gen. George W. Chamlee, defense counsel, declared:

"When this verdict came out of the state of Alabama, it shocked the civilized world. Why, because they could not and would not believe the

tale as told by Victoria Price."

Chamlee opened by describing himself as southern-born and reared in Georgia and Tennessee. "My father fought in the Confederate Army. He struck to the end and it was April. It is April now and we are in the midst of another big fight," he declared.

For Negro Rights.
Earlier in the day, replying to a telegram from the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle inquiring after the lawyer's safety, Leibowitz wired:

INTENSE FEELING BECAUSE WE HAVE BROUGHT QUESTION OF NEGRO RIGHTS INTO OPEN STOP HAVE RECEIVED NUMEROUS ANONYMOUS LETTERS THREATENING DEATH IF I DO NOT STOP MILITIA HAS EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL NOW BUT ARE SITTING ON MOUNTAIN OF TNT STOP THE NEGROES ARE ABSOLUTELY BEING FRAMED AND ILL FIGHT TILL HELL FREEZES OVER TO SAVE THEM.

Late last night—following word that armed K.K.K. gangs were forming around Huntsville and were on their way to Decatur—a heavy guard armed with riot guns was thrown around the Cornelian Court apartments where the defense lawyers and their star witnesses, Ruby Bates and Lester Carter are staying.

Significant is the fact that Attorney-General Knight, eager to maintain the illusion of safety for the Negro boys and their lawyers, pleaded with newspapermen to "await developments" before sending their release to their papers. He gave as his reason his desire to "protect the reputation of the community."

The prosecution concluded its rebuttal testimony at 11 o'clock this morning, and both sides then began

the preparation for the final summation which began at one o'clock, with each side having three hours, and the prosecution having the final word.

Before the prosecution rested its rebuttal testimony, it attempted to spring a "surprise" witness in the person of Bertus Frost, who occupied a death cell facing the Scottsboro boys in Kilby prison and while awaiting electrocution on a murder charge had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. B. M. Miller of Alabama. The reason for "executive clemency" in this case became apparent today when the prosecution attempted to have Frost testify in the cell between a conversation in the cell between Haywood Patterson and Charlie Weems. Judge Horton refused to permit Frost to testify when Leibowitz vigorously protested.

Earlier in the day Prosecutor Knight had recalled Patterson to the witness stand in an effort to make him admit such a conversation in which the Negro boy was supposed to have said, "I told you if we had killed those girls we wouldn't be here now."

Thwart Attempt
The attempt to put over this stool-pigeon "evidence" is an obvious proof of the frantic manner in which the prosecution sought to overcome the damage done its frame-up case by Ruby Bates' clear-cut denial of the "rape" story on the stand yesterday in which she characterized the original Scottsboro trial in 1931 as an "out-and-out frame-up."

The defense today again moved for a mistrial, charging that Prosecutor Knight had continued to make highly prejudicial statements. The most flagrant instance occurred this morning when Ruby Bates was on the stand under cross-examination. The Attorney-General pointed a finger at

her, shouting: "Where did you get that coat?" thus trying to repeat yesterday's effort to show that the girl was bribed to repudiate her testimony.

Scores Vital Point
Taking advantage of this opportunity, Defense Attorney Leibowitz scored another vital point for the defense when, on re-questioning Ruby Bates, he brought out the fact that the small pearl pen-knife which the train whoubt itmflabo i.... p m, idk prosecution claims was taken on the train from the girls by one of the Scottsboro boys and found on him, actually belonged to Victoria Price, who turned it over to Deputy Sheriff Wann at the time of her arrest.

Testifying today, Dr. Charles Clingman, pastor of the Episcopal Church of the Advent in Birmingham, Ala. said that Ruby Bates had come to him after he had been in correspondence with Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Riverside Church in New York, who requested that Dr. Clingman provide safe keeping for the girl.

