

Colored And
White Workers
Unite!

SOUTHERN WORKER

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Don't Starve
Fight for Social
Insurance!

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Expect Huge Anti-Lynch Conference In Chatta.

Preparations are in final stages for the Conference Against Lynching to be held in Chattanooga on November 21 at the Odd Fellows Hall, 124 East 9th Street, at 7 p.m.

Expect 75 Delegates

The Provisional Organizational Committee for the South of the American Negro Labor Congress reports that at least 75 delegates representing Negro fraternal organizations, syndicates, labor unions and other white and Negro working class organizations in Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Little Rock, Ark., and a number of smaller centers and farming communities in Tennessee and Alabama, are expected at the Conference.

A success in Anti Lynching Conference was already held in Charlotte, N. C., on October 27, which elected 5 delegates, three Negro and two white, to the National Conference of the American Negro Labor Congress, to be held in St. Louis on November 15. Together with the delegates elected to St. Louis by the Chattanooga Conference, the South will be for the first time well represented at a nationwide conference against lynch law.

Plan Fight

At the Chattanooga Conference the fight against lynch law which has already taken 27 victims this year, will be discussed and a basis laid for organizing and broadening the fight against lynching throughout the South. In contrast to such upper class bodies as the Southern Inter Racial Commission and the American Negro Labor Congress which relied directly upon the white and Negro workers together to fight lynching by the strength of their organization and not by reliance on boss laws.

The workers of Chattanooga are invited to attend the Conference as spectators by the Provisional Committee.

SLEEP IN JAIL

NEW YORK.—Twenty-three jobless men were sentenced to thirty day jail terms here because—homeless and penniless and cold, they picked out the Penn. Ferry Terminal to sleep in. This is a result of Mr. Woods' "successful" conference to "aid the unemployed."

LADIES HOLD NICE CONFERENCE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ladies of this city, already wearied of the "Cruelty to Animals" conference, held a conference here to "combat lynching." The call was sent out by Mrs. Jennie Daniel Ames, head of the women's department of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a boss outfit.

Altho the International Labor Defense was not invited, Jennie Cooper, Southern organizer of the organization, who has personally investigated the latest lynchings at Thomasville and Carterville, sought admission to the ladies because, they said, "You see, this conference has been called for a select group of prominent Southern women, who want to talk matters over, and issue a statement to the press. They do not wish to have

FORM BODY TO FIGHT LYNCH IN CHARLOTTE

BY M. H. POWERS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Conference Against Lynching held here on Monday evening, October 27, was the first conference of this kind to be held in the South. It marks the first beginning of concrete organizational work to fight lynch law, mob violence and boss terrorism.

Forty Delegates

Forty delegates were present at the Conference. Twenty-five of these were whites and fifteen Negroes. These delegates came from textile unions and other labor and fraternal organizations. It was the first time that Negro and white delegates sat together in the same conference, in this section, on an equal basis.

A report was made on the 38 lynchings that have taken place in the United States during the present year and of the terrorism and mob violence against workers in general. After the report a resolution was read and passed condemning lynch law and all forms of violence and terrorism against the workers and which tended to keep them divided. The resolution condemned Jim-crowism and segregation as part of the boss scheme to divide the workers. It called for the solidarity of all workers and demanded the full social, economic and political equality and the right of self-determination for the Negro nation.

Delegates to St. Louis

After the report and reading of the resolution there was a lively discussion from the floor. Both Negro and white workers participated in the discussion.

Greetings were read from the SOUTHERN WORKER and the American Negro Labor Congress.

Five delegates, two whites and three Negroes, were elected to attend the National Conference of the A. N. L. C. in St. Louis on November 15.

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Henry Storey, one of the six defendants in the Atlanta "insurrection" case. The organizers are to be tried shortly.

MASS MISERY RAMPANT FOR POOR FARMERS

Figures made public by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various State departments reveal the extreme seriousness of the crisis on the farms, especially in Southern States.

33,000 Starving In Louisiana

Ben F. Thompson, chairman of the Louisiana state drought relief committee stated at a meeting of bankers in Shreveport that over 33,000 farmers in Louisiana would be without any means at all after November 1st. Most of these are tenant farmers, who lost their entire crops because of the drought and the low prices for farm products. A recent report for Alabama placed the number of penniless tenant farmers in that state at 30,000.

Figures published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that there are 49 percent more farm workers than are needed on the farms throughout the country and that in the South central state the supply of farm workers is 49 percent in excess of demand. This same report reveals that farm wages have dropped 24 points since October 1, last year, with the day wage of farm workers not provided with board at from \$1.05 to \$1.15 from South Carolina to Mississippi.

Prices Still Drop

The same department also reports that the October level of farm prices is now as low as in 1915, with a drop of 34 points below last year. That prices are continuing their down grade is shown by the fact that from September 15 to October 15 of this year prices dropped 5 points. The prices of nearly all farm commodities have dropped.

The value of the entire crop in Alabama is estimated at \$30,000,000 below last year, by F. W. Gist, state agricultural statistician. The wages of farm hands are reported as showing a loss of from 20 to 25 percent. The supply of farm labor is 59 percent higher than last year for Alabama.

To those who know the poverty of the majority of farmers in the South these figures will reveal the widest mass starvation for this winter. The government is doing absolutely nothing to give the farmers immediate relief, outside of distributing a few hundred bushels of seed, which means nothing. Banks are lending money only to large landowners, who have taken the entire crop away from their tenants, leaving them penniless. Organization and struggle is the only way out for the poor and tenant farmers.

