

Defending Surrender of German Social Democracy

A leading American Socialist daily rushes to the defense of the German Socialist Party for breaking its relations with the Second International.

The Jewish Daily Forward, in a full column leading editorial on April 1st, explains the reasons for the resignation of Otto Wels, National Chairman, from the Second Socialist



International and the subsequent approval of this action by the Executive Committee of the German Social-Democratic Party. The Forward writes:

"German Social Democracy is at the present time powerless against Hitlerism. Every street or mass action on the part of the Socialist and Communist workers against the Hitler regime would at the present moment inevitably lead to a great defeat of the working class."

At first, the German Social Democracy, with the support of the Second Socialist International called upon the workers to support Hindenburg in order to defeat Fascism. Now that Fascism is in power the explanation for a surrender to Fascism is that the workers are powerless and that any struggle against Hitler would end in defeat.

The official reason given for the surrender to the Fascist Dictatorship is the fact that the good name of Hitler is being tarnished abroad. It is with the greatest contempt and indignation that workers throughout the world must condemn this treachery of the German Social Democracy. At the very time when thousands upon thousands of Socialist, Catholic and Communist workers are tortured in the jails and concentration camps of the Fascist Dictatorship, Social Democracy issues a call not to spread any "atrocity propaganda."

But the workers throughout the world are increasing their United Front actions against the raging fascist terror in Germany. In spite of the orders of the official Socialist Party leadership, ever larger numbers of Socialist workers are uniting with workers of other political opinions in joint united actions against the Fascist terror.

Through the ironclad Fascist censorship the news breaks through of the German workers' growing struggles against wage cuts as well as against the Fascist terror.

The German working class will precisely select the method of mass struggles, the method of United Front actions, which the Forward calls "fated to defeat," as the method which will bring victory to the working class and lead to the defeat of the Fascist Dictatorship.

Mass Action to Halt the Bosses Strikebreaking Injunction

An injunction menaces the militant struggle against lay-offs being waged by cafeteria workers of the Foltis-Fischer chain, under the leadership of the Food Workers Industrial Union. Having thus far failed to prevent the spread of strikes in their cafeterias, the Irving Trust Co., receivers of the Foltis-Fischer cafeteria chain, has applied for an injunction to obtain legal sanction and assistance of the capitalist courts and the armed forces of the capitalist state to carry through its strike-breaking program.

During the period of crisis, a flood of injunctions have been issued by the courts, especially against the militant unions of the Trade Union Unity League, to help the bosses in their attacks on the workers' standard of living.

The militancy and determination of the Unions in the Trade Union Unity League to organize the workers and lead them in struggle against the capitalist offensive has made them the special target of attack.

By means of the injunctions the bosses and the government have not only robbed the workers of the right to strike, to meet, to speak, and to organize. They have also used this weapon to completely wipe out the militant unions established by the workers, as for example in the case of the cigar makers' struggle in Tampa. The most infamous repressive measures against the workers have been ordered by means of the injunctions.

Last year a so-called "federal anti-injunction" law was passed in Congress, through the efforts of the "progressive" Norris. But this has not covered up the class character of the courts, which have continued to issue injunctions in response to the bosses' needs and interests.

The struggle against injunctions, involving as it does the elementary rights of the workers and striking at the very life of the workers' organizations, is a challenge to the working class to rally its forces to defeat its purpose.

Militant determination and a united fighting front of all the workers can stop the issuance of injunctions by the capitalist courts; it can force the bosses to concede the demands of the strikers. Mass action has rendered injunctions scraps of paper in the past.

The call of the Trade Union Unity Council to come out in mass protest and demonstrations today against the issuance of this strike-breaking instrument is the concern of all workers and must be answered by a mass turnout in support of the Foltis-Fischer strikers.

WORKERS ASKED TO EXPRESS OPINION.
The Central Committee invites the readers of the Daily Worker to express their opinions on the proposed united front actions. We will be glad to publish letters from workers and answer any point raised in these letters. Workers can also send in just one or two questions on points which may not be clear to them. We especially appeal to members of the organizations to whom this letter is addressed to express their opinions on the United Front proposals.

"The members of the Italian Labor Club are sending \$5 to the Daily Worker to help it continue its marvelous fight against the ruling class of this country and others.—Nelli Brown, Phila., Pa."

Daily Worker

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

(Section of the Communist International)

Vol. X, No. 80

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

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1933

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

ANTI-FASCIST PROTEST TOMORROW NIGHT!

RUSH PRESS GAG TO BAR BIG SCANDAL

Roosevelt Gang in Panic to Hide Evidence

DOCUMENTS ARE MISSING Foreign Complications Are Threatened

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Like a bolt out of the blue, the Democratic leadership in the House of Congress today moved to suspend the rules and brought up a bill providing heavy fines and imprisonment for any one who gives official information to the public on acts contemplated by the government.

This is a continuation of the wartime emergency measures that the Roosevelt Hunger Administration has been carrying out.

The bill came forward with a report from the judiciary committee recommending its passage as "highly essential" and declaring that "the executive branch of the government has requested the enactment of this legislation at the earliest practicable date." The House at once rushed the vicious thing to a vote and passed it by a vote of 299 to 29.

Drastic Penalties Provided

This bill to muzzle the press of the country, and to enable the government to imprison anyone who exposes the criminal plots of the government against the workers, the farmers, the war veterans and other sections of the oppressed population, carries the most drastic penalties. The bill reads that any government official, any private individual or any member of the judiciary committee who reveals anything to the public concerning the activities of the government, shall be fined \$10,000 and sent to federal prison for ten years, or both.

Publication of such facts shall be regarded as prima facie evidence that the intent was to injure the government, hence all former precedent that specifies that the prosecution must prove intent is set aside and anyone can be railroaded simply by commenting upon acts of the government.

Try To Head Off Big Scandal

The Roosevelt gang are in a panic because it is generally known in Washington that startling secrets concerning another government are in the hands of people who will reveal them. It is said that important secret documents of one foreign government involving the Cabinet members of both the late Hoover administration and the present Roosevelt administration have been taken from State Department archives and that their publication will cause an international upheaval.

It was to forestall the publication of these documents that incriminate prominent members of two United States Cabinets that the bill has been rushed through.

