

BARRICADES IN BERLIN

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BY KLAUS NEWMERANTZ
Illustrated by WALTER QUIRT

THE STORY THUS FAR: The workers of the proletarian district, Wedding, in Berlin, demonstrate May Day, 1933, despite the ban issued by the Socialist Police Chief, Zoergel. The workers' demonstration is attacked by the police.

Defense preparations are made in the workers' quarter.

News came that there had again been bloody collisions in other districts. The number of the dead now amounted to fifteen. The frequent and contradictory rumors only served to intensify the agitation. The police reports in the bourgeois papers and the evening edition of the *Vorwaerts* were greeted with derisive laughter and boos. People had seen enough themselves!

Gradually, as the night descended, the faces of the people grew less distinct. It was cool. The yellow gas lamps began to shine.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the stormy meeting in the Pharus Hall ended.

An overflow meeting had also to be held outside in the courtyard. Hermann had put in an appearance, spoken briefly about the situation in the alley, and had disappeared again.

Along with the rest of the audience, Anna keeping close to Kurt, pushed her way toward the street, in order to go home again as quickly as possible. She herself now saw how silly it had been to bring the child with her.

While the crowd pushed itself out, and she was speaking to Kurt of the excited course of the meeting, a wild pushing and shoving suddenly commenced. Kurt tried in vain to pull her out of the shouting and screaming. He was pushed and trampled.

An old woman attempted to speak to the Superintendent in Charge. Only the officer's excited face was to be seen. Rubber truncheons blocked down on the old woman's words. A terrible panic arose!

The people ran—so far as it was at all possible—in such a crowd that both sides of the Mullerstrasse were blocked by the wildly beating policemen. The red face of a front-line woman's head was right in front of Anna. Her excited reveler was shouting and shouting amongst the crowd. "Pay attention, and a shot may ring out."

Anna did not ponder long. With a cry she was pushed, Anna and Kurt, toward the policeman's hit the child. As the policeman's hand came up, Kurt snatched something to Anna and disappeared amongst the crowd.

"Back to the station!" an officer shouted. His face was red with excitement. The policeman jumped on the running lorry, closing the shutters behind him. The car wheeled round sharply and rushed at full speed down the Mullerstrasse. Someone shouted from a window as it passed. A shot cracked against the wall of the house.

As they went down the pitch dark Mullerstrasse, the policeman bent almost to the floor of the van. At the tall, a policeman crouched behind a machine-gun. For the whole of the journey the leader of the squad took cover behind two of the prisoners who were sitting on the wooden bench with hands raised above their heads. The rattling and bumping of the van brought Anna slowly back to consciousness. An agonizing pain at the back of her head restored full realization of what happened. On a level with her face was the black glossiness of a pair of top-boots, and between them the butt end of a carbine. She felt a stiffness in her arms. "My God, what can that be?" she whispered.

The car dashed so sharply round a corner that her face was thrown against one of the boots. Terrified she pressed backward. Pain still blurred her understanding. What had become of Kurt? And the boy? For heaven's sake, where was the kid?

"Sergeant, sergeant!" In her fright she had forgotten her pain and shouted to the policeman whose leather boots she clutched with both her arms.

"Damn rats!" the policeman shouted as he jumped in terror. When, in the light of a passing gas lamp, he saw the deadly pale face of the woman under the bench, he kicked her and swore. "Hold your tongue. He's head felt back with a lurch."

With a jolt the lorry stopped in front of the police station. Policemen came out of the lighted gateway. "Get off quickly!"

The prisoners jumped off the lorry and were driven like cattle into the building. "Close the windows!" a policeman shouted across the street. Seeing something move behind one of the windows in the second floor, he fired without further parley into the house across the way.

An elderly man stumbled against the pavement when he received a blow from behind. Someone beat him on the head. Howling with pain he fell against a policeman who gave him a blow with the butt end of his gun. He grasped the empty air with his hands and fell with a groan down the steps.

"Don't try on any monkey tricks here," a policeman called and forced him to his feet. Then they dragged him up with them.

Anna, who was the last one on the lorry, had witnessed the scene in horror. "No, no, I won't get down. You are going to beat us all to death," she shouted. She tried desperately to defend herself against the policeman who grasped her and pulled her down.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Y.M.C.A. LEADERS HELP TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYED SEAMEN TO JAIL AND TO DEPORTATION; CONVICT 57 IN N. Y. C.

Had Barricaded Themselves in Jane Street Mission in Fight on Eviction

BULLETIN.
NEW YORK.—Twenty-seven of the 57 seamen were found guilty and sentence suspended. Charges against 35 were dismissed through failure to identify them. Sixteen of the men were rearrested by the immigration officials, who had orders for their deportation. The men ordered deported will be defended by the I. L. D. Workers and their organizations should demand protests to Secretary Perkins demanding their release.

BY JOHN ADAMS.
NEW YORK.—The largest number of workers ever arrested for anti-eviction activities are at present in jail. One hundred and three workers in jails throughout the city at the present writing.

Of these, 37 are seamen, 85 percent of the world's shipping is tied up and thousands of seamen are "on the beach" in this port alone. They have been jailed for resisting eviction from the Jane St. "Y" mission.

Being homeless and mostly unmarried, these sailors receive the least consideration from relief agencies. The so-called Emergency Committee of Seamen's Welfare agencies is headed by Charles Haight, Rockefeller maritime lawyer, who is responsible for the favorable laws and court rulings, excusing the Standard Oil Company from responsibility for injuries, etc., sustained by seamen under their lash.

In the court trial, sixteen men, all charged by the Immigration Bureau of the Department of Labor, as foreigners to be deported, are put on trial.

Y.M.C.A.—For the Prosecution
"Captain Edward Page," Y.M.C.A. official is called to the stand.

Judge Goldstein, "liberal" has been busy patching things up between businessmen with petty squabbles all day. He is a great man for calling the lawyers' axes and fixing things "off the record."

He is uneasy in a labor case. He fears the massing of workers in the courtroom and makes demagogic remarks about "I feel sorry for you as does no one else but under the law you must do as you are told. The Workers laugh openly. They are not fooled. They see who hands out guilty verdicts.

His courtroom is flooded and outside the police cordon is keeping hundreds from entering. Police line the aisles of the court room. It takes several hundred determined workers are seated in the room.

Page states he is a seaman himself, "for 25 years." Laughter echoes throughout the courtroom. This puffy faced pious hypocrite tries to place himself on an equal plane with the

lean-faced men on trial!

