

SOUTHERN WORKER

The Paper of the Southern Toilers

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Deputies' Fire Kills 2 Miners; Wounds Many

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Murderer Harrison Collins, 35, and Ed Collins, 38, two Negro union miners, and wounding at least four others, both white and Negro, deputies under the leadership of Bill Alexander attacked an unarmed demonstration of 3,000 at the Porter mine, Sunday, September 16. This unprovoked attack failed to break the determination of the miners, who announced within the week that the Porter mine, one of the few which had remained unorganized, had since been organized practically 100 percent.

Two warrants charging murder were sworn out for Alexander, known as a vicious killer, by G. L. Glasgow, of Local 5829, U. M. W. A., but the two \$5,000 bonds were immediately made by L. E. Geohagan, president of the Gulf States Steel Corp., and A. R. Forsyth, treasurer of the same company. Alexander, who is said to have worn a steel breast plate during the shooting is reported in hiding from fear of the resentment of the miners.

Officers Trick Miners
The march of 3,000 union miners, their wives and children, followed a meeting to organize the Porter mine. Permission was asked to march and the deputies said all right, if all clubs were thrown away. This was done. When the workers were completely defenseless, the attack began. Some present claim a machine gun hidden on the mountain was used. Many miners left, only to return with arms, but the deputies had fled.

Wm. Mitch, district president of the U. M. W. A., issued a statement, saying: "Whatever happened at that meeting in the way of violence is a distinct disappointment to me," and implying that, though he had "instructed them to use peaceful persuasion only," the miners must have been at fault. Attempts to throw the blame on union miners are being made. Two have already been arrested on framed-up charges.

F. D. R., Gorman Bust General Textile Strike-- Many Workers Fight On!

NO DEMANDS MET Pickets Won Victory, But Sold Out by Big Shots

By Jim Mallory
Despite the open betrayal by Francis Gorman, Green and the entire executive committee of the United Textile Workers, and A. F. of L., together with Roosevelt, of the great textile strike of more than a half million workers, all over the nation, thousands of strikers are refusing to return to the mills without gaining any of their demands, and are over-ruling the back-to-work ruling of the big shots in local unions.

Reports from the Carolinas, Patterson, N. J., New York and sections of New England, as well as incomplete reports from sections of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, indicate that local struggles will continue, with pickets still on duty.

Everywhere I have been, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, the comment I hear most of all on the strike settlement, is "Maybe we'll go back now, but we'll be out again in a month if we don't get results."

The breaking of the great national strike by the top leaders, without a single word of concession from the textile bosses, came at a time when workers everywhere were raising the slogan of general strike. I heard this from steel workers, miners, truck drivers, railroad men, even clerks and barbers. It was in the air.

(Turn to Page 3)



Mass picket line before Duneson Mill, Greenville, S. C., where the cold-blooded murder of John Black, picket, by a Natl. Guardsman, failed to halt the strikers.

Sharecroppers Win Strike Gains As Whites and Negroes Unite

Relief Heads Try Force Low Wage

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—One dollar a hundred pounds for cotton pickers on the large plantation of Howard Graves (on the border of Lee and Tallapoosa counties) has been won by strikers organized and led by the Sharecroppers' Union. At the same time, croppers' monthly credit allowances were raised from \$10 to \$15.

Another victory for the Sharecropper Union strike which involved a thousand cotton pickers, was marked when Negro croppers on Gen. Pierson's plantation in Tallapoosa county, refused to gin their cotton at the landlord's gin, but carried their cotton to an independent gin mill in Dadeville. This is the first time in the history of an Alabama Black Belt county that such a thing has happened, it is believed.

Many white sharecroppers and

small tenants have joined the strike which is spreading into Chambers and Lee counties, while a number have paid impositions and joined the Sharecroppers' Union. The white croppers have rejected any Jim-Crowism and are joining local side by side with the Negroes and are taking the forefront in a struggle against fascist lynch attacks.