Debate was short, only a few objections being raised by Congressmen not in the confidence of the Republican and Democratic machines. Members of the judiciary committee said sufficient evidence had been presented by administration officials to make its immediate passage imperative without a moment's delay. Representative Hooper, Republican, of Michigan, told the House: "The circumstances under which this bill was drawn up were so serious that my lips are sealed."

It was because of such matters, involving the most underhanded intrigue and duplicity in the drive toward another world war that Cordell Hull conferred with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in Hoover's Cabinet, so that the Wall Street government at Washington would have an uninterrupted policy of imperialist war-mongering and colonial and semi-colonial pillage.

FIRE A BARRAGE!

THE veterans are swinging into action against the vicious cuts in their benefits. They are not going to take them lying down. The rank and file of various vet organizations are uniting their forces in this struggle, preparing to march to Washington May 12 to demand the stopping of the cuts and immediate payment of their bonus.

Help the Daily Worker fight for the veterans. Help it with half dollars.
Put power behind the ex-servicemen's struggle by firing a barrage of half dollars at once into the "Daily" office, 50 East 13th St., New York.
Received Sunday and Yesterday \$176.05.
Total to Date \$26,108.66.

Workers! Jam Madison Sq. Garden Against the Nazi Brown Plague!

Romain Rolland Calls Upon All, "Regardless of Party, To Unite Against the Beastly Fascist Terror"

NEW YORK.—The following call from the great international novelist Romain Rolland has been received in time for the great meeting against German fascist terror, to be held at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night at 7 p.m.

Here, at the Garden, for the first time all the forces opposed to the ghastly brown terror will unite in effective protest. This meeting must be overwhelming in itself, the core of a struggle against fascism that will sweep from sea to sea.

FIGHT AGAINST THE BROWN PLAGUE!

PARIS.—The "brown" plague is outdoing the black plague! Within four weeks the Hitler regime has perpetrated more dastardly acts of violence than his prototype and leader, of Italian fascism, has for the last ten years. The burning of the Reichstag, which Hitlerism seeks without success to lay at the door of the Communists in order to justify its own violent deeds, is an act of vile police provocation.

"We lay open to the eyes of public opinion throughout the world the lie and the shameful crime—the usurpation of all the powers of government by a party of the bitterest reaction, a party that proclaims officially and beforehand, that it will legalize all acts of violence; a party that suppresses all freedom of speech and thought and whose bestial policy invades even the Academy, wherefrom it drives out the rare writers and artists who dare to have their own opinions; a party that arrests the more daring, not only among the revolutionary parties, but also among the socialist and bourgeois liberals; a party that has proclaimed a state of siege throughout Germany."

"We call upon all writers, all representatives of the public opinion in Europe and America, no matter to which party they belong, upon everyone who finds himself aghast at the destruction of all principles of human dignity and is dominated by a feeling that unites him with all those who struggle against the beastly terror and shameful reaction, to join us in our protest."

ROMAIN ROLLAND.

NOTED LEADERS OF MANY FAITHS AND POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS TO SPEAK AT GARDEN MEET TOMORROW

NEW YORK.—Sixteen speakers, representing the Communist Party, trade unions, intellectual groups and the Jewish, German and Negro peoples, will present a solid and united front against fascist terror at the anti-Nazi demonstration at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday evening. The meeting will open at 7 p.m., with a general admission charge of only 10 cents and a reserved section at 25 cents.

Clarence Hathaway, acting secretary of the Communist Party, will act as chairman. Other speakers representing trade unions and working-class organizations are: Robert Minor, who has just returned from San Francisco and will bear a message from Tom Mooney; Jack Stachel, of the Trade Union Unity League; Richard B. Moore, of the Negro Department of the International Labor Defense; M. J. O'Leary, editor of the Freiheit; Roy Hudson, of the Marine Workers Industrial Union; Louis Hyman, of the Needle Trades Industrial Union.

Ann Burlak, heroic leader of the textile workers, who still faces a death sentence in Alabama courts for "inciting to rebellion,"—an incident in American capitalism's own fascist terror—will make a trip into this city to participate as a speaker.

Other speakers will be Edward Dahlberg, member of the John Reed Club, who was beaten on the streets of Berlin by Nazi terrorists; Malcolm Cowley, editor of the New Republic; Joseph Freeman, writer and editor of the New Masses; Roger Baldwin, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, and William Kelley, editor of the Amsterdam News.

The famous Jewish writer, Peretz Hirshbein, has agreed to speak; and R. Breinen, Jewish writer and former editor of Zionist publications, will send a message to say why he is co-operating with the working class against Nazi terror, rather than with the Zionists.

SEAMAN ARRESTED AS A JEW; HELD ON GERMAN FREIGHTER AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK.—In view of the serious danger to Pabst and the importance of carrying on every activity possible in his behalf, the Marine Workers Industrial Union issued a call last night, which the Communist Party endorses, for a demonstration at noon today at Pier 4, Army Base, 58th Street, Brooklyn. Workers should mobilize at 316 57th Street, Brooklyn, not later than 11:30 a.m. Bring signs calling workers to the Madison Square Garden Anti-Fascist meeting this Wednesday night.

NEW YORK.—E. Pabst, Jewish messman, aboard the S. S. Chemnitz, North-German Lloyd freighter, is under arrest aboard ship and faces death or torture at the hands of Nazi thugs on board or back in Germany.

Pabst, a regular member of the crew, was jailed since the ship has been in port for no other reason than that he is a Jewish worker.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union was informed of his case yesterday. The Union sent a committee with representatives of the International Labor Defense, W. E. S. L., the Pen and Hammer, John Reed Club, and other organizations to the German consul to demand his release.

Surprises Consul. Dr. Schwartz, the consul, was surprised by the delegation and had to receive it. He claimed that Pabst was not on the ship's manifest and was held under \$1,000 bail by the immigration officials. He denied that Pabst was a Jew, saying "his name proves that." He refused the delegation a pass to go on board and interview Pabst. He is the one man who has the power to issue such a pass.

The German consul asked the delegation "not to believe all you hear about these so-called atrocities."

