

DEMAND THE RELEASE OF ALL THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS!

EXTRA!
SCOTTSBORO
SPECIAL
EDITION

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LYNCH DANGER GROWING

WIRE GOVERNOR MILLER OF ALA. HOLDING HIM RESPONSIBLE FOR SAFETY OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS

DEFENSE PROVES BOYS INNOCENT BY SUMMARY OF COLD FACTS IN CASE

Lebowitz in Powerful Speech, Answers Ward's Provocation With Keen Analysis

Robertson Too Ill to Jump Cars As State Witness Said; Snuff box Refutes Price

(By our Special Correspondent)

DECATUR, Ala., April 8.—Gasping from the great exertion of his two-hour speech in the summation to the jury, Defense Attorney Lebowitz closed in a modulated reasoning tone, coldly summed up the facts in the case this afternoon.

When he finished, it was evident that he had not only made a deep impression upon the audience in the courtroom which had attentively followed him during the two hours this morning, but that he had also visibly impressed the jury.

At the opening of court this morning, Lebowitz resumed the summation with an analysis of the defense evidence. He pointed out how impossible it was for Robertson, one of the defendants, who was so ill he had to walk with a cane, to jump over the box cars and attack the two women. This fact, the defense attorney pointed out, flatly contradicts the testimony of Victoria Price, the prosecution's "star" witness. Price is the only one claiming that a fight took place in the first gondola next to the box car, but all the other witnesses said it was in the fourth or fifth gondola. The conductor of the train, the attorney pointed out, found a snuff-box belonging to Victoria Price in the fourth or fifth car, and these facts alone brand her as a perjurer, he declared.

Olen Montgomery, another of the Scottsboro boys, is almost completely blind and could neither have taken part in the fight nor attacked the women. What really happened, the lawyer asserted, was that the Negro boys grew tired of being tormented by the white boys on the train and put a stop to it by throwing them out.

"Would the Negro boys," Lebowitz asked the jury, "have saved the white man, Gilley, from death and let him watch the rape of white women?"

"The prosecution never dared put Gilley on the stand in the original Scottsboro trial although he was a most important witness, because he would have exposed this contemptible frame-up," the defense lawyer said.

Continuing, Lebowitz declared: "The trial in Scottsboro was a farce. The Negro defendants were intimidated and the trial was ruled unfair even by the U. S. Supreme Court and condemned in a minority decision by Chief Justice Anderson of Alabama."

Reading the testimony which the present defendant, Patterson, gave at the original frame-up trial in Scottsboro, Lebowitz showed that the Negro boy never said he saw anyone rape the girls—despite the effort of Attorney-General Knight during this trial to make it appear he admitted it at the previous trial. Lebowitz,

addressing the jury, asked: "Why did the prosecution not take the overalls from the Negroes at Paint Rock to submit as tell-tale proof.

"The State has not produced the proof. This whole case is a foul strike; the prosecution has not even got to first base. Where are the clothes the girls wore? Why didn't the prosecution present this as proof? Because they wished to hide the evidence of the innocence of the defendants, because they wished a judicial lynching—to railroad the Negroes to the electric chair.

"Dr. Bridges' testimony alone is sufficient to expose the frame-up. He examined Victoria Price at Scottsboro and found no evidences of rape.

"Why didn't the Attorney-General bring 'Calley Broache' into court to answer our charge that there is no such woman—that the name was invented together with the whole story?" (Victoria Price had testified that she had spent the night in the home of 'Calley Broache' and not in a hobo jungle with a male companion the night before the freight train ride.—Editor's Note.)

Pointing to the side of the room where Mrs. Patterson, mother of the Negro boy now on trial, was wiping tears from her eyes with a handkerchief, Lebowitz, in a touching plea, asked the jury to return her framed-up son to her.

H.W.L. Dana to Speak Today for Recognition of the Soviet Union

NEW YORK.—Professor H. W. L. Dana, formerly of Columbia and Paris universities, who recently returned from the Soviet Union after an extensive tour of that country with a group headed by George Bernard Shaw, will address a mass meeting at Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th Street, on Sunday, April 16 at 2 p. m., it was announced today by the Friends of the Soviet Union.