The three I.L.D. attorneys tie Page up with their "pleas." He is able to tell what goes on inside the auditorium when he stands outside. The judge expresses his impatience and the district attorney squirms. They left too much unsaid in their coaching of Page!

"I told the men either to clean up the place or get out," Page states. Then the defense lawyers go after him to bring out the fact that since April 1st he has been attempting to make the men get out, stating all the funds were cut off, etc., but the men were persistent in staying.

At this point, the judge shows his knowledge of the case by sustaining objections with machine gun rapidity for the prosecution. He wants to keep out of the evidence that a well-planned eviction drive is on against all workers.

Keeps No Books
Page apparently ran the institution by trusting in heavenly powers. He said there was no financial statement on the mission though lack of funds was his excuse in trying to oust the seamen.

With his usual "pleas" he identifies ten of the 16 men on trial. The court doesn't find it necessary to disprove the case against the others by any means.

Page is dismissed. Then Haight is called to the stand. He came into the courtroom through the judge's chambers. The Tammany magistrate shows his homage due a Rockefeller representative.

Jawed face and puffed cheeks, he takes the stand. The guardian of the destitute seamen! He admits he is head of the "emergency committee." He is questioned as to whether or not he gave funds to the Jane St. "Y."

The district attorney interrupted and the judge sustains every objection, saving Haight from having to account to the seamen for the administration of funds collected in their name.

"No Clubs—Just Axes!"
The trial keeps on. The police officer gives his highly colored account of how they broke into the mission. They carried no clubs! They swung axes to break down the barricade erected there. They "subdued" the men.

This scene is being repeated daily throughout the city. Workers on trial. The "new deal" doesn't stop evictions. They are doing it themselves. The courts grind on in an effort to stop them. But men and women must have shelter and they cannot be stopped. Some will be found "guilty," others will get freed for a time but they must fight!

Rivera's Role Revealed by Speakers at John Reed Club

Minor, Freeman Among Speakers; Vigorous Resolution Adopted at Stormy Meeting

NEW YORK.—Hundreds of artists, workers and students jammed the hall of the John Reed Club, 585 Sixth Avenue, to hear representatives of various workers' organizations discuss the question of the Lenin mural at Rockefeller City at an open membership meeting of the Club Wednesday night.

The discussion, intended to clarify the position of the Club in the united front against the Rockefeller covering of the mural, lasted until 1 a.m. when a resolution on the matter was unanimously adopted.

The main speakers were Robert Minor, representing the Communist Party; Henry Shepard, of the Trade Union Unity League; Joseph Freeman, editor of "New Masses"; Hugo Gellert, artist and member of the Club; Sidney Bloomfield, of the Workers School and Edmund Stevens of the National Students League. Joseph Freeman acted as chairman.

The resolution adopted by the meeting of the John Reed Club's "wholehearted determination to fight for the retaining of the mural. It was pointed out that the incident gave the lie once again to the bourgeois fiction of "classlessness in art." It called for united action of all artists, intellectuals and workers for mass struggle. At the same time, it declared that this struggle had already been seriously weakened by the compromise of Rivera, and resolved that it would fight against any bargaining as an aid to the Rockefeller's in covering up their reactionary policy.

Only a few Lovestonites and Trotskyites who had taken the floor earlier in the evening refrained from voting.

Trotskyites on Hand
Freeman announced at the beginning of the meeting that all present including the different groups who had earlier in the day participated in the Columbus Circle meeting and the picketing of Radio City and the Rockefeller residence—would be given an opportunity to participate in the discussion. This announcement, however, did not prevent several Trotskyites present from interrupting the speeches in the most disorderly manner.

The Rivera incident, speakers pointed out, raised two problems. One was the impossibility of a free art under capitalism. This problem, he said, is in its essence the problem of the proletarian revolution against capitalism.

Freeman raised the second problem raised by the incident was the relation of the revolutionary artist to the revolutionary movement.

The speakers stressed the necessity of supporting the fight for the preservation of the mural. In discussing the second problem, he described Rivera's services to the revolution both as painter and politician up to 1929. In the year, however, it was pointed out, Rivera went over definitely to the side of American imperialism, represented at that time by Dwight Morrow, and to the fascist government of Mexico headed by Portes Gil. The specific issue on which Rivera was expelled from the

Five thousand new YEARLY subscribers by September 1.

Defended Croppers

Irving Schwab, I.L.D. Lawyer, who defended the five Negro sharecroppers recently framed up by the Alabama landlords. In an interview with the Daily Worker published on this page, Schwab tells of the effects of the trial on both Negro and white sharecroppers.

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Bullets Removed from Sharecroppers Jailed for Past Five Months

Tallapoosa Trial Is Described by Schwab, I.L.D. Lawyer, Just Back from Alabama

By SENDER GARLIN
Bullets were extracted from Ned Cobb and Judson Simpson, Tallapoosa Negro sharecroppers, only the other day after being embedded in their bodies for nearly five months—while in prison awaiting trial.

Irving Schwab, International Labor Defense attorney told the Daily Worker. One of the bullets was removed from Simpson's jaw.

Schwab recently returned from the South where he conducted the defense of the sharecroppers who were jailed following an attack upon them and others who were defending the livestock of Cliff James, one of the leaders of the Sharecroppers' Union, from seizure by deputies.

Arrayed against the I.L.D. lawyer were five prosecution counsel, headed by the klu kluxer and ex-U. S. Senator, Tom Heflin of Alabama.

All but one of the five defendants were given maximum sentences by Judge Bowling, Schwab reported. The purpose of this was to prevent them from getting bond, for under the Alabama law any sentence over ten years bars the defendant from release on bail. Ned Cobb, 46 years old and father of a large family, got 12-15 years; Judson, 49 years old, 10-12 years; Clinton Moss, 28, and Alf White, 31, were given 10-10 1/2 years, and Sam Moss, 29, was sentenced to 5-5 years in the state prison.

In sentencing the Negro sharecroppers, the judge cynically declared, addressing himself to the defendants:

"I am going to temper justice with mercy. I think you men have been misled in connection with this organization. When you go to prison I want you to be good citizens because in prison, as on the outside, you can make a reputation for yourself."

There is no question, Schwab says, that these vicious sentences handed down by Judge Bowling, "the Judge Horton of the sharecroppers, is part of the entire program of the land-

lord's Tallapoosa county to destroy the Sharecroppers' Union."

