

# The SOUTHERN WORKER

The Paper of The Southern Tolders

Vol III No. 1

Birmingham, Alabama

Price 2 Cents

## MARCH ON CAPITOL DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR SCOTTSBORO 9

### New Orleans Jobless Betrayed After Splendid Strike

### Present Negro Rights Ruby Bates One Leaders of March

### TELLS COURT: TAX T. C. I. TO AID JOBLESS

### Jobless Organizers Sentenced

### Relief Workers Quit After 50 Percent Cut; Ten Thousand Paraded

C. — Five scores of points in Washington: "The die! The die! The die!"

The marchers also presented Congress a Bill of Rights for the Negro people, designed to put teeth into the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments, and declare illegal all discriminatory laws and practices.

Ruby Bates Among Delegates

Among the delegates were Ruby Bates, young white Southern girl who in the Decatur trial repudiated her former testimony against the Scottsboro boys; and Mrs. Jane Patterson of Chattanooga, mother of Heywood Patterson.

Although Roosevelt claims to represent the "forgotten man"

Jobless Action Committee. The law is proposed for the elimination of the abuses and denials of elementary democratic rights of the Negro people, and is called "An Act to Bar Discrimination in the Exercise of Civil Rights by Reason of Race, Nationality or Color."

The bill would force the U. S. to prohibit the taking of action against any individual who violated any provisions of the act.

Feared Every Discrimination

The bill contains provisions against discrimination in the holding of office; against discrimination in the right of suffrage both primary and general elections; against discriminations in grand and petit jury service.

It contains a section against any discrimination or segregation in school attendance at public and private schools. It provides against segregation in transportation of all kinds. It provides that no person shall be barred from any meeting or place of entertainment, or shall be segregated into a separate part of such a place by reason of race, color or nationality.

The act would forbid segregated housing.

Equality on the Job

Further sections of the bill are

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alice Burke, representative of the International Labor Defense, and Wirt Taylor, 24-year-old local leader of the Unemployed Council, were found "guilty of disorderly conduct and obstructing traffic" in Judge McElroy's court on May 9th. They were arrested last November when they spoke to a meeting of jobless workers at the Old Court House, called to demand immediate relief and unemployment insurance. Sentence has not been pronounced as we go to press. The case will be further appealed.

Case a Frame-up

The case was a frame-up from beginning to end, designed to crush the movement of the unemployed in Birmingham.

The prosecution laid particular stress on the fact that the Unemployed Council is uniting white and Negro workers. City Attorney Parker deliberately insulted the Southern working-class when he said: "These persons are trying to stir up our ignorant people in the South, who don't know anything."

Alice Burke, asked how the Unemployed Council proposed that the government get money for immediate relief to the jobless, answered that it proposed taxing the big employers. "Such as?" inquired Parker. "Such as the T. C. I.," Burke answered.

NEW ORLEANS, La. — After a struggle in which more than 22,000 workers, striking for relief jobs, showed the most splendid fighting spirit and solidarity, the workers were forced back to work at lower pay by the sell-out of the leaders of the strike.

The jobless in this city are forced to work at relief jobs in order to get any help at all. At that, relief is given to only about one-quarter of the unemployed. Young and single workers are denied all relief. Two months ago it was cut to \$2 a day, and then a new cut of another 50 cents was announced for May 1.

The workers of New Orleans de-

cidied to make their chief local demand on May Day, the withdrawal of the new relief cut. Rena Pourcine, labor faker and self-styled leader of the relief workers, was forced to pretend to be in favor of the action. On May 1, thousands of relief workers struck their jobs.

On May 1, hundreds had already gathered in front of the office of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. on Poydras Street, where the relief office is located. Banners were carried, one of which read: "United we stand, divided we fall!" Ten thousand took part in the parade.

The police began shoving the crowd, but the workers refused to move. Ten motorcycle cops appeared on the scene. Two mounted policemen drove their horses into the sidewalk and into the crowd. Richard Lawrence, a worker, was knocked through a window by a horse and his right leg was injured.

Pourcine Behind Doors

Where was Pourcine all this time? Leading the demonstration? Oh, no! Pourcine was behind closed doors with the heads of the relief committees.

The workers were intensely militant during the whole of the strike. They picketed the relief projects, in several cases forcing the scabs to drop work and to turn over their work cards. When the men picketed the Bayou St. John Bridge, 32 were arrested for "disorders." The International Labor Defense is defending them.

### HE MUST NOT DIE!



wood Patterson, one of the Scottsboro boys, two years ago on a charge of "rape."

Negro is certainly the "rotten man" in the court. He refused early to re-organize.

which the marchers proposed by the League for Negro Rights and by the National Scotts-

HE MUST NOT DIE!

## What We Stand For

After being suspended for more than a year, the SOUTHERN WORKER, organ of the Communist Party in the South, is again beginning publication.

The Communist Party—known also as the "Reds"—is the only party of the workers and toiling farmers. It alone fights for us and represents our interests. The Republican, Democratic and Socialist Parties represent the class of big bosses—the landlords, the factory owners, the mine owners, the big store-keepers. The Communist Party represents the other class—the class of workers, those people who work in the mines and mills that the big bosses own; those people who farm their own little plots of land or work on farms belonging to others. The Communist Party represents also

(continued on p. 2)

### JANE SPEED OF MONTGOMERY



Jane Speed, young white girl of Montgomery, was arrested by Birmingham police when she attempted to speak to the workers gathered in Ingram Park on May 1. Jane Speed has been active in the defense of the Scottsboro boys. She says: "I am tired of the protection they are giving Southern women—the protection that is throwing them out by the thousands to starve on the streets."

Prepare for New Struggles

The New Orleans workers are preparing for new action by strengthening their Unemployed Councils. In future action, they must demand that the strikers decide on all questions in the strikes, that committees elected from the ranks of the strikers conduct the actions, and that no maneuvers take place with officials behind closed doors.

Southern SF

# STRENGTHEN AND EXTEND SHARE CROPPERS UNION AS ANSWER TO DADEVILLE SENTENCES

## PLAN TO RECRUIT 2500 NEW MEMBERS BY AUGUST 1. PREPARE STRUGGLE FOR RIGHT TO SELL OWN COTTON THIS FALL

Here is the answer of the militant share-croppers of Alabama to the sentencing of five of their leaders in Dadeville court to terms of five to fifteen years in the penitentiary:

"For every share-cropper that the landlords have put away in jail we pledge ourselves to get 500 new members for the Share Croppers Union. Twenty-five hundred new members for our union by August 1! We will spread our union east into Georgia, west and south throughout the State of Alabama. This is our answer to the landlords, to Sheriff Young and Deputy Elder, to Store-Keeper Parker who sent the murders, to Tom Heflin who howled against our leaders in court, to Judge Bowling who sentenced our fellow croppers to long terms in the pen!"

### "We're Through Working For Nothing"

"And this is our answer also: When Ned Cobb said to Deputy Elder, that the Negroes in Tallapoosa are through working for nothing—when Ned Cobb said that he spoke true words!"

On December 19, 1932, a battle took place in Reeltown between

the sheriff's posse and the Negro share-croppers. From the mouths of the cropper's guns, there blazed forth to the world Ned Cobb's grim and quiet statement: the Negroes of Tallapoosa are through working for nothing!

The battle of Reeltown came about in this way: W. S. Parker, rich Natchez merchant, had a mortgage on the farm of Cliff James, a Negro farmer. Parker sent Sheriff Elder to take from James his two mules, two cows, two calves and a heifer. James, backed by his fellow-croppers, refused to give up his property, which was all his family had to live on. The deputies left, threatening murder. A few hours later they came back with an armed gang, opened fire, killed one share-cropper outright and mortally wounded many others.

### The Murderers Go Free

Cliff James, small farmer, was

dead; Mike Bentley, share-cropper, was dead; John McMullen, share-cropper, was dead. Deputy Elder had a slight flesh wound in the leg. But it was not Deputy Elder, Deputy Gantt and the other armed thugs who were put on trial for murder, but Ned Cobb, Sam Moss, Clinton Moss, Judson Simpson, Alf White, the croppers who had been under attack, who were tried in Dadeville and sentenced to terms ranging from 5 to 15 years in the penitentiary!

The trial showed clearly that the landlords and big store-keepers are afraid, and that by sending these five leaders of the Union to jail for long terms, they hoped to crush the croppers' organization. The judge refuses to allow the leaflets of the union to be read. For there stand the demands for which the croppers have fought: For the right of the cropper to sell his own cotton. No forced pool-

ing of cotton. Cancellation of debts. No evictions of croppers from the land. No confiscating of live stock. A minimum price of 10 cents per pound for cotton.

These demands are at the heart of the struggles of the croppers. They mean life or death to every share-cropper, every tenant, white or black. They are finding tremendous response among croppers of both races throughout the South.

In spite of complete proof that they were the ones who were attacked the defendants received long jail terms. The International Labor Defense will appeal these sentences. The workers and toiling farmers will struggle for the release of the share-croppers.

### Prepare for Coming Struggles

Meanwhile the organization of the Croppers Union is taking great strides, and the white farmers are beginning to form committees of action for the same end. Great

struggles are ahead. Late fall will bring cotton-picking time. Formerly, the cotton has been ginned, then placed in the landlord's barn—pooled, as it is called—until the landlord decides to sell it. This pooling is not of the cropper's choice. How much the landlord gets for this cotton, the cropper never knows. He only knows that the landlord's share is the money from the sales. The cropper's share is the "share" still owing to the landlord after the cotton has been sold. Cotton-picking time, 1933, will be a period of gigantic struggles. The Share Croppers Union has raised the demand: No forced pooling! For the right to sell our own cotton! This demand aims blows at the very roots of debt slavery. Last year and for decades before, the roots of the pickell-white cotton was from ginning-mill to the hands of the landlords. This year, in many sections of the South, that route will be in ginning mill to market.

With their struggle with also led by the croppers from Tallapoosa. And so the struggle will be a struggle for the Union of Alabama. For we will see the landlords. Cobb spoke

# WHAT WE STAND FOR

(continued from p. 1)

the interests of the oppressed Negro nation of

### STARVATION IN THE MIDST OF ABUNDANCE

There has never been a richer country than the United States. Her factories are capable of turning out enormous quantities of goods. Her mines are rich and her fields are fertile. Yet with wealth piled up, with wealth being destroyed every day because there is "too much" of it, 17 million people walk the streets, jobless, starving. Other millions are working part-time. The few crumbs of relief that the charity agencies throw us are not nearly enough to live on.

The small farmers are being driven off their land by means of foreclosures. The share-croppers are being held in debt-slavery, and are starving because the landlords refuse to "furnish" them.

The rights that are supposed to be guaranteed to us, the rights of free speech, press and assemblage—these rights are lies as far as we are concerned. In Birmingham and in Charlotte, on this very May Day, 1933, police with clubs, guns and tear-gas drove away the workers who tried to meet together for redress of grievances. These rights are trampled under, particularly in the South where we live.

### THE NEGROES FACE WORST OF ALL

The Negroes of the South—and of the United States as a whole—form a group that is most bitterly sweated and downtrodden. They are lynched; they are terrorized; they are denied the elementary rights of suffrage and jury service. They are laid off first. They are hired last. They get the least relief. They are segregated in every walk of life.

The bosses have two reasons for doing all this. They want to make extra profits out of the Negroes by keeping them as a lower-paid and harder worked group. And they want to hold down the white workers, too, by keeping white and Negro apart, by getting them to fight against each other instead of struggling against the common enemy, the big bosses and landlords. Because the Negroes are kept down, the white workers are also kept down. IT IS NO ACCIDENT THAT IT IS PRECISELY HERE IN THE SOUTH, WHERE RACE DISCRIMINATION IS STRONGEST, THAT THE CONDITIONS OF THE WHITE WORKERS ARE WORST, THEIR HOURS LONGEST, THEIR WAGES LOWEST AND THEIR RANKS THE LEAST ORGANIZED.

The Negroes of the Black Belt are the majority of the population there but they do not rule that territory. They do not hold office, or vote, or sit on juries, or help to make the laws or administer them. They do not own the land that they till. A small handful of rich white men do all that. The Communist Party says that the land should go to those who till it, and that the majority, the Negroes, should have the right of self-determination—that is, the right to govern that territory as they see fit, and to separate from the United States if they wish to do so. The Communist Party fights also for equal rights for the Negroes everywhere.

### THE "NEW DEAL"

Now this "new deal" that we hear so much about, what has it done for us? Here is what is happening, particularly in our part of the country, since Roosevelt took office:

The government has failed to enact what we need most bitterly of all today—A SYSTEM OF FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN-

### INSURANCE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND

### THE EMPLOYERS.

The government has refused to enact the bonus bill, and cut thousand of needy veterans off the rolls. In Alabama after July 1, it is planned to give aid to only 632 veterans instead of about 15 thousand as before.

The government has started a new system of reforestation camps, in which we are forced to slave like mules at \$1 a day and send \$25 home to our families so that the charity people can cut them off the relief lists.

Inflation is a good thing—for the bosses. The prices of what we have to buy go up every day. Our wages stay the same or are cut still further.

### WAGES NOT GOING UP

The papers scream that wages are going up. In a few cases a very small section of workers have had a small FAKE increase, because the bosses fear the anger of the workers. For that increase, the workers will be expected to work longer hours and suffer more stretch-out, so that the "increase" isn't really an increase at all. Also, the small increase in dollars does not nearly meet the rising cost of living. Elsewhere in this paper we report a further wage-cut in the Mercury Mills of North Charlotte, a cut in the relief work in New Orleans, and orders from the government which they own, are planning another war. Instead of spending money for unemployment insurance and jobless relief, they build new cruisers, new battle planes, make more munitions. The last war was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. Now they plan another rich man's war—an attack on the Soviet Union, the only country where the workers have thrown the bosses off their backs and are running the country themselves.

In order to get out of their difficulties, the big bosses and the government which they own, are planning another war. Instead of spending money for unemployment insurance and jobless relief, they build new cruisers, new battle planes, make more munitions. The last war was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. Now they plan another rich man's war—an attack on the Soviet Union, the only country where the workers have thrown the bosses off their backs and are running the country themselves.

Can we do anything about these conditions? If we organize, if we struggle, if we get together under militant leadership, we can. In many cities and on many farms, workers have forced better conditions by struggling for them. But it can be done only by organization, white and Negro together, employed and unemployed men and women, city and country workers, together.

Here are the chief demands for which the Communist Party struggles:

1. A system of federal unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the employers and the government.
2. No wagecuts. Wage increases and relief increases to meet rising costs.
3. The wiping out of all debts of the toiling farmers, no foreclosures on mortgages, no evictions from the land. No forced pooling, and for the right of the croppers to sell their own cotton.
4. Equal rights for Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.
5. Defense of the Soviet Union, the only workers' country in the world.
6. For a workers' and farmers' government in the United States.

## TO THE SOUTH ON MAY DAY

Workers and toiling farmers in more than 60 cities, towns and plantations throughout the South celebrated May Day, the international day of labor.

Large meetings were held in many cities and smaller meetings in the smaller towns and on the plantations and farms. In New Orleans, 10,000 workers paraded through the streets on May 1, protesting against another 50 cent cut in the pay for relief work. In many cities, the workers and toiling farmers raised their demands for increased relief, increased wages and for the Federal unemployment insurance fund for the South. In Birmingham, the workers and toiling farmers raised their demands for increased relief, increased wages and for the Federal unemployment insurance fund for the South. In Birmingham, the workers and toiling farmers raised their demands for increased relief, increased wages and for the Federal unemployment insurance fund for the South.

When June Speed, young girl from Montgomery, got up to speak, police pulled her down the stand and arrested her. Workers struggled with the police to prevent her arrest. At Negro workers, Otis DeBar and Ned Goodwin, were arrested.

The trial of the three is expected to come up to the International Labor Defense. In Memphis, the first biennial May Day meeting this year. About 175 were present, and all 3 bars were broken down. Terror against the May Day demonstrations was particularly in North Carolina.



# LETTERS FROM THE WORKERS AND FARMERS



## UNEMPLOYED IN ATLANTA WORK LIKE CHAINGANG, BUT HAVE LESS FOOD

### FARMS FOR 2 MONTHS FOR NO PAY

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
BUFFALO, Ala.—I am writing to let you know how I am being treated. I worked a year that I was paid with the same amount as I was supposed to work. I had my share of corn and cotton. He took in the year...

### Relief Checks Are So Small that Workers Are Forced to Peddle; Negro Families Get Less

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
ATLANTA, Ga.—The unemployed workers in Atlanta are forced to work two days a week for food orders. There are at least sixty thousand unemployed. Most of them are working. Those who are not get their relief through the straight charity organization and they get less. The relief is divided into gangs of about 250. They are supposed to work in city and county public projects, but in many cases they are forced to work for private individuals and corporations.

worked beautifying private homes, cutting trees and digging up stumps. The only additional benefit they get from this job besides the food ticket was some wood from the stumps and trees. During the past winter, when the gangs were cutting wood, the men were supposed to get their wood for their own use, but there was mighty little to get. Some of the gangs have been doing road work, grading the roads alongside the Georgia state chain-gang. In one instance it was a Negro chain-gang, and the unemployed asked the chain-gang for some of their dinner of peas, corn-bread and biscuit. They were glad to get it because their food check does not give them enough for dinner. Some of the gangs have been doing useless work, digging up ditches and filling them in again. It seems that the officials of the relief have received land for the unemployed to farm, to receive vegetables for their own use. This land, most of it had to be cleaned and drained. In one case, after the land was cleared up, it was discovered that this land had been rented to a private individual 3 months before the work was done.

Force Workers to Peddle  
The small families of two to four

In the family receive \$1.50 to \$2.00. The maximum size check is \$1.50. In a few cases, families of 12 to 14 get \$4.00. The relief knows that these checks are too small, and encourage all the men to peddle. In all cases the Negroes get much less than the whites. One Negro widow with two small children got \$1.30 for three weeks. The unemployed workers are beginning to get Unemployed leaflets were distributed on the gangs, calling for more relief, an increase of \$1.50 in all relief orders, more food, payment of rents, and for federal unemployment insurance. Note: We urge all unemployed of Atlanta to get in touch with the Unemployed Council by writing to Box 670, Atlanta, Ga.

#### Protest Graft on Relief

Nothing. For instance, the men worked the corn in Lakewood at the public park. Well, he but they worked for the concessionaires there. The men instead of themselves refused to do this work and selected a committee to see Mr. DeLaPerry, who is in charge of the Federal Relief Fund under the governor. After their protest the work was stopped. One week very recently the men brought me out \$30 behind. I worked two months for him and did not get a penny out of it. For 1932, I made seven bales of cotton and four loads of corn. I worked hard, but I get no pay for it ever. I have four in the family.

### No Cash For Pickett's Mill Workers!

(By a Worker Correspondent)  
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Mr. Cole, the owner of the Hannah Pickett Mills, who had a worker murdered in cold blood a couple of years ago, is still at it. He decided that killing workers with one shot is too easy a death. He now uses hunger to kill off his mill hands. He works them 65 hours a week and only pays them for 35 hours. We don't mean the word pays. He doesn't pay anything. Almost all the hands get envelopes that are marked "Overpaid" and no cash in them. Last summer there was a strike here. Mr. Cole can't forget and forgive his workers for daring to object to being starved to death slowly. He fired out of the mills over forty families, threw them out of their houses on the hill and put them, families, furniture, belongings and all, out on the state highway with no place on God's green earth to go.

Arrest Workers for Walking!  
The last two weeks he began something new. It hurts him to see some of his ex-hands walk around, so he had two of them arrested for trespass—they were walking on the highway—and sent to the chain-gang for thirty days each.

I don't believe that the Czar of Russia in his balmyest days ever did things like that. It is high time that we mill workers get together in the real union that has come to the Southland, the National Textile Workers Union, and made Mr. Cole and his kind come through with decent living conditions.

### The Question Box

### WHAT DOES INFLATION DO TO OUR PAY-CHECKS?

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.

#### DOES INFLATION MEAN TO THE TOILING MASSES?

Watch your pocketbook for a bit, and you'll have the answer to that question quickly enough. If the Saturday pay-check used to run out on Thursday, you'll find it running out now on Wednesday or Tuesday. In a word, inflation affects the workers as if they had gotten a cut in pay; it affects the farmers as if they had gotten a big chunk sliced out of their income. Maybe you still get the same size check, but you can do less with it. Here are some figures on Birmingham prices. The first figure shows prices as advertised by the chain-stores of Birmingham for April 14. The second figure shows

the prices of the same goods, sold in the same store, on April 28. In all cases the goods compared are of the same grade.  
Eggs (April 14) 2 doz. 25c (April 28) 1 doz. 15c  
Beans (April 14) 3 lbs. 1 (April 28) 1 lb. 6c  
New Potatoes (April 14) lbs. 5c; (April 28) 1 lb.  
Lard (April 14) 1 lb. (April 28) 1 lb. 29c  
Tub Butter (April 14) 23c; (April 28) 1 lb. 2  
Flour (April 14) 24. 59c; (April 28) 63c.  
There will be increase in prices of farm products. The farmer's share of that goes to the big independent to the railroads and ers. What the farmer's increasing will be the farm implements, feed, own food and clothing. In fact, inflation is a lot of the farmer's buy less food. There is a lot on inflation, but is. What shall And the answer organize in the higher wages; employed. Cou- creased relief farms and p the-abolition way can y present in the

### Write as You Fight

This is an invitation to all workers, all toiling farmers, to become correspondents to the SOUTHERN WORKER. There will be big things in our struggle in the coming months. The bosses and landlords are making attacks on our living standards, and our rights, and we are fighting back. The letters written by the toilers, to their own paper, about these struggles, can be a mighty weapon in our fight for better conditions. The steel workers in Birmingham want to hear about the dock workers in New Orleans; how they are living and what they are doing about it. The tobacco workers of Tampa want to hear about the share-croppers in the Black Belt. These letters will help to draw us all together into one great front of struggle.

#### WHAT TO WRITE ABOUT

Write about the conditions in a certain factory, or mill, or mine, or neighborhood. Give the details about wages, hours, ventilation and other conditions. Write about the conditions of the unemployed. Write about the women and children of the working class. Write about the farmers and share-croppers and farm-laborers. Write about the struggle against these conditions. Write about the big bosses, the little bosses, the labor fakery.

#### BE EXACT!

Be accurate! The Southern workers and toiling farmers want to read only the truth in our paper. Leave exaggerations, mis-statements and untruths to the bosses' press. Never mind if your hand-writing is not good, or if you can't spell. Send your letter and we will read it.

If you think it better—and you know your own local conditions—leave your name off the letter.  
Address all mail to Box 572, Birmingham, Ala.

Worker-writers! Farmer-writers! The toilers all over the South are waiting to hear from you. We are going to take part in great struggles. Let's write as we fight!

JIM MALLORY,  
EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN WORKER.

THE SOUTHERN WORKER

The Paper of the Toiling Masses of the South... JIM MALLORY, EDITOR

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Why We Need a Paper of Our Own

THE SOUTHERN WORKER, paper of the toiling masses, greets the Southern working class.

When more than a year ago, the SOUTHERN WORKER was forced to suspend for a time because of lack of funds, the big bosses were glad.

In our part of the country, great struggles are about to take place. The unemployed are demanding bread, work and jobless insurance.

The papers we see being sold on the streets every day will not tell the truth about these struggles.

These papers say that our conditions are improving. We know that they lie.

They say that the unemployed are well taken care of. They lie.

They say that Tom Mooney is a criminal and the Scottsboro boys are rapists. They lie.

These papers say such things because they are owned and run by the landlords and factory owners and bankers.

The only paper that will bring us the truth about our conditions and our struggles is a paper that we workers and toiling farmers will ourselves own and write and direct: The SOUTHERN WORKER will be such a paper.

It has not been easy to bring out the SOUTHERN WORKER. The much-talked-of right of free press is nothing but a lie as far as the workers are concerned.

Workers of the South! Help to keep up the SOUTHERN WORKER! Subscribe for it, sell it, help to spread it, and funds for it.

Where We Differ With Mr. Liebowitz

THE SOUTHERN WORKER, like all papers genuinely struggling for the release of the innocent Scottsboro boys, was in a splendid fight when Mr. Samuel Liebowitz put out his boys in Decatur, under the guidance of the International Defense.

But out the militant policy of the I. L. D., he ex- white jury system, laid bare the oppression of the South.

Mr. Liebowitz, failing to understand the true South, calls the Southern white workers "lan- ons," "filthy creatures," and other such names.

White workers and toiling farmers are not white landlord-class and employing-class. They are oppressed. They are sweated the mines of the big bosses with whom they are common.

White workers, not being the morons part of the South, are realizing this. They and Negro, likewise protests such shameful statements,

Rulers Fight to Go on Sweating Prison Labor

An all round useful man to the ruling class of Alabama is Attorney-General Thomas E. Knight.

Knight has hardly finished the bloody job of trying to send the innocent Scottsboro boys to the electric chair. And now his employers — the Alabama rulers — have given him a new job.

Through Knight, the Alabama rulers have filed suit in the U. S. Supreme Court, attacking the Hawes-Cooper Act, which authorizes the states to ban convict-made goods, or require that they shall

TOM MOONEY



Tom Mooney was framed by the big bosses in 1917 because he opposed the war. He has been rotting in jail ever since. On Mooney's behalf, 12,000 delegates met recently in a great Free-Tom-Mooney Congress in Chicago.

are organizing. They are struggling. They are breaking down the race barriers which the bosses have put up.

No morons could have put up the splendid struggles of Gastonia, Marion, Elizabethton, Danville, Tampa, Kentucky, New Orleans, Ella May Wiggins, the singing woman of Ga-

The Southern white workers have played a tremendous part in the fight to free the Scottsboro boys.

It is true that many white workers in the South are still under the impression that their interests and the interests of the Negro masses lie apart. It is true that many of them are still drawn into lynch gangs—although this is becoming less true all the time.

The Southern white workers resent being classed with the boss-lynchers. When Mr. Liebowitz does this he plays right into the hands of the lynchers he believes he is fighting.

The International Labor Defense has already repudiated these words of Mr. Liebowitz. The SOUTHERN WORKER, speaking in the name of the Southern toiling masses, white and Negro, likewise protests such shameful statements,

be labeled or branded. One million dollars is the amount of the gross revenue which the State of Alabama—that is, her rulers, set her people as a whole—realized in 1932 from the sale of convict-made shirts and cotton cloth.

T. C. I. Founded on Convict Labor

When some practice or custom has made a man rich, he is ready to fight tooth and nail to continue that custom. The fortunes of some of the biggest and most "respectable" companies of Alabama were based originally on money wrung from the toil of miserable, driven convicts.

Putting Workers out of Jobs

The workers and small farmers on the outside of the jails suffer intensely from this enforced competition with prison labor. Last year, Alabama's cotton mills at Kilby and Deigner Prisons, spun 16,736,046 yds of chambray, and the prison shirt factory produced 3500 dozen shirts weekly.

Prepare Struggle As Mercury Mills Make Fifth Cut

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The Mercury Mill here has just announced another 10 per cent wage-cut that they plan to put through. This wage-cut will be the fifth in two years.

The National Textile Workers Union is distributing leaflets to the workers, calling for the organization of a rail committee with members from every room to fight against the cut and against the stretch-out.

The union has its Charlotte headquarters at 293 1/2 West 4th Street. Its mailing address is Box 654.



Angelo Herndon, 29 years old, is in Fulton Tower, Atlanta, Ga., because in the fall of 1932 he led the Atlanta workers in a demonstration for unemployment relief.

Move to Release Two Scottsboro Boys

BIRMINGHAM International Labor Defense is moving to force the release of the two young boys, on the ground that the move is backed by the masses.

March For Freedom of Scottsboro 9

(continued from p. 1)

aimed against discrimination in employment and wages, or in the payment of relief by public and private agencies. Organizations are, according to the terms of this bill, forbidden to deny membership to anyone because of race, nationality or color.

Special sections deal with peonage, debt-slavery, and convict labor, both of which the act would declare unlawful. The right to bear arms in self-defense, regardless of race, is provided in a special clause.

Death to Lynchers The death penalty for lynch and is provided.

The miscegenation (anti-intern- marriage) laws now existing in the states would be declared illegal if this bill were to become a law.

The presentation of this bill to Congress, by a committee headed by hundreds of thousands of young and Negro people, is a tremendous step forward in the struggle for equal rights for the Negro.

But no mere bill, even if it were law, could guarantee equal rights for the Negroes unless it is backed up by mass action, unless the workers, both white and Negro, are ever on the alert to fight against discrimination and to enforce labor laws.

Demand the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys! Violate the Jim-Crow laws! Smash down any and all discrimination against the Negro people.