

White and
Colored Workers,
Unite!

SOUTHERN WORKER

Don't Starve—
Fight for Social
Insurance!

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Terror Rages Against B'ham Workers

50,000 WHITE, NEGRO WORKERS AT CHI. MARTYR'S FUNERAL

Thousands Demonstrate Against Cop Brutality

Workers Stop All Evictions In Chicago, Fight For Relief

CHICAGO.—A mass funeral procession of tens of thousands of white and colored workers bore the bodies of Abe Grey and John O'Neil, two of the three Negro workers murdered by the Chicago police, to the railroad station, where they were put on a train and shipped to their places of birth in Mississippi and Arkansas.

The United Front Funeral Arrangement Committee estimated that 50,000 workers took part in the procession. For a number of days previous to the procession thousands upon thousands of white and Negro workers moved thru the large room in the Odd Fellows Hall, where the bodies of the workers were laid out, to pay tribute to the dead soldiers of the class struggle.

On Thursday night more than 7000 white and Negro workers again demonstrated in Washington Park following a demonstration of 6,000 workers on Wednesday night and another demonstration of 5,000 workers on Monday, immediately following the brutal massacre carried out by the police against workers protesting an eviction.

An eye-witness of the massacre told how the police jumped out of automobiles and fired point blank with guns and machine guns into the crowd of workers who were protesting the eviction of an unemployed Negro's family. The workers were defenseless and unarmed and when three of their number fell dead after the first volley and a number of white and Negro were wounded, they fought back to defend themselves.

Mayor Cermak was forced to order all evictions stopped. The workers are continuing their mass movement, directed at the bosses, city government and black Judases, for relief for unemployed workers.

RAISE WAGES IN U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Coal Syndicate has decided to again increase the wages of all categories of miners in the Don Basin by an average of 20 percent. The mine management have a special fund at their disposal, out of which bonuses will be granted to those miners who exceed the average output.

TEXTILE STRIKERS FIGHT ON

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—The Royal Mill strikers, led by the N.T.W.U., decided to reject the offer of Joe Ott, owner, to settle the strike on a basis where a loss of \$5 to \$6 weekly would fall on the workers.

The strike is still effective and the most strategic workers in the mill are standing solidly together. The Royal Mill workers here sent a mass delegation to Gov. Cas on Aug. 7, to demand that the rights of strikers to assemble, picket, etc., be recognized.

In Central Falls, R. I., in spite of a police ban, over 600 workers from a number of mills gathered in a sol-

Jail Ky. Strike Leaders; Terror Of Thugs Grows

WALLINS, Ky.—Jessie Wakefield, organizer of the International Labor Defense, has been rearrested, as were Arnold Johnson, representative of the Civil Liberties Union, Jason Alford and Bill Duncan, both local strike leaders. All are being held on charges of criminal syndicalism.

Thugs are still raiding the houses of the workers and destroying and confiscating guns and pistols used in protection of the striking miners. They also took shotguns, some of which were 20 years old and had been used for squirrel shooting.

The Everts N. M. U. kitchen was opened last Wednesday. It is feeding four and five hundred a day. Help is needed desperately to carry on this work. Rush help to the Striking Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Rm. 205, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY EDITION OF THE SOUTHERN WORKER

The next issue of the SOUTHERN WORKER will be its first Anniversary Edition.

It will contain special articles and greetings, hailing the completion of the first year of the existence of the first working class paper published in the South. Be sure to see it yourself—subscribe now. Get your fellow-workers and friends to subscribe. Order extra bundles for distribution.

idarity meeting for the General Fabric strikers on August 4th.

The Rhode Island strikes are having a profound effect on the workers in other mills. According to the reports of a Royal Mill striker, the workers in the Chelsea Silk Mill, employing 150 workers, set up a joint committee representing the day and night shifts in the mill and demanded a 10c raise per 100,000 picks on Georgetown work and 15c per 100,000 picks on flat crepe work. The report received by the National Textile Workers Union organizers are that the workers received their raise.

Mass Protest Forces Release of 22 Croppers

DADEVILLE, Ala.—The protests of thousands of workers throughout the country and the stubborn fight of the workers organizations, especially the International Labor Defense, has forced the Alabama ruling class to release 22 of the 29 croppers arrested here when the landowners tried to smash the Croppers Union. Two other croppers have been released on bond.

In releasing the 22 croppers from jail the court gave as its reason that there was "insufficient evidence." The workers are not fooled by this, for they know any "evidence" is sufficient in a Southern court to condemn a Negro worker to death. The real reason that they were released was because of the pressure brought to bear by the mass protest movement.

The Tallapoosa County landowners still intend to push their frame-up charges against the five held in jail and the two out on bond. These croppers will surely be railroaded to death or long prison terms unless the workers continue to raise violent protests against this frame-up.

As yet, the county officers have taken no action against the murderers of Ralph Gray and Buddy Davis, or against those who beat up other Negro croppers and their families, although the mob members are well known. Three croppers who went to "cut stovewood" are still missing. The International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights demands that the murderer be arrested and given the death penalty. Demand the immediate release of the Camp Hill croppers.

Jobless March In Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—More than 5000 unemploye dworkers marched on the city hall here on Monday, protested unemployment and demanded relief. A committee presented the demands to the City Commissioners who voted to ask the City Council to call a special election for a bond issue of \$1,500,000 for public improvements and to include a mill levy in the next budget for unemployment relief.