VICTORIA PRICE REPEATS DISCREDITED TESTIMONY IN SCOTTSBORO TRIAL

Tells Story of "Rape" Which Is Repudiated By Signed Statement of Ruby Bates

Knight Defends Reputation of His Witness on Ground 'She Didn't Live With Niggers'

From Our Special Correspondent
DECATUR, Ala., April 3.—Prosecutor Knight of Alabama today put Victoria Price on the witness stand in the trial of Haywood Patterson, first of the innocent Scottsboro boys to be tried, to repeat her lying story which resulted in conviction and death sentences for the defendants at the original Scottsboro trial.

The courtroom was cleared of women spectators today as she took the stand, after a week during which the defense attorneys fought to dismiss the venire on the ground that it contained no Negroes.

The Price woman, under the codding guidance of the prosecution—son of the chief justice of the Alabama supreme court, who wrote the opinion sustaining the original lynch verdict—told her well-memorized story of being assaulted on a freight train in Alabama in the spring of 1931.

Victoria Price, a slight, blond woman with dissipated features, was a sorry witness. She grew more and more nervous as questioning by the defense continued, and was biting her fingernails and clapping and unclapping her hands by the time the cross-examination had ended, in the middle of the afternoon.

Meanwhile, as the battle in the courtroom was going on, it was an open secret in the town that organized mobs were awaiting the verdict of the jury in the trial of Haywood Patterson, which they loudly threaten in the event the Negro boy is acquitted. A gang of fifty from Scottsboro had come here Friday, leaving soon after with the announcement that they would "return about the middle of the week." It was at that time, apparently, that they expected the verdict to be brought in.

Over loud, heated objections by Prosecutor Knight, Defense Attorney Leibowitz wore down the bravado front assumed by the Price woman when she came to the witness stand. In reply to sharp questions put by Leibowitz, she mechanically—almost listlessly—denied the significant queries made by the defense attorney relative to previous convictions on

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

GERMAN WORKERS DEFEAT PAY CUT

United Front Action Stops Nazi Scabbing

BERLIN, April 3.—A solid united front of 800 Communist, Socialist and Nazi furniture movers on strike since March 3 against a wage cut resulted in a significant partial victory for the workers according to reports which are sweeping through the Nazi censorship. The strike emphasizes again that the German workers are not backing down to the terror drive of the Hitler fascist government against the workers' standards. So effective was the united front led by the revolutionary opposition in the union that Nazi storm troopers were prevented from bringing in scabs to break the strike and Nazi strikers beat up their own scab "commades." Under pressure of the Nazi strikers, Leier leader of storm troop 110, had the scabs thrashed very severely.

The strike was called under reformist leadership, but when the union official Ortmann had agreed to accept the wage cut proposed by the employers, members of the union met and disapproved of Ortmann's action voting to continue the strike under the leadership of the revolutionary opposition. The workers are determined to fight to prevent further wage cuts.

Brownshirts Raid Soviet Offices; Torture Citizens of the U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., April 3.—The Moscow press announces that Litvinov today made a strong protest to the German Ambassador Von Dirksen against their cruel handling and arrest. He protested also the raiding of various branches of the Soviet trade delegation and Soviet steamers, and robbery committed in Soviet economic organizations by raiders.

MOSCOW, April 3.—Berlin correspondents of the Moscow newspapers report that on April 1st a detachment of National Socialist storm troops appeared on the premises of the Leipzig branch of the U. S. S. R. trade representation and started a search.

Later there appeared a detachment of regular police and members of auxiliary police who, together with storm troops, continued the search.

Burglarized the Place. The employees of the trade representation branch were driven into the corridor, while the raiders bur-

glarized the premises, taking with them a radio set, a lamp and other articles they could carry away with them. All tables, cupboards and every other thing pillaged by the invading vandals.

Attacks On Soviet Citizens. On the same day eight Soviet citizens were subjected to the most outrageous treatment. The worst attack was on the Soviet citizen, Shaik, the Nazis appeared at his house and started to paste posters on the windows of his workshop where he makes boots, urging a boycott of Jews. Shaik, as a foreigner, charged the raiders with illegal conduct. He then attempted to take off posters. The Nazis broke into the workshop and fiercely beat Shaik. When they left the Soviet citizen went to the Soviet consulate in Berlin and lodged a complaint.

Arrested and Fiercely Beaten. When Shaik returned to his house he met at his door a detachment of Nazis who declared they intended to search his premises. During the search an old revolver was found which Shaik said he had police permission to keep. Nevertheless he was arrested and brought to the Nazi barracks. Threatening him with a revolver they ordered him to undress and then started beating him with steel rods.

Afterwards he was thrown out into the street and warned that if he dared to complain he would be killed.

Strip and Flag Relief Worker LONDON, April 3.—The London Times publishes what it describes as "a fully authenticated case" of Nazi brutality. The report states that "Marie Janowski, aged 46, a relief worker, was taken from her dwelling in Copenhagen by men in Nazi uniform, to Nazi headquarters, where there were other men in uniform. They asked her such questions as 'Why did you harbor and feed Communists?' Then she was laid over a table, stripped and, while one man held her head, four others beat her with canes. This process was repeated four or five times."

SAVE JEWISH SAILOR'S LIFE! DEMONSTRATE AT PIER 4 BROOKLYN (ARMY BASE) TODAY AT NOON!

BARRICADES IN BERLIN

Printed by Special Permission of INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 361 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

BY KLAUS NEUKRANTZ All Workers are urged to read this book and spread it among their friends.

THE STORY SO FAR: A group of young workers are gathered in the Red Nightingale, a cafe in the proletarian Wedding district in Berlin which also serves as a headquarters for revolutionary workers. A report comes that Nazis have attacked three of their comrades and they all rush out.

EIGHT O'CLOCK. Gradually, one after another, they came through the door and went towards the small hall. They were mostly mature working men and women in shabby, worn-out clothes. They knew and greeted each other, asking after the sick child, the morning's evictions, and all the rest. People knew about each other's worries here.

The first point on the agenda is the trade unions and the 1st of May. The second point, preparatory work for the 1st of May. Before calling upon the comrade from the district to speak, I wish to ask group leaders and treasurers to stay for a few minutes after the meeting is over. No one may leave before the end. And now, Comrade delegate—

All faces turned towards the young comrade, who had risen. His right hand covered some written notes and newspaper clippings lying on the table.