The meeting has been called in connection with the nation-wide campaign for recognition of and unconditional trade relations with Soviet Russia by the United States Government.

DECATUR COURT SOUNDS LYNCH NOTE AGAINST NINE INNOCENT SCOTTSBORO NEGRO BOYS!

The defense attorneys of the International Labor Defense have smashed the miserable frame-up case of the prosecution. It thus stands exposed before the whole world in all its rottenness and brutality. The prosecution attorneys, Knight, Wright and Bailey raised their foul clamor for the blood of the nine Negro boys, giving expression to every ignorant, Negro-hating sentiment of the Southern ruling class. Through their foul-mouths the Southern lynchers have spoken. And the cry of these prosecutors is the cry of the Southern landlords: "Give us the charred bodies of these Negro boys so that we may fling them into the faces of our black slaves who now dare begin to rise up against their slavery."

Is the position of the urbane Judge Horton in any essentials different from those of Attorney-General Knight or the Ku Klux Klan lynch mobs? Throughout the trial he has sought to present a seeming contrast to the rabid lyncheries of the State. But he, too, is playing his role in defending Southern slavery.

Upon the fundamental question of the right of Negroes to sit on the jury, he is on the side of the lynchers. He has maintained one of the bulwarks of Negro oppression in the South—white juries. Throughout the trial, he has openly upheld the lynch-inciting tactics of the prosecuting attorneys, consistently denying every motion made by the leading defense counsel, Lebowitz, for a mistrial. His entire



Left to right, standing, the Scottsboro boys are: Clarence Norris, Ozie Powell, Haywood Patterson, Roy Wright, Charlie Weems and Eugene Williams; sitting, Andy Wright, Olen Montgomery and Willie Robertson.

Judge Who Permitted Lynch Speeches Pretends to Make "Fair" Charge to the Jury

DECATUR, Ala., April 8.—After permitting successive lynch-inciting speeches to the jury by the prosecution and refusing—in the face of these prejudicial speeches, to declare a mistrial, as requested by the defense—Judge Horton, in charging the jury, affected a pose of "impartiality." In his address to the jury he gave complete sanction to the whole system of national oppression. In the face of the scores of lynchings in the South and the very frame-up over which he is presiding, Judge Horton declared:

"We live together here in peace and tranquility between the white and Negro races. In other parts of the world, prejudice, intolerance and hatred are a flame, but we want to protect the peace and tranquility of our section."

Horton began his charge at 12:45, and spoke for a little more than an hour. He instructed the jury to "disregard all appeals to race prejudice and sectional hatred and consider the issue, namely: whether or not Haywood Patterson raped Victoria Price on the freight train in Jackson county, on the basis of the evidence submitted during the trial."

Admits Prejudice.—Admitting the pressure of public opinion and southern prejudice, the Judge declared:

"I would willingly forego anything that might happen to me, and I am sure you feel the same way. I want to see the good name of my native land upheld."

"You will not get off on side issues. You are not trying whether the defendant is white or black; you are

Judge Uses Word 'Nigger' in the Scottsboro Trial

DECATUR, Ala., April 8.—Prosecuting attorney and assistants, local officials and prosecution witnesses regularly apply the offensive word "nigger" to the Negroes, whether defendants or otherwise. Once Judge Horton did the same, then obsequiously corrected himself in a way to call attention to his "slip." Speaking from the bench he said to a witness: "You mean the 'n—' the colored man who just testified?"

not trying state boundaries, you are not trying any classification of people. We are only considering the guilt or innocence of the defendant."

"There have been vexing things, vexing to the court and you, but the only thing we desire to do is to render justice."

"I happen to be a descendant of the first settlers in this section. I always expect to live here. I am getting old and I want to see the good name of this state and this community protected."

"Remember, then, that whatever we do, it is to see that justice and veracity prevail."

"We live together here in peace and tranquility between the white and Negro races. In other parts of the world, prejudice, intolerance and hatred are a flame, but we want to protect the peace and tranquility of our section."

