

The SOUTHERN WORKER

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COVINGTON CO. MASSES STORM COURT HOUSE

Flour Is Given Out After Solid Action White, Negro

ANDALUSIA, Ala.—Five hundred white and Negro workers and poor farmers of Covington County, by their united action against starvation, forced the Red Cross to grant them immediate relief and obtained a promise of more aid to come.

The R. F. C. in Covington County had stopped all relief work, thus cutting off from 1800 farm workers, poor farmers, and jobless workers the possibility of earning even a couple of dollars a week. At the same time, the Red Cross stopped issuing flour.

March on County Seat

The workers and farmers, gathering in meetings under the leadership of the Alabama Farmers Committee of Action, decided to march on the county seat of Andalusia. On the afternoon of June 17, over 500 met in a public demonstration. A short parade around

the city square was followed by a mass meeting in front of the courthouse. Because of the strength of the workers and poor farmers, the Red Cross was forced to open the store and issue hundreds of bags of flour. The R. F. C. officials were forced to promise to send a special representative to Washington to get more money for relief.

White, Negro Stand Together

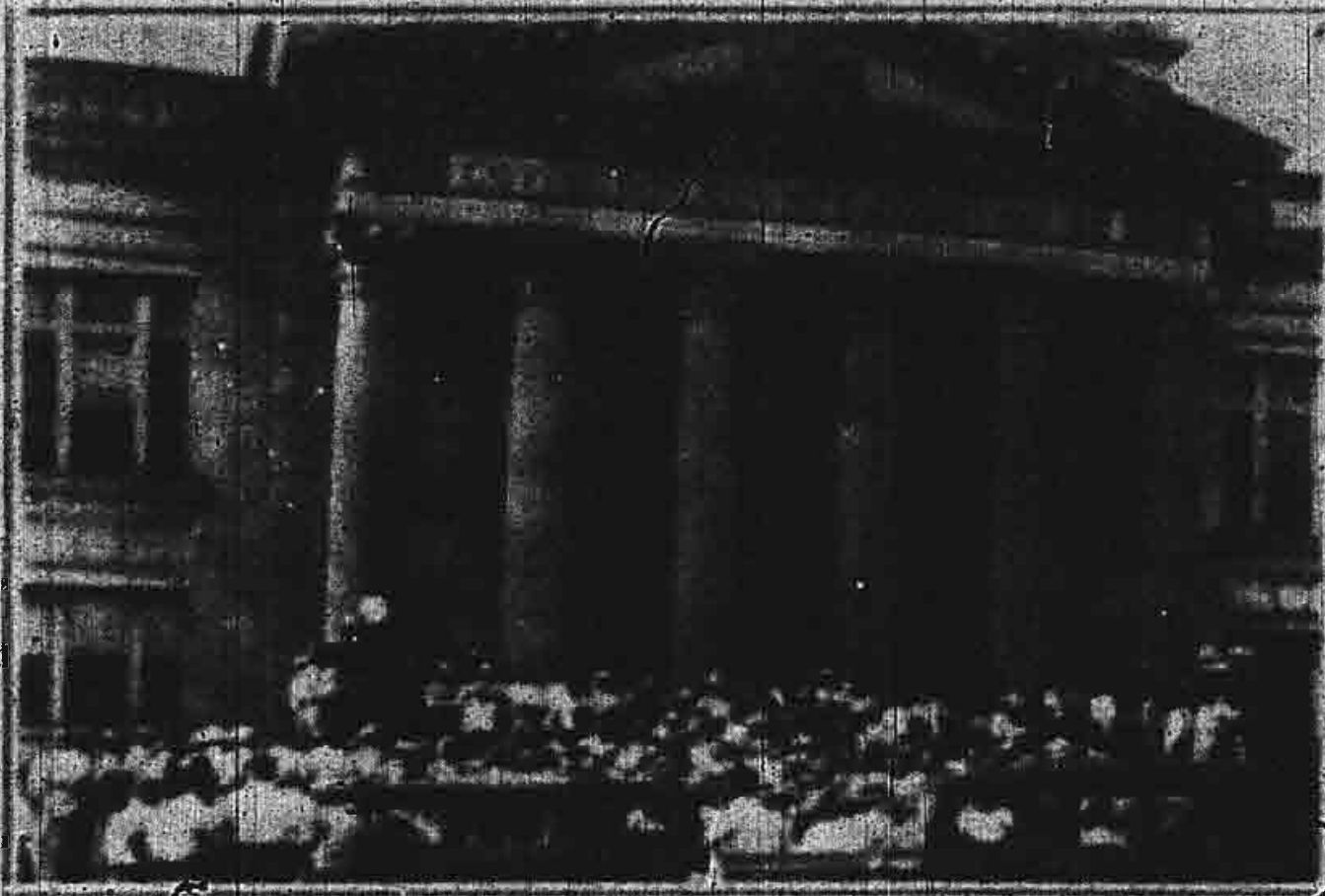
The Red Cross officials tried to set the workers against each other by telling the whites to stand back until the Negroes were served. They thought the whites would then turn and attack the Negroes. But the workers and poor farmers were on to this dirty trick, and unanimously demanded that all be served as they stepped into line, with no discrimination against the Negroes.