"Comrades, I will only speak for a little while, so that we can have a thorough discussion afterwards."

His speech at first was unemphatic but clear, and every word was easily understood. He bent forward slightly, as if to come nearer to the workers before him. With one hand he adjusted his spectacles, a movement which he repeated frequently in the course of his speech.

ANALYSIS OF SITUATION
"If we examine the events of the last week, we find far more clearly than in the last few years two implacable class forces bitterly opposed to one another, facing each other with all sharpness. The new emphasis began with the factory council elections in the spring of this year! Throughout Germany they signified an incontestable victory for the Communist Party, and the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition. In all the large factories, in the mines and smelting works of the Ruhr area, at Siemens, the A.E.G., in the Berlin Transport Co., in the chemical works, in the chemical hells of Associated Chemical Company, in the electrical industry and in the same way in big shipbuilding yards Blohm and Voss in Hamburg, the Germania Dockyard in Kiel, everywhere we gained a decisive victory, and the reformists suffered a decisive defeat."

He paused for a moment, and looked towards the door where someone had come in noisily. Then he continued: "Comrades, there is a direct connection between these factory council elections, and the ban on the May Day demonstrations. He passed his hand through the air in a straight line. "For once a bourgeois paper hit the nail on the head when it wrote recently: 'The Rote Fahne is right in considering hellish fear to be the mother of Comrade Zoerfel's courage.'"

"That's right," a woman called out loudly from the back of the hall. When her neighbors turned round, she tried to hide her embarrassment by pretending to adjust her shawl.

"That's right," she muttered and nodded. Herrmann tapped his glass. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Rich Jews in America Repudiate Protests

NEW YORK, April 3.—Dr. Cyrus Adler, chairman of the American Jewish Committee, Jewish bourgeois organization, has repudiated all protest in the United States against the anti-Semitic outrages of the Nazi regime.

In reply to a cable from Oscar Wassermann, Jewish director of the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, Dr. Adler, called: "American Jewish Committee, of which I am president, has taken no part in protest meetings. No responsible body in America has suggested boycott. We have been and are doing all in our power to allay agitation."

WHAT'S ON
NOTE: In view of the critical financial situation in the Daily Worker, organizations are asked to enclose money, at the rate of one cent a word per insertion, with announcements.

Tuesday
REGISTRATION IS NOW GOING ON for the Spring Term of the Workers School in Room 301, 25 E. 12th St.

ATTENTION: ALL RED FRONT comrades meet today instead of Wednesday at 85th St. and Second Ave. for the anti-fascist demonstration, 7:30 p.m.

PELIX MORROW, contributor to the NEW DAILY WORKER, will deliver a series of six lectures on "The Rise of American Capitalism" every Tuesday evening beginning tonight (April 3) at the American Youth Federation, 122 E. 22nd St. Admission 20c.

Saturday
RUSSIAN VILLAGE COSTUME DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT at Elmsmere Hall, 24 E. 17th St., Bronx, near College Ave., Refreshments. Admission 25c. Auspices Mt. Eden Branch, F.O.U. To be held on April 8.

ANNOUNCEMENT
JOHN REED CLUB and Workers Film and Photo League announce symposium—"Crisis and the Film" Sunday, April 9 at 8:30 p.m. at John Reed Club headquarters, 459 Sixth Ave. Prominent speakers.

There were now about forty-five men and women present—the street unit of the Koelsin quarter. Some of the men—most of them were still in working clothes—had their tool-bags and wrenches. The faces, set and motionless, bore the common imprint of years of heavy labor, and daily anxieties: the uniform of the oppressed class.

Herrmann rose. Comrades, the meeting is opened.

NEGRO LEADER IS DEPORTED BY NAZI

Padmore Held Prisoner for Two Weeks

NEW YORK.—George Padmore, secretary of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers and editor of "The Negro Worker," has been deported by the Nazi government to Germany to England, according to A. Ward, secretary of the Negro Workers Association, in a letter received by the International Labor Defense.

Before his deportation Padmore was held incommunicado for two weeks. The offices of the organization of which he was secretary have been closed by the police and all the workers expelled.

The extent to which the fascists preach race hatred and support lynch law may be seen in the following quotation from the "National-Sozialistische Monatshefte," Nazi organ.

"In each Negro, even in one of the kindest disposition, is the latent brute and the primitive man who can be tamed neither by centuries of slavery nor by external varnish of modern civilization. All assimilation, all education is bound to fall on account of the racial inborn features of the blood. One can, therefore, understand why in the Southern States of America, sheer necessity compels the white race to act in an abhorrent, and perhaps even cruel manner against the Negroes, and of course, most of the Negroes that are lynched do not merit any regret."

His speech at first was unemphatic but clear, and every word was easily understood. He bent forward slightly, as if to come nearer to the workers before him. With one hand he adjusted his spectacles, a movement which he repeated frequently in the course of his speech.

"If we examine the events of the last week, we find far more clearly than in the last few years two implacable class forces bitterly opposed to one another, facing each other with all sharpness. The new emphasis began with the factory council elections in the spring of this year! Throughout Germany they signified an incontestable victory for the Communist Party, and the Revolutionary Trade Union Opposition. In all the large factories, in the mines and smelting works of the Ruhr area, at Siemens, the A.E.G., in the Berlin Transport Co., in the chemical works, in the chemical hells of Associated Chemical Company, in the electrical industry and in the same way in big shipbuilding yards Blohm and Voss in Hamburg, the Germania Dockyard in Kiel, everywhere we gained a decisive victory, and the reformists suffered a decisive defeat."

PARIS, ISTANBUL JOIN IN BOYCOTT

Leaflets, Signs, Urge Against German Goods

PARIS, April 3.—An anti-German boycott began here Saturday. Jewish merchants displayed signs, announcing their refusal to have dealings with German salesmen, while appeals were made to sympathizers not to buy at German-owned stores. The boycott was organized by the International League Against Anti-Semitism.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 3.—Jews here are distributing leaflets today urging a general boycott of German goods. Anti-Nazi demonstrations have occurred here.