Practically every landlord in Tallapoosa county has offered to raise payment for cotton picking from the 35c to 40c which has been paid, to 75c a hundred pounds, but the strikers' ranks remain solid for \$1. Spread of the strike to other counties has forced a raise on many plantations to 50c and 75c even beyond the borders of the actual organized strike.

Solidarity with the textile workers was offered in a call of the Sharecroppers' Union, representing 8,000 members. And in closing mills in the Black Belt, which was requested by Opelika textile workers of the S. C. U., was answered by sending one of the ablest leaders of their union, as well as mobilizing a possible moral and material support.

Efforts of relief authorities to break the strike have failed, though Thad Holt, state relief administrator, sent orders throughout the state that "all cotton strikers who are affected employ-ment or picking cotton in their local communities" should be cut off from all relief if they refuse to reenter what the state sees.

(Turn to Page 3 for Victory Against Bankhead Bill)

Communists In Elections With Fighting Slate

Nominating white and Negro workers and poor farmers to run against the candidates of the capitalist parties in the election campaign this fall, the Communist Party in both Alabama and Texas has announced its platform, agitating the fight against the NRA Hunger Deal.

Joining picket lines and everywhere in the forefront of everyday struggles of the toilers, the Communist candidates will carry on a broad campaign among the mass of the people, not only in words, but in actual action for higher wages, shorter hours, a shorter work week and improved living conditions.

Demands for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 5481), for the repeal of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the Bankhead Bill, emergency relief for sharecroppers, tenants and poor farmers and the passage of the Farmers' Emergency Relief Bill, will also be brought forward.

Against Jim-Crowism and lynching for equal rights for Negroes and self-determination in the Black Belt and passage of the Negro Bill of Rights, are parts of the Communist program that will be fought for by both white and Negro candidates.

John M. Davis, 56-year-old blacksmith and miner, of Birmingham, will run for Governor of Alabama. Davis, a Spanish-American War veteran and union man of years' standing, has been a leader in the fight for relief and rank and file control in the U. M. W. S. W. to carry on the struggle against the J. C. I.

Norman England, Negro railroad worker and U. C. I. coal miner for 24 years, will run for Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama on the Communist platform, while A. M. Farnham, veteran trade unionist of Mobile, will enter the race for Congress.

A full slate, nominated by the C. P. in Texas, will be led by Emory Hardaway, oil worker and poor farmer at Brownsville, whose running mate is a young Negro worker, Alfred Wynn of Houston, nominated by Lincoln and Gayther.

An Indian labor leader of the unemployed from Eagle, L. C. Kead, will campaign for election to the U. S. Senate, while Paul Johnson, landlord a farmer from (Turn to Page 3)

Girl Pickets Refuse Betray Struggle, Framed In Georgia

ATLANTA, Ga.—Arrested on the picket line and held in jail with \$5,000 bond set for each, two white women, Leah Young and Annie Mae Leathers, have been charged with distributing incendiary literature, under a section of the same law used against Angelo Herndon, militant Negro leader of the toilers.

Defended by John Geer, Negro, and Louis Tatham, white attorney of Atlanta, both retained by the Intl. Labor Defense, the two women have refused offers of the Solicitor to free them, if they will agree to betray their fellow workers. This move on the part of Hudson is clearly a sign of fear in the face of his tremendous protest which forced bond and temporary freedom for Herndon.

The heroic statement of these two southern working women, and prisoners of the ruling class, follows:

John Hudson has offered to have both my sister and me free if we promise to stop our work-ing class activity. Since we are now in jail because of our efforts to help the textile workers now on strike at the Exposition Cotton Mill win their demands we refuse

Mr. Hudson's offer, since we refuse to stop helping the Exposition strikers and the workers of Atlanta in general.

My sister, Annie Mae Leathers is a striker at the Exposition Cotton Mill. She was arrested on the picket line before that mill. John Hudson has no right to keep her from the picket line. That is where she belongs, together with the other strikers.

John Hudson don't give Angelo Herndon or the Atlanta Six any such literature. We refuse even to mention his offer until he makes the same offer to Herndon and the Atlanta Six.