The workers will have to see to it that even these promises are carried out and demand that the appropriation for public works be instead turned over to a committee of unemployed for distribution as cash relief. They should also demand that the mill levy be paid solely by the bosses without taking it out of the employed workers' salaries and that it be administered by the unemployed committee.

**Fight Evictions!
Demand Cash Relief!**

Kill 1, Wound 4, Jail Communist Organizer

Using Williams Shooting As Pretext To Stop Fight Against Starvation

BULLETIN

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Harry Jackson, District Organizer of the Communist Party, was arrested here in connection with the reign of terror being carried on against workers, using the Williams shooting as an excuse. He is charged with vagrancy. A special police squad has been appointed to smash up the growing movement here in the fight against wage-cuts, unemployment and for the release of the Scottsboro boys and Camp Hill croppers. They have orders to arrest leading Communists.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Since last Tuesday night, August 4th, when it was reported that a Negro had robbed and then killed one white society lady and wounded two others in Shades Valley, near this city, the police department, special officers and petty bosses of the railroads and steel mills here have led an unabated reign of terror against the Negro workers.

This campaign, having as its objective the terrorization of the Negro workers and the division of the black and white workers in the midst of mass starvation and on the eve of further wage-cuts, has so far to its credit the following brutalities:

Kill Negro Worker

Ed Edwards, 19, unemployed Negro worker, was shot thru the head and killed and his cousin will Edwards, 16, was wounded in the legs while they were on board a freight train leaving the city. They were shot by members of the lynch posse.

Charlie Horton, 30, Negro worker, was taken from his bed at 3:30 in the morning, by two policemen, whom the police department called "bogus," carried two blocks down the street, a revolver pressed to the back of his neck and was shot. He is in a dying condition. Communist literature was found in his house by detectives after he had been shot.

Negro Neighborhoods Shot Up

James Bennett, Negro worker, was shot by two white men who said they were officers, but whom the police department claimed were "bogus," at night, near Powderly. The lynchers fired at him without questioning him and left him on the roadside. He was wounded in the arm and abdomen.

A Negro cafe was bombed in the Woodlawn section of the city.

A group of Negro workers standing on a street corner was fired upon by

(Continued On Page 2)

JAIL EVICTED WORKER; I.L.D. DEFENDS HIM

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Andrew and Hattie Brazier, unemployed Negro workers, whose furniture had been put back twice by workers in the neighborhood, were arrested last Thursday night, and bound over to the grand jury on charges of "trespassing." The International Labor Defense, whose attorney, George W. Chamlee, will defend the workers, immediately obtained their release on \$500 bond each.

The furniture was put back twice by workers called together by the Scottsboro Defense Block Committees in the neighborhood. The workers are determined to stop evictions before the winter sets in and under the leadership of branches of the Unemployment Council, which are now being organized in all sections of the city, will continue putting the furniture back of evicted families.

Already as a result of this action in the Brazier case other landlords in the section have withdraw eviction notices, or told those workers on whom they have served notices that they may remain in their houses.

MASS DEMONSTRATION AUGUST 22

With indignation sweeping the workers at the new boss outrages against the Negro workers of Birmingham and the unemployed workers of Chicago, both white and Negro workers are preparing for mass demonstrations against boss terrorism on August 22, anniversary of the state murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

These demonstrations will demand the release of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys and will celebrate the victory achieved in the release of 22 of the Camp Hill croppers, at the same time raising the cry more militantly than ever for the release of the seven croppers still kept in jail. The demonstrations will demand the

release of the seven croppers still held in jail. The demonstration will demand the release of Mooney and Billings and scores of other working class fighters being kept in jail for their union activities. The demonstrations will demand the release of the Harlan miners and of the four comrades held in jail in Birmingham in connection with the lynch fry there.

Demonstrations will be held thru-out the country. The demonstration in Chattanooga has been called by the International Labor Defense and the Scottsboro Defense Block Committees and will be held at the playground on Garfield Avenue, at 7:30 p.m. August 22nd.

Terror Rages In B'ham, Jail Red Organizer

(Continued From Front Page)
Seab Williams, 20, was wounded by white men in an auto when they fired into a picnic gathering of Negroes near Newcastle.

Try Frame Workers

The local newspapers are carrying on a vicious inciteful campaign against the revolutionary workers, charging the Communists with the murder and with hiding the criminal. Flaming editorials and news articles are carried in the papers holding the "reds" responsible. Warrants are out for leading Communist organizers.

Three young Negro workers—Erne Braxton, 21, John James, 20, and David James, 27, were pulled from bed by the police and arrested because Communist literature was found in their house, and they attempted to frame them on this charge. When the girls could not identify them, they were tortured and beaten unconscious by rubber hose, by the police in an unsuccessful effort to get from them the names of members and sympathizers of the Communist Party in the city. They are now being held on vagrancy charges and are being defended by the International Labor Defense.

Black Judases

Rewards totalling over \$3,000 are being offered for the capture of "the Negro." Negro business men, preachers and "race leaders" have joined in offering this reward and have also offered to act as stool-pigeons for the police department. The local Negro newspapers are joining with the big boss press in denouncing the Communists and crawling submissively before the white boss monster.

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League distributed 10,000 copies of a leaflet exposing the lies in the boss press and calling for mass action of white and Negro workers against starvation, wage-cuts and terror. The leaflet demands the immediate release of Braxton, John and David James. The leaflet points out that the Southern Railroad, the L. & N., Central of Ga., and other roads are preparing wage-cuts by putting Negro workers on reserve lists to be called back if the workers strike against the wage-cuts. The Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., and the coal mines are also preparing more wage-cuts and mass lay-offs. The Communists call upon the white and Negro workers not to permit themselves to be divided and terrorized by this campaign of terror and to fight together against starvation. The leaflet also calls for the release of the Scottsboro boys and the Camp Hill croppers.