VETERANS ATTENTION
The Daily Worker is planning to set out a special issue Saturday on the anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the World War. Veterans are urged to send in letters describing their experience in the war and their victimization since then, especially in connection with the new economy cuts.

By H. E. BRIGGS
TODAY three millions of rank and file veterans and dependents are the victims of one of the most ruthless swindles ever put over on the American people. The vicious class legislation known as the Economy Bill not only affects the ex-soldiers, but also their mothers, wives and families dependent on them for food, clothing and shelter. By lopping off \$400,000,000 of the veterans' benefits the Wall Street-Roosevelt-Economy Bill drives millions more toward misery, poverty and starvation. All this in order to preserve the incomes and profits of a few hundred thousand bankers, capitalists and ex-officers.

Who is behind this? How is it done? The National Economy League and the American Veterans Association are the forces behind the "New Deal" of President Roosevelt. These two organizations have the same program, but since the National Economy League is the oldest in the field and the strongest politically, we will confine ourselves to them in particular.

United Front of Reaction
The N. E. L. is a united front of the bankers, industrialists and ex-officers supported by leading Republicans and Nationalist politicians, members of the tolling section of the population. Their chief weapon is the deadly sword of Economy at the expense of the masses. The talk of not being a political organization is doing all in our power to allay agitation."

Treachery of Legion Chiefs
During the entire campaign for the Economy Bill came before Congress, the Legion leaders gave up the overwhelming sentiment of the rank and file to take a stand against the cuts and for immediate payment of the bonus at the Portland convention fall, they did everything in their power to prevent a real struggle around the issues. Finally, when the Economy Bill came before Congress, the Legion leaders gave up their sham battle and proposed a straight 25 per cent cut in all benefits. For tens of thousands of veterans this would have been an even bigger cut than that contained in the Economy Bill.

After the passage of the bill, the Legion chiefs completed their betrayal when National Commander Louis Johnson issued a statement urging all veterans to back up the bankers' attack on their living standards.

Shall we rank and file comrades, in the face of such traitorous actions, continue to believe and follow these Roosevelt and Nationalist leaders? The answer is a resounding NO. Comrades of the rank and file, our only defense and solution to our problems is the election of our rank and file committees and leadership to look after the interests of the rank and file.

What little relief we have been getting has not been due to the goodness of Roosevelt or the generosity of the American Legion, V. F. W. and D. A. V. as organizations. We got relief through these groups only because the rank and file forced the leadership to give it to us. However, we were not alert to the double-dealing of our leaders and in many

ANOTHER KLANSMAN



From The Amsterdam News

LESSONS FROM THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE "SEA FOX" SAILING

A recent article in the Daily Worker told of the tremendous effect that the demonstration of 100 workers in Brooklyn against the fitting out of the "Sea Fox" for the Colombian navy had in South and Central America.

A few additional facts on this demonstration should be given to further stress the importance of these demonstrations and the sharp effect they can have.

Two sailors quit directly as a result of the demonstrations. The captain of the "Sea Fox" quit the ship before she left American waters.

The third engineer quit the ship before she was out of American waters.

watch system and for pay for the extra days in Wilmington, the ship would possibly have not sailed. The men's economic demands could have been raised to a political level and embarrased the Hoover and Colombian governments. That the ship was laid up in Wilmington for 12 days without any further action by our Party speaks for itself.

In the demonstration, the presence of 100 workers started such a train of events. What hundreds more present at similar demonstrations can do is clear. Every Party unit in the waterfront territory should be drawn into a thorough discussion of the question of securing maximum mobilization for such demonstrations.

RADIATOR WORKERS STRIKE
UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 2.—The whole crew of the Richmond Radiator Co. walked out on strike last week when 30 men were fired for joining a union. The strikers are demanding recognition of the union and re-instatement of the fired workers.

Swindler Heads Vet Bureau
The Harding administration brought into existence the Veterans Bureau. What sins have been committed in its name! Colonel Forbes of the famous Forbes scandal was in charge. Convicted of misappropriating millions of dollars intended for disabled vets, evidence brought forth on cabarets, wine parties, etc. This money was squandered at a time when many veterans were suffering from improper medical attention. The National Economy League, while calling the rank and file a "mercenary minority," never mentions this and similar millions appropriated for the officer class under the provisions of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act.

Under Hoover, General Hines was made Director and still is. His official salary was increased by several thousand dollars.

The Sweet Bill named after Representative Sweet raised the maximum from \$30 to \$100 per month, with corresponding increases for partial disability. Yet \$100 for total disability is hardly to be compared with a pension of \$4,200 for a perfectly sound and healthy administrator whose chief claim to fame was a trip to the Antarctic. With a few minor changes the Sweet Bill and the War Risk Insurance Law took care of all claims of disabled vets until 1924.

Treasurer's Obstacle
In June, 1924 the Reed-Johnson Bill was passed, providing a presumptive service connection (for those who were unable up to this time to establish service connection) for certain types of disabilities. These were tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric cases. Those filing claims with the Veterans Bureau before 1924 and who were diagnosed as suffering from the above mentioned maladies were considered by the Bureau as non-service cases and automatically placed on a compensation status because of the Reed-Johnson Bill. But there was a treacherous obstacle placed in the path of thousands of claimants that implied venereal disease as being the primary cause of

Win Permit for Anti-Fascist Parade in Phila. Thursday

Textile Union in Lawrence, Kenosha Workers, Swell Protest Against Nazi Terror

PHILADELPHIA.—As a result of the mass resentment against the atrocities of the Hitler regime, the police department has been compelled to grant the Communist Party a permit for a parade against German fascism on Thursday, April 6, the anniversary of America's entrance into the World War.

The parade will start at 12 noon from Reayburn Plaza and go south on Broad to 13th and Reed Sts., where a mass meeting will be held. The police, however, have refused to allow the workers to march past the German consulate. The Communist Party, in calling on all organizations to participate in the demonstration, urges them to demand the right to march past the German consulate.

Textile Union.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Under the influence of Cohen, representative of the "socialist" Workmen's Circle, and a paper manufacturer named Teitelman, the Jewish Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, at a conference here, rejected the proposal of June Croft, organizer of the National Textile Workers Union, for unity of all workers, veterans and oppressed peoples against the fascist terror in Germany.