Sympathy Among Whites
Schwab said that at the opening of the trial "there was evidence of hostility in the courtroom, but as the trial progressed, it was obvious that the poor white farmers present in the courtroom were impressed by the case of the defendants and in half by the International Labor Defense.

"When I spoke to the croppers after the trial, all five expressed confidence and faith in the I.L.D. Ned Cobb said, 'I still love the movement and even though I am in jail, I am still with the fight.'"

Struggle Brings Concessions
"In traveling through the county I learned that conditions are much better since the Reeltown battle, and that there had been a let-up on seizure of stock and foreclosures. The highways around Dadeville were blocked all day by armed deputies and thugs, driving the Negroes back from the highways as they approached the town. Despite this, the Negro croppers waded across creeks, fixed up rafts in order to cross large bodies of water. In other cases, they waded until the deputies left and then marched into Dadeville. During the trial I spoke to the wife of one of the sharecroppers. She told me the story of her 15-year-old son. He like the others was stopped outside of Dadeville, but succeeded in getting in through the swamps."

22 Negroes Testify
Rivaling the heroism of the Negroes who came to testify in the Scottsboro case, 22 Negro witnesses testified in the Tallapoosa trial, the I.L.D. lawyer said. Several of these testified on the motion of the defense to dismiss the indictment on the ground that Negroes are systematically excluded from jury service.

After the case was submitted to the jury and while the jury was out, Schwab told the Daily Worker "several white farmers came over and expressed sympathy for the defendants. Others, more cautious, showed their interest by asking whether there was a chance of the jury 'turning them loose.'"

Fail to Terrorize
Far from terrorizing the Negro croppers and city workers, the verdict against the Tallapoosa defendants has only made them more determined to fight, Schwab declared. He told of "the new spirit which is developing, as shown in the May 1 demonstration in Birmingham where Negro workers fought with police who were trying to arrest Jane Speed, a Southern white woman."

The only thing that can save the Tallapoosa croppers is a nationwide protest, the I.L.D. lawyer concluded. These protests should be sent to Governor B. M. Miller, Montgomery, Ala.

Spivak, Kunitz and Brodsky to Speak at Defense Meet Sunday

NEW YORK.—John L. Spivak, newspaper correspondent and author of "Georgia Nigger" will speak at a meeting Sunday evening at Town Hall, 113 West 43rd St., under the auspices of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

Joseph Kunitz, secretary of the Committee, who like Spivak attended the recent trial in the case at Decatur, Ala., and Joseph Brodsky, one of the attorneys in the Scottsboro case, will also disclose many hitherto unknown details of the trial at the meeting, of which Heywood Brown, newspaper columnist, will be chairman.

One feature of the program on which the poet, Countee Cullen, is a speaker, will be the first public showing of a news-reel taken of scenes in and outside the courtroom during the Decatur trial.

W. I. R. Concert Tonight
The Musicians' Concert League of the Workers International Relief is giving an unusual concert tonight at the New School for Social Research, 86 West 12th Street, New York City.

The program is a double piano arrangement of two movements of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

All the proceeds of this concert will go to the campaign against child misery. Tickets can be secured at the Workers International Relief, 870 Broadway, or at the Workers Book Shop, 80 East 13th Street.

The concert of Eugene Nigob was to take place at the New School. It has been combined with this concert which has been issued for the Nigob concert will be accepted at this concert on May 19th.

Pudockin's "Storm Over Asia" and "Under Roofs of Paris" in Double Bill at Acme

The Acme Theatre will present a double feature program this Friday and Saturday. The films are two of the finest produced by the Soviet and French studios and include "Storm Over Asia" and "Under the Roofs of Paris." "Storm Over Asia" is the thrilling story of the revolt of the East directed by Pudovkin and the Rene Clair masterpiece, "Under the Roofs of Paris" (Sou. Les Toits de Paris) features a young clerk's life in Paris.

"Storm Over Asia" Pudovkin makes use of an all-native cast. In this film the brilliant Soviet director gives us but an inkling of the slumbering rebellion of the Asiatics against imperialist repression. The picture begins with thrilling situations and holds the audience from beginning to end.

Rene Clair, probably one of the most brilliant directors of the French school, in "Under the Roofs of Paris," not only makes his story live by giving us a picture of the tenement life of Paris but makes use of his artistic gifts and takes a sharp dig at present day society and its hypocrisy. Both films have English titles.

"Horizon" Held Over for Second Week at Europa
"Horizon" (The Modern Wandering Jew), latest of the Soviet-Russian talking pictures, will be held over for a second week at the Europa Theatre, 310 West 42nd St., seen here before in "Road to Life" plays the lead. The film has English superimposed titles.

Members and Friends of Wocolona
Wocolona
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Something new will take place. Something that New York has never seen before.

All workers' organizations are asked not to arrange any affairs for this day.

Party Life

On Fluctuation in Party Membership

The following are, in brief, the major reasons for the high fluctuation in Communist Party membership in Section 4, District 8. (Chicago District):

1. Recruiting not done in an organized manner, and while attempting to reach the goal of the quota set, we were not sufficiently oriented on the quality of recruiting.

Our fractions in mass organizations did not take the task of building the Party seriously, and if there was any recruiting done in the mass organizations, it was done on an individual and not in an organized manner. The actual recruiting took place on street corners, demonstrations, mass meetings, etc.

2. Inability of the Section Committee to cope with the very difficult matter of developing, quickly enough, functionaries capable of keeping up with the growth of the Party, while at the same time being compelled to release more developed comrades from Unit Buros for mass work, weakening thereby, the Unit Buros.

3. Introduction of the captain system, with insufficient guidance as to their function, had a demoralizing effect and caused the loss of many members. The attendance of unit meetings, which were changed to twice monthly during this experiment, was cut into almost half in some of the units, and it took a good many weeks to recover and place the units back on normal function, after we went back to the old method.

4. Too numerous collections, tickets, etc., is the reason claimed by many members for their losing interest in the Party and eventually dropping out.

5. Not sufficient political life in the units. Many units do not carry on political discussions. Preoccupation with technical matters and personal bickerings among certain older comrades has caused many new and in some instances even older Party members to drop out of the Party.

6. Lack of functioning Unit Buros made meetings very lengthy and at times very dry, which fact also has had a poor effect, especially on new members, and caused many of them to quit the Party.