The demands presented by the workers and poor farmers included the following:

1. Continuation of R. F. C. work at not less than \$1 for 8 hours.
2. Immediate employment of all unemployed workers and poor farmers.
3. No discrimination against Negroes in the carrying out of any of these demands.

The landlords and big bosses of Covington County are doing their best to crush the united struggle of the workers. Three days after the great Andalusia demonstration, the city council of Andalusia passed an ordinance which is an insult to every citizen of Andalusia. It takes from the workers and poor farmers all right to meet, demonstrate and publicly petition. But the masses of Covington Co. will not be stopped by this ordinance—they will break through it and continue to organize and to struggle.

UNITED ACTION WON THEIR DEMANDS



Five hundred white and Negro workers and farmers marched to the Covington County courthouse on June 17 to demand continuation of relief. Their solid action and their refusal to be split along race lines forced the Red Cross to open its station and give out hundreds of sacks of flour.

Strike on R. F. C. Jobs in Memphis Stops Wage-Cut

ARREST FRAME LEADER OF UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL WHICH LED STRUGGLE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—About 3000 white and Negro workers employed on forced labor jobs here went on strike recently, and by their united action won out against the new wage-cut from \$1.25 to \$1 a day. The action of the Memphis workers kept the \$1.25 scale not only for Memphis itself, but for Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville.

Besides forcing the R. F. C. to restore the \$1.25 scale, the strike caused the Red Cross to begin once more the distribution of flour which had been stopped. Three of seven community soup kitchens, all of which had been closed to the previous week, were reopened.

Facing Starvation

The family welfare had been very much cut. All soup kitchens were closed down. The pay of the R. F. C. workers was overruled. Then the R. F. C. announced that it would cut pay from \$1.25 to \$1 a day. The Unemployed Council of Memphis put out leaflets headed "Unite to Smash Hunger." A strike on three forced labor projects followed.

The strikers put out the following demands:

1. A \$2 a day wage.
2. An 8-hour day instead of 10 hours.
3. Free transportation to and from jobs.
4. Pay for rainy days.
5. No criticism or foreclosures for unemployed or part-time workers.
6. No firing, lay-offs or discrimination against militant workers.

The leader also called for united action of white and Negro workers to win these demands.

A number of workers were arrested and fined. Boris Israel, organizer of the Memphis Unemployed Council, has been charged

with "sedition" and "inciting to riot." Conviction on such charge may bring 25 years in jail.

But in spite of the police and sheriffs, in spite of the arrests, the R. F. C. workers of Memphis have prevented another wage-cut. With this victory behind them, they can now organize more solidly and struggle harder for the other demands, under the leadership of the Unemployed Council. (See picture on page 4.)

L. L. D. Calls Mass Conference Aug. 13 In B'ham to Save Willie Peterson

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Willie Peterson, tubercular Negro war veteran, has been condemned to die in the electric chair on August 25, by the action of the Supreme Court of Alabama, upholding the death sentence. Peterson was framed in August, 1931, on a charge of murdering a white society girl.

The frame-up against Peterson was so brazen that even an all-white jury during the first trial refused to convict, and there was a hung jury. Peterson was proved to have been elsewhere during the time of the crime; it was also shown that he was far too weak physically to assault and overpower a woman.

The decision of the Supreme Court not to uphold the verdict, in spite of the frame-up character of the case, in spite of the fact that one of the jurors who

MASS PROTESTS AGAIN SNATCH SCOTTSBORO BOY FROM DEATH CHAIR

Force Judge to Change His Mind and Give Third Trial to Haywood Patterson

Haywood Patterson, one of the nine innocent Scottsboro boys, twice tried and twice falsely convicted in the lynch-law courts of Alabama on a lying charge of rape, has once more been snatched from the very shadow of the electric chair.

Patterson has been granted a third trial by decision of Judge Horton of Decatur. The new trial will be held in the fall.

This is a great partial victory in the Scottsboro struggle, which is due altogether to the mass pressure of the white workers and poor farmers and the Negro people, and to the brilliant fight of the I. L. D. on behalf of these boys.

Masses Forced New Trial

Some of the fakera now say that this shows the "fairness" of Judge Horton and the Alabama courts. Is that true? We know it is not. Judge Horton refused on April 17, immediately after the second trial of Patterson, to set aside the verdict. He had all the evidence of innocence then that he has now. But without any more evidence, he has changed his mind.

Horton Forced to Change Mind

Why? Well, things have happened since that time. There has been a mass march of white and Negro workers to Washington to demand the freedom of the boys. Millions of workers all over the country have attended mass meetings and added their voices to the roar of protests against the legal lynching of these youngsters. Ruby Bates, young white Southern girl,

who two years ago testified falsely, has stood before many audiences and exposed the frame-up from the inside. A flood of protest resolutions and telegrams have poured in upon the Alabama officials.

So, convinced that the eyes of the world's workers are on the Scottsboro cases, Judge Horton, slick agent of the lynch-law rulers, reverses his previous decision and decides for a new trial.