The textile union, at a membership meeting, passed a resolution, which was sent to the German ambassador, demanding the release of all its victims. A letter was sent to the city council, calling on it to do likewise, but the council rejected the demands of the Lawrence workers and merely filed the communication away.

Kenosha Workers.
KENOSHA, Wis.—At a meeting here in Danish Brotherhood Hall addressed by M. H. Childs, district organizer of the Communist Party, a telegram was sent to the German embassy demanding "the immediate release of Thaelmann and Torgler, Communist leaders, and all other political prisoners, and the cessation of the terror of the Hitler-Hindenburg regime and of all anti-Semitic activities."

Bakery Workers.
NEW YORK.—At a meeting of 200 members of the Bakery Workers Industrial Union, a resolution was adopted and sent to the German embassy denouncing the terror against Communist, Socialist, Catholic and Jewish workers and demanding the release of those held in jail.

Ohio Club.
CONNEAUT, O.—The Cosmopolitan Club here sent a resolution to the German embassy denouncing the fascist terror in Germany and demanding the release of all its victims.

Film and Photo League.
NEW YORK.—The Workers Film and Photo League, an organization of cameramen, technicians, directors, etc., has pledged itself to give full cooperation to the John Reed Club Committee for Struggle Against German Fascism in its work of organizing a powerful united front movement of writers, artists and all professional workers against the barbarous fascist regime in Germany. The Workers Film and Photo League calls upon all camera clubs, photographic leagues, individual photographers, cameramen, technicians, etc., to support this united front against Fascism.

Sweden Socialists Try to Split United Front

SWEDISH SOCIALIST LEADERS TRY BUT FAIL TO SPLIT UNITED FRONT

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 15 (By Mail).—At a Socialist mass meeting in Miruna two prominent Social Democratic leaders defended the Socialist Swedish Government and opposed the Communist offer of a united front. In the discussion a Communist speaker shattered the puny arguments of the Social Democratic leaders, after which the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution in favor of a working-class united front on the basis of the Communist International's offer.

SOVIET ICE BREAKER CREW WORKED IN 20 BELOW ZERO, SAVED SHIP

MOSCOW, April 3.—The special correspondent of the Ivesin on the ice-breaker "Lenin" reports the story of the brilliant salvaging by this ice-breaker of the "Malguyin" ice-breaker which was stranded on a shoal near Spitzbergen.

Achievement Never Equalled
The correspondent writes: "By good fortune I was witness to this remarkable achievement. The officers and crew worked in polar weather 20 degrees below zero, with ice threatening every minute to put an end to all our work. For the first time in the history of salvaging vessels on the Spitzbergen shores this expedition by the application of submarine work took the icebreaker 'Malguyin' off the reefs."

Former Sailor Directs Work
"After ten days' work, carried on under inhuman conditions, one of the best ice-breakers is given back to the fleet."

Millions of Collective Farmers in Soviet Union Respond to the Call of All Union Farm Congress

New Shock Brigade Activity; Increase in Live Stock; Unity of Farmers and Workers

By N. BUCHWALD
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, April 3.—Tremendous response from millions of collective farmers throughout the Union. A Soviet Republic followed the All-Union Congress of Collective Farm Shock Brigades held in Moscow last February.

Numerous regional congresses have been held in the Lower Volga, Gorky, Dniepropetrovsk, Kiev, Odessa regions, in the Crimea, etc.

Living Standards Steadily Rise.
The collective farmers show tremendous interest in these congresses. The congress in the Gorky region was marked by the farmers showing in their speeches that their living standards are rising monthly. The farmers are acquiring cows, other animals and poultry.

At arriving at the towns for these congresses the farmers always visit the industrial plants, especially the industrial plants turning out farm machinery. These tremendous achievements of socialist construction evoke great admiration and give the farmers confidence as they realize the matchless advance.

Pledge Big Farming Advance.
At joint meetings with workers held at the industrial plants, the collective farmers pledge that they will try to attain identical achievements in the field of building socialism in the agricultural areas.

Well attended meetings of collective farm shock brigades are taking place not only in the regions, but in thousands of districts throughout the U. S. S. R.

Women constitute a considerable number of participants in these meetings. In their appeal the women of the collective farm shock brigades of the Lovo district say: "In reply to the All-Union Congress we declare ourselves shock-brigades in the first spring of the Second Five-Year Plan and undertake to justify calling ourselves such not by words but by deeds."

Socialist Competition Strong.
The growth of competition of the collective farms among themselves results in organization of shock brigades, the promotion of the best shock brigades—these are some of the most important results of the numerous congresses of collective farm brigades attended by hundreds of thousands of collective farmers.

In the majority of districts the competition involves the largest masses of collective farmers and is turned

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Struggle for Bread!
Etc. Etc. Etc.
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UNCEASING MASS PROTEST ALONE CAN FREE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS! NO LEGALISTIC ILLUSIONS!

THE SCOTTSBORO case is entering a new phase. More and more the legalistic trappings are being torn aside and grim faces come face to face. The resolute and indomitable militancy of the Negro masses, spurred on to heroic heights in the action of the Negro witnesses and Negro spectators in the court room. This open challenge to the age-long lynching domination of the Southern masters, is now rapidly forcing the Southern ruling class to bare its ferocious class power.

THE real temper of the southern slave-drivers is now being revealed in the organization of lynch gangs and around Decatur where the trial is being held. The Southern ruling class, in their attempt to maintain the system of slavery, lynching and national oppression upon which they have been for so long thriving, will stop at nothing, will go to any length of ruling-class savagery to stem the rising challenge of the Negro masses and white toilers.

THE Southern ruling class has no illusions about the real meaning of the challenge symbolized by the Scottsboro trial. Relentlessly the trial is rapidly moving toward a climax. On both sides the intensity of class feeling is rising, the unbridled brutality of the Southern bourgeois on the one hand, against the determined national revolutionary resistance of the Negro masses on the other.

speedily organize. The toilers of the U. S. in every part of the country must now rally in tremendous numbers behind the Negro masses. Organize and fight for: 1.—Immediate unconditional release of these nine innocent Negro boys. 2.—Disbanding and disarming of the boss lynch gangs around Decatur. 3.—Protection of all witnesses for the defense. 4.—Four Negroes on the jury. 5.—No reliance on lynch courts—mass action. 6.—Unity of Negro and white toilers for the defense of the Scottsboro boys. 7.—One fighting protest of white toilers with Negro people for the defense of the Scottsboro boys. 8.—Hold mass meetings—send protests to the Governor of Alabama.