To overcome the present high fluctuation, the Section has set itself the task of (1) establishing functioning unit buros in every unit. (2) Improve political life of the units. (3) Keep a stricter check-up on the quality of recruiting with the main orientation towards the shops and mass organizations. (4) More personal contact with the unit organizers and the Unit Buros, etc.

Editorial Note:
We agree that if the four tasks mentioned above be fulfilled, the high rate of fluctuation will be overcome by Section 4, District 8. However, we think it is not enough for a section committee, after analyzing a serious situation of high fluctuation, just to enumerate a few general tasks of the Party as the remedy. The Section Committee must be clear on the concrete steps to be taken to accomplish these tasks.

Exactly what is the Section going to do to overcome the various weaknesses that it found to be the cause of the serious fluctuation? What steps is the Section taking to develop new functionaries? To give better guidance to the captains? To go away with collections, tickets, lengthy meetings, etc.?

These problems will be solved only when the section committee will plan definite steps to be taken and continually check up on the carrying out of these steps.

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DR.

Federation of the Jobless Formed at Chicago Conference

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE) and Social Insurance Bill, providing insurance for all workers regardless of nationality, color, age or sex, for the full period of unemployment disability, if for no reason of their own, at the rate of \$10 per week, plus \$3 for each dependent. Funds to be raised solely by taxation of incomes of capitalists, cutting down high salaries, and use of all war funds for benefit of the unemployed; and by the government; workers to make no contributions. Part time workers to receive the disability benefit. The unemployment insurance fund to be administered and controlled by workers' committees composed of 100 and file members of workers' organizations.

Against this amendment delegates from the I. W. O. Workers' League, who on other occasions supported the U. C. were united together with the right wing Socialists, Lovestonists, Trotskyists and other elements. By a majority they defeated this amendment. This is not a small matter because it is not sufficient to get on record for Unemployment and Social Insurance. Mr. Green, of the A. F. of L., is also "for" unemployment insurance. But the question is to what kind of unemployment insurance and at whose expense is not a matter of small importance. It is of very decisive importance. On this point the delegation of the U. C. could not compromise and made its position clear and fought for it.

Discuss United Front
In the discussion on the united front policy, Bill Gebert, fraternal delegate of the Communist Party spoke. He very clearly and definitively placed the question of the meaning of the united front in struggle and action. That any united front otherwise will be a united front against the working class. On this basis for unity in struggle, the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill and all other demands of the unemployed in the given localities, are placed.

He also dealt with the objective of setting up one organization of the unemployed, uniting numerous organizations of the unemployed through the country. His speech was well received and was a programmatic speech on the policy of the united front.

Propose Unified Movement
The Constitutional Committee, which was controlled by Socialists and members of the Workers' League, came to the convention with a constitution calling for the organization of a new body of the unemployed to be known as the Workers' League of America. Against such a constitution, which in addition to this, provided a dictatorial power to the Executive Committee to the point that it has the right to suspend any member of the committees of the organizations, the U. C. delegation led a fight, also against forming a new organization of the unemployed. It led a fight for a federation of the unemployed organizations, without any exclusion. This to be a step toward the organization of the unemployed. This process to be started from below, leading to a national unification of all organizations of the unemployed.

This policy was supported by a large number of delegates, especially from the lower ranks. The constitution committee for the organization and a new committee was elected which brought in a draft of a constitution for a federation of all organizations of the unemployed. That every organization present is to retain its organizational independence, carry on its own activities, be part of the federation. In this way unity of all organizations of the unemployed on a city, county, state and national scope. This unification to proceed at once, that is, immediately to be accompanied with development of struggle for immediate demands and needs of the unemployed.

The Constitution further specified that all the organizations of the unemployed affiliated with the Federation cannot discriminate against any worker for his political belief, creed, race, nationality or citizenship, that is, that every organization must admit every worker, regardless of his political belief or organizational affiliation. This report was adopted by the convention by a large majority.

Defeat Sectarian Policy
The adoption of policy for a united front of action and for a federation was a decisive defeat both for the sectarian policy of the Workers' League and a decisive defeat for the right wing, headed by the leading Socialists. It was a victory for the policy of the U. C. The defeat of Borders and others was such, that he and others declined to accept any posts

Regal Doll Strikers Reaffirm Support of Trade Union Unity League Leaders

TRENTON, N. J., May 18.—The Regal Doll workers, on strike against the attempts of the boss and the A. F. of L. to smash their union, yesterday unanimously re-affirmed their support of the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League.

At a mass meeting when a resolution endorsing the TUUL was unanimously adopted. The strikers expressed their hatred of the A. F. of L. in no uncertain terms whenever mention was made of its leadership.

While Friedman, the boss is trying to run the shop with scabs, he has thus far been able to recruit only a few. Rumors are afloat that he intends to import scabs from New York and the strikers are prepared to give them a warm reception.

Every attempt is being made to demoralize the ranks of the strikers. The terror has been intensified and police have forbidden picketing although no city ordinance against it exists. Yesterday two workers were picked up and jailed. These provocative acts are aimed especially at the most militant workers, I. Murphy, member of the Young Communist League and active in the last strike was charged with disorderly conduct

Roosevelt Camps Train for Army Says General

CLEVELAND.—Open acknowledgment that the Civilian Conservation Corps is being used as a military training ground has been made here by Maj. George V. Mosley, commander of the Fifth Corps Area. Speaking before the Reserve Officers Association here the general said:

"At the start we were to train them only for a few weeks to make them self-sustaining. After that they were to go out on their own account. Well, more and more they've (the government) turned the job over to the army, and as predicted then, they're in our laps now. And we'll do a good job with them. It gives us an opportunity to train fine young men."

STUDENT SUICIDE WHEN UNABLE TO MEET CITY FEES

NEW YORK.—Gertrude Wimmer, 18 years old, a student at Brooklyn College, committed suicide by gas poisoning at her home, 295 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon.

The blame for her death must be placed on the City Administration and Tammany politicians, who have been systematically starving the city school system. Gertrude Wimmer had been brooding over the proposed establishment of fees at Brooklyn College next fall, according to her mother's report, and this was given as the cause of the tragic step, she took rather than face life without an education.

Who is Government?
Discussing the three-point program of the Convention, Delegate Caccios of New York, got a warm response when he said, "Who is the government? Not Roosevelt and the Congress on Capitol Hill. It is our duty to get the support of public opinion and the three-points of the program will enable us to rally the workers and the farmers for support of the program for the vets."