Prepare New Frame-up

But now the lynch-rulers of Alabama are preparing a new and even more brazen frame-up for the boys. They are digging up witnesses they have hidden so far, and preparing lying testimony to put into their

SNATCHED FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR



Haywood Patterson, as he looked on trial in Decatur.

months. Attorney-General Knight says: "The prosecution of the Scottsboro cases will not be abated." Tom Heflin, vicious Negro-hater, ex-senator from Alabama, repeats publicly the lying slanders about Negro men liking to rape white women, in order to stir up lynch-frenzy against the Negroes in general and the Scottsboro boys in particular.

Gather Your Forces!

Only renewed and intensified pressure by the masses can save the nine boys. Mass! Demonstrate! Protest this legal lynching! Demand complete and unconditional release of all the boys!

The white lynchers are gathering their forces! We must gather ours!

SEARS, COLLEGEVILLE PREACHER, IS POLICE SPY

Has 11 Workers Arrested When They Stand Up for Their Rights on Earth

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Two Negro workers of Collegeville, Jim Crow section of Birmingham have been sentenced to a \$25 fine—which they will serve out in jail—after being framed on a fake charge of "disturbing religious worship." Nine other workers of the same neighborhood, tried on the same charge, were acquitted. The International Labor Defense conducted the defense of the workers.

The arrests followed protests of Collegeville workers at the church of the Reverend Sears, Negro preacher, who had helped to send to jail a Negro worker, Randolph Carter. Carter's "crime" was that he resented abuse by a white Red Cross foreman.

Foreman Fired at Workers
Carter arrived a few minutes late to work one morning on the Red Cross gang. H. L. Ages, white foreman, cursed him. Carter protested, and the other workers on the gang backed him up. Ages fired his pistol into the group. The workers rushed him and took the pistol away.

Carter went home, where he was visited by Sears and told: "Stay home and don't worry, I've fixed everything with the Red Cross."

A short while later, Carter was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was fined \$100 and given a sentence of six months in jail, without having opportunity to get a lawyer or notify the I. L. D.

The next Sunday, visitors and members of Sears' congregation rose after the sermon and began asking questions concerning Sears' part in the arrest of Carter. Sears called the police, who arrested eleven workers at the church and in Collegeville.

Preacher and Police Spy

At the trial, Sears testified against the workers and did his best to send them to jail. Workers of Collegeville have been distributing leaflets denouncing Sears, and calling him a "preacher for the lord, spy for the police, and framer-up of workers." Sears and the other preachers are glad to get our pennies in the collection plate and tell us to wait till we get to heaven for good things, but when we try to get a few good things here on earth, when we stand up like men and women against abuse, they turn us over to the police.

I. L. D. ORGANIZER IS MISTREATED IN JAIL

Birmingham, Ala.—Alice Burke, representative of the International Labor Defense, has been denied treatment for serious illness in the county jail here, because, in the words of the prison doctor, she is connected "with that organization that's fighting for those dirty Scottsboro boys."

Burke and Wirt Taylor, organizer of the Birmingham Unemployed Council, were arrested last November 7 at an unemployed demonstration. Recently they were given sentences of 6 months in jail and \$100 fine each—the maximum. The I. L. D. is trying to get bail for these two workers, and is appealing their cases. Send protests to the anti-trial judge, Russell McElroy, County Courthouse, Birmingham, Ala.

ARREST 28 IN FORT WORTH EVICTION

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Twenty-eight militant workers of this city are in jail charged with "unlawful assembly," following an attempt to restore furniture to the home of an evicted worker.

Included in the 28, are T. E. Barlow, local organizer of the Unemployed Council, and Harry Gordon, district organizer of the Communist Party.

Thousands on Strike in South; Are Not Fooled by Roosevelt Promises

The strike wave continues to sweep the South with undiminished force. The workers are realizing that the promises of the bosses, to improve their conditions under the terms of the Federal Industrial Control Act, are just attempts to keep them from struggling now, while they are best able to get some concessions.

The workers are beginning to know, also, that the present increase in production will last only for a short time, because the factories are piling up goods to forestall the rise in prices. The present slight increase in production will be followed by a new and worse slump, and if the workers are to make any gains, they must make them now, by militant and determined action.

Many Groups Strike

Most of the strikes have been in textile mills, but workers in other industries are also striking against new stretch-out systems, against pay-cuts and for more wages. Cotton textile workers, silk hosiery workers, workers on relief projects, clothing workers, furniture workers, farm laborers, knitting mill workers, cigar workers, miners, rayon workers, stone cutters, and many others are in-

cluded in the present strike wave.

Strikers Get Concessions
The majority of the strikes have resulted in gains for the workers. Some groups, however, have allowed themselves to be fooled by the employers, and the A. F. of L. mis-leaders, and the federal conciliators, and have gone back to work without any gains, believing the promises that Roosevelt will make the sun shine.

The chief need of the workers in Southern—as well as Northern—industries at present, is to organize rank-and-file grievance committees and shop committees, and to organize into militant unions under rank-and-file leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. If you want more information, write to Box 613, Birmingham, Alabama, or to Box 654, Charlotte, N. C.

WIN 60-DAY STAY FOR FRAMED NEGRO

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A sixty-day respite for John Lewis Edwards, 18, Negro worker, framed and sentenced to die June 7 for murder charges, has been wrung from Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, by the International Labor Defense.

Plowing Under of Cotton is Scheme to Enrich Big Landlords and Speculators, Who Hold Last Year's Surplus

What are we doing when we plow under rows of growing cotton? That's a burning question for every Southern farmer, farm laborer, cropper and tenant. Let's figure it out.

Roosevelt asks us to destroy at least 25 per cent of the crop now under cultivation in order to "raise prices."

Today, it is true, we see cotton being sold at a higher price. What cotton is that? It is the cotton that has been held in the warehouses of the speculators and big landlords, the surplus of last year's cotton crop. This cotton crop alone will fetch higher prices—because of inflation and in expectation of the plowing under of part of the present crop. Who will profit from the present higher price? Precisely, these speculators and landlords. Where did they get this big store of cotton? They got it last fall, from the small farmers who could not afford to wait to sell, from the croppers who, by the custom of forced pooling, had to bring their cotton straight from the ginning mill to the landlord's barn.

As an example, take Alfred Tunstall, Speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives. He is the owner of three large plantations in Hale County. He has stored enormous quantities of cotton in his warehouse or warehouses to control. This surplus, wrung last year from small farmers and croppers, will this summer bring Tunstall a neat profit.

Prices Will Drop Again
This surplus of cotton is enough to satisfy the reduced demand of the market—who are the majority of the consumers. By the time this surplus has been sold, the food of

PRICES TO DROP AGAIN IN THE FALL, WHEN SMALL FELLOWS HAVE COTTON TO SELL; PL AN MEANS NEW DEPTHS OF POVERTY FOR SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL MASSES

cotton from this year's crop will again bring the price tumbling. And not before then will the small farmer, the tenant, the cropper be ready to put his cotton on the market. The higher prices of the summer months will be paid for the surplus held by speculator and landlord. In the fall, small farmer, tenant, cropper will once more be faced with ruinous prices.

In this situation, the struggle of the Share Croppers Union against the forced pooling of cotton, gains enormously in importance.

Rich Planters Benefit

Who can afford to "cut down acreage"? Only the rich planters, with big plantations, like Landlord Pearson in Tallapoosa County, Ala., for instance. If the small farmer tries to reduce acreage, he might as well go out of business altogether. In fact, with the burden of debts and mortgages he already has, he is very likely to go out of business altogether. So the big planters will add to their plantations, greedily swallowing the little fellows who can't afford to plow under.

The poor farmers and the tenants have put into this year's cotton crop all their hope and all their strength. They have already spent trading days in the sun over the cotton crop. They have spent money for fertilizer and seed. Mostly they haven't their own seeds—and they have spent money to hire mules for plowing. All that time, labor, money, to be plowed under.

The intent of the croppers and tenants is to be plowed under.

crushed beneath a new weight when the plowing under takes place. The landlord owns the land and will direct the plowing under of the cotton. He will make the agreement, and he will collect the government money in exchange. But what about the tenant and the cropper? Already down to starvation level, they cannot possibly exist on less



The five Tallapoosa croppers who were sentenced to long terms in jail because they had the guts to organize into the Share Croppers Union and resist seizure of their land. They have been transferred to the hall-boys of Springer Prison, Alabama. The I. L. D. is taking an appeal in their case. Left to right, standing: James Simpson, Ned Cobb, Louie White, Charles News, Al White.

farm laboring and less credit than they are getting now. Their bills at the landlords' stores will be higher than ever, because of inflation prices. Now at the end of the season they'll be able to turn over still less cotton against that debt.

Starving Out The Farm Laborers

There will be less demand than ever for agricultural laborers for the smaller crop. Hundreds of thousands of starving jobless workers in the cities have planned to go to the cotton-patch in the fall and make a few cents. That means of living will be cut off this year from thousands.

The money to be paid to the planters will come out of a processing tax on cotton—which will be passed on to every worker and poor farmer who buys a shirt or a pair of overalls.

Masses Can't Buy Cotton

The main reason for the fall in the price of cotton is that the majority of buyers—workers and poor farmers and farm laborers—have little or no money. They cannot buy back what they have produced. Rising prices will mean these people can't buy even less. More starvation for the poor farmers, less work for the farm laborers, also means less buying. And, once again, falling prices.

We are asked to plow under cotton, when millions haven't a piece of clothes that isn't falling apart, when children stay at home from school because they're ashamed of their rags. That is typical of the system under which we live—capitalism.

The plow that puts the growing

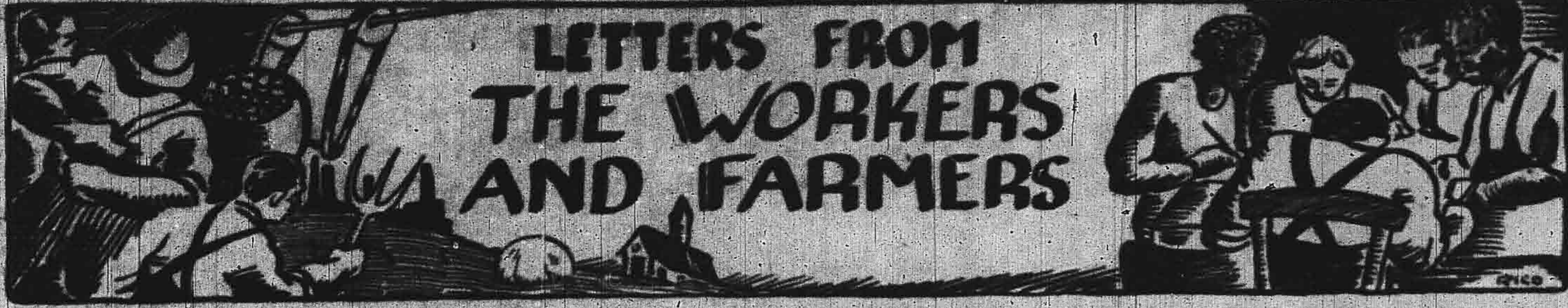
cotton under the earth is plowing under the strength, hope and means of livelihood of millions, to the greater profit of the big landlords, banks, merchants and cotton manufacturers.

As a result of the plowing under, many of the small farm owners will be forced to mortgage. Many of the mortgaged owners will lose their farms and become tenants or croppers. Many of the tenants will be forced into the bondage of share-cropping. Many of the share-croppers, because of the increasing burden of debt, will become agricultural laborers. And many of the agricultural laborers will be squeezed out altogether. A large number in each group will be forced down one rung in the agrarian ladder.

And since the greater part of the cotton section is the Black Belt, in which the majority are Negroes, and since the majority of the farming Negroes are tenants and share-croppers and farm-laborers, the plan to plow under will mean a new and more vicious attack on the rights and livelihood of the Negro people.

Organize Against Hunger

Poor farmers! Tenants! Croppers! Farm-laborers! Organize in Share-Croppers Unions and Farmers Committees of Action. Demand that there be no evictions from the land, no foreclosures of mortgages, no seizure of live stock. Demand relief for starving farmers. Demand the right of the cropper to sell their own cotton, with no forced pooling. Demand a minimum price of 10 cents per pound of cotton. Only united action of farm laborers will help the starving population. Let's plow starvation under!



LETTERS FROM THE WORKERS AND FARMERS

PLOWING UNDER COTTON MEANS STARVATION; SMALL FARMERS, CROPPERS NOT CONSULTED IN THE PLAN

LABOR FAKERS TRY SET WHITE AGAINST NEGRO

(By a Worker Correspondent) JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The girls in the King Edward Cigar Factory came out on a strike a few months ago and got some victories. Now the A. F. of L. misleaders are starting to organize a union, that will not be for the benefit of the workers. The union makes them pay one dollar every month out of their small wages. Since the strike, these labor fakers have told the white girls that the Negroes have nothing in common with them. The girls know that this is a lie and that it is an attempt to divide their ranks. The Negro workers came out in solidarity with the whites at the time of the strike. The Negroes work in a different department but they refused to work until the white girls got their demands. Now it is up to the white girls to get together with the Negro girls and help raise demands. Negro girls that will improve their conditions.

Destruction of Crop Takes Bread From Mouths of Thousands of Farm Laborers, Writes Texas Farmer

(By a Farmer Correspondent) AUSTIN, TEX.—The national government asks us to "plow under" some of the cotton we have raised. Now Texas raises one-third of the nation's cotton. The thousands of big farms are actually owned by wealthy landowners, who have as their serfs the tenant farmers, their wives, and every child large enough to hoe and to drag a cotton sack.

Work From Too Soon to Too Late

In the late spring and during the summer months, the laborers must be in the fields from day light until dark, working crops from which they realize none of the profits. The school months are short, to release child labor. While the bodies of these children are bent and twisted under the heavy burden of the cotton sacks, the children of the landlords continue with their schools and colleges, and pay into the fraternities and sororities

much of the money that comes from slavery.

Children Born in Fields The tenant farmers have large families, for it means so many more "hands" in the fields. Babies cannot be left alone. They, too, are taken to the cotton patch, where they lie on pallets in the heat. Only childbirth keeps a woman at home. But many a baby has been born in the field.

In many cases, the tenant farmers, and also the small farmers who own their places, always hurriedly pick their own crops, and then hire out as laborers on other farms to realize as much of a livelihood as possible.

Plowing Under Means More Starvation

This year thousands of persons in Texas are awaiting cotton picking time. It would mean, even at the five cents or so paid per pound, that they would be able to get a little food during the winter months. The cities are full of laborers who expect to go to the cotton patch. Last year the unemployed

were arrested for vagrancy, and forcibly sent to work for whatever they could get.

The voice of the tenant farmer, the small farmer and the unemployed, were not heard in Dallas when plans were made to limit cotton acreage. C. A. Cobb, chief of cotton production of the agricultural adjustment administration, met only with newspaper men and farm representatives to outline the general plan. The plan will destroy about 4,500,000 acres of cotton as soon as the contract is signed.

Big Fellows Lose Nothing, Small Ones Much

The landowners will be given a choice between two plans of payment if they agree to destroy not less than 25 per cent of more than 40 per cent of this year's crop. In this way, the big men will lose nothing. Those who will lose are the workers, who put into the planting of this year's crop all their strength and hope.

PUT TWO MEN'S WORK ON ONE IN STEEL MILL

(By a Worker Correspondent) GADSDEN, Ala.—I am a steel mill worker, but am still on the unemployed list.

The cotton mill here works as many women as men, and works them all like slaves, and pays them \$4 to \$8 a week. They don't know what they are making until they get paid.

Not only that, but there are three or four more cotton mills working here, all white women, and they work them 10 and 12 hours a day.

But the main thing here is the steel plant. Now steel orders are picking up a little, but does that help us unemployed workers? They just put two men's work on one man. Not only that, but he has to make a 16-hour turn, make 3 hours more before going home. Of course, the Negroes get the hardest and the dirtiest jobs.

MAKE SICK WORKER WALK TEN MILES TO RELIEF JOB

(By a Worker Correspondent) ATLANTA, Ga.—I am writing this story to picture some of the conditions being forced on the unemployed workers of this city by the relief agency, and the affect these conditions have on the workers and their wives and children. To begin with, I have been compelled to work on the Hoover-Roosevelt chain-gang (road work) for about six months. My health has been bad for several months. Finally I became too ill to work, so the relief center sent out a nurse, who gave me an order to go to the Charity Hospital for examination and treatment. I had to go to the hospital three times before I could see a doctor. This was on account of the reduction in the hospital staff, which was done in spite of the daily increasing numbers of unemployed workers crowding the hospital clinics and surgical relief. I finally connected with the proper clinic and one of the doctors, after treating me, told me to go home and take it easy, and stay off my feet as much as possible.

off on account of sickness were forced to be examined by this doctor. I was examined by this doctor and declared fit for light work, the same day that the hospital doctor declared me unfit for work. It was no light job for me to get to and from the job, even without working. I had to walk five miles each way. I refused to do this, so when I went for my grocery order they refused to give it to me or to even see me.

This much is plain to me and should be to all the workers. We must be organized together to fight against the starvation system of the bankers and the political henchmen. In numbers there is strength. We, the workers, have the numbers, but we must unite our numbers into Unemployed Councils.

MILLIONAIRE SAVES ON WORKERS' LUNCH

(By a Worker Correspondent) WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Things here are the same as all over Morgan's U. S. A. One house-keeper here was working for \$1 a day and his lunch in one of the workers' messes of the millionaires. Now they give him \$1.50 and take away his lunch, and they cut this in an increase in his wages.

Red Cross Food Order for Week Lasts Three Days

(By a Worker Correspondent, 10 years old) BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The conditions around Birmingham are very serious. The coal mines, steel mills and furnaces have been closed for the last four years. Most of the men were miners, steel workers or worked at a furnace. Most of them have had to apply to the Red Cross for help. They are forced to work for the little relief they get.

The Red Cross pays off in grocery orders. A family of two or three gets a No. 1 order—a sack of flour and 48 cents in groceries. This must last one week. A family of five or six gets a No. 2 order—a sack of flour and \$1.25 in groceries. This must last two weeks. A family of eight or ten gets a No. 3 order and the flour, which must last one week.

One Week Order Lasts Three Days

There are eight in our family, and we get a No. 3 order, but it amounts to just only about three days.

The children are forced to go to school with ragged shoes and not enough clothes.

We are trying to organize a Farmers Club, and will keep a typewriter all winter.

The Question Box

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE — WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Note: The workers and toiling farmers of the South are invited to write to the SOUTHERN WORKER asking whatever questions they wish. To the best of its ability, the SOUTHERN WORKER will undertake to answer questions concerning the program of the Communist Party and militant mass organizations such as the Unemployed Council, etc., concerning every-day affairs and their effect upon the workers; concerning the tactics of the class struggle. We also invite our readers to give their own opinion on questions asked in these columns. Write to Box 572, Birmingham, Ala.

This week's question is: What is unemployment insurance?

The demand for unemployment insurance, as put forth by the Unemployed Councils and by the Communist Party, is that all workers who are jobless shall receive through federal sources unemployment payment at full wages, but no less than \$12 a week plus \$3 a week additional for each dependent.

Make Money Pay The money to pay this relief

is to come out of the profits of the employers, out of taxes on high incomes, and direct from the federal government. We demand that all war funds be turned over for the use of the unemployed.

Workers Should Control Relief Funds

We demand that these funds be administered not by appointed officials who don't know anything about our needs, but by elected delegates of the workers.

No Discrimination

We demand that this insurance be paid to all workers, whether white or Negro, native or foreign-born, men or women, old or young, married or single, with no discrimination in any way against anyone.

The way to get this unemployment, as well as social, insurance is to organize and struggle for it. Organize into block committees and into Unemployed Councils.

Directed Special Session of Congress

Join in the nation-wide campaign, to demand an immediate special session of Congress to pass the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

For more information, write this paper.

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The Federal Industrial Control Act A Slave Bill

Not increased wages, not the right to organize, not a decent living and working standard—but more wage cuts, more strikes and the outlawing of militant unions! That is the meaning of the Federal Industrial Control Act. And it is in this act that the employers, and the big labor leaders, are telling us to see our hope.

First of all, this act includes what is really the old Hoover plan—wage cuts, whatever the workers want, that starvation. Wages will be reduced corresponding to the cut in hours of the workers now employed.

Meanwhile, inflation sends prices sky-rocketing. The Federal Control Act will lead to there not the smaller manufacturer and help the big trusts. Again, prices will rise. These increased prices must be met with our reduced pay envelopes.

Stretch-out systems will be left worse than ever when the provisions of this act go into effect. The employers will make up in working hours what they lose in cutting down of hours. And that, again, will mean more unemployment. The Hudson Silk Hosiery Mill in Charlotte announces that it will fire 150 workers because of the provisions of the act.

But perhaps most important of all—the new act outlaws militant unions, under rank-and-file leadership, the only means whereby the workers can make gains of any size. Only "legitimate" unions will have the protection of the government—and by "legitimate" is meant the company unions (that are no business that copy the tactics F. I. C.—S. Steel, makes no sense) and the A. F. of L. unions whose leaders have time and again sold us Southern workers out to the employers. No organizations led by the workers themselves, determined to make gains for the workers, will be considered "legitimate."

And when these workers go on strike, the Federal Industrial Control Act will make it possible to bring the full force of the government—the militia, the troops, the police, the living Federal constabulary—against the striking workers.

It is not only an attack on our working class organizations. In the past weeks some of us have been fooled into dropping strikes and other militant actions by promises of good things to come under the new act. These promises are lies! Now is the time to struggle for better conditions. Build up the rank-and-file shop and grievance committees, build up the militant unions. Unite, white and Negro workers under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League, organize and struggle against wage-cuts and stretch-out.

Textile Code Makes Wage-Cuts Sure

THE new "code" submitted by the textile manufacturers is designed for certain ends. These are to prevent and crush our strikes, to put into effect the stretch-out plan, and to drive out the smaller manufacturers for the benefit of the bigger ones.

What will the provisions of this code mean for the textile workers? The minimum wage rates—\$12 for the South and \$13 for the North—will no more be enforced than the laws concerning women's working hours in Southern mills, which are just so many scraps of paper. And that goes for the child labor provisions, also. We know well that all Southern children have two eyes—their mill eyes and their home eyes. And the friendship between the factory inspectors and the employers seems to be a very firm one.

The minimum wage rate is for so many hours per week. But the Federal Industrial Control Act includes the "stretch-out plan." Textile workers will be asked to share days of work with other textile workers. And the wages of both will be far below the minimum.

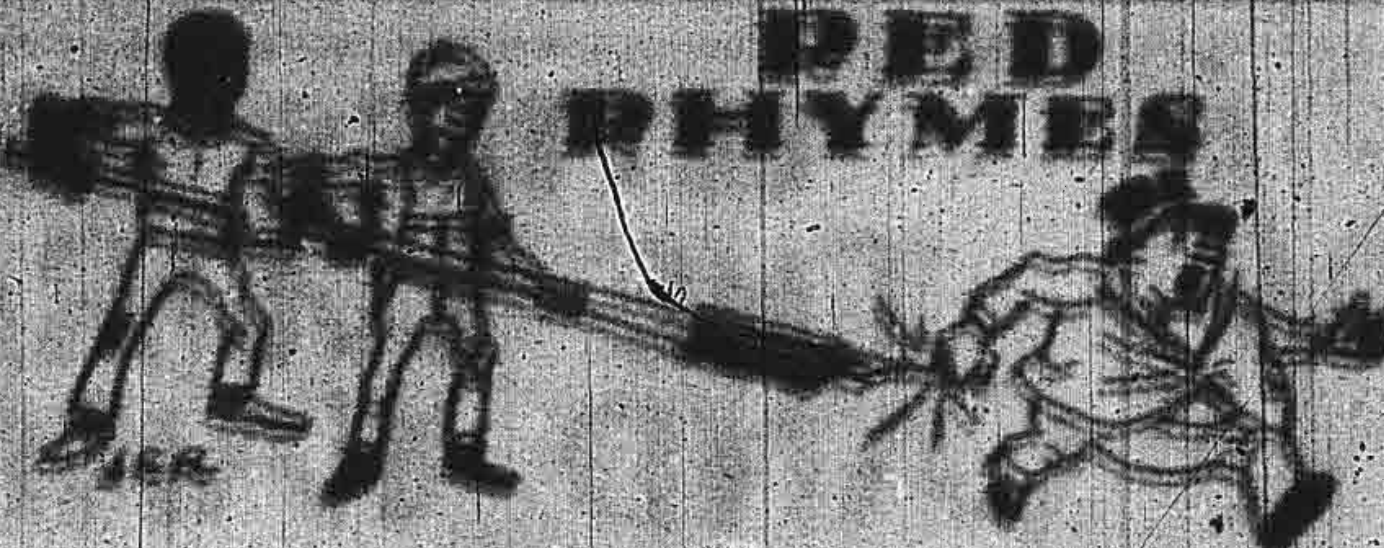
The bill legalizes the present difference between Northern and Southern wages. Why this difference? It is not true that we can live for less in the South. Only rents are a little cheaper—but food, clothing, incidentals, all come far higher.

While the bill will not be the minimum, the provision will be the excuse to make it the maximum for most textile workers.

Already we are feeling more stretch-out, our efficiency systems. With the new code in effect, there will be still more income to lose, higher quotas to make so that the bosses can take it out of us that way. The head-on efficiency systems are a production rate per hour, and that is if we don't rest it. That was the basis of the strike of the United Textile Workers in America, Ala. By this means it is possible to reduce the minimum and still keep up production.

The bill keeps workers from the minimum wage. It is a further step in Southern textile mills to take on a stretch-out for a few weeks for 40 or 50 cents a week, or make a little more, and after a few weeks, to let the workers go.

The stretch-out system and stretch-out are not to get over the stretch-out. The bill will make it possible to stretch-out workers in the same way. It will make it possible to stretch-out workers in the same way. It will make it possible to stretch-out workers in the same way.



By BILL MORTON

It beats the nation how inflation is used to solve our ills. It beats the price of bread and rice and shoes and rents and pills. The bills we owe the grocers and our pay will never meet. I guess the boss will get our lives and lead in nation's quest. When wages stay the same old way but food climbs out of sight, well, guess right out of F. I. C. tank, and organize to fight. No longer then will working men keep losses of their lives, while we must give to mill and mine, or better by charity. It shows that that we will strike the lot of boss they threw us—then strike and show that you to save—WHY, THEN THE FIGHT DON'T KNOW US.

If we are to make any gains at all, the white and Negro workers have got to stand together!

In the mill villages and at the company stores, increased prices will bring back to the bosses the big gains they may give in a few cases. In wages, standing house prices in mill villages are already going up.

Large numbers of textile workers are on strike today in the South, too short to meet the provisions of the new code. Strikes and other militant actions can win gains. The new textile code can bring us only worse conditions than ever.

Fight the Danger of a New World War

ANOTHER world war is ahead of us. It will be another rich man's war, in which the workers and poor farmers will be asked to give blood and flesh.

Who benefits from these wars? We know now that the last war was Wall Street's profit-making war. The rulers of the various countries fight each other for the right to use raw materials and labor in order to make profits.

England and America may be at one another's throats for some time. There are many more struggles between countries and groups of countries. In every case, there is the danger of a new war.

But no matter how the capitalist countries hate each other, they are all in a race to get to the Soviet Union, the workers and poor farmers have thrown the employers and landlords off their backs and are running the country themselves. No one can use the resources of the labor of the Soviet Union to make private profits.

The workers and poor farmers of other countries are inspired by the sight of a land where there are no bosses, where people live like us run everything for the common good. That is dangerous for the capitalists.

The South is a particularly important area for the bosses. There are the great mills of Birmingham, the Dochtels 10000 mile, Mauch Sheds, all of which can be used for war purposes. The South is rich in stocks and reserves for the shipment of munitions.

We do not want another war for the benefit of the rich. We must form anti-war committees in the factories and shops and on the plantations. Spread word of the danger of a new world war. Fight to prevent an attack on the Soviet Union. Demand all war funds for the unemployed. Join the great demonstrations on August 1 day of struggle against such wars!

(The next issue of the Southern Worker will have a great deal more on the question of the war danger, and how to struggle against it.)



LEADER OF MEMPHIS JOBLESS

Here's latest information of the Memphis Unemployed Council being led off to jail by City Inspectors. Charles Garfield, Under the leadership of the Unemployed Council, Memphis workers struck—successfully—against a wage-cut on W. F. C. work. The bosses have framed Garfield on a charge of "sedition" and "leading to riot." (Garfield is on the left.)

What Is The Share Croppers Union?

The Share Croppers Union is a union of share-croppers, tenants, and small farm owners, and also includes farm laborers. It unites the poor farming population in militant struggle against the rich landlords, bankers and capitalists. It has done in Tallapoosa County, to win the most immediate needs of the farming masses.

While the Share Croppers Union organizes mainly the Negro farming population, it stands openly for the unity and organized action of both white and Negro poor farmers and share-croppers, which alone can secure for them their most pressing needs. Therefore it supports all organizations of the poor white farming population, such as the Alabama Farmers Committee of Action, and other such organizations, which have a militant program of struggle under rank and file leadership. We call for unity between the poor farming population and the city workers.

Win Heavens Through Struggle

The Share Croppers Union holds the rich landlords, bankers and capitalists, and the government, which they control, responsible for the miserable conditions of the poor farming masses.

The Share Croppers Union calls upon the rulers of the soil to unite and win the following demands through struggle, by mass action, non-payment, strikes and other militant action.

1. The right to sell our own cotton.
2. No forced selling of cotton.
3. Minimum of 10 cents a pound for cotton.
4. Relief from the landlords and government for all farming people in need of food, clothing, and other necessities.
5. No taxes on the poor farming population.
6. No mortgage foreclosure and no evictions.
7. Cancellation of over debts on consolidation of live stock and farming tools.
8. Free school bus transportation for farm students, with no discrimination against Negro students.
9. The right to organize.
10. Against mob terror against the struggle.
11. Freedom of the New Tallapoosa county croppers club to jail.

Any poor farmer, sharecropper, or farm laborer, and their families, may become members of the Share Croppers Union, if they believe in the program, if they pay the joining fee of five cents and they could a month later, and if they become active in the Union to which they are assigned.

If the next issue we shall tell you to go about organizing a Share Croppers Union.

I want more information on how I can join the Communist Party, the Party of the working class. Please send me such information.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Send this blank to Box 1412, Birmingham, Alabama, or Box 514, Charlotte, North Carolina.