THE STORY OF THE SCOTTSBORO FIGHT

Day-to-Day Actions Thruout the World Led to Mounting Protest Which Halted Hangmen

1931
March 25—Nine Negro boys, the youngest 13, the oldest 21, were taken off a freight train at Paint Rock, Ala., by a sheriff's gang and charged with attacking two white girls, Ruby Bates and Victoria Price.



Haywood Patterson

APRIL
April 2—The first expose of the Scottsboro frame-up appeared in the Daily Worker. A call for protests and mass meetings was issued. April 6—The trials of the nine boys began at Scottsboro before Judge E. A. Hawkins.

MAY
May 7—A huge Scottsboro protest demonstration was held in Chemnitz, Germany.

JUNE
June 5—Charles filed second amended motions for new trials for all of the boys and more affidavits on the character and reputation of the two girls.

JULY
July 3—A demonstration of 150-000 workers in the Lustgarten in Berlin, Germany, listened to the plea of Ada Wright, to save the boys.

AUGUST
August 7—Mrs. Wright and Engdahl attended the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress which passed a resolution protesting against the frame-up and demanding freedom for the Scottsboro boys.

SEPTEMBER
September 5—Ada Wright and Engdahl were arrested at Prague, Czechoslovakia, and then deported after being held in jail for four days.

Portrait of Decatur, Ala., Scene of the Legal Battle for Lives of the Scottsboro Boys

Three Negro Sections in Southern Town; Many Jobless

(Special Correspondence)
DECATUR, Ala., where one of the most dramatic and significant battles in the history of the colored race is being fought, sprawls flatly under a warm, spring sun. There are three colored sections in this town, two consisting of a few bare unpaved streets, and the third, where most of the population lives, of unpainted shacks, weather-beaten, rickety, with sagging porches staring bleakly at a cloud-filled sky.



BATTLING FOR THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS AND NEGRO RIGHTS—Negro and white workers in militant demonstration before the U. S. Supreme Court, on Nov. 7, one hour before that body, under pressure of mass protest thruout the world, reversed the Alabama lynch verdicts against the Scottsboro boys. Washington police used gas, clubs and guns against the workers.

NO WORK FOR THEM
Here a good portion of Decatur's colored population have lived most of their lives. They work at labor deemed unfit even for "poor trash" whites. And in these times when even whites are out of work in vast numbers, the pressure is felt even more keenly by the blacks.

APRIL
April 1—Walter H. Pollak entered the case to carry the appeal to the United States Supreme Court. April 13—All petitions were overruled and an order for the execution of the seven boys was signed.

MAY
May 1—Workers in 300 cities protested against the frame-up at their May Day demonstrations.

JUNE
June 10—The U. S. Supreme Court issued a writ of certiorari and an order suspending the death sentences and a stay of proceedings in the cases of the seven boys.

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ON EITHER side of the courtroom a high, narrow window, half-covered by yellow shades, hid the sunlight. Three windows back of the Judges bench are completely shaded. The benches to accommodate 425 spectators are filled. The air is foul, for the windows are closed tight, though they have screens over them.

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Scenes at Courthouse Described by Our Correspondent

his assistant, Thomas Lawson, and two county solicitors. Behind them at the wooden table arranged for them is the array of newspapermen covering the trial.

T. M. Davenport of the Decatur Daily covers both for his paper and the Associated Press. Beside him is Ralph E. Hurst of the Birmingham News, who clatters his "noiseless" typewriter as he writes his story during the trial. Both are Southerners and fond of telling stories about white women, who have been "raped by Negroes," and what happened to the Negroes.

Beside Hurst is Ray Daniels of the New York Times. He files more than anyone, averaging 3,000 words a day. Everyone is friendly to Daniels. He represents a powerful, influential newspaper. What he says will influence national public opinion. The Attorney General.

TOW CASSEIDY of the New York News is next in line. A hardboiled newspaperman, "for nothing and against nothing."

THERE are several correspondents from the neighboring cities and towns, who do not seem to have a permanent seat but go wandering about the courtroom, like Benson, editor of the Scottsboro Progressive Age, and magazine writers from The Nation, The New Republic and Common Sense. These make their observations, listen for a few hours and go off to write their pieces.

JUDGE James E. Horton, presiding over the fateful trial, sits in solitary loneliness on the high judge's bench facing the attorneys and spectators. Tall, raw-boned, with his hair rumpled, he peers through tortoise shell eyeglasses at the witness in the center of the space between the two counsel tables.

THE DEFENSE TABLE
The defense table is at the left with chief trial counsel, Samuel S. Liebowitz and Gen. G. W. Chamblie keeping Haywood Patterson brief counsel for the International Labor Defense, is at the left of Chamblie, watching the trial carefully, frequently bending forward to make a suggestion to the counsel questioning the witness. Captain J. W. Burleson, spruce and span in his officer's uniform sits with one of his soldiers near the toilet door, while two of his men sit near the window even with the judge's bench.

"WE SAW THE BOYS IN DECATUR JAIL"

A Dramatic Interview in the Southern Prison With the Innocent Negro Boys



Roy Wright

DECATUR, Ala.—You climb thirteen iron steps worn smooth by countless feet, while the shadow of a hangman's noose follows you at each step. On the thirteenth step you stop and hesitate while a sickening feeling sweeps over you, for not six inches away the gallows loom horrible in the electric light of the Morgan county jail.

You mount the last step and you stand on the brink of the trap door through which men, praying or cursing, have been hurled into eternity; and as though to mock them forever, the shadow of the gallows hangs above the head on the head of a painting of Christ at Gethsemane—a remembrance to a the good Christians of Alabama. Some long since forgotten convict had painted it in his last agonized hours on the wall back of the spot where he was to die.

As I looked upon the gallows, I became aware of eyes staring at me and beyond me to the stark black shadow of the noose, motionless on the wall, as though etched forever on it with bitter tears.

THE bull pen where the boys are kept is full of shadows. Shadows of soldiers moving about under the glaring light. Shadows of themselves, shuffling dispiritedly and frightened in the cells. Shadows that loom and climb over the once white-washed walls. But all shadows are obliterated, seem to be forgotten, and only one remains from which they cannot tear their eyes—the gallows facing them when they open their eyes in the morning or to haunt their dreams at night when they hide in their cells to forget it.

I stood and talked with them in the doorway to their cells. They crowded close to the bars, but their eyes kept wandering beyond me to that shadow on the wall.

Even with the light turned on, it is difficult to see inside the cells, ranging four in a row on either side. It is dark, dingy, and the ancient smell of the jail is in the air. The cotton mattresses are so like the dark floor and the dark bed that you look twice before you make out the outlines of either mattress or bed.

shadow motionless on the wall. It was this shadow that kept the boys up the first night they were brought into Decatur and locked in the jail. Even Olin Montgomery, with his one nearsighted eye, could not help seeing it as he wearily climbed the stairs. That was why he could not sleep that night. He paced up and down the few feet of space between the cells, peering frightened through the barred windows into the darkness of the spring night, pausing in his walk to strain his ears for signs of the mob they expected, a mob that would throw another shadow of a hangman's noose on some tree outside the jail.

AND now, when once more the activities of the International Labor Defense has given them a new hope on life, a new hope that millions of blacks and whites throughout the world are determined that they shall not burn, they are placed in cells looking upon the disused gallows to remind them that lynchings have occurred in Alabama.

The Morgan County jail is filthy. Even while the Scottsboro boys stand talking to you, they scratch themselves incessantly, for vermin overrun the place. One holds one's hand against the dirty, greasy bars and pulls it away quickly as a roach strolls by, crossing from cell to cell.

"The bedbugs, they're the worst," explains Andy Wright, noting the look of disgust. "They get in our clothes and we got no change. Just this prison suit. And we can't get rid of 'em. We got powder and tried to clean the mattresses, but them bugs just eat the powder and come back for more."

Even with the light turned on, it is difficult to see inside the cells, ranging four in a row on either side. It is dark, dingy, and the ancient smell of the jail is in the air. The cotton mattresses are so like the dark floor and the dark bed that you look twice before you make out the outlines of either mattress or bed.

"Yeah," explained one of the boys, "them beds is just full of bugs, climbing all over you and bothering you when you sleep. We tried to disinfect it, but it don't do no good."

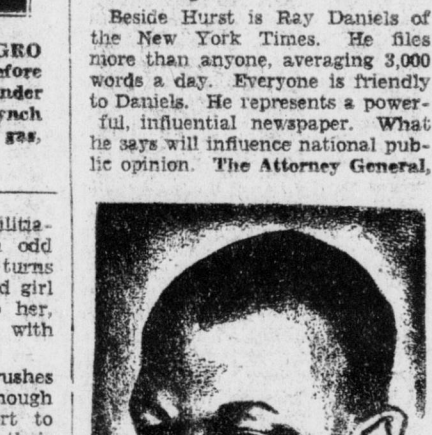
"There are nine windows to this bull pen, which is on the second story of the jail, and each window has eleven bars of inch thick steel. Over the bars are a coarse and a fine screen, so that what little light can get in is dimmed.



Ozie Powell



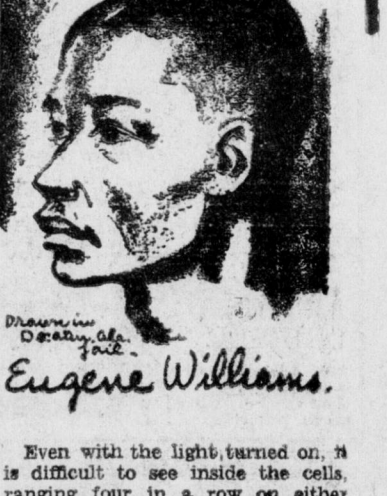
Olin Montgomery



Clarence Norris



Andy Wright



Eugene Williams

HOW JUDGE HORTON TRIED TO "INFLUENCE" WRITERS FOR NEGRO PRESS

Sensational Charges Revealed by Correspondents Show Real Meaning of "Southern Justice" and "Fair Play"

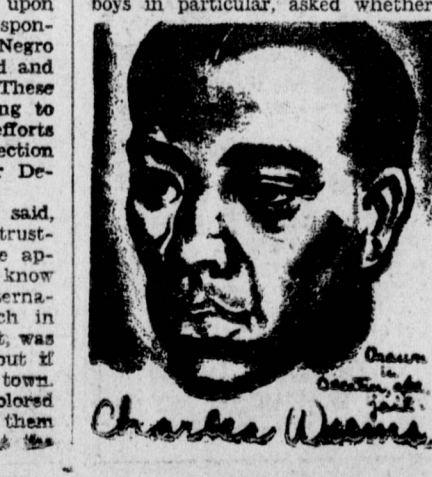
(Special Correspondence)
DECATUR, Ala.—Efforts to influence Negro public opinion that the Scottsboro boys faced no danger and that they would get a fair trial were personally made by Judge James E. Horton, now presiding at the trial of the boys. At the same time Judge Horton arranged with the Decatur Ministerial Union, composed of colored preachers, to use their personal influence to achieve these aims.



Willie Robinson

who attempted with their public statements to create the impression nationally that Alabama would give the boys "a fair trial," and that no mass protest was needed to save them. APPROACHED BY JUDGE
When Judge Horton learned that the two large Negro newspapers planned to send reporters to cover the trial, he approached members of the Ministerial Union and urged them to impress the colored newspaper men with the belief that the trial would be fair and that the Scottsboro boys would face no danger.

I. E. D. is doing not only for the Negro race but for the Scottsboro boys in particular, asked whether they could contribute money to the local group, with emphasis on "to whom." JIM-CROWED IN COURT
Jones assured all of them that he knew nothing about any branches of the I. L. D. in Decatur, as a Negro promptly showed up with the announcement that he was from the Birmingham branch of the I. L. D. who wanted to discuss the Scottsboro case with them.



Charles Weems

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