(Signed) Leah Young, member of the Atlanta Six

Annie Mae Leathers, Striker at the Exposition Cotton Mill

National Guardsmen attacking Greenville, S. C. pickets, where 2 were killed, scores wounded and hurt. Guards were routed several times in the day and night battle for the right to picket.

More About ELECTIONS

(Starts on Page 1)

Dickens is the Communist candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture.

Other demands in the platform in addition to those named, are against capitalist terror and the growing trend toward fascism, against compulsory arbitration, company unions, and the use of troops in strikes, and for all workers' rights.



Each Hardway against the sales tax or taxes on persons earning less than \$3,000 a year, with steeply graduated and greatly increased taxation of the rich; and against Roosevelt's war preparedness program, against boss war and for the defense of the Soviet Union and Soviet China.

In addition to the Communist Election Platform which will be the basis of campaigns of workers throughout the country. A major demand in the South will be against the starvation wage differential. Both in Alabama and Texas, emergency sessions of the state legislatures have been called for by the Communists to provide relief at a minimum of \$9 a week cash for families, without forced labor.

Another major demand about which the broadest masses will be mobilized, is for the right of all workers and citizens to vote without payment of poll tax, and against all discrimination that bars Negroes from voting or holding office and sitting on juries.

Other Texas candidates are: Orton Campbell, former Socialist and leader of the McClellan County Workers' and Farmers' Council in Waco, for State Treasurer; Raymond Bland, Brokenridge, leader of oil workers, for State Comptroller of Public Accounts; Perry Ballard, San Antonio, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; George W. Johnson, Fort Worth, for Commissioner of the General Land Office; and Robert Pierce, Houston,

More Unions O. K. H. R. 7598 In Bessemer

BESSEMER, Ala.—The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H. R. 7598) has been endorsed unanimously by Federal Labor Union Nos. 18424 and 14425 of the Hobson Walker Brickyard and the Alabama Clay products Co. This makes three unions in Bessemer that have endorsed the Workers' Bill, the first union being Local No. 1 of the I. U. M. M. S. W.

This follows the overwhelming endorsement given the Bill by the National convention of the U. T. W. A. over the protest of many of the big shop leaders, who attacked it as a Communist measure. A fight to have it adopted by the coming A. F. of L. convention and to force its adoption by the next Congress, follows the endorsement of close to 5,000 local unions, as well as a number of State Federations and many other organizations in a campaign led by the Communist Party, the Unemployment Councils and A. F. of L. rank and file committees.

Texas Conference For Relief Action

HOUSTON, Texas.—A huge mass meeting and convention to work for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598, and in preparation for the National Security Congress in Washington has been called for Oct. 29, by the Unemployed Councils of Houston.

Calls issued to all workers' organizations, and the first response, indicate that the Conference will be the broadest united front meeting ever held in Houston, with representatives from trade unions, churches, defense organizations, etc., as well as from many unemployed groups. Delegates will come, the arrangements committee has announced, not only from Harris county, but from all over Texas.

unto, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction; George W. Johnson, Fort Worth, for Commissioner of the General Land Office; and Robert Pierce, Houston,

WE SHANT FORGET

Honor Roll of workers murdered by police and troops in attempts to break the textile strikes by terror. Killed in action in the struggle for workers' rights and decent conditions, they and their heroic struggle, will not be forgotten.

LEE CRAWFORD, 26, striking worker of Chiquola mill, Honas, S. C.

R. THOMAS YARBROUGH, 54, Chiquola mill, Honas, S. C.

E. M. KNIGHT, 45, spinner at same mill.

IRA DAVIS, 26, Chiquola mill, Honas, S. C.

CLAUDE CANNON, 27, Chiquola mill, Honas, S. C.

MAXIE PETERSON, 25, Same mill.

C. L. RUCKER, dead from wounds received on Honas Pacht picket line.

JOHN BLACK, jobless worker, shot by armed deputy as he aided picketing of the Denton mills, Greenville, S. C.

LEON CARROLL, 27, slain on picket line, Augusta, Ga.