Celebrate Anniversary of Russian Revolution

November 7, Thirtieth Anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, will be a day of working class celebration throughout the world. Workers in capitalist countries, suffering mass unemployment, will hail the great achievements of the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union, who have won through the capitalist system of exploitation and are rapidly constructing Socialism.

Mass Meetings

Workers of the South will have an opportunity to demonstrate their revolutionary spirit and show that they are in the international struggle of the workers by attending the Anniversary mass meetings in Chattanooga, Tenn., and in Charlotte, N. C.

The mass meeting in Chattanooga, which will also present the Fish Committee investigation of the workers, will be held at the Communist Party Hall, 15 1-2 W. Main St., November 7, at 7:30 p.m.

2 In Charlotte

There will be two anniversary meetings in Charlotte. One will be held at the New Workers' Center, 1304 E. Belmont St., on November 7, at 8 p.m., with Dewey Martin, who has just returned from the Soviet Union where he attended the World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions, as principal speaker. The other meeting will be held at the White Swan Hall in the Biddleville section of Charlotte, on November 8, also p.m.

The Chattanooga meeting will precede by a few days the arrival of the Fish Committee which has announced that it will also visit Birmingham, New Orleans, Atlanta and Jacksonville. The purpose of this committee is to prepare a nation-wide attack on the Communist Party and the I. O. O. F. unions, the only ones leading the workers today in the fight against unemployment and better conditions. Chattanooga workers of both races will demonstrate their militant resolution to carry on the struggle, despite police and Fish terror by attending the Anniversary Mass Meetings in large numbers.

JAIL FOR HUNGRY

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—While the rich were gazing themselves at chicken at exclusive banquets, and talking about the "poor" unemployed, George Carter, a Negro, starved chickens to keep from starving and perhaps sell one or two to get some second hand shoes. Carter was given 15 years in the pen, while the rich were praised in the papers for their "benevolence."

COMMUNIST PREVENTS LYNCHING

ATLANTA, Ga.—Marion Peters, a 15-year-old Negro newboy, was saved from lynching and jail here last week by the prompt and effective action of a white member of the Communist Party.

And "Rape"

A robbery had taken place at the home of a poor white family in the neighborhood of Haygood Avenue. A family consultation was held and it was decided to charge the colored family living in the rear of the house with the robbery. To this charge the daughter of the house added "rape." Three days later the "law" entered the home of the Peters family, and told them that their son, Marion Peters, was under arrest, charged with robbing the next door family and

MASS DEMAND OF JOBLESS GROWS DAILY

Demonstrations of the unemployed, some organized, some spontaneous, continue to grow throughout the country, pressing the demands of the jobless upon the government.

Return Fees

Following a demonstration of 10,000 workers before the city hall in Sacramento, Calif., led by the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party, 5,000 workers marched on the unemployment agencies and forced the sharks to return fees they had collected from jobless workers for non-existent jobs.

At Columbus, Ohio, some 2,000 unemployed workers demanded from a government construction job, where Cleveland labor was employed, a mandated job for themselves and took away the tool to prevent the work from continuing. The workers demanded that jobs be given them as promised by state officials who were seeking their votes.

More Clubs in New York

When workers demonstrated before the Borough Hall in Brooklyn, N. Y., for work or wages, they were yesterday attacked by a squad of about 50 policemen in the same fashion as the unemployed workers were attacked on the orders of Mayor Walker the week before. At the same time, Ben Neuman, Robert Leary and Milton Stone, who were beaten up in the New York City Hall on the orders of the mayor for presenting the demands of the unemployed, were taken to special rooms in "rehabilitation" and framed up charges of "insulting and fraudulently changing of material identity." The charges were changed a number of times to avoid a jury trial and make possible the returning of these workers to jail.

With the coping of winter the army of the unemployed grows, and the spirit of the workers becomes more militant daily.

It is now estimated that there are

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LIST JOBLESS BUT NO JOBS TO BE FOUND

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Following hint given by President Hoover and the action of the New York police force, the Chamber of Commerce of this city, on the eve of elections, in cooperation with the city government, began to register the unemployed workers, creating the illusion that something would be done about giving them jobs.

After the first few hours of registration last Monday morning, the day preceding the elections, chamber of commerce officials were forced to admit that no jobs were on hand to give to the thousands who had already registered. The registration is being exposed as a most shameless pre-election fake scheme of the bosses and the city government who are doing all in their power to get the confidence of the workers.

Every unemployed worker who registers is being thoroughly investigated by the Social Service Bureau and the police to make sure that he is "worthy of assistance" and also to keep tabs on unemployed workers from whom much trouble may be expected by the bosses this winter.

The Unemployed Council of the Trade Union Unity League and the Communist Party, by means of meetings and leaflets, are exposing the fake and calling upon the workers to organize and fight for unemployment insurance.

Election Notice!

No complete election returns are available as we go to press. The next issue of the SOUTHERN WORKER will carry the full returns and an analysis of the elections.

Communist Saves Negro From Lynching

(Continued from Front Page) their honesty, and that just like all white workers want they had to struggle hard for existence. He explained how for years the white workers had been told by the bosses, the newspapers and every capitalist institution that the "nigger" is an animal to have nothing to do with him, that he is to be Jim-crowed, segregated and lynched. He revealed how this hatred has been instilled in the workers to keep them divided, fighting among them selves, giving the boss men a chance to use one section of the working class against the other. He explained that was a reason why we were unable to build strong unions and fight for better conditions. He told the workers of the six organizers who were facing the electric chair for organizing Negro and white workers into the same union. "I tell you, boys," said this comrade, "You think it over and see if I ain't right. Not only must you discourage this lynching spirit, but you must help save the boy who is not guilty of the crime."