The desperation of the prosecution is further seen in a last-minute decision made today changing the charge of "rape" to "conspiracy to assault" in the case of three of the Scottsboro boys. This new strategy was evolved by the prosecution after the testimony of Ruby Bates had smashed the case of the state to pieces. Fearing the inability to convict on the original charge, the prosecution changed it to the new one.

While indicating a retreat on the part of the prosecution, the altering of the charge means little, inasmuch as in the event of conviction, "conspiracy to assault" also carries the death penalty.

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READ SCOTTSBORO EXTRA SUNDAY FOR LATEST NEWS OF TRIAL!

A high-contrast, black and white illustration of a soldier in a trench. The soldier is wearing a helmet and a gas mask, and is holding a rifle. The image has a grainy, stencil-like quality.

Sailors! Workers! On Guard! Expose All Shipment and Production of Munitions, War Material in United States

How German Socialist Leaders Supported the Last World War

Treachery Exposed Out of Their Own Mouths; Liebknecht Only Reichstag Member to Fight Against War Credits



Chinese Volunteers Fight Japanese Attack While Nanking Sabotages Defense

The betrayal by German Social Democracy of the workingclass; its shameful acts during recent events; its support of Hindenburg for president last year, paving the road for the present Hitler fascist regime, and its present surrender to this regime, dates back to its long history of betrayal. In reviewing these events it is sufficient to quote from its records in the beginning of the war. On August 5, 1914, the day following the declaration of war, these social patriots approving the action of their vote for war credits wrote in the "Arbeiter-Zeitung" (Workers' Gazette) of Vienna as follows:

"THE DAY OF THE GERMAN NATION"

"Man for man the German social democracy voted for the war credits. Together with the whole international social democracy, our German party, this jewel in the crown of the class conscious proletariat, is the most bitter opponent of war and the most passionate supporter of the harmony and solidarity of the peoples and it has left nothing undone in its attempts to prevent this world war which is above all a war against the German character, in its attempts to ward off the terrible disaster which is threatening the whole world. It is no fault of the German social democracy when the German Reich and with it the whole European world is now feeling the scourge of war. But as the German Fatherland is in danger, as the national independence of the people is threatened, the German social democracy places itself protectively before the homeland, and the 'men without a Fatherland, the red horde' are now lending the State the strength and blood of the working masses. Never has a party acted more nobly or with more real grandeur than the German social democracy which has showed itself more than worthy of the terrible situation."

While the social democratic leaders were busy shouting their support of the Kaiser in Germany, while the French and "socialist" leaders in every country were busy running to the defense of their capitalist government, the voice of the revolutionary leader broke through the thick fog of imperialist war hysteria—this was the voice of Karl Liebknecht.

Liebknecht ripped off the mask of "defense of the Fatherland" and in its stead raised the banner of the international unity of all toilers. He said:

"The German slogan: 'Against Czarism!', like the present English and French slogan: 'Against Militarism!', pursued the purpose of mobilizing the noblest instincts, the revolutionary traditions and aspirations of the people, in the service of national hatred, Germany, the accomplice of Czarism, and to this day a pattern of political backwardness, has no mission to act as a liberator of nations. The liberation of the Russian people—like that of the German people—must come from within."

And continuing: "... against the social and political irresponsibility of which the Government and the ruling classes are today guilty. I vote against the war credits asked."

(From text of the proposed declaration which Liebknecht intended to pronounce on December 2, 1914, to explain his refusal to vote the war credits.)

"Gene Debs, in the 'Appeal to Reason,' which 'socialists' have now combined with the 'New Leader' and use its fighting traditions for their social-fascist program sounded a different note. Debs, writing in the 'Appeal to Reason' on Sept. 11, 1915:

"I am not a capitalist soldier; I am a proletarian revolutionist. I do not belong to the regular army of the plutocracy, but to the irregular army of the people. I refuse to obey any command to fight from the ruling class, but I will not wait to be commanded to fight for the working class."

I am opposed to every war but one. I am for that war with heart and soul and that is the world wide war of the social revolution. In that war I am prepared to fight in any way the ruling class may make it necessary, even to the barricades."