Who is Government?
It is significant that the three-point program was accepted, in view of the fact that it has been emphasized in the Convention that the veterans would be able to obtain their demands far better if backed up by the workers and farmers, it was pointed out. Recognizing the necessity of class solidarity, the National Liaison Committee, even before the Convention opened, sent a telegram of solidarity to the Iowa farmers who were then in struggle. It was repeated at the Convention that many farm organizations have endorsed the veterans' demands. Therefore it is clear that the Convention has reached a very high point in unity.

When Mike Thomas attempted to stampede the convention yesterday and lead to an impasse, the disabled veteran from the Alexandria Hospital in Virginia, was raised on the shoulders of the Convention Committee on the platform and with tears streaming down his face he cried, "Shame, shame. How can you think of such a thing as this, that veterans should desert their disabled buddies."

Woods, the disrupter, presided two days before the convention that he supported the three points of the convention. It was clear that it was merely a maneuver in order to carry out his wrecking work at the convention, but it did not work.

Press' Work Dirty Work
The capitalist papers, New York Times, Washington Post, etc. pretend that there is talk about the use of eggs, clubs, bricks, etc. These provocative reports have only one intention—to cause dissension within the Convention. The Negro question is also being used by the reactionary press in order to stir up discord. The reactionary group which was at the convention, did not allow any of the Negro delegates to speak without interruption. In fact, during the speech of one delegate, there were cries from the bloc of the reactionary group of "lynch him," "Throw him out," etc.

James W. Ford, vice-presidential candidate of the Communist Party in the recent election, and himself a veteran, was stopped by a detective as he left the auditorium yesterday. The capitalist press, especially the New York Times, speaks of "an angry group" surrounding Ford, and that he was "rescued by the police." This is a lie. Ford was approached by a detective who demanded to see his honorable discharge papers. When Ford showed him the papers, the dick stated that it did not bear the signature. Another detective who knew Ford asked what kind of a discharge it was, and Ford said it was a duplicate and therefore did not have to have a signature. He took it out of the hands of the detective and put it in his pocket. It is clear that this was an attempt to arouse antagonism not only against the Negroes but against Ford specifically. The detectives were not successful. On the contrary, when the Negro veterans learned that he was the well-known Communist, they were eager to speak to Ford.

The Roosevelt administration is using various methods to cause disruption in the ranks of the veterans. Right now they are using the open provocative methods of the Hoover administration. Nevertheless, the vets are on the alert and are warning the Roosevelt government that it will be responsible for any disruptions or provocations.

Parade Postponed
The parade of the marchers was postponed. The Thomas group announced they would parade. However, nothing has been reported yet as to their march.

Incomplete registration shows about 2,800 men at the camp, so that the split-off group represents an insignificant number with a one-point program seeking to split the veterans from the rest of the population.

At the Convention yesterday the Continental Congress, through its Washington Committee, asked the convention that it be allowed to participate in the vets' parade. Its Washington representative, claimed that the congress, which had 6,000 delegates endorsed the three-point program. However, this is untrue, as the convention did not consist of more than 2,000 delegates. Moreover, while the convention formally endorsed the bonus, it did not support the three-point program of the vets' convention, which demands: (1) payment of the adjusted compensation certificates (bonus); (2) no reduction in disability allowances; (3) adequate relief for the unemployed and the farmers.

That the "support" of the S.P. leaders is a pretense is borne out by their well-known hostility to the bonus payment and their failure to fight Roosevelt's disability cuts.

All veterans organizations should adopt resolutions and send them to the National Rank and File Convention, Fort Hunt, Virginia, calling for unity and a fight for the three-point program already adopted at the Convention.

postponed until this Monday.
Over 800 workers were at a mass meeting protesting their arrest the night before the trial.

VETERANS PUT DEMANDS FOR BONUS PAYMENT TO SENATORS, CONGRESSMEN

Convention Recedes for Day; Uncompleted Registration Shows 2,800 in Camp

Negro Vet Makes Eloquent Plea for United Fight Against Disability Cuts

BULLETIN.
NEW YORK.—A second contingent of veterans consisting of 280 men left here today to join the 2,800 already assembled in Washington. At the west end of the bridge leading over from Jersey City to Newark, a Negro vet, David Kosciuszko, was arrested by police, who tried to force him to continue toward Washington, when he started to turn back to New York. Kosciuszko was not headed for Washington, but had joined a large group of workers in a send-off to the vets. A 16-year-old boy, also with the send-off party, was forced by the police to proceed toward the capital, and prevented from returning home.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The veterans' convention recessed today to enable delegations from the various states to call upon their U. S. senators and congressmen with the demands of the vets. The convention has moved from the Washington Auditorium to Ft. Hunt where the sessions will be continued.

The vote at yesterday's convention is considered an eloquent demonstration for the three-point program brought forward by the National Liaison Committee that united the ranks of the convention.

Vets Killer at Camp
General Glassford, who together with General MacArthur last July was responsible for the removal of the bonus marchers from Washington at the point of a gun, was at the camp last night. It is clear that the government is using him as a means of destroying the unity of the delegates at the convention. But the splendid unity of the convention shows that nothing will be able to break it.

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SCOTTSDORO MARCHERS MEET

NEW YORK.—The City March Committee of the Scottsboro Veterans' Washington March has called a meeting of head captains of every truck and bus that went to Washington. The meeting will be held today, 4 p. m. sharp at 119 West 135th Street at the headquarters of the Scottsboro Unity Action Committee.

Plans for a "get-together" of the marchers will be taken up at the meeting.

1,500 JOBLESS VOTE STRIKE ON FORCED LABOR

Portland Single Men Forced to Work for Slop and Lodging

PORTLAND, Ore., May 13. (By Mail).—Fifteen hundred single wood-yard workers "employed" at the Commons woodyard here have voted to go on strike June 4 against the forced labor program of the Community Chest. They must work for slop and filthy lodging. They work 12 hours per day cutting wood which is sold for profit. Besides they are subjected to gross abuse and terrorism at the hands of special selected thugs.

Strike Demands
One of the central demands is cash wages for work performed at the woodyard, 50 cents per hour, with 12 hours per week minimum.

The right to work on Emergency Relief projects same as married workers. Many minor but nevertheless important demands have also been drawn up.

To Support Strike
Organizations of unemployed, labor unions, fraternal lodges and veterans have expressed their support in the struggles of the woodyard workers. Small restaurant owners and hotels are likewise in favor of the single workers' struggles for cash relief.

WHAT'S ON Friday—Manhattan

REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING Tom Sloney Branch and open forum at 818 Broadway, 8 o'clock on the Sam Weinstein Case, 5 p. m.

ROOSEVELT HUNGER PROGRAM—Morris Greenbaum, 60 Grand Canal, 350 Grand Street, 8 p. m.

SLIDES LECTURE showing glimpses of life in Soviet Union: Russia, Leningrad, Temple, 242 East 14th St., 8:30 p. m. Admission 15c. Downtown, Branch P. S. U.

FINAL REHEARSAL OF DAILY WORKER chorus by Olympe, 7-43, Manhattan Lyceum, 68 East 4th St.

SYMPOSIUM—Justice in the U. S. and in Soviet Russia: Prof. Frank J. Yonke, Education, 121 Second Ave., 8 p. m. Adm. free.

SOCIAL RELATIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION—Linton O. Starnes, Eastern Progressive Youth Club, 1532 Madison Ave.

SCOTTSDORO DEFENSE MEETING—Speaker, William L. Patterson, Lester G. Scott, 118th St., 7:45 p. m.

CONCERT—by Musicians Concert League of the W. H. New School for Social Research, 40 West 11th St., 8 p. m.

LECTURE—"The Economic Conference and the War Danger"—Bainbridge, 1187 Southern Blvd.

SENDER GARLIN—American Literature, Bronx Hungarian Workers' Club, 468 Prospect Ave., 8:30 p. m. Admission 15c.

FRAGMENTS OF AN EMPIRE—International House, 100th St. and 14th St. Harry Alan Potemkin will introduce the movie. Admission 25c. Given by Technical Bureau.

Dover Textile Strikers Reject "Compromise"

DOVER, N. H., May 18.—One thousand cotton textile workers on strike here against the Morgan-controlled Pacific mills are solid for their demands of a 25 per cent increase in wages. The compromise offer of Mill Superintendent Newton to settle the strike with a 10 per cent increase was rejected by a substantial majority of the strikers at their meeting on Wednesday.

The strike is led by the doffers, who were the first to come out on strike and who have already conducted two successful strikes in the past month against the speed-up system.

Although there is as yet no strike committee or strike organization, the strikers are bitter over a series of wage cuts in the past two years, ranging from 30 to 70 per cent of their former wages, and are determined to win the full increase for which they are striking.

The strikers scoff at the idea that the Roosevelt proclamation for a pay rise will bring increases. They recognize that increases will not be achieved except through the workers' own struggle. Steps are being taken to organize a rank and file strike committee, mass picketing and strike relief.

The National Textile Workers' Union appeals to the workers of the same company, the Pacific Mill in Lawrence to follow the example of the Dover workers and join this struggle.

CLEVELAND AUTO PLANT ON STRIKE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 18.—Workers of the metal finishing department of the Humboldt Motor Co. at Euclid Ave. and London Road had a taste of the much touted Roosevelt "prosperity" when a wage cut was declared here. The workers, indignant at the cut in the face of rising food prices refused to accept the cut and walked out tying up the entire plant. This is the fifth wage cut the workers have received since 1930.

The walk-out occurred after a thorough discussion by the workers who recognized that the wage cut in this department was a fore-runner of wage cuts in every other department. Full support to the Humboldt workers was pledged by the Auto Workers' Union.

350 UNEMPLOYED MEET IN HARLEM
NEW YORK.—Testimonials from the 350 embittered Negro and white workers who jammed the Community Baptist Church in Harlem yesterday, revealed the callous brutality of the Home Relief officials to workers on the verge of eviction.

The meeting was held in preparation for the mass demonstration to be held today at the 125th Street and Third Ave. Home Relief Bureau, Friday at 11 o'clock. All workers of Harlem and vicinity are to meet at the Unemployed Council headquarters, 79 West 131st Street at 10:30 and from there will march to the relief bureau.

AFL FUR MEMBERS VOTE FOR UNITY WITH N. T. W. I. U.

NEW YORK.—So great is the hostility of the rank and file of the A. F. of L. furriers toward their corrupt, boss-controlled leadership and toward their efforts to smash up the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union that the membership of Local 3 of the International Fur Workers, meeting last night, overwhelmingly voted for a united front with the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union.

The question was raised by a member of the union and was given full support by the majority of the membership. A committee of six was elected to call on the Industrial Union and work out plans for carrying through united front struggles.

At the same meeting officials of the International demanded that a local union debt of \$500 be paid to the International officials by the members. Lucchi, one of the officials, sensing the hostility of the membership to this proposal offered to compromise on 50 per cent of the debt. The membership answered this demand by an emphatic refusal to pour any money into the pockets of these racketeers.

Present "1931" Opening Tomorrow for T. U. L.
NEW YORK.—The Trade Union Unity Council, to establish a general organizational and strike fund, has taken over the opening performance of "1931," a revolutionary play by Paul and Claire Sifton. The play opens tomorrow, Saturday, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, produced by the Theatre Collective.

Tickets are 20, 40 and 60 cents, and can be purchased at 799 Broadway, Room 238, Workers Bookshop.

BRODSKY SPEARS AT CONEY ISLAND TOMORROW
Carl Brodsky, well-known labor speaker, will lecture on "The World Crisis" tomorrow, 2 p. m. at 27th Street near Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, under the auspices of the Unemployed Council and Workers Club of Coney Island.

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SPRING SEASON REST AND RECREATION SPORT ACTIVITIES
RATES: \$12.50 per week, inc. tax
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Friday & Saturday 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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Who Lacks Sincerity, Mr. Thomas, or We?

WHAT MUST BE THE BASIS FOR UNITED ACTION?

By C. A. HATHAWAY

Article II
Socialist Party leaders, and particularly Norman Thomas, are talking much these days about "sincerity" about the "sincerity of the Communists." We want to raise some questions about "sincerity," and particularly with reference to the sincerity of the sincerity talk of these Socialist leaders.

Norman Thomas, in his letter to the Socialist Party Executive (published in full in the May "Communist"), says, "Frankly, I am skeptical whether the Communists will undertake united action on honorable terms." Writing in the New Leader of May 13, Thomas again says, "We may get along better simply by uniting on things where we can unite, and it is not yet clear how many they are or in what good faith the problem of unity is approached from the Communist side." These excerpts are typical of the writings and speeches of all Socialist leaders on the question of the united front. They would make it appear that they universally favor united action, but that realization of united action is made impossible only by doubt as to the sincerity of the Communists.