Wholesale searches, beatings and arrests continue thruout the city and surrounding territory Negroes walking the streets carrying packages are searched for Communist literature. White bosses complain that Negro servants are taken from their houses by mobs and grilled. The sheriff put a stop to this, for the white bosses are not to be inconvenienced. All unemployed workers on incoming and outgoing freights are taken off and not permitted to leave.

I. L. D. Wires Protest

The Southern District of the International Labor Defense sent the following telegram to Chief of Police McDuff of Birmingham on the day the terror began:

"We hold you responsible for the safety of all those arrested in connection with the Williams shooting. We demand the immediate cessation of the reign of terror against Negroes in Birmingham and the immediate withdrawal of the lynch posses. We demand the right of the Birmingham

1,400 Hoover Dam Workers Strike

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Over 1,400 workers employed on the Hoover Dam here are on strike against wage-cuts and the unbearable working conditions and for wage increases. When this government project was first started President Hoover said that it would help to solve the unemployment problem and keep wages up.

The strike started when 150 tunnel workers struck against a wage-cut on August 8. Their wages had been cut from \$5 to \$4 a day, altho they had to pay \$1.50 a day for board. The strike spread immediately to the other workers at the dam. The workers are demanding a minimum wage of \$5 a day in all branches of work, tunnel workers to draw \$5.50 and miners and carpenters \$6. The wages had been \$4 for laborers, \$4 for tunnel workers and \$5.60 for miners and carpenters.

The men are forced to work in all weather. The temperature here has reached 128 degrees in the shade and 13 workers have already died from the heat. Thirteen other workers have been killed on the dam by accidents since the construction began in May.

Frank Crowe, superintendent of Six Companies, Inc., the chief contractors, ordered the strikers to pack up and get out, saying that he is ready to close down for six months, since because of the speed-up the workers suffered under the works were ahead of schedule. The strikers have their own strike committee and will not permit themselves to be run off by Hoover's contractor.

LABOR FACTS

LABOR FACTS BOOK, just issued by International Publishers, is a book that every class-conscious worker should have. In this book, necessary facts about all subjects of immediate importance to the workers is given in simple and concise form. The belief of the Labor Research Association, which prepared this book, is that the working class movement must go forward armed with facts, figures and reliable information about economic, social and political matters.

The book contains facts about the economic crisis, imperialism, the danger of war, the distribution of national wealth and income, lynching, injunctions, union organization, the business connections of capitalist party leaders, the betrayal of the A. F. of L. and the "socialists," farm mortgages, state police, sedition laws, anti-labor legislation, speed-up methods, the Soviet Union. These are only a few of the hundreds of topics discussed in this book.

No worker should be without this book. It sells in a paper-bound volume—224 pages—for only 85 cents. Copies can be secured from the Workers' Library Publishers, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

workers to defend themselves against lynch mobs and against the shooting up of Negro neighborhoods.

"We warn you against any attempt to smash the Communist Party or other working class organizations by framing militant workers, using the Williams shooting as an excuse. This is the same as the terror in the Scottsboro and Camp Hill cases against which there has been world-wide protest."

A second telegram was sent when there was no reply from the first one and the terror continued. Thus far there has been no accounting from the Birmingham police department.

Lynch Law At Work

HAYNEVILLE, Ala.—A 16-year-old Negro boy was lynched by a mob, while the sheriff remained at a convenient distance. The lynching took place at Sandy Ridge, near here, and the excuse was the usual lynch law lie of attacking a white woman. The Negro boy's body was found riddled with bullets, having been shot 32 times. Sheriff Meadows said that the boy had tried to attack an 11-year-old white girl who was on her way home from the grocery store, but that the girl had run away. According to his story while he was waiting for bloodhounds to pursue the boy the young Negro worker was lynched. No investigation has been held and no one will be punished.

CONWAY, Ark.—One Negro worker was killed, two Negroes were wounded and two deputy sheriffs were slightly wounded when a posse opened fire on a group of Negroes taking peaches from an orchard. Peaches are being permitted to rot on the ground because of their low price but when starving unemployed workers try to take some they are shot down. The two wounded Negroes are in jail in danger of being lynched for daring to defend themselves against the murderous attack of the deputies.

DE WITT, Ark.—John Parker, Negro worker, in jail charged with murder, was taken from jail by a white man, stood up on the side of the road and shot in cold blood by a Negro who was forced to do so by O. C. Lumsden, the white man. The Negro, Brooks, was arrested and charged with murder, while the white man who directed the murder, was charged with being an accessory to murder. The white man will probably be released and the Negro made to pay the penalty.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Further information on the lynching of Oscar Livingston near here last week, shows that he had been turned over to the unmasked mob by the jailer, L. T. Fontenelle of the Pont-a-la-Hache jail. When the mob arrived, the jailer went with them to the jail and opened the jail door and pointed out the prisoner's cell on the second floor. The mob leaders thanked the jailer took the Negro worker in a car to within 15 miles of New Orleans and left his riddled body on the road. Livingston had been arrested July 25, after the father of a white girl had accused him of attacking his daughter. Livingston had denied the charge and said he could prove his innocence easily. The Jailer refused to identify any of the lynch mob and the parish authorities said that it was useless to carry on an investigation, since the chief witness, Livingston, was dead.