Compare this speech with Hilquett's and other "socialist" speeches.

Lenin on War

By social patriotism we mean the willingness to defend one's country in this imperialistic war, to justify the alliance of the Socialists with the bourgeoisie and the governments of their own country, and the refusal to preach and support the revolt of the proletarians against their national bourgeoisie. It is obvious that in its essential traits, politically and intellectually, chauvinism is identical with opportunism. Both represent one and the same tendency.

Socialism and War.—LENIN.

"A logical analysis of war leads to the conclusion that war is simply the continuation of politics by other means."

Socialism and the War.—LENIN.

Seamen Fight Against Munitions Shipments



Some of the placards carried by workers in a demonstration against the shipment of arms to Japan organized by the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

A PLEDGE

The following pledge, which is based on the Manifesto adopted at the Amsterdam Congress last August, was signed by over 2000 delegates from 27 countries at the Congress. From the U. S. 21 delegates attended. Among those elected to the International Committee is Frank Berich, secretary of the National Miners Union. This pledge is being carried into effect by the American Committee for Struggle Against War in the United States, a section of the International Committee set up by the World Congress:

THE PLEDGE

"Each of us here takes what is in the nature of a pledge, and we take it all together."

A GOOD EXAMPLE

ON THE ALERT!

THE following ships are due to sail from Britain to Japanese ports:

- FROM MIDDLESBROUGH
 - March 24.—GLENLUCE (from London, Dairen (via Tsuku).
 - March 24.—GARNARVONSHIRE (from Birkenhead); Kobe and Dairen.
 - March 24.—PATRULUS, Dairen (via Tsuku).
 - March 25.—GYLOPS, Osaka and Yokohama.
- FROM GLASGOW
 - March 30.—MEMNON (King George V. Dock, Shields); Osaka and Yokohama.
- FROM NEWPORT
 - March 31.—MENELAUS, Osaka and Yokohama.
- FROM LONDON
 - March 31.—NADLER (King George V. Dock); Yokohama.
 - March 31.—BEN WYVIE (West India Dock); Yokohama.

This was printed on the first page of the British "Daily Worker" exposing shipments of war material to Japan. American workers take note. Send in reports of war production in factories and ammunition shipments from all ports.

Make Uniforms Here for War in Far East

By a Worker Correspondent

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The Samuel Rothstein Co., located near the railroad station here, is a manufacturer of uniforms, and is sending carloads of uniforms to China at present.

What Are These Helmets For?

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY.—Learned from a reliable source, which I have been asked not to make public for good reasons, that an order for 100,000 steel helmets was placed with a steel company having offices in New York City, as well as elsewhere.

These new spring hats, decreed by the War Department as "what men shall wear," are to be shipped to some foreign country. This particular country was known only to the inner circle.

HISTORY OF THE RED ARMY

By A. Alfred

On January 28, 1918, the Government of the Russian Socialist Federation Soviet Republics signed the decree for the establishment of the Red Army of workers and peasants.

The Red Army is not just one ordinary army among many. It is not a Russian "army." The army which was built up in 1918 was fundamentally different from the armed forces of any of the capitalist countries. It was a Socialist army—a proletarian army—the army of a new ruling class—a genuine army of workers and peasants.

The creation of such an army necessitated certain definite, previously existing conditions. The most important and essential condition

was the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, the victory of the proletarian revolution and the assumption of power by the working class.

A real workers' and peasants' army is inconceivable within the framework of capitalist society. Only bourgeois armies can exist in capitalist lands. All armed forces, permitted by the capitalist ruling class, must be tools in the hands of the bourgeoisie, whether they be official bodies or so-called "voluntary" military organizations.

CAPITALIST ARMIES

The fact that the overwhelming majority of the members of the

bourgeois armies and navies—as well as of Fascist or Social-Fascist military organizations—came from the working class does not affect the argument. It is quite natural that the capitalists have no special inclination themselves to serve as cannon fodder and that they therefore prefer that workers and peasants shall suffer and die for them. As we know, the whole of capitalist society rests upon the exploitation and oppression of the masses in the interests of a small section of capitalists. Not only do they exploit the workers in industry and on the land, in order to secure the product of their labor; but this exploitation is carried on to the battlefields of imperialist warfare, which warfare arises solely through the greed of the capitalists and is waged in their interests. The oppression of the masses through militarism is one of the most despicable forms of capitalist rule.

The Red Army is an army of proletarian revolution—a child of the victorious October Revolution. It was forged in the fires of the proletarian insurrection. The history of the origin of the Red Army cannot be separated from the history of the preparations for, and the accomplishment of, the October insurrection. This is not only because the Red Army is inspired by the same ideas as those for which the armed workers fought in the insurrection, but also because the core of the Red Army was formed of actual proletarians and peasants who actively took part in the uprising.

Taken from the pamphlet: "The Origin of the Red Army" by A. Alfred. Price 10 cents. Printed by Workers Library Publishers.

Wilson Talked Peace in 1916 While He Prepared War Declaration

Promised "Freedom" and "Justice," But Filled Jails With Thousands of Militant Workers

In preparations for war the capitalist class by its secret diplomacy; the smoke screen of "peace talk" always tries to take the workers off guard and have them unprepared when actual war is declared. In this respect it is well to quote the tricky remarks of Wilson before the United States entered the imperialist war and contrast them with the war declarations:

In accepting the nomination for president at Shadow Lawn, N. J., on September 2, 1916, he said:

"There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken."

A year before in an address before the Civil Advisory Board of the Navy on October 6, 1915:

"The spirit of America is... a spirit that is profoundly concerned with peace, because it can express itself best only in peace. It is the spirit of good-will and of human freedom."

War Declaration

But only a brief time elapsed between elections and April 6, 1917, when the very same Wilson before a joint session of Congress in calling for declaration of war spoke a different tone. Wilson's war declaration:

"I advise that the Congress... formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it and that it take immediately steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German Empire to terms and end the war."

"Our object... is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world against selfish and autocratic power..."

Wilson's "Freedom of Speech" Wilson continues throughout the period of war his flowery phrases. Parading as one permitting freedom of speech to every "opinion," he said, "There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law... I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but... I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are."

But in actual deeds he refused to grant a pardon to Debs but sent him to Atlanta jail thereby shortening his life.

A suppressed class that does not strive to acquire knowledge of arms, that does not possess and use arms, such an oppressed class invites being suppressed and enslaved. Socialism and War.—LENIN.



Ruins of Proletarian Chapel After Bombing by Japanese Imperialists

WALL ST. SUPPORTED KOLCHAK'S SLAUGHTER OF RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Sent Army and Ammunition Into Siberia to Crush Proletarian Revolution

When the Workers and Peasants of Russia overthrew their oppressors and established the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, they found every capitalist country ready to drown the revolution in the blood of the toilers.

The allied countries sent their armies of intervention. Of course all of this was done in the name of "civilization," "humanity," and "for the rights of the people" against the "barbarian bolshevism."

The United States sent its intervention army headed by General Graves to help the "defender of the Russian people Kolchak."

Now, many years after this attempt to destroy the Russian revolution we get fragments of what actually these militarists have done General Graves in his memoirs, "America's Siberian Adventure," makes some admissions. They come as a result of a controversy between these military leaders. As the saying is, "When thieves fall out, the truth will out." Therefore the general gives us some facts:

Who Supported Kolchak? "The United States, England, France and Japan might have put enough money into Siberia to keep the railroads running and enough soldiers to guard it, all for the benefit of Kolchak, but at this time, after the terrible excesses committed by his supporters, and others who claimed to support him, no power on earth could have driven the peasant to support his cause."

(Page 241) U. S. Army Supports Bolshevism

But all was not quite on the Siberian front as the papers back home admitted. The American soldiers fell under the influence of the Bolsheviki examples. They saw with their own eyes what was taking place. And the capitalist press shrieked in their columns about mutinies. It began to dawn upon them that the American soldiers just like other armies which are made up from the ranks of the workers will join in solidarity with the heroic men and women who defended the victorious Russian revolution.

The New York Times editorial on April 12, 1919 writes: "MUTINY AT ARCHANGEL"

"American soldiers are not often unwilling to fight. There has been regrettable episodes in our military history—three months men whose time was up going home on the eve of battle in the Civil War, militia in 1913 refusing to cross the Niagara River to help hard pressed regulars because they could not constitutionally be called into foreign service; but the refusal of troops at Archangel to go back to the front has no parallel since the mutiny of some starving Continentals in 1781."

Archangel, Russia, January 5, 1919.

A LETTER BACK HOME FROM U. S. SOLDIER DURING INTERVENTION

The following letter sent by an American soldier stationed with the American intervention forces in northern Russia in 1919 is an effective reply to the propaganda appearing in the capitalist press of the United States about tales of "dissatisfaction" with the Soviet Government among the Russian workers and peasants. The letter, read into the record by Senator Hiram Johnson of California is taken from the Congressional Record, March 1, 1919, page 4735.

My dear mother and father:

If you receive this letter, it is entirely due to the kindness of an American sailor, friend of mine, who has offered to mail it when arriving in the States. He leaves this land of chaos in a few days. I am not writing you this letter to cause you worry, but no doubt it will. I find that conditions are such here that everything possible must be done to improve them. The American forces in this section consist only of our Regiment, about 3,500 men. We are under British orders, which in my opinion, is a disgrace to the United States.

As I have explained in a previous letter, we were told that this expedition was only for the purpose of guarding American supplies and defeat the Huns, preventing Russia from becoming an Ally of the Central Powers. It has developed into an expedition of interference. We are now fighting the Bolsheviks but this is not being done with the aid of the Russian people. They are all plotting and working against us, with the exception of the capitalists, who are solely soliciting the aids of the Allies. The Russian people consider the problem is for themselves to take care of and we have no right to murder any of these Russians.

The Russians that are enlisting in the British Army here obtain all the food and clothing they can possibly obtain and when they are taken to the front they go over to the Bolshevik side. Do you think we should fight here under such conditions?

We are all loyal Americans, true to the flag and country, and are ready to die for the cause at any time, but we believe that the U. S. is ignorant of conditions here. If conditions do not improve soon, I would not be surprised that you will address by letter, "private" again instead of "sergeant" as I will be doing something here which will cause a demotion.

The Words and the Deeds of Pacifists

On March 10, 1917, the American Peace Society announced that it recognized "with deep appreciation the efforts of President Wilson toward war and at the same time to protect the honor of the nation and the rights and lives of our citizens. We wish to assure him of our hearty support in his determination to secure recognition of the claims of justice and humanity."

These pacifists prated against war but immediately came to the support of their imperialist masters, even before it was declared. However the position of these pacifists changes when it comes to support the wars of oppressed peoples (China, India) and the support of civil war (the proletarian revolution) here they say that "it is of the opinion, that armed insurrection, both in the social revolution and in the struggle for colonial liberation, brings with it the great danger of the establishment of a new militarism (Russia, China)." From a pamphlet by the Anti-Militarist Bureau (a pacifist organization).

A black and white illustration depicting a scene of violence. In the center, a man with a sword on his back stands over a dead bull. He is looking down at the bull. In the foreground, several dead men are lying on the ground. The background is dark and textured. The illustration is signed 'G.' in the upper right corner.

It is estimated, thus, that over \$40,000,000 has been squandered and more than 350 young men, who could have occupied useful positions in society perished as a result of the stupendous naval programs

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SANTIAGO, Chile, April 1. — The Ministers of Education and Defense have ordered that in future the children of Chile will receive military instruction in the 700,000 schools of primary school, this kind of education to continue through the universities. The official explanation says that this is "to combat Communist agitation in the schools."