How can such doubts, assuming for the moment that they are doubtfully disposed of? Obviously, only by examining the Communist proposals and actions, as well as those of the Socialist Party.

The United Front Proposals of C. P. In our letter to the Socialist Party Executive, dated March 29—seven weeks ago—we proposed joint efforts to rally the masses in active class struggle on the following issues:

1) Against Roosevelt's hunger and war program; against forced labor; against wage cuts; for increased wages to meet rising prices; for adequate relief for the unemployed without discrimination against Negro or foreign born; for shorter hours without reduction in pay; and for relief for the small farmers.

2) For federal unemployment insurance; against the proposed unemployment "reserve" bills.

3) For the workers' rights, for the release of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, and all political prisoners; against police terror, against deportations, and against injunctions in labor disputes.

4) Against fascist, anti-Semitic and anti-Sovietism in Germany; for the release of Thaelmann and of all imprisoned anti-fascist forces; for material support to the revolutionary movement of Germany.

5) For the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese forces from China, for the stopping of munition shipments to Japan, against the imperialist-war policy of Wall Street particularly now in the Far East and in Latin America.

6) For the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States; against imperialist attacks on the Soviet Union.

The realization of these general demands requires the immediate taking up of a united struggle to restore the wages of the miners, the steel workers, the auto, textile and all other workers. It means to prepare to win back the wage cut put over on the railroad workers. It means support to all workers now carrying on a fight for improved conditions. It necessitates the development of the broadest mass action against the Roosevelt forced labor and economic measures, for federal aid to the unemployed and for unemployment insurance. This struggle at present means the support and building up of the Mooney Congress to be held in Chicago, the defense of the nine Negro Scottsboro boys, for the release of those now held for deportation and against all deportation measures.

Agreement on Specific Issues Does the Socialist Party agree with these specific issues or does it not? We have never asked them to accept the Communist program; just we know they disagree with, just as we completely disagree with the whole program of the Socialist Party. Their program is one of collaboration with the capitalists, as Norman Thomas puts it, "a not too well-concealed collaboration with old line parties and indifference on the part of Socialists, in the unions and elsewhere, to the interests of Socialism."

Our program is based on the realization of Socialism through revolutionary class struggle in accordance with the teachings of Karl Marx and Lenin. These fundamental differences create an unbridgeable chasm between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

The question, therefore, is this, is it possible for Socialists and Communists to unite in joint efforts to rally the masses to struggle for their immediate interests—against Roosevelt's inflation and war program, against fascism and against imperialist war? If they are why should they hesitate to say to the workers jointly with us:

"Join together in common struggle, regardless of other differences, in a fight for your immediate needs. Organize in the factories, prepare to resist wage cuts, fight for higher wages. Organize in your blocks and neighborhoods, set up committees for common action, demand more relief, stop evictions, demand unemployment insurance. Set up joint committees for struggle against fascism and war, etc., etc."

Why can they not agree to such proposals, assuming, as they claim, that their only concern is for the workers' interests? They can talk about "sincerity" until doomsday, but until they answer that question they will never be able to convince the workers or their own members that they are sincere.

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C. A. HATHAWAY

stalling. And that is exactly what the Socialist Party is doing.

Sabotaging United Struggles Against Capitalism

They talk of "Communist sincerity," they say that they must wait for "action by the Labor and Socialist International"; they talk of "negotiations" with a sub-committee of the Communist Party—but all this is so much hot air. In this way they sabotage the efforts of the workers to unite their ranks for common struggle.

This is shown clearly by their record of the last seven weeks since the proposals for united action were sent to the Socialist Executive Committee.

First, they rejected our March 29 proposals for united action, stating that they must wait for international action by the L.S.I., and instructing their branches to refuse to join in joint struggle.

Second, they sabotaged the Free Tom Mooney Congress, not only by staying away themselves but by trying to keep others out, Clarence Se-

PARIS, May 18.—Finance Minister Bonnet told the French Senate yesterday that France can still stay on the gold standard. He called for rigid economy (meaning wages and salaries cuts) to balance the budget, so that the Treasury can float the loans needed for financing governmental expenditures. Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier, demanded a balanced budget, saying: "We must work fast because world shocks may be so great that tomorrow may be too late."

FRANCE GUARDS GOLD STANDARD, CUTS WAGES; EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY

Belgium to Expand Foreign Trade at Other National Expense

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nor even going so far as to join the capitalist chorus in charging that Tom Mooney was expelled from the Socialist Party for "advocating the use of dynamite."

Third, they sabotaged the mass campaign for the release of the nine Scottsboro boys and joined in attacking the I.L.D. which has so far kept the boys from the electric chair.

Fourth, they carried through the Continental Congress on the narrow basis, excluding militant workers' organizations, and adopting a program designed to disorganize the workers' fighting front, rather than to consolidate it.

Fifth, they have sabotaged a workers' fighting front on May Day, against fascism, etc., and in the case of May Day, in New York, even entering into a united front with the police against the workers.

"Sincerity" Chatter Finally, they have brought up on charges censured and even expelled those of their members who have sincerely entered into united front activities for the freedom of Mooney, for the Scottsboro boys, for May Day, etc.

With such a record, Norman Thomas and his fellow-Socialist misleaders, talk of "Communist sincerity." We charge that this "sincerity" chatter is only a smoke screen to conceal their sabotage of united struggle by the workers. We charge the Socialist Party Executive with the criminal responsibility for the disunity of the workers at a moment when united action is most necessary to turn back the vicious attacks on the living standards of the workers and farmers, and to resist the war preparations now feverishly going forward.

Norman Thomas' talk of "negotiations," which we will deal with tomorrow, is likewise only a cover behind which they hope to further delay the coming together of the workers. We urge the workers to unite with the shops, factories and neighborhoods for common struggle without waiting for action by these capitalist agents in the workers' ranks.

THERE'S plenty of evidence that the United States Government is trying to put a damper on all anti-fascist demonstrations in the United States. J. S. F. who runs a post-office substation in his pharmacy was told by the postal authorities that if he closed his store for an hour in protest against anti-semitic atrocities, that his post-office privileges would be taken away by the government.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Commercial Attaché of the Belgian Embassy told the Foreign Commerce Club here that "Belgium must export its goods to live." He warned that Belgium is out to expand its foreign trade—which can only be done at the expense of other exporting countries.