MAGNOLIA, Tex.—A lynch posse of 200 are on the man hunt near here for two chained Negro prisoners who are said to have wounded two officers: when brought to camp.

SCOOBA, Miss.—A posse of mill bosses are on the hunt for a Negro worker here, who defended himself with a wrench against a foreman of the Electric Mills, when his wages were refused him. Bloodhounds are being used to track down the Negro worker. Scooba is the scene of a double lynching last year.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—One Negro worker has already been arrested and sent to the penitentiary at Little Rock as the result of fighting near here in which a former mayor, his wife and two others of the family were fired on, but not wounded. A lynch spirit prevails here. No details are available.

500 AT TAMPA AUG. 1 MEET

By a Worker Correspondent
TAMPA, Fla.—Over 500 cigar workers and their families attended the demonstration against war and in defense of the Soviet Union here on August 1, at the Labor Temple in Ybor City. The demonstration was called by the Communist Party and the Miners' Relief Committee.

Comrade McDonald spoke on the Five Year Plan and showed the tremendous advances the Russian workers and peasants were making in the building of socialism. Comrade McBride, a world war veteran, told of the world slaughter. Comrade Walker, 62-year-old mother, called upon the mothers of the workers to protest against boss war. She told the workers that she once belonged to the church, and that being a farmer's wife for 22 years in Florida took all the false ideas about religion out of her head. She told of the bosses stealing this year's crop and what little money was saved by her husband and herself for their old age. Several Spanish-speaking workers also spoke, despite the presence of immigration officers in the hall. The meeting was an enthusiastic and big one despite the efforts of the police to scare the workers away right at the door of the hall. Comrade Jim Nine was chairman.

Negro Fakers Meet a Flop

CHATTANOOGA.—The efforts of Dr. Stevens, Dr. Powell and others of the Ministers Alliance to form a local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the express purpose of fighting the "reds" failed miserably, when only fifteen people turned out last Thursday night at the widely advertised meeting and no one joined.

The meeting had been freely advertised by the Chattanooga Times in news articles. Doctor Stevens and Minister Powell speaking to empty chairs in the huge church on Palmetto near Eighth Street told of how a number of Southern white millionaires promised to help build the organization once it got started. They also stated that they had asked every Negro doctor, dentist, businessman and minister of the city to the meeting. Even these had failed to show up because of their fear of the pressure of the Negro masses who are entirely in back of the Communist leadership in the fight for the release of the Scottsboro boys and for equal rights for Negroes. The activities of the Black Judases had been entirely exposed by the Scottsboro Defense Committees. One of the speakers lamented the fact that the "reds" were having such fine meetings in Chattanooga, while they, with the widest advertising, could only get a handful of people.

Charlotte Meet Hits Murder of Chicago Workers

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The brutal murder of three Negro workers in Chicago by police uniformed thugs of the Chicago landlords was discussed last night at the regular meeting of the Bidel Scottsboro Defense Committee in Charlotte.

The committee decided to send the following telegram to the Mayor of Chicago: "We, the workers, both Negro and white in the committee to defend the Scottsboro Court Lynch victims, are hereby vigorously protesting the murder of our three brothers and fellow workers in Chicago by your uniformed bandits. We demand the death sentence for the killers of those workers and the immediate release of all workers arrested in connection with this murder. We further demand the stopping of all evictions of white and Negro unemployed workers."

It was also decided to send the following letter to the League of Struggle for Negro Rights in Chicago: "Dear Comrades and Workers in Chicago—We feel with you in the loss you and all of us have suffered in the murder of our three comrades, who bravely defended their fellow worker from being evicted by the greedy landlord. Just as you stand with us for the Defence of the Scottsboro Boys, we stand with you in your struggles, organizing for the day when all sufferings, lynchings, evictions, jim-crow, and oppression of the Negro will be defeated.

We, the poor workers here, are also facing evictions daily and are determined to fight such with all our power. Your fight is just a beginning, do not fall back in this glorious fight, don't fall under the influence of the Negro traitors of the N.A.A.C.P., who are today already dealing with the murderers of our brothers in Chicago, with Mayor Cermak, whose guilt in this murder is undeniable. Just as in the Scottsboro case they will try to sell you out and deliver you into the hands of the lynchers. Their role in our fight for freedom and for better conditions is the role of Judas, they do everything to sell us to the ruling class."

JAIL MANY JOBLESS

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—After an intense campaign in Memphis newspapers, featuring railroad propaganda against unemployed men and women who are "riding the freights" in search of work, wholesale arrests of white and colored workers started.

"Incidentally," it has been discovered that the special agents that have been arresting the unemployed and the magistrates of the city have been splitting juicy fees received from the railroads for giving the unemployed workhouse sentences.

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FROM THE MILLS, MINES AND THE FARMS

Formerly Oppressed People Now Live in Freedom in USSR

By a Worker Correspondent

Krasnodar, North Caucasus, Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union today is the only place where the national question is being solved by applying the theory of self-determination, which means that formerly oppressed nationalities now govern their own nation, region or district. This has been a big problem for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to solve, because in the Soviet Union there are 143 different nationalities.

In Krasnodar, under the tsar, the Cherkez mountaineers were bitterly oppressed. The tsar made them pay high taxes, all the government officials were sent from central Russia. These Cherkez mountaineers were very revolutionary and fought against the troops sent by the tsars for over 100 years and the tsar's troops found it very difficult to win any decisive victories because the mountaineers were able to carry on guerilla warfare from the mountains. The Cherkez were never really beaten. They fought up to the revolution, and during the civil war and the intervention they played a decisive part in defeating white guards in this region.

Putting Theory Into Practice

It was not until after the civil war and the imperialist powers were driven from the Soviet Union, that the Communist Party was able to put its theory into practice.

Before the revolution the cultural level was very low. Only 6 per cent of the people were able to read or write, while now everybody can read and write. There were no factories or any industries whatever, only agriculture. The majority of the land was owned by big landowners and kulaks.

Now, under the Soviets, they have their own language which was created for them, whereas, before the revolution they did not even have an alphabet of their own. They have their own national Red Army, militia, courts and government. Since the revolution a number of factories were built, with the help of the other Republics. Canned goods factories, clothing factories, electric power stations, an oil industry and, according to the Five Year Plan, they will also have textile factories.

The Solution for the Negroes

The membership of the Young Communist League has increased 100 percent during the last two years, from 2,000 to 4,000 members. The workers in the factories and on the fields show tremendous enthusiasm for the work of building a new life. Ninety-eight per cent of the peasants are in collective farms.

All this is only possible in a country where the workers and peasants rule and not the bosses, where when workers build new factories and industries they better their own living conditions and don't pile up profits for the bosses. In the Soviet Union every one of the 143 nationalities have their freedom and self-government. The Negro nation in the United States can obtain the same freedom from oppression and persecution by joining hands with the revolutionary white workers of the country for the ultimate overthrow of the boss system.

—Jack Crane.

U.T.W. AND K.K.K.

Other writers have been writing and telling you about the dirty tricks of the U.T.W., so I thought I would tell you one on them that hasn't been told yet. Here it is:

The U.T.W. and the K.K.K. meet in the same hall and have ever since they came to Danville.

—A Worker.

Farmer Takes Place Of Mule at Plow

By a Worker Correspondent
Charlotte, N. C.

I was walking along in the country to pick blackberries and I came across a white fellow-worker and he was plowing and he was pulling the plow and his son was pushing the plow. There was a house full of children and none of them had work. The house rent was \$12 a month and they were living on milk and blackberries and his wife made me welcome in the blackberry thicket to pick all I wanted.

She said the berries were free and I thanked her and gathered all I wanted. While I was there it began to rain and it rained inside like it did outdoors. We had to pack all their things into one room. She cried and said this was the sorriest place she had ever seen in North Carolina.

—A Young Worker.

Last Pennies For A Real Newspaper

Buchanan, Ga.

Dear Editor:

Enclosed please find 25 cents for which send your paper, the SOUTHERN WORKER, for three months. I am sending my last pennies to get a real newspaper.

Why doesn't the working-class take more interest in a paper like this one? Why don't they back up the reds, that's the only way out.

—A Worker.

61 CENTS FOR 36 HOURS WORK

By a Worker Correspondent

Danville, Va.

I have been working in one of the branch factories of the Blue Buckle Overall Company here in Danville. This company claims to be a manufacturer of Union made goods.

There are about 250 workers in this factory. Out of the 250 there are approximately 150 experienced workers on all types of machines, with from two to eight years' experience. The weekly pay average for a 50-hour week is around \$10.00 at the most.

The ones with less experience, say six to twelve months, get about 50c a day for the same number of hours, that is \$3.00 per week.

This company just started up about three months ago and there were big write-ups in the paper about how much employment this would bring to the people of Danville. All this company has brought is slavery and no pay. Only a starvation scale.

I worked in this same factory for four days, 36 hours, and received the magnificent sum of 61c.

If any set of workers needs an organization we workers of the Blue Buckle Overall company sure do. But we don't want a bunch of scabs like the Gorman sell-out bunch. We want a fighting union of our own.

—A Working Woman.

Fire Char. City Worker With 13 Children

By a Worker Correspondent

Charlotte, N. C.

The times are not getting any better, as I can tell from my own experience. There was a man who was working for the city 15 years for \$15 a week. They told him they could not use him any more and turned him out to starve and gave a white man his job.

What is he going to do about rent to pay, those children to support and not work at all, walking the streets begging for something for his family. And not only him, but hundreds and hundreds of others are the same. And they tell them not to come to the blackberry bushes or they will shoot them.

—A Worker.

Jailed Harlan Miners Write, Call For Building N. M. U.

Gives Demands For Which They're Jailed

By a Worker Correspondent
Harlan County Jail, Ky.

I am glad to say I have been a miner for 15 years in all the coal fields, but the durnedest place I ever struck in either Tennessee or West Virginia is Harlan county. The operators brought all kinds of injunctions and charges against us, such as trespassing on company property, banding and confederating, murder. Just anything to keep us from getting our rights.

We did not ask for any more money, but we did ask to take off the gun thugs, for a checkweighman and for better conditions about the mines and to get pay for all dead work, such as setting timbers, moving slate and laying our own track. By that time it would be ten or eleven o'clock and we would have to stay in the mine until five o'clock at night to clean up. If we didn't we wouldn't get any script for the next day and the boss would tell our wives that we didn't work enough to make anything.

We would load 4 to 5 tons to get 2 and 3 tons. How in the devil could we make anything that way? I am a coal loader and I can make a living at the price, but I would like to say that the high sheriff, John Henry Blair and the operators and the 150 gunmen are fighting us every day. It is dangerous for us miners to walk the streets and highways without getting arrested. But I thought that any man had a right to join any kind of organization that he wanted to join. But it must be for our own good or else the sheriff and the operators wouldn't be fighting us so hard. So I say for all the workers to join in and help us miners win the big fight. All miners join the National Miners' Union.