Boy Saved

When the trial came up five of these workers appeared in court and testified that they knew Marion well and that it was their belief that he was not guilty of the crime. The case was dismissed.

Several hours after the dismissal of the case, a committee of colored women, representing a woman's organization, came to the Communist with tears in their eyes, carrying bunches of flowers, and expressing their appreciation for the saving of Marion from lynching.

This is an example, not only of how lynchings take place, but of the fight against lynching carried on by the Communist Party in practice as well as in theory.

Stiff Fight In Danville Despite UTW

DANVILLE, Va.—Strikers of the Dan River and Riverside textile mills are putting up a stubborn fight as the strike is prolonged and betrayed at every turn by officials of the United Textile Workers Union, an A. F. of L. organization.

From the very beginning, the A. F. of L. officials permitted strike breakers into the mills and are now doing all in their power to prevent effective picketing at the mills and the election of the scabs. A number of militant pickets have been arrested and William Murdoch, organizer of the revolutionary National Textile Workers Union, is now in jail, where he was put with the cooperation of the A. F. of L. misleaders.

The local of the N. T. W. U. at Danville is urging the adoption of militant tactics, the spread of the strike, mass picketing and the disciplining of the A. F. of L. officials.

The Jim-crow tactics of the labor misleaders, who would not permit Negroes employed at the mills to join the union and strike together with the white workers, has helped the bosses to retain scab labor. The white workers are beginning to realize that they can leave no section of the working class out of their union, if they are to win their struggle.

THE BOSS SOLUTION

NEW YORK.—A Carlson walked into a police station here today and said "I haven't seen for two days and if I don't pay my rent tonight, I will be thrown out. Please take this gun before I hurt somebody." So kind-hearted Tammany gave him a meal and arrested him for carrying a revolver. That's the way the unemployment problem is being solved by the bosses.

FIGHT OR STARVE!

CHICAGO, Ill.—E. R. Radke was hungry, out of work, and his family was calling for food. He went out to steal a gun to shoot some rabbits that were running about near his home. But he wasn't as smart as the cracks who run Chicago, and was arrested. He was put on probation, but if he wants to keep his family alive he'll have to go out and steal again, or fight for jobless insurance.

ONE MEAL A YEAR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 29.—The Independent Methodist church is planning a huge Thanksgiving dinner for 10,000 unemployed. Nothing is said about what they are going to eat every day until Thanksgiving. During the "winter" the church plans to keep up a food kitchen, not at a "free boarding house," but not at a "food life saving station." When a worker feels he is dying of hunger, the church will give him some corn bread and coffee.

Form Permanent A. N. L. C. In Charlotte

(Continued from Front Page) The conference elected an executive committee of 13 Negro and white workers and instructed them to take all necessary steps to form permanent A. N. L. C. branches and to organize defense committee of Negro and white workers to fight against lynchings.

Jobless Demonstrate Thruout the Country

(Continued from Front Page) Over 8,000,000 unemployed workers in this country, with the estimate of Premier MacDonald of Great Britain places it as high as 12,000,000. The demand for unemployment insurance, as expressed by the Communist Party, grows more insistent.

LYNCH LAW AT WORK

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 29.—Because a Negro, said to have been drunk, said "damn" in front of his wife, N. A. Thacker, brave exponent of white supremacy, beat and killed the man.

FERRY, Ga., Oct. 29.—Blood hounds and their masters are scouring the country for J. Yankroud, Negro, who is said to have killed W. V. Gunter, cattle farm superintendent in a quarrel. \$250.00 reward is offered for the Negro, dead or alive.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Oct. 29.—After slashing himself with a razor, Mrs. Mam Hugy, white woman claimed that a Negro had attacked her. A mob began to form. Under questioning she confessed that it was a plot by her to get her husband's sympathy.

LAUREL, Miss., Oct. 29.—After stumbling into the hospital with a severed jugular vein, G. M. Welch, claimed that Negroes, who attempted to rob him, did the damage. "X," his friends innocently stated, that Welch got the worst of it in a hard game argument.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Oct. 29.—Enlightening details of how a crowd of white men painted their faces and sallied forth on a "hogging party" which resulted in the killing of Lucy Mitchell, Negro, was told to a jury by Jack Bradley. Bradley stated that Allen, another lyncher, had whispered to him, "If you won't tell on me, I won't tell on you."

OXFORD, N. C., Oct. 29.—After a mob formed ready to lynch Jeff Morrow, Negro, on a rape charge, Mrs. Daniels, the accuser, had J. G. Brooks, a white man, arrested as being one of the attackers. No attempt was made to lynch the white man.

LUMBERTON, N. C.—The body of J. E. Thomson, Negro tobacco worker, was found in a woods two miles from Fairmount, where he worked. His skull was fractured.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Alvin, found guilty of assault upon Willie Bellamy, Negro chain gang prisoner, of non-forging him to a sweat-box and causing his death, and cruelty while drunk to other prisoners, Gordon Watkins, supervisor of Wake county convict camp, was sentenced to only six months in jail and a fine of \$300, by the boss court.

LaFAYETTE, La.—Peter Crouchet, Negro, was given life imprisonment on a charge of entering a white home.

WALHALLA, S. C.—In order to avoid embarrassment to the mayor of this town, who led the lynch mob which lynched Allen Green, a few months ago, the court awarded \$2000 to Green's widow, after it was proven that Green was innocent of having attacked a white woman. The investigation of the lynching has again been postponed.

PRISON BRUTALITY

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Lee Wilson, 71, prisoner in the Parish prison here, says that a colored trusty threw a spade handle at him. "The stick hit me on the leg and tore a big hole. I asked for a doctor, but I didn't get any. I sent out several notes by other prisoners—but I don't guess they got to the doctor." This is only one of the cases of persecution of prisoners that rarely leaks out.

Organize and Fight! Don't Starve!

Unions And The Communists

BY DEWEY MARTIN

In every country in the world, except the Soviet Union, we find masses of unemployed. This applies especially to the textile industry, where the mechanization has made it possible for one worker to be forced to produce as much as five good workers formerly produced. The machine age has also made it possible for older workers to be forced into idleness by not being able to keep pace with high speed new machinery. We see young workers put on the new machines at a speed that soon makes them out of body and spirit, but young in years and soda ready for the scrap heap of the unemployed. This is happening in America, Great Britain, France, Germany, China, India, Italy—in every capitalist country on the globe.

In Greece, for instance, there was practically no textile industry until after the war in Asia Minor in 1922. During the years 1922-23 over 3,000,000 emigrants came to Greece with out any means of maintenance. This brought to the notice of the capitalists of Greece, Great Britain and America the possibility of cheap labor. In fact, labor was so cheap that over 130 new mills were built in Greece in 1923 alone. In the development of the industry the same methods were used—greater exploitation by speed-up, lengthening of hours, cutting wages, until a tremendous over-production of the commodity was produced. These commodities have been stored away, because the workers, their producers, were unable to consume them due to the low standard of living.

When the capitalists felt an economic crisis coming on they combatted the ever growing depression in the market, not by making it possible for workers to consume the over-production by increasing their wages and shortening the hours, but by continuing wage cuts and the lengthening of hours. With the new machines and the efficiency plans worked out by the A. F. of L. by installing efficiency men with their stop watches, checking every move of the worker, creating more goods at a lower cost to the consumer. Such a tremendous amount of goods was made by the workers, but were unable to buy any of it for their own use, that at the present an end though the world over 20,000,000 wage earners unemployed. Out of the whole working population there are over 40 percent on part time, not including the ones completely unemployed.

The Communist Party and the revolutionary unions have tried to show the working masses where they stood under capitalism. Especially in 1928, the economic depression was already pointed out very clearly. The revolutionary trade unions adopted a program of independent leadership and for organized struggle against the controlling class and their tools. We did the revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party know the methods of capitalism in their dealings with an economic depression. The method of dumping the whole economic crisis on the backs of the working class by means of shut-downs,

lockouts, part time, etc. Due to the teachings of capitalism the working class failed to grasp the simplest way to stave off bread lines and slow starvation—the way of organization. In some instances the weakness on the part of the workers was caused by past experience in the American Federation of Labor and the betrayals they had experienced. The failure on the part of the workers to understand the meaning of independent leadership was a great handicap to the revolutionary unions of the T. U. L. U. The terror created by the bosses and their police sought to stop the working class. The teaching had always made them believe that anything the boss and police were against was bad for the workers themselves. The old teaching of Christ: "Be ye humble and ye will and I will reward you in heaven" kept them from knowing that they would get cold and hungry, before they reached the end of life and get to the imaginary place of comfort. Probably some more backward workers did not know why the revolutionary unions endorsed the Communist Party. Probably some were afraid he called "red." Anyway, "red" has the same effect on a boss that it has on a bull and a bull is gentler when he is red than a boss is.

The revolutionary unions endorse the Communist Party, because the Party is a political party that has a platform for its worse enemies and continually fights in the interests of the workers and the good farmers. Last, but not least the Communist Party will be the leading body in establishing a proletarian government like Russia when all the capitalist countries are gripped in an ever deepening crisis, the proletariat is going forward in the building of socialism, a final increase in wages and shortening of working hours, and building the educational structure of the workers far ahead of America.

Workers Pay for Nurses But There Aren't Any

By a Worker Correspondent
Charlotte, N. C.
At the Pinoka Mills in Charlotte where 150 textile workers sleep 16 hours a day, we have only three drinking cups in the whole mill. There is no water system in the mill, only three water coolers with one tap to a cooler. Everyone in the mill must use one of these cups or go without water all day long.

This mill is one of a chain of textile mills belong to the Burlington Fabric Co. Other mills of theirs are located in Newton, N. J.

The workers in North Carolina are taxed to pay for health officers to see that sanitary conditions are maintained at all public places and where workers work. But these sanitary officers never come to our mills.

—A Worker

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FROM THE MILLS, MINES AND THE FARMS

KILLING PACE AMIDST FILTH AT DIXIE MILL

By a Worker Correspondent
Chattanooga, Tenn.

In the Dixie Mercoring Mill here we have awful conditions. First of all we are speeded up so that we are tired at noon; we can hardly get lunch. One big cause for that is the filth. It upsets your stomach. "That's nothing," the boss says, "Swallow it and get back on the job." And then he expects us to put out grade A work.

We wonder they kick about conditions. We are rushed so until we can't help it. But if we have too many seconds coming back we are in.

We slave like the deuce ten hours a day, four and one-half days a week for about \$2.25 a day and some of us get. We pay house rent, water and gas bills, and of course, you know, we can eat chicken three times a day on the rest of the bank roll.

We must organize in one big body in the National Textile Workers' Union and fight these bosses to a finish and we will get our demands for a 7-hour day, 5 day week, good pay and good working conditions.

Marine Hospital More Like Prison

By a Worker Correspondent
New Orleans, La.

I am a patient in the West Ward in the Marine Hospital here and want to let the fellow workers know what they have to contend with in this capitalist institution. Becoming infected with a social disease I came here for treatment. They put me in the receiving ward and kept me there for a week with no treatment of any kind. I was then transferred to the ward where I am now. I asked for a pair of clean clothes I had left aboard the ship I was in and was promptly refused on the excuse that I was to go out. But Friday morning I was not too ill to stretch the ward. The I did or I would have been discharged whether I had been sick or not. You have to hang up with your pants in hand to get your food as if you were in prison. You also have to make your own bed and sweep the floor each day. My advice is to keep away from this monument to capitalist oppression. I think it is high time something was done to better these conditions.

Atlanta Women Aid I. L. D. Defense of Six

ATLANTA, Ga.—Very active support to the International Labor Defense in its efforts to save the Atlanta organizers who are facing a death sentence for organizing the Negro and white workers into militant labor unions, is given by the Women's Branch of the International Workers' Order of Atlanta.

After affiliating with the local International Labor Defense the membership has unanimously decided to pay 25c each to the I. L. D. weekly. Many of their members are individually taking an active part in the general work of the I. L. D.

ADMITTS 21 PERCENT JOBLESS
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After months of Q. E. King all of Hoover's "fixed" figures on unemployment, by A. E. of L. at last comes out and says that 21 percent of organized labor in the country are jobless.

Jobless Worker Loses Belongings For Rent

By a Worker Correspondent
Birmingham, Ala.

I have been out of work for some time and I look for a job every day and I can't find anything to do.

On account of being out of work for so long the rent man came around today and attached my furniture. So now I can't get no work and have nowhere to live. I have lost my furniture. It took me three years to pay for it. My wife and two children are living with my neighbors.

FORCE ARREST
McCOMB, Miss., Oct. 27.—A. M. Brent, county deputy sheriff shot and killed W. G. Allen, a farmer. Only upon demand of a mass meeting called by protesting farmers in Magnolia, Miss., was Brent held for hearing.

85 Percent TCI Workers In Ensley Unemployed - Fed On Bunk

By a Worker Correspondent
Ensley, Ala.

Just a few lines about the T. C. I. and the people around Ensley. Only about six or seven hundred of the four thousand employees are now working 2 or 3 days a week. A portion of the unemployed whom the company holds as future slaves are given from \$4 to \$8 worth of white meat and such. The rest are fed on only bunk about the mill starting soon.

Starvation is entering many homes as the winter begins. People are hunting wood and trash to keep warm, as coal is higher while the price for digging it is less. The working people are learning fast the fake ways of capitalist politicians who are now keeping the air and press full of hot air and bunk about something "foreign to our interests." Hundreds are admitting that the only salvation for the working class is one united fight by the working class. We are fast learning that there is but one leadership for us and that is the Communist Party.

It is up to the Communist Party to lead the workers out of this starvation system and points out how capitalist institutions serve only to fasten the bondage of slavery around our

Use Negro Taxes to Better White Section

By a Worker Correspondent
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rosstown is between Kelly Street and Glenwood. Our streets are run down. There is about six old condemned houses. There are branches that water is standing in. No bridges across them and the streets run into them. And when it rains, the branches overflow, it floods the community.

But still they expect us to pay taxes and when we pay taxes they take the money and fix up the streets where the white people live. For instance, there is Glenwood, a settlement of white people that has been built since Rosstown, and it is beautiful. The property owners that sold the colored people their property sold them in the middle of the streets and when the city gets ready to fix up the streets they want the poor colored people to give them what they have had to buy.

One fake after another—that is how relief for the jobless. Fight for Unemployment Insurance! Join the Trade Union Unity League! Join the Communist Party, vanguard of the working class.

Government Is Scab Herder For Danville Mills

The following letter was received by a student in the Communist Party training school in the south:
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Comrade:

Things are still bad here, maybe worse than they were. Still laying off help on every side. There does not seem to be any limit for the boss to stop at. The government has opened an employment agency here. They are hiring all the non-union help they can and sending them to Danville to scab to break the strike there.

Give my regards to all the comrades and learn all you can for we need leaders and they must be trained to do your best.

Miner Walks Miles To Work, Makes \$1.85 Day

By a Worker Correspondent
Birmingham, Ala.

I am a coal miner. I work in a small coal mine about 16 miles from the city. There is no way convenient for me to go to and from work, so I have to get up about 3:30 to walk to work. Sometimes I get a little lift and sometimes I have to walk all the way there and back. And when I get there and work 8 and 9 hours I only make \$1.85 and the highest is \$2.25 a day.

Bosses Use Jobless To Cut Down Wages

By a Worker Correspondent
Birmingham, Ala.

For three years I have been pressing in a local laundry and dry cleaning plant. On Saturday I was fired on account of asking for a raise. I said to my foreman: "I have so much to do here on Saturday, looks like you would raise my wage a little."

He said: "To hell with you. I can get a man to do the same work you are doing for half what you are getting now and I believe I will go to the office and get your money now."

Money Gettin' Small

By a Worker Correspondent
Greenback, are gettin' smaller. Times is gettin' harder. If there ain't no change we'll be a horse. Eatin' corn an' fodder.

The bosses have all the money. They shut 'em on us tight. If they don't turn that money loose, we'll whack them out of sight.

ADMITTS CRISIS
WILSON, Oct. 30.—"Five million people are looking for work and five million more are working at reduced wages. Forty million farmers are in distress with cotton selling at 16 cents a pound, tobacco at 12 cents, wheat at 75 and corn at 75," says Joseph W. Bailey, democrat, admitting that there is a severe panic in the country.

Tries to Sell Flashlight to Keep Alive

By a Worker Correspondent
Chattanooga, Tenn.

I have been out of work for four months. My wife has given birth to two children during the last year. Now I don't know what on earth to do.

I only have a flashlight to sell to buy food for my family. But it is hard to sell. Everybody is in the same shape.

You know by this that a fellow in a hell of a fix. Unemployment insurance is our only hope, or starve.

GETTING SICK OF BOSS RULE

By a Worker Correspondent
Charlotte, N. C.

Just a few lines to the SOUTHERN WORKER to inform you and all others who read the paper that the working class around Charlotte is getting capitalist sick. They see very plainly that the system cannot last much longer. The workers are tired of hearing such bunk as farm relief and charity relief.

This so-called charity around Charlotte is a capitalist joke. It is only to make the rich grafters richer. There are hundreds in this town who need help and yet charity never comes to their home. So, workers, you can plainly see that you have got to fight for what you get. Let's all unite in one effort to better our living conditions.

"Build Party, Southern Worker," Says Invalid

By a Worker Correspondent
Spivak, Colo.

I am a former worker and at present a victim of the exploitation by the rotten parasitic capitalist society, which is the cause of all the suffering and misery that the oppressed masses are going thru in the entire world, except in the Soviet Union where the workers and farmers rule their land.

The toiling masses in this country can do the same by organizing themselves and by helping to build up this great little paper and others of the Communist Party. This paper is a blow to the bosses, but brings us nearer to the emancipation of the workers and farmers in the U. S.

With comradely regards,
—A Sick Worker

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!
Workers and farmers, men and women, old and young, white and Negro! Write for the SOUTHERN WORKER. Send your correspondence to Southern Worker, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

EVICTIIONS IN ELIZABETHTON

By a Worker Correspondent
Elizabethton, Tenn.

Cold weather is coming to add to the misery of the workers who are unemployed. Notices are given by the landlords to vacate houses or pay rent by Nov 1. Water and lights are being cut off in many homes. Many children are out of school on account of insufficient food and clothing.

One good citizen and tax payer went to the Benberg and Glanzstoff employment office last Monday morning to see why our Carter county and Elizabethton workers could not get jobs. He was informed that not a damn one of the people who were in the strike or a sympathizer of a strike could ever again get employment in either of the plants.

SAILOR JAILED AS VAGRANT; REVEALS GRAFT

By a Worker Correspondent
New Orleans, La.

I arrived in New Orleans on October 7, via freight train from Galveston, Texas, having observed the conditions of shipping in that port and in Houston, Beaumont, Lake Charles, and now in this city also. The same prevails in all the gulf ports. Seamen's Institutes that harbor fixated stool pigeons, gas hounds, wavers and perverts. Few real seamen patronize these joints as they are built places for recreation. And along with the institutes go the bootlegging joints and brothels, and of course, there is always a bull pen close by. What a fine environment for a sailor! The irony of it is that the so-called uplifting and charity organizations sponsor these institutes.

I was arrested here on October 7, while walking thru "parasites' grove" which is called Canal Street. I was booked on a charge of vagrancy and on the following day was sentenced to 30 days in jail for a fine of \$10.00. Not having the ten I was promptly locked up with about 15 other unfortunates. In the meantime 5 Negroes were thrown in the same cell. They were fined \$5.00 or thirty days in jail. They were booked on the city auxiliary law for not cleaning the cesspools adjacent to their houses.

A long seedy looking scouter came to the cell and asked everybody how much money they had and said he would spring anyone in the joint for \$2.00. Four Negroes paid their \$2.00 some paid in tokens and times for the scouter never batted an eye during the transaction. He took the money and went to the courtroom and returned in a few minutes and said: "Alright, you four black birds, get the hell out of here." The scouter lawyer, of course, split with the body. Was it the judge? Don't make me laugh!

The remainder of us went to the house of detention. If you ask there you go out on the wagons in the afternoon and clean the city market and one day counts for two. I went out on one of these wagons and had the pleasure of observing the sanitation of these hovels, and being a sailor was able to contrast them with the streets of Calcutta and I must say that the streets of Calcutta are perfume shops compared to the city markets of New Orleans. But they lick up Negroes on a sanitary charge and grafting lawyer against the few pennies they have out of them while their little children cry for bread at home.

Vice of every description is practiced in the house of detention and the food is only for maitres.

I was told by several in the plant last Saturday that the foremen told the girl workers that they must work Sunday but that they were not compelling them to work on Sunday but in case a cut-off should come those failing to work would be first to be cut off. As good as saying: work or you have no job! In order to keep their agreement with the government conciliator and work only Carter County people a man or a girl from another state is instructed to sign up as a Carter conciler and hang around the post office for a day or so and get their pass, then no come-back in the boss. But we are organizing here now!

The Southern Worker

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Jim Allen, Managing Editor
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On the Path of The Bolshevik Revolution

Thirteen years have passed since the overthrow of tsardom and the creation of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union the Russian workers and peasants enter upon the fourteenth year of the most important process in history—the construction of Socialism.

It was first necessary for the Russian masses to overthrow the old exploiting system by force. The great Bolshevik Revolution did not just happen. It was preceded by years of careful preparation and organization, in the process of which a Party of steel was organized. The Party which prepared the masses for the revolution, led them to victory, and is now leading them in the construction of a socialist society, is the Bolshevik Party. At its head stood Lenin. It was a revolution which not only changed the entire structure of Russia, but is having a tremendous effect throughout the world. It is the beacon light of the exploited and suppressed masses in every capitalist and colonial country. Today Soviet Russia rises above the world as a tremendous proletarian force, an inspiration and guiding example. It covers one-sixth of the earth's surface—just a beginning—for it will not be finally complete until the other five-sixths of the earth are included in the International Soviets.