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SPARKS

ROOSEVELT has just sent one of the most threatening peace messages we have seen in a long time.

He tells the nations of the world that the United States is firmly resolved to cut down on its supply of bean-shooters.

But the building of battleships and bombing planes will go on just the same.

WORKER asks us if we have noticed that all the rulers to whom Roosevelt sent his threatening peace message are "Excellencies," "Your Royal Highness," "His Imperial Majesty," "Serene Highness," etc., etc.

All except one and that was President Kalinin of the U.S.S.R.

ONE of our contributors supposes that "the President's son, Elliott, just had to take the job as manager of the Gilpin Airplane Co., and his daughter, Mrs. Curtis Dill, just had to crash the writing profession by getting herself appointed to the staff of 'Liberty,' in order to make up the loss incurred to the family income when Mrs. Roosevelt gave up her teaching job of \$1,500 per year. Really, with the father of the family getting only a measly \$75,000 a year plus a fat allowance for the expenses of his household, the children should be conscientious and do their bit.

No wonder Mrs. Roosevelt thinks the depression is over! There's no unemployment in her family, and only yesterday she threw a garden party at which there were 1242 guests!

WISCONSIN paper tells us "that the new supplies of gas furnished officers for use in the milk strike are effective. This was demonstrated at Madison yesterday when two National Guardsmen went to bed after getting a whiff of the 'K.O.' gas." Isn't that just too bad?

HERE'S a thrilling success story. David Selznick, as production head of the R.K.O. pictures, received a salary of \$2,500 a week. Transferring to Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, his father-in-law, Louis B. Mayer, put him on a salary of \$4,000 a week.

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Sowing by Airplane in Soviet Union



ABOVE: Airplane pilots and ground crew members in the Soviet Union. Below: Plane seeding the ground with signalman directing its course with flags from the ground.

While agriculture is making this progress in the U.S.S.R., American farmers are being ordered by their government to decrease production, and are being savagely tear-gassed and chased with bayonets when they resist eviction from their farms.

Roosevelt Message Not Recognition of Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 18.—Soviet government officials did not view President Roosevelt's message to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Central Executive Committee, as formal recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States.

They held that the Soviet Union did not intend to beg for recognition, that everyone recognized the sun, the moon, and the stars, and the Soviet Union could not be ignored any more than they are. The Soviet Union is now one of the strongest powers in the world and will not seek recognition by anybody.

900 Revolutionaries Murdered, 4300 Jailed in French Indo-China

PARIS, May 9 (By Mail).—A wave of inhuman white terror is sweeping over Indo-China, following the revolutionary uprisings two years ago. During the past 16 months more than 900 Communists and national revolutionaries were murdered by police and army forces, while over 4300 have been arrested.

CZECH SOCIALIST LOCAL JOINS C. P.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 7 (By Mail).—The Socialist Party local in Dolni Datyn (Moravian Ostrava district) has disbanded and handed its banner over to the Communist Party local in the town.

Most of the members of the Socialist local applied for membership in the Communist Party, because of dissatisfaction with the leaders' reformist policy.

Representatives of the revolutionary and reformist masses' union held a joint conference in Asch. A delegate from the revolutionary union declared that the basis for the united front must be joint action against all wage cuts, cuts in unemployment relief, compulsory labor and against Fascism. These demands were accepted unanimously by the conference.

The Reichstag local of the Transport Workers' Union adopted a resolution demanding a united front against Fascism and all attacks upon the working class. It also protested against police persecution of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

BERLIN, May 6 (By Mail).—The Young Communist League of Germany has scored notable successes in its fight against the Fascist dictatorship.

The League has approached all the district committees of the Young Socialist League with a view to establishing a nation-wide united front movement against the Fascist dictatorship.

All the district committees refused to negotiate with the Young Communist League, but the rank and file members of the Young Socialist League failed to follow their leaders.

Large numbers of young Socialists are taking part in the Y.C.L. meetings secretly held in young workers' homes, and many of them have expressed their readiness to fight should the Young Communist League, but our young comrades have already learned how to counter the Nazi attack.

They are maintaining their positions, and have gained in members in many instances. Increases of this sort are reported from Berlin, Hamburg, Wittenberg, Thuringia, and other districts. In the Schleswig-Holstein district one of the League's factory cells doubled its membership. Two new factory cells were organized in Berlin last week, while nine new factory cells were formed in Thuringia during the last six weeks.

Y.C.L. Wins Victories in Forced Labor Camps

The Nazi authorities in the Wittenberg region were compelled to disband three forced labor camps because the young workers went on strike against military drill. They also demanded pay at union wage scales.

In two other cases where the authorities had intended to open labor camps, they had to abandon the plan because the young workers demonstrated against compulsory labor, again demanding union pay.

The "Internationale" was sung in the Wittenberg forced labor camp where 100 young workers are stationed, when the swastika flag was hoisted. Under the leadership of the Young Communist, the young workers voted to go on strike until the flag was hauled down. The Nazi storm troops arrested all 100 young workers and transported them to a concentration camp.

Twenty-five Taubach-Dietz young girls were scheduled to be sent off to forced labor camps. The Young Communist League prevailed upon all 25 to refuse to go. They marched to the town council and demanded that they be paid unemployment relief without doing forced labor. Faced by the demonstrators, the authorities were forced to continue payment of their unemployment relief.

In Weida, where 1,000 unemployed were forced to do relief work by the Labor Exchange, a young Communist spoke at a workers' meeting on forced labor, explaining that the Fascist government aims to use this labor for. After his speech, 100 of the unemployed refused to do the work and marched off singing the "Internationale."

Thirty-five workers were drilled for compulsory labor in Erfurt, but all 35 wrote in their service record books, "Down with the Fascist Hitler-Sauckel government." Next morning all 35 were summoned to court and 14 were arrested. The other 21 then refused to continue drilling.

Ninety young workers in the Schmalkeiden labor camp voted to refuse to work. Sixty of them actually left the camp.

In Jena 120 young workers in the labor camp held a meeting and elected a fighting committee to press their demands. Their resolute action won them a raise in wages from 1 1/2 to 3 marks per week.

Have you approached your fellow worker in your shop with a copy of the Daily Worker? If not, do so now.