—A Miner.

Some Miners Serving 6 Mo. Without Trial

By a Worker Correspondent
Harlan, Ky.

Just to think that some of us have been held in this county jail for fighting for our rights. On account of a rotten high sheriff and the judge we are held without bond and some of us have been held in jail for as long as five and six months and from our poor families. I thought the laws of the United States gave a man the right to join any kind of order that he wants to join, but the operators and the sheriff are the kings of Harlan county and if anybody doesn't do just as they want them to do, they sure will be put in jail, without bail or a trial.

There have been a number of cars dynamited and two or three houses burnt down by the sheriff's thugs. We prisoners are having a hard time here in jail and the conditions here are bad.

—A Miner.

Hopes to Avenge Brutality

Someone hid whiskey under my neighbor's house and the police found the whiskey there. They came to my side of the house and called me a "bad nigger" and beat me over the head with blackjacks and hit me in my side with a Winchester. I am in hopes some day to help to do away with such cruel brutes.

—A Worker.

58 Days in Jail—58 Times Better Fighter

By a Worker Correspondent
Harlan Co. Jail, Ky.

I am a miner in jail, aged 44. I have been a miner for 30 years and have a family of 5. I have had a hard time all my life. I have given all my support to the U.M.W.A. but I hope I will live 44 years longer so I can work for the National Miners' Union, the one that is being built without the help of the bosses, the one that we can't be sold out in.

I have been in jail 58 days, and that has made me 58 percent stronger. But I have a hard time in jail and my family is having a hard time outside.

There are 44 in jail here now and 23 out on bail. We face the rotten, unjust court on August 17 with a good spirit and lots of nerve, because we are going to fight for our rights and freedom and against thugs and starvation as long as there is any Harlan County.

Wake up, labor, and get off the sinking sand and get on a solid rock that won't sink or burst. Let all the laboring men weld a link in the chain of solidarity that won't be broken.

Just a few words about Sheriff Blair and his thugs in Harlan county. They are the rottenest bunch this side of hell. They are trying to stink all of us out of Harlan Co., but we have ordered a nice bunch of skunk cats to kill the odor of this rotten, dirty bunch of thugs.

We are going to organize in the National Miners' Union in spite of hell. From a miner in Harlan county jail who hopes to get out soon to get in the drive.

There's Plenty But We Starve

By a Worker Correspondent
Birmingham, Ala.

According to an article in the Birmingham News, August 2, there is millions of dollars worth of food, such as fruit, vegetables, grain and so on, rotting in the fields because it doesn't pay to pick and ship them. It is even said the farmers would be glad to contribute this for the unemployed. Why, then we ask, don't the unemployed get all this produce which is being allowed to rot in the fields?

There is where the catch comes in—it costs money to ship this stuff and pick it (the railroads have to make their profits) and as the unemployed have no money they (the bosses) prefer to let us starve rather than get this food. This is the kind of starvation system we are up against. Only if we get together and force the bosses and their government to come across will we be able to get relief.

—Y.C.L. Member.

Spinners Do Doffing

Danville, Va.

Where I work at the Schoolfield mill the most of us are on piece work. I am a spinner and the bosses have taken the doffers off and each spinner must now do his own doffing. It takes about one hour to doff a machine. So for this time we do not get any pay since we are paid by the piece and machine must stand idle during this time.

—A Worker.

Canned Fakery For Unemployed

By a Worker Correspondent

Birmingham, Ala.

The bosses and fakers have thought up a new way to solve the unemployment problem this winter. They are telling the people to can stuff for the poor this winter. The Charity organizations are calling on the people to do this to help the unemployed.

The millionaires expect that the unemployed will be satisfied this winter to starve along on a couple of cans of raspberries or something. How are we all going to clothe our families—how are we going to get the rent to keep from being kicked out—what about real food for our wives and kids to keep them from starving?

You can bet that we will not be satisfied with this fakery. Fellow-workers, what we must is to organize and put up a big fight and force the city and state governments to put a big tax on the bosses so we will be able to get relief. Organize in the section you live in to fight against evictions and elect committees to go to the Red Cross and the city to demand food and clothing for unemployed starving families.

—A Young Worker.

Beat Camp Prisoners at Camp Shelby, Miss.

By a Worker Correspondent

Birmingham, Ala.

When I was in Meridian, Miss., I was handcuffed and put in the County jail and was taken out by the sheriff with two big guns on him to Camp Shelby and was put to work digging ditches. I was driven like a dog by white soldiers and was whipped, you might say, with barbed wire. When they called "All out, here" they kicked and beat us with a gun in one hand and a stick in the other. We were put in the guard house every night and all day Sunday. We were taken out every morning and put to work and driven like dogs all day.

—A Worker.

BERLIN.—At the meeting here of Young Communist League delegates from all Germany reports showed that the League now has 50,000 members. That means that for the first time Communist youth groups have exceeded Socialist youth in number.

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Black Judases in the Lynch Mob

In the reign of terror launched by the white ruling class and fed by the local newspapers against the Negro workers of Birmingham, using the shooting of three society women as an excuse, local Negro business men are taking their side with the white bosses. Together with Gov. Miller of Alabama, the local police department and local white bosses, the Negro businessmen of the city and a Negro "welfare" organization have offered rewards for the capture of "the Negro."

Rewards now total \$3,200. This is one of the methods used to get up a lynch mob. These rewards keep alive the manhunt, each member and each lackey of the white ruling class hoping to be able to prove that "some damn nigger" is the guilty one. This affair—about which there are contradictory stories told by the white society women who were supposed to have been held captive by a Negro in the woods for four hours at the point of a gun after he had robbed them—is being used as an excuse to raid Negro homes in Birmingham, shoot up Negroes on the streets and throw scores of Negroes into jail. The lynch rope hangs over the city. Two Negro workers have already been killed in cold blood, and three others wounded.

And yet these Negro business men, preachers, and "welfare" leaders of Birmingham, are offering a reward. They are openly feeding the man hunt, they are helping the white ruling class place the noose about the neck of some innocent Negro worker or shoot down others in cold blood. They have joined the lynch mob.

In Chicago, leaders of the N.A.A. C.P., and Negro business men and preachers held a meeting on the eve of the murder of three unemployed workers by police gunmen for fighting evictions. At this meeting they called upon the police to stop the fight of the unemployed against evictions and starvation. The blood of the three working class martyrs is on their hands, as well as on the hands of the white ruling class.

In the same way these black Judases are trying to sell the lives of the nine Scottsboro boys to the state of Alabama and the lives of the Camp Hill croppers for thirty pieces of silver.

The answer of the Birmingham Judases is in direct answer to the call of their masters. The Birmingham News of Aug. 7 editorially blames the shooting of the society women upon the Communists and dictates orders to the Black Judases as follows: "Our colored people—loyal they are, loyal they must be in this matter, as any of our white people—should bestir themselves in this hour of tense uncertainty and make whatever revelations they have to make to the sheriff's office or to the Police Department."

In an snivelling, hypocritical letter of betrayal to the News, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, writing for the Southside Community Center Welfare Movement (colored) says: "Just when we were rejoicing over the strengthening of racial friendship (Chicago, Scottsboro, Camp Hill, three lynchings in one week!) this foul act comes as a staggering blow. We hereby state our readiness to cooperate with the authorities and place ourselves at their disposal to do all in our power, under their instruction, to find the perpetrator of this heinous crime."

These are the kind of people who are doing all they can to strengthen lynch law, to help the white bosses spread the poison of race hatred and keep the white and black workers divided in the face of the necessity for a united struggle against starvation. Not only the Negro workers, but also the white workers, must answer by spreading the united organization of white and black workers.

In The Rayon Mill Jail

A story of brutal treatment in jail in revenge for beginning the organization of mill workers and farmers is told by Comrade Elsa Milbank, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union, who was released last week from the county jail at Elizabethton, Tennessee.

After a farcical trial on the trumped-up charge of vagrancy, in which the prosecution used forged documents as evidence, Comrade Milbank was jailed under \$1000 bond. A local comrade who offered the bond was flatly refused. Comrade Milbank was taken from the women's section of the jail, placed in solitary confinement, denied all reading matter and food from outside, which were granted to all other prisoners. For a considerable period she was refused opportunity to communicate with her lawyer, her letters to the International Labor Defense asking for bond were refused transmission and letters from the I L D were confiscated. It was only after a four day's hunger strike that she was allowed to get in touch with her lawyer. For protesting against these conditions she was

brutally beaten by the jailer.

Local workers and farmers who came to the jail to see Comrade Milbank were denied admittance.

The rayon mill bosses, whose hand was behind the sheriff and jailers in this as in all other actions against militant workers, had good reason for hatred and fear. Only last month a petition was circulated among the farmers of Carter County, demanding the repeal of the agreement by which the mills were exempted from taxation by the county. The petition demanded the removal of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the poor farmers and the placing of this burden on the rich mill corporation, which make millions of dollars yearly in profits. This petition had good response among the farmers more than 500 signing it. In spite of the obvious buying off of certain members of the Tax Board, the petition failed to pass by only one vote. What a close shave for the bosses' millions!

The magistrate's decision in Comrade Milbank's case was based upon the ground that while she is regularly employed, works, and has no debts,

Oppressors Wiping Out Native African Peoples

The International Conference on African Children recently held in Geneva, was held not in the interests of the miserably persecuted children but to extend imperialist exploitation and oppression in Africa.

All the official delegates were white colonial settlers, professional men, priests and government officials, all arch enemies of the colonial peoples. Only 7 Negroes were present and when one from the Gold Coast attempted to tell how Africans were dying from sheer neglect he was called a liar. Speakers were allowed only two or three minutes.

Exposes Imperialist Murder

In spite of the cat calls and heckling from the lackeys of the colonial oppressors the representative of the League Against Imperialism and the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers would not budge and for 20 minutes forced them to listen to the truth about the African Children.

He pointed out that this Conference was trying to conceal the fact that the dreadful fate of the African children was due to the imperialist exploiters.

Natives Being Exterminated

"Whole districts are depopulated and devastated. Bad food for mothers, lack of sanitation and compulsory labor for pregnant mothers before and immediately after childbirth explain the terrific death rate among babies in Africa," the worker said.

"In South Africa, which boasts of maternity protection, certain districts of Transvaal registered no less than 500 child deaths out of every 1,000 births (in 1924). In East London, South Africa, the death rate was 400 deaths out of 1,000 born. The Johannesburg figures from 1922 to 1924 put the number of deaths at 564 per thousand.