Earlier in his charge to the jury the judge had referred to numerous telegrams, evidently from sympathizers on both sides. "A good deal has been said about this case," he said, "but we can't help it; Decatur didn't ask for it, Morgan county didn't ask for it, I didn't want it, but I faced it and the jury will face it like men."

Reasonable Doubt.—After calling upon the jury not to convict unless it was convinced of the guilt of Patterson beyond a reasonable doubt, Judge Horton declared:

"What I am saying may be a little unusual, but much prejudice has come into this case not only from far away, but from home."

The judge commented on the character of both Ruby Bates and Victoria Price, instructing the jury regarding credibility of witnesses.



AMMUNITION SOLD OUT IN 2 DECATUR HARDWARE STORES; REFUSE TO SELL TO NEGROES; KLANSMEN FLOOD CITY

Judge Refuses Defense Motion for Venue Change to Birmingham in Cases of Remaining 8; Jury Still Out as We Go to Press

Prosecutor in Wild Lynch Speech Enlists Race and Sectional Prejudice to Back His Demand to Burn Negro Boys

BULLETIN

DECATUR, Ala., April 8.—Defense counsel moved late today for a change of venue to Birmingham, in the remaining trials. "Our lives are in constant danger all the time we are here," Joseph Brodsky, defense attorney, told Judge Henry E. Horton. "My party was threatened three times last night." Judge Horton denied the motion.

(By Long-Distance Telephone)

DECATUR, Ala., April 8.—It is reported that two local hardware stores have sold out all their ammunition—refusing to sell to Negroes.

Crowds from the surrounding country are in Decatur today, many of them coming because it is general trade or "fair" day, but it has been swelled by others coming on account of the Scottsboro trial. By evening the town is expected to be filled with "visitors." If the jury remains out over tonight and into tomorrow, the crowds will continue to grow.

Yesterday crosses were burned in Huntsville and Jackson county, presumably under K.K.K. auspices.

Lynch feeling has grown intensely during the last day or two as a result of the speech by Solicitor Wade Wright, which has played no little part in plowing the ground for mob action. It has given the lie to the exterior air of "peacefulness" and pretended fairness of the authorities.

Wright this morning received a large number of telegrams protesting against his speech yesterday, which was directed especially against Joseph R. Brodsky, of the I.L.D. Great hostility has been engendered against Brodsky due to the veiled slurs against him by Prosecutor Knight in his closing speech today.

Sentiment of local Negroes for Scottsboro boys is very strong. During the entire time of the trial, cigarettes, cigars, candy and other comforts were sent to the boys in jail every day.

(From our Special Correspondent)

DECATUR, Ala., April 8.—Throwing Victoria Price's alleged "step-ins" virtually into the face of the jurors, Attorney-General Knight demanded the electric chair for Haywood Patterson. The juror against whose face the step-ins brushed, spat and threw them back with disgust.

"We are not lynching people in Alabama—legally or illegally. But the good name of Alabama is being lynched."

This was Knight's answer to defense charges of frame-up and judicial lynching.

Harping on sectional prejudice, he tried to oppose a local doctor to the defense gynecologist from Chatsanooga who proved the impossibility of the rape charges made by Victoria Price. In view of his political position, however, he did not permit himself to indulge in the type of ranting which characterized Solicitor Wade Wright's speech yesterday—leaving this phase of the state summation to his two associates on the principle of division of labor.

"This is a frame-up defense," Knight declared, replying to the I. L. D. charge of frame-up.

Appeals to Sectional Hatred.—"Was I unfair when I did not put a nigger on the stand to corroborate the words of a white man?" he asked,

playing upon the theme of race prejudice.

Putting his main emphasis upon breaking the testimony of Ruby Bates, he repeated the previous efforts to arouse prejudice against the North by stating that Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, (to whom Ruby Bates had told her story when in New York) Bishop McDowell and Rev. Cleggman of Birmingham, Ala., had all been "made dupes of."

"We didn't dress Victoria Price like the lily of the valley," the prosecutor shouted, referring to the fact that the girl came to the courtroom to testify in a neat, grey suit.

Insults Defendants.—Pointing his finger at the defendant Patterson, he referred to him as "that thing over there."