Tremendous steps are being made in that direction. First of all, the workers and peasants in the Soviet Union are rapidly building a powerful socialistic structure of industry and farming, capable of withstanding capitalist onslaught. While 25,000,000 workers in capitalist countries are going through all the misery of mass starvation due to unemployment, there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union.

In China a workers' and peasants' revolution is fully on the way with a number of provinces under Soviet rule already. In India the masses are in open revolt against the imperialism of the British Labor Party and against their own misleaders. In Germany, the workers under the leadership of the Communist Party, are girding themselves for the great struggle with capitalism. All the capitalist powers, including the United States, are shaky and weak from the effects of the world economic crisis. Mass discontent grows. Conditions are rapidly being created in all capitalist countries, which sooner or later will only be able to be solved by a revolutionary struggle.

Just as the Russian Bolshevik Party saw the revolution in Russia coming and prepared for it organizationally and politically, so must the workers and farmers in this country prepare themselves to strike the death blow to capitalism and seize power for themselves. Organization into powerful revolutionary unions, the strengthening of the Communist Party in the factories and mines throughout the country, are preparatory steps. In the process of fighting back every attack of the bosses, of gaining immediate demands such as unemployment insurance, the 7-hour day, and 5-day week, higher pay and better working conditions, the organization of the working class is strengthened. The demands of the workers and poor farmers can only be fully satisfied when the present system is overthrown. That must be our final aim, as it is the final aim of revolutionary workers throughout the world, as it was the final aim of the Russian workers who achieved it successfully.

The Bond of Solidarity Grows Stronger

In the Conference against Lynching, one already held in Charlotte, N. C., and the other to be held in Chattanooga, on November 9, a very decisive and important step has been taken by white and Negro Southern workers. The organizations that participate in these conferences fully realize that lynch law—the by-product of the white system of super-exploitation of the Negro masses—can only be successfully and effectively fought by the united power of the white and Negro workers.

The delegates who came to the Charlotte conference and those who will come to the Chattanooga conference from many points in the South are no longer fooled by the tactics of bourgeois inter-racial commissions and upper-class Negro organizations who pretend to carry on a fight against lynching. Such measures as a Federal Anti-Lynching bill advocated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League are tomfoolery of the vilest kind for it is the government agencies themselves which not only countenance lynching as an accepted policy of the ruling class but in many instances organize and aid lynching parties. Any attempt by anyone to create the slightest confidence in the government as in any way willing or able to do away with lynching is the highest treachery.

The Conference called by the American Negro Labor Congress, on the other hand, hold forth no such illusions for the masses. They clearly recognize the class character of lynching and the whole Jim-crow system, and realize that any effective fight against lynch law must be at the same time a fight against the capitalist system of exploitation.

No step made by the workers of the South towards liberation from wage-slavery and for the immediate improvement of their conditions can be made unless that step is taken by the white and colored workers together. That is the only method by which lasting gains can be made. It is first necessary to destroy that edifice of "white supremacy" and the wall of segregation built so carefully by the ruling class. That color line is being wiped out by unemployment and starvation which draws no line between races—alike it is exactly at this time when the white rulers intensify lynch law persecutions in order to prevent an effective fight against unemployment by the workers. White workers are beginning to understand that lynching is a weapon used against them also, not only in the sense that they see militant white workers killed by lynch mobs, but also in the sense that they understand the underlying purpose of the lynching of Negro workers and farmers, that a race placed around any worker's neck—be he black or white—is strangulation for all.

That there were more white delegates than Negro delegates at the Charlotte Conference Against Lynching is a sign of this understanding. The white workers of the South are beginning to grasp the hand of their fellow Negro workers in a bond of fighting working class solidarity.

Workers and Farmers Build Their Own Country—USSR

During the last few weeks the Soviet workers celebrated the completion of the first giant projects constructed under the Five Year Plan for the rapid industrialization of the Soviet Union. The achievements of the first year of this plan and the present pace of construction, show beyond the shadow of a doubt the ability of the Soviet workers to build their own country along the lines of socialism.

Great Achievements

It has been shown that the Soviet workers can construct tremendous industrial plants, equal to the largest ones in the world. The great enthusiasm and victorious desire of the Russian workers achieve better and bigger accomplishments daily. Tremendous steps are being taken in constructing a powerful socialist country under conditions which do not permit unemployment, which steadily increase the wages of the workers, lower the working hours and improve the standard of living of the masses tremendously. That is the only country in the world in which it is happening today.

Three great accomplishments of the Soviet workers stand out—the Turkish railroad, the Stalingrad Tractor plant and a tremendous plant for the manufacture of farm machinery. In addition there are the new tractor plants and automobile factory in Nizhni Novgorod, new metal foundries and the largest electric power station in Europe at Dneprostroy.

A Great Railroad

Over 55,000 workers overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, built the Turkish Railroad—900 miles of tracks across desert and over mountains, connecting the isolated middle Asia with Siberia. Pitching in to the work with all their force and enthusiasm the workers completed the road 18 months ahead of schedule. Only workers building for themselves understand the importance to the entire Soviet Union, for it enables the peasants in middle Asia to grow cotton and receive their grain and food from Siberia, the great grain center. Before

they had to grow grain in middle Asia in order to have bread and put on this very valuable cotton land to produce. It means more and better clothing for the workers throughout the Soviet Union. The railroad changes the whole face of things in these vast tracts of land. Higher standards of living, advanced proletarian culture, is being brought to the tribesmen and peasants of this region. In the Soviet Union a railroad does not mean more profits for a boss, but general improvement for the masses, who build and own the railroad.