"Let me quote from a letter from Johannesburg, dated May 20, 1931:

\$7.50 Yearly Wage

"Parents through poverty and lack of knowledge are forced to allow their children to grow up as nurses

the profession of labor organizer is not an honest one, and a labor organizer is therefore a vagrant. This decision, if it is allowed to stand, has far-reaching implications; if a labor organizer is as a matter of course a vagrant, the workers have not even the fiction of the legal right to organize—little as this legal right means to the workers when they are faced with spies, blacklist, terror and state troops. In that case, any organizer of the workers can be jailed without further excuse, merely because he is an organizer.

The International Labor Defense will fight the case of Comrade Milbank to a finish. In the meanwhile, the work of organizing the rayon workers in Elizabethton will proceed.

Pellagra In Hamilton County

According to official figures there are 300 cases of Pellagra in Hamilton county. These, says Dr. Eldridge, are due to "lack of balanced and varied

for European children and herdboys for rich white farmers, where they work for a heifer worth \$7.50 for twelve months.

"The mothers work for 10 shillings (\$2.50) a month from 4 in the morning until 9 at night with almost no stopping for food."

In 1910 the population of French Equatorial Africa was about 9 millions. In 1912 the number had gone down to 7 millions; and in 1921 only 2,800,000 remained. Since then the decline in population has been so alarming they have been afraid to publish any figures on it. In Upper-oghuie the death rate was 4000 out of 20,000 natives. Thirty years ago the population of British Sudan numbered 10 million; today they count only six millions.

Child Forced Labor

M. A. Gide, the French author, writes, "In the neighborhood of our encampment a whole flock of children between 9 and 13 squat around a feeble grass fire thru the cold night. . . . These children have been marched from their villages with ropes around their necks; for six days they have been forced to work without any pay and without any food.

"If these children should find their conditions unbearable and should protest against it their fathers are tied to trees and then shot. In 1927 a terrible massacre took place among their parents and five small children were chased into a hut and then burned alive."

International Solidarity

The speaker went on, "In the United States today there is the outstanding case that has brought International protest, where they are attempting to legally lynch by electrocution nine Negro boys, between the ages of 14 and 20 years. These are things and facts that this conference is trying to conceal."

The comrade closed his speech with the following words: "DOWN WITH IMPERIALISM! LONG LIVE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY!"

THE POOR MAN

Demand the rights for one and all, Stick together we one and all. Feel each others cares and troubles. Demand the price to ease your troubles.

On the land you labored and struggled An gave the bosses the riches they have.

Wake up! Workers! Reach out to the light.

Workers and Farmers. Your strength is might.

—A Worker, Greenville, S. C.

diet" and he recommends sweet milk and fresh vegetables as a preventive.

With both workers and farmers and their families starving on a large scale and living on scraps they can borrow or find, pellagra won't be wiped out in Hamilton county until the workers are given cash relief, so they can buy health-giving foods.

Significance of Yokinen

By WILLIAM WILSON

August Yokinen, the foreign-born worker, had for many years been a desirable citizen of New York. He was what the 100 percent Americans like. He did not fight against the bosses. He obeyed the laws they made although they themselves did not. He accepted everything peaceably. As a consequence no one thought of, talked of or wanted him sent away—deported. So long as they were good enough for him, he was good enough for the bosses.

But Yokinen became aware that all was not well for the working class—his class. Mass unemployment, constant wage-cuts, part time work and mass starvation was to be seen on all sides. Only the bosses were not affected. Workers talked about these things. Yokinen listened. Then he joined the Communist Party.

Yokinen, however, was a Negro hater. That of course made him qualify as a desirable citizen. But it did not fit in with Communist thought and action. The Party stands unqualifiedly for full social, political and economic equality for the Negro. Yokinen had not always been a Negro hater. He acquired this hatred here. It is part of the training for citizenship the ruling class of America give the foreign born. He got it here from the sources from which the native workers get their supply.

Yokinen's belief in the inferiority of the Negro workers and his hatred of them came from the boss-owned schools, churches, theaters, moving pictures and papers. He accepted what he was taught. It could not have been otherwise. He had no other source of information. The bosses' Jim-Crow, segregation system kept him from personal contact with Negro workers.

Yokinen's attitude toward Negroes soon became known in the Party. He was brought to trial on charges of white chauvinism—prejudice against Negroes. He was expelled from the Party. This was a shock.

The trial awakened Yokinen. For the first time he saw that the privileges given white workers at the expense of Negroes, such as a slightly higher wages, slightly better living conditions were bribes from the bosses. He saw this bribery as a method of the bosses to split the workers, Negroes and white, in order to easier exploit and oppress both. It was a process of divide and rule.

The lies of the bosses became clear. Yokinen's views about his attitude toward Negroes changed. He saw in the unity and joint struggle of the Negro and white workers against the bosses the only way of escape from the miserable conditions.

He at once became an undesirable citizen. The 100% wanted his blood. The Jim-crowing government ordered him deported. Yokinen, the friend of the Negro workers, conscious of the fact that he and they had common interests and should unite was a menace to the boss government. America's ruling class want no such foreign born.

Thousands of other white workers, native and foreign, have been awakened to the tactics of the ruling class by the suffering from hard times. The Communist Party is awakening thousands more Negro as well as white. Thousands of white workers and colonials are being deported because they are no longer willing to be pitted against each other but are uniting. These workers are the enemies of the enemies of the Negro. They are friends of the Negro masses. In union with them, in relentless struggle against the bosses is to be found the solution of the Negro's problem.