"Stand up so that the jury can see you," Knight said contemptuously, addressing Patterson while the former

was reading the boy's testimony given at the first trial.

Defense Attorney Lebowitz rose from his seat: "Are you trying to impress the jury with the fact that the defendant is a Negro?"

Much of the wind had already been taken out of the previous trial testimony by Lebowitz who had pointed out under what conditions it had been given.

"I resent anyone coming down here and telling me how to administer justice," Knight retorted hotly as Lebowitz objected to the prosecutor's distortion of the evidence.

In his summation, Prosecutor Knight made a venomous, instigating attack upon Joseph R. Brodsky, of defense counsel. The reason for Knight's centering upon Brodsky is the fact that the latter

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

World-Wide Pressure Stayed Hands of Executioners; Only Thunderous Protest Can Tear Boys from Clutches of Lynchers

behavior has been calculated to give the appearance of judicial impartiality at the very same time that he has given free scope to every vicious tactic of the prosecutors.

For example, when Knight, unable to conceal his lust for the death sentence leaped up at certain testimony, clapping his hands and shouting with pleasure, Judge Horton denied Liebowitz's motion for a mistrial at this point, thus tacitly encouraging such tactics to go on. But, to preserve the face of the court, he ordered that the records include an account of "certain sounds," saying that his head had been turned away when this happened. Again when Defense Attorney Brodsky asked today for a change of venue to Birmingham because of the increasing threats against the lives of the boys and the defense attorneys, Judge Horton brazenly denied the motion.

Still more illuminating of the part played by the judge is the way in which he received the vicious appeals to prejudices and race hatred. He advised the jury not to regard them—but only AFTER they had made their effect on the jury. While the poison spewed, he did nothing

Here again he played his part, tacitly aiding the prosecution, while maintaining the role of impartiality.

But more significant than anything is the statements made by no less than a reputation in judicial, polished language of the whole Judge Horton and his charge to the jury. Here we have nothing more Jim-Crow lynch philosophy of Prosecutor Knight and the Southern ruling class.

"We live together here in peace and tranquility between the white and Negro races . . . but we want to protect the peace and tranquility of our section. . . ."

These measured words, have the same meaning as the snarl of the State prosecutors that the Southern ruling class is determined to maintain the present system of National oppression. What is this "peace and tranquility" which Judge Horton wishes to "protect"? It is precisely the present system of slavery and lynching which is symbolized by the very legal frame-up at which he is presiding.

"Peace and tranquility!" By the Judge Horton means that the

Negro people must submit to the barbarous Jim-Crow oppression of the Southern bourbons.

The Ku Klux Klan mobs, whipped up to lynch fury by the speeches of Knight, are now arming and moving into Decatur. These lynch mobs are gathering to protect with terror, intimidation and murder the "peace and tranquility" of the slave drivers against the Negro masses. But the Negro masses, in alliance with the white toilers will not submit, and are beginning to rise up against the entire system.

Despite any differences in tone or language, one thing is clear, the judge and the prosecuting attorneys are at one on the fundamental issues involved in the case.

The Scottsboro case is a focus point of the profound struggle of the Negro masses for national liberation. In these struggles, Judge Horton, as well as the foulest-mouthed Negro baiting prosecutor, Knight, is merely the "legal" arm of the Southern slaveocracy.

Two years ago, world-wide protest stayed the hands of the executioner.

The masses of the toilers must be aroused to the greatest vigilance. Only the united actions of the masses of the people, thundering out their powerful protest from every corner of the country, can tear the boys from the clutches of the lynchers.

Demand the immediate unconditional release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys!

ONLY A CONTINUOUS GROWING MASS PRESSURE CAN SAVE THE NINE INNOCENT SCOTTSBORO NEGRO BOYS

A Negro-Hating Editor Is "A. P." Man in Decatur

Associated Press Representative Uses Every Trick Known to Boss Press to Burn the Boys

By EUGENE GORDON

(The author of the following article is a well-known Negro journalist, and is at present on the staff of the Boston "Post.")

PRESENT trial of Haywood Patterson at Decatur, Alabama, on framed-up charges, offers one of the best examples ever shown of how Southern "justice" functions in cases involving Negroes. Of course, the present trial is somewhat of an exception, because of the part the International Labor Defense is playing in it. It is an exception in that it has, at least, to put on a pretense of being "fair" (although the presiding judge and the prosecuting attorney find even this pretense a very bitter dose to swallow).

The I. L. D. had not taken the defense completely into its hands (and the hands of the masses of the world, who have raised their angry voices in protest against Alabama's threatened lynchings), those nine innocent black boys would have been left to the mercies of the law-abiding Walter White and William Pickens, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They would have been burned to ashes two years ago, and today would have been forgotten except by class-conscious workers never forget capitalist crimes against the working class. Except for the fact that the I. L. D. is conducting an actual defense in this particular case, it would be like all other cases in the South involving Negroes.

What are some of the old familiar features of Southern trials involving Negroes—the same old familiar features that one sees in the present trial? What are some of the incidents of the trial at Decatur that make it precisely like all the rest of them, from the time the Negroes were "freed" 70 years ago right up to this instant?

FIRST of all, we have the time-worn setting. There is the "nigger-hating" editor of the local newspaper; he is also the local representative of the Associated Press. It is no accident that the A. P. representative in the Scottsboro case is a local editor or reporter. It is a well-calculated move on the part of the Associated Press to get "local color" into its releases. One of the "rules" of the A. P. is that it is always absolutely impartial. The A. P. reporter "has no opinion" of his own; the "rule" says. He reports not what he thinks, but what he sees. That statement is, of course, not true. Let anyone who believes it is true read any of the A. P. releases from Scottsboro during the past two years, or any of them now, since the trial has started in Decatur.

A certain amount of skill is needed to put out an A. P. story in an acceptable manner; a certain amount of understanding of well-known newspaper tricks. T. M. Davenport of the Decatur Daily knows these tricks, and he uses them to the advantage of the State of Alabama, to the advantage of the prosecution, to the advantage of the Southern ruling class; he uses them to the disadvantage of the Negroes in the South in general.

REPORTER "REPORTS" For instance, Davenport, the A. P. representative at Decatur and editor of Decatur's daily newspaper, sent out a story the other day saying that "Mr. Leibowitz indicated he would seek to discredit Mrs. Price's direct testimony and his Attorney General Knight clashed frequently." According to the A. P. reporter, Mr. Knight once said to

PLAN TO FORCE NEGROES INTO SWAMP LABOR

To Compel 1,400 to Work in Sugar Cane in Everglades

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A plan to put helpless Negro and white workers who fall into the toils of Florida's chain gang system into the dreaded Everglade swamps of this state is announced by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

The announcement said that 1,400 prisoners, mostly Negro workers impressed into the gang on framed charges, will be set to work reclaiming the swamps. Under Florida forced labor conditions, this means ordering the murder of a large percentage of them.

One hundred and fifty acres of sugar cane will be planted at the Belle Glade Prison Farm in the Everglades this year, it was announced. If this experiment proves profitable for the state, the plan contemplates extension of the work toward the reclamation of 2,000 acres.

The cost in human life for this work under chain gang conditions has been conservatively estimated at a minimum of one per acre. This, however, is not considered an expense by the Florida authorities.

LYNCH DANGER IS INCREASING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

is the leading counsel for the International Labor Defense, argued, the Scottsboro case before the Alabama Supreme Court, and was the first to expose the original frame-up trial.

"Hobo Talking With Hands"

Yes, she said out loud and barrel, for a coat and hat and good knows for what else." Knight declared repeatedly, returning to the subject of Ruby Bates and seeking frantically to discredit her testimony for the defense. Following the lead of his associate, Wade Wright, the Attorney-general went in for some jaw-bating.

"The hobo talking with his hands," is the way the Attorney-General referred to Lester Carter, thus attempting to overcome his damaging testimony by an insinuating effort to arouse prejudice against Jews.

Carter, a tall, blond, native Southern white boy had testified that his conscience had been troubled for two years, since the frame-up of the boys, until it was "like getting well from being dead."

Carter had attempted to see Gov. Roosevelt in Albany in order to tell him his story, but was told that he was "too busy" to see him.

Attorney-General Knight and Judge Houston continued to receive telegrams from organizations throughout the U. S. protesting against the lynch spirit which was being whipped up and demanding "the immediate and unconditional release of the Scottsboro boys." A greater number arrived today than ever before, it is reported.

At the same time Alabama officials received word that President Roosevelt was being flooded with similar protest wires demanding immediate measures to safeguard the boys, their defense witnesses and their lawyers. These reports also told delegations being organized to call upon Roosevelt. These delegations, it was indicated, would include prominent individuals representing church, women's organizations, fraternal societies, etc.

Jam Harlem Windows to Cheer Scottsboro March

Drop Pennies from Tenements for Fund to Save Boys as 1,500 Demonstrate

NEW YORK.—Pennies, nickels and dimes for the Scottsboro Defense Fund were dropped from tenement windows jammed with Negro families cheering the 1,500 Negro and white workers marching through the streets and sidewalks of Harlem yesterday afternoon demanding the freedom and safety of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys.

"Stop the Alabama lynchings!" "The Scottsboro Boys Shall Not Die!" were the continual mighty shouts which rang from 110 St. and Fifth Ave. through to Lenox Ave. and 145 St. Applause and shouts burst from the windows of almost every house on 129 St. "They're nigger good for 'em," said an elderly Negro mother. On Seventh Ave. thousands crowded the sidewalks. Daily Workers were eagerly bought up.

At 145 St. and Lenox Ave. where an open air protest was held, Richard B. Moore of the International Labor Defense, spoke. Moore said, "This is not only a struggle for the Scottsboro boys, but also a struggle for the elementary rights of the Negro people and white workers."

MANY A. F. L. LOCALS PLEDGE DEFENSE TO SCOTTSBORO BOYS

NEW YORK.—Large response from locals of the American Federation of Labor in many parts of the country, to an appeal for funds for the Scottsboro New Trial is reported by the committee in charge of raising the emergency fund.

"We have been receiving money from many locals," Miss Belle Taub, secretary of the fund committee, whose headquarters are at Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., said today. "These are mostly from those locals composed of low-paid, unemployed, or part time workers. This response is quite parallel to that made so generously by workers unemployed for years, who have shared their last small funds to help save the Scottsboro boys from legal or extra-legal lynching."

Bakers Poor But Contribute A letter from Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of America, Local 190 of Emergency Fund office, reads:

"We ourselves are so low on funds, but because we believe the Scottsboro boys should be freed, that from our hearts, we send you one dollar and hope your efforts will free them."

Local Union 435, Montgomery, Alabama, sends one dollar saying, "...we would send more if conditions were better but will do as best we can to help save the boys. This little will help. Hoping they will come over the top."

A Hod Carriers Local of Zeigler, Illinois, sends five dollars. "We members of Local Union 688 feel that this donation is for a just and right cause," is their comment. "Carpenters of Great Falls, Montana, Moving Picture Painters of Los Angeles, Bakery and Confectionery Workers of N. J., Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, Railway workers of Columbus, Ohio, workers in the remotest sections of America," Miss Taub said, "bridge these thousands of miles and join in a handclasp to pledge a powerful defense of the nine innocent boys now being tried for their lives on a framed charge in Decatur, Alabama, where lynch-danger grows every moment, as their innocence is established by the testimony of one witness after another."

MILITIA COMMANDER AT DECATUR IS BOSS OVER 500 NEGROES

Captain Burleson Freely Admits Has Heard Remarks: "Those Niggers Ain't Worth A Trial", and Threats to Kill Negroes

(By Our Special Correspondent) DECATUR, Ala. (By Mail)—Captain Burleson, in charge of the thirty national guardsmen brought here from Hartsville, Alabama, to "prevent the boys from breaking jail" has quite a different concept of his reason for being here. When the sheriff, after due consultation, asked for troops on the eve of the trial of the Scottsboro boys, the weakness of the jail was stressed and stories were bruited about that prisoners had escaped before.



The captain knows his South and is not deceived. Standing at the jail window and reminding about his days in the North as an actor, he became more confidential about his duties here. On the trial itself, he said, he had an open mind. He was not sure whether the first trial was fair or not, claiming not to know enough about it. He conceded reluctantly that, in the heat of the first few days excitement, the crowd at Scottsboro two years ago might not have given the boys an equal chance. He thought that if a fair trial, which he thinks the present one will turn out to be, proves the boys innocent they should be freed, if guilty they "should get what's coming to them."

"WORKED" 500 NEGROES In civil life he is a building contractor who has "worked" 500 Negroes and "treated them fine."

Capt. Joe Burleson, commanding the National Guardsmen on duty here, said that he too has been bombarded with similar protests.

2,000 IN MOVIE SEND PROTEST TO DECATUR

Workers Who Read of Danger in "Daily" Raised Issue

NEW YORK.—A group of militant workers in the Bronx, upon reading in the Daily Worker of the serious lynch danger facing the nine Scottsboro boys went to the nearest assemblage of people in the vicinity to adopt a resolution of protest.

The nearest gathering to them was the Senway Theatre, Claremont Pkwy. and Washington Ave. They demanded of the manager the right to speak to the audience. It was granted. "There were 2,000 in the movie. One of the workers got up on the stage and told his mission and proposed a resolution to be sent to Decatur, Ala., and to Governor Miller at Montgomery, Ala., demanding the protection of the nine boys from lynch mobs, a change of venue to Birmingham, and their immediate unconditional release. The audience received his words and resolution with applause and the resolution was adopted.

Follow the example of these militant workers! Raise everywhere the Scottsboro demands.

Negro Workers of Birmingham Demand Relief

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Twenty-five white and Negro workers of Birmingham have formed a grievance committee and in a conference together have sent in a protest to the Family Service of the American Red Cross against the inhuman and cruel treatment of Negroes who are unemployed.

The protest reads as follows: "We Negro and white workers of Birmingham known as the Workday Grievance Committee protest against the action of the Red Cross in shipping Negro families to Mississippi where they are locked up at night like convicts and cruelly treated, made to work without pay, and demand that this vicious action stop.

"One Negro unemployed worker and his family escaped by hiding under a load of hay after his wife had been badly beaten the third day after their arrival in Mississippi. The Red Cross gained his consent to being moved by false promises of better living conditions and also by cutting off all relief to his family in case of their refusal to go.

"We demand the shipment of unemployed Negro families be stopped.

"We demand that those who refuse to go be given the regular family relief.

"We demand that those who have been cut off be put back on relief immediately.

The Negro and white workers of Birmingham call upon all workers organizations and individuals to send letters of protest to the American Red Cross Family Service Department, Birmingham, Ala., against this terror and discrimination toward Negro families.

School 2 Months for Scottsboro Negro Children

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., April 8.—Children of 1,500 Negro farmers, mostly tenants, living around this town are practically deprived of schooling. The Jim-Crow system runs all the way through the schools, of course, and results in only two months' school in the primary grades for Negro children, and not one day even of high school training for a single Negro child.

BOSTON MASS MEETING BOSTON, Mass.—Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian, will be one of the chief speakers at a Scottsboro mass meeting to be held in Old South Church, Boylston St., here, on April 11, it was announced. Richard B. Moore, well-known Negro orator, Mrs. Cravath Simpson, secretary of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Jessica Henderson of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, and Professor Henry Widaworth Longfellow Dana, will also speak. J. McCarthy, International Labor Defense district secretary, will be chairman.

Canadian Toilers Pledge Support to Scottsboro Boys

WINNIPEG, Canada (By Mail)—The Ukrainian Branch of the Canadian Labor Defense League has adopted the following resolution: "We the workers of the Ukrainian Branch of the Canadian Labor Defense League, numbering 737 members, pledge our solidarity to the workers of your district in the fight to free Tom Mooney and Warren Billings and the Scottsboro boys. Resolutions demanding their immediate and unconditional release shall be forwarded to the proper authorities by this organization."

SCOTTSBORO FORUM IN HARLEM NEW YORK.—The Scottsboro case in the U. S. and Fascism in Germany will be the subject of a forum at 227 Lenox Ave., Harlem, tonight, 8 p.m., under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Scottsboro Trial Rouses Negroes to Greater Militancy

White Ruling Class Demands Lynching, Talks of Civil War, Returned Observer Says



AT THE PROSECUTION TABLE: "If them niggers don't burn, we get fired!"

NEW YORK.—"One of the most remarkable things about the Scottsboro trial is the change that has come over the Negro population," declared a member of the John Reed Club, who has just come back from the trial, in an interview with the Daily Worker.

"Negroes who all their lives had been trampled on and terrorized by the white ruling class are now holding their heads up," he said. They are aroused, and determined to fight for their rights.

The John Reed Club member, who has witnessed the trial and given them a new dignity, a new realization of their strength. "Tribute to Negro Witnesses

"A striking example of this was the wonderful way in which the Negro witnesses conducted themselves. Their dignity, their unflinching testimony in the face of persistent insults and bullying by Attorney General Knight made them a striking contrast to the prosecution witnesses despite the fact that the latter had obviously been well coached. This was the dignity and courage of a people that for the first time had found a voice, for the first time was speaking out against oppression, conscious of the support of tens of thousands of white workers all over the country."

The John Reed Club member, whose name cannot for obvious reasons be revealed, declared that most of the Negro witnesses were actually taking their lives into their hands by testifying. "There were, for example," he said, "about 20 witnesses from Scottsboro. Every one of them is personally known to Benson, editor of the Scottsboro Progressive Age, who was a prosecution witness.

"These people state quite frankly that the 14th and 15th amendments were punitive war measures put over by the North after the Civil War and should be repealed.

"As for the workers and farmers, most of these 'poor whites' have been so saturated with ruling class poison that they repeat similar ideas though their own lot is little better than that of the Negroes. Nevertheless, I have heard some of these representatives of southern bourgeois culture talk about a new civil war.

DEFENSE ENDANGERED BY LACK OF FUNDS; RUSH CONTRIBUTIONS TO SAVE THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS!

"New money from New York!" This is the way Solicitor Wade Wright of Decatur, mouthpiece for the Southern lynchers in the Scottsboro trial, labeled the international working-class movement which is seeking to save the nine Negro boys from frame-up and lynch-death.

Workers throughout the world have contributed their nickels and dimes to the Scottsboro case. Negro school children by the hundreds have bought with their pennies Scottsboro stamps to break the death cell bars.

The fundamental human rights of millions of Negro farmers and workers in the Black Belt are held in the balance.

With the most shameless bid for a lynch verdict based on bigotry, race prejudice, and class feeling against the boys and their counsel.

No matter what the verdict in the trial of Haywood Patterson today, the fight will be a prolonged one. The defense is critically hampered by lack of funds. Through Samuel Leibowitz is contributing his services free and paying his own expenses, money is needed immediately to feed and transport witnesses for the remaining trials, for court briefs, and investigations.

Without immediate additional funds the Scottsboro case is in danger. So far it has resulted in a brilliant exposure of the class prejudices of the Southern rulers. This work must not be impeded by failure on the part of workers to pay the absolutely necessary expenses.

Write or affirm contributions at once to the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., New York City. Your money must reach here today and tomorrow.

The International Labor Defense is issuing sheets of Scottsboro stamps, which can be sold at a cent a stamp to mass meetings, outdoor gatherings, worker parties and gatherings. Run \$1 to the National Office of the I.L.D. for your sheet and sell the stamps to your friends.

Besides sending funds, wire protests and participate in demonstrations against lynch spirit in Decatur.

Meeting Against the Scottsboro Terror Today, Jewish Center NEW YORK.—The Klu Klux Klan terror against the nine Scottsboro Boys and the Nazi terror in Germany will be vigorously attacked at a meeting to be held by the Rasefske Branch N. Y. District I. L. D., representative of unions and liberal organizations this Sunday, 8:30 p.m., at the Jewish Center, 4506 Foster Ave., Sunnyside, Long Island. Carl Brodsky and Alfred Kastner, German architect, winner of the first prize in the 1931 Soviet competition for a design of the Palace of the Soviets, will be the main speakers. The Proletbucine will present an anti-Nazi sketch.

A Typical Scene in Decatur