"Steel Horses"

The giant tractor plant constructed in Stalingrad is one of the largest in the world and is of the greatest value to the peasants of the Soviet Union. For the new farm collectives, which include most of the poor peasantry in Russia who are working their land in common, demanded these "steel horses" with which to plow vast stretches of fertile land, plant and harvest it. Altho the plant was not to be completed until 1932, so great was the demand of the peasants for tractors that the Soviet workers jumped into the work with enthusiasm and the plant produced its first tractor in June, 1930, two years ahead of schedule! When the plant will be finally completed it will turn out 137 tractors a day!

Another giant plant, producing bay rakes, tractor plows, mowing and binding machines, scythes, harrows, etc., was recently finished in the city of Rostov-Don, three and one-half months earlier than scheduled and with a saving of over \$1,000,000 due to the careful planning of the workers who built it. The output of this plant is greater than the output of the International Harvester in the United States. This plant is also of the greatest value to the Soviet peasants, who are building their agriculture along socialist lines.

Thus, every great industrial achievement in the Soviet Union, made possible by the work and enthusiasm of the workers, always results in greater and greater benefits for the masses, and not, like in a capitalist country, in greater profits for the bosses and more exploitation for the workers.

The Reds Say--

By JIM ALLEN

In this issue, fellow workers, you will read an article by Dewey Martin, who has just returned from the Soviet Union where he was sent as a delegate by the N. T. W. U. to the World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions. Comrade Martin, former head of the Red South, Fred Beal, sent Dewey Martin and organized a local of the N. T. W. U. When the strike was called on the Lora mill, Dewey Martin, one of the first delegates, was one of the most militant of the strikers, and later became an organizer for the union and worked in and around Georgia until he left for Moscow as a delegate a few months ago. Now he is back to lead the strikers.

If Comrade Martin don't mind, I will devote the column this week to Dewey Martin. Not to Dewey Martin as a tall lanky individual, with personal likes and dislikes, but to Dewey Martin, the Southern textile worker, who was given a new aim in life by the Gastonia strike. Get me acquainted—I don't consider Dewey a strike anything like that. We just don't draw a few lessons from the days of the strike. Dewey Martin, who is a very short time saw beyond the misery of the Lora Mill in Gastonia, broke thru all the prejudices that kept him by the mill barons, and devoted himself to that great struggle of his fellow workers.

Take Dewey Martin as a symbol for any Southern worker—as a textile worker, or a miner, or a steel worker, or a metal worker, or a farm hand—and you will get what I mean. Yesterday he was a slave at the machine, grumbling, wearied, with nothing to look forward to. Today he is a militant worker, knowing that all these things can be changed, and that it lies in his power to change it. Yesterday his views were restricted to what the bosses at Gastonia, Greensboro, or High Point, said, and any of the other places he worked wanted them restricted to. Today he has a world view, knowing of the struggles of the workers in all countries, knowing of the sources of their exploitation and also of the unity of their fight for freedom. Yesterday he thought that his strength could only be measured by the strength of his two arms, or at most the strength of only the workers in the community. Today he knows that his strength is measured by the strength of the international proletariat. From a submissive slave at a machine, our Southern textile worker has developed into a class conscious revolutionary worker, a native leader of the Southern workers, devoting his whole life to the revolution. In his person the extremely exploited textile workers of the South have participated in a World Congress of revolutionary labor in Moscow, and seen with their own eyes the accomplishments of the first Workers' and Farmers' Government. From slavery to freedom—that is the path that Dewey Martin points out to his fellow Southern toilers, in city and on farm, for black and white.

There are more Dewey Martins in the South and there will be many more. The great suffering of the exploited, the whip of unemployment and starvation, the grinding speed-up of the machine must bring to the fore the revolutionary leaders in the factories and on the farmlands, the militant and the most courageous. Like Dewey Martin they will arise out of our struggles and themselves lead the workers in struggle.

MY LIFE

By a Negro Working Woman

The Story Thus Far:

When the Negro working woman who writes this story was a child of 10 years her father became a share cropper in Georgia. The whole family was put to work in the fields. In order to escape from another unbearable winter of starvation the author gets married when she is 13 years old to a man sixteen years her senior. Now continue reading:

PAPA did not like my husband, nor sister's. When my sister was married only eight months, more sorrow came to us. Papa go into one of his mean ways. One day my husband and myself happened to be at home when my father and brother-in-law began to quarrel. One word brought up another until papa took his shotgun and blew out my brother-in-law's brains. That was an awful time.

Mother was up at the little gown washing, as usual, and we had to send for her and when she came she was pitiful. They arrested father and carried him to jail in Jefferson, Ga., seven miles away. There lay my brother-in-law dead and mother and the little ones hid. The boss knew he now had a Negro to work for him for the rest of his life. For if a Negro killed another Negro when I

was raised the boss would get call up the sheriff and tell him to let the Negro come on home for he needed him there to work. When the case was tried in court the boss would pay fine and have that Negro work it off until the time that he became too old to work.

The boss paid seven hundred dollars for papa. That was the price of his freedom. From then on papa became a slave.

My poor mother took it very hard and she was sick for eighteen months after that.

After I was married my first child came I was only fifteen years old. It was in August when he came. At that time my husband decided to work on shares and he changed horses. He made one crop and started on the second crop. We were married then going on three years and in January my little girl came. My boy was only one year and five months old and after the baby came I was still happy.

It was in March that we began to have some real trouble. My baby was two months old on March 15, and on the 28th my husband went down to the farm of his boss first cousin. That was on Easter Sunday morning. I went away on Saturday to spend the Easter in Jefferson, Ga.

(To Be Continued Next Week)