J. V. BLACKLOCK, killed on picket line, Rome, Ga.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, 23, Pawtucket striker, shot in head by militia in the battle of Saylesville, R. I.

CHARLES CORCYNKI, 19, striker who died as a result of wounds of militiamen who attacked picket lines at the Sayles Finishing Co., Saylesville, R. I.

JUDE LOUDAMONT, 18, shot in stomach by Natl. Guardsmen on Saylesville picket line.

ERNEST K. SILEY, 40, striker of Mount Holly, N. C., dead from National Guard bayonet wound at Belmont, N. C.

LEO ROULETTE, 18, wounded by Natl. Guards at Woonsocket, R. I., died as the strike was being sold out.

For Railroad Commissioner, For United States Congressman from the 17th Congressional District, Ben H. Lauderdale, widely known farm leader of West Texas.

Southern Delegates Go To National Anti-War Congress

NEW ORLEANS, La.—United action against War and Fascism, the twin dangers which daily grow more menacing, has been carried out between Communists, Socialists and trade union workers in a large local conference called by representatives of the different groups in support of the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, to be held in Chicago, Sept. 28 to 30.

Delegates representing unions, lodges, clubs, in addition to the two parties, the Intl. Labor Defense League for Industrial Democracy, Workers' Ex-Servicemen League, etc., took part.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Endorsement of the call to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism, and of the program of struggle against these twin dangers, has been unanimously adopted by the Arkansas Federation of Labor.

UNITED ACTION OFFERED TO SOCIALISTS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—United action on specific issues such as support of strikers, for full democratic rights and the right to organize, strike and picket, and recognition of labor unions, against police terror and brutality, the White Legion, KKK and other fascist gangs, and for the absolute right to vote without payment of the poll tax, for both white and Negro workers, has been proposed by the District Committee of the Communist Party in Birmingham to the Socialist Party.

The letter proposing such united front action points out the vital necessity for the joining of forces of all who are sincerely against oppression by the capitalist class and for the workers and poor farmers, successful united fronts between Communist and Socialist Parties in France, Italy and Austria, as well as in New Orleans, right here in the South, are pointed out.

Similar unity requests have been addressed by the Communists in the Carolinas to the Socialist Party there.

HOUSTON, Tex.—An officers' committee of the American League Against War and Fascism has been established here for the first time, and action is being taken to send a broad representative delegation to the Second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism in Chicago.

Besides obtaining delegates for the Congress the Organizing Committee is setting up a permanent branch of the League. The intense popular opposition to war and fascism here promises well for an active organization embodying League principles.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An Alabama delegation of white and Negro workers, elected from the steel mills, coal and ore mines, and from toilers on the plantations, will take part in the Second U. S. Congress Against War. The group will be led by Wm. Taylor, now under sentence to the chain gang for his part in the fight for relief for the unemployed.

Florida Jobless Unite Against Dirty Deal

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—We colored folks here in Jacksonville hate a good many things to count front us. We do not have any work and some of us don't get anything from the Welfare. And those who do get anything from them, why what do you think it is? Well, it is a 25 cent grocery order for 3 and 4 in the family, some get 10 cents and some get 50 cent grocery orders, as you see that there is nothing a family of 2, 3, or 4 can buy with 10, 25 and 50 cent orders like that. So you see our conditions are with us here.

Nothing to pay rent with, nothing to buy clothes with, and that the rent collector comes to our homes and if you don't have the rent every time he comes, some of them will have some clothes come and throw your things out in the streets.

That is the very way we are being treated here in Jacksonville. So we are here, you might say, with nothing to eat and no way to stay. And I read in the Jacksonville paper, dated Sept. 8, that the P. E. R. A. on the 15th would bring 2,000 white and colored women and men from the relief roll. May they are not fit for work, to just what we will do we don't know, for there is no one writing to the head ones here about our conditions. It does no good.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—There are many slowly starving workers but there are many militant ones. There is now an organization of about 2,000 members, Negro and white, who are affiliated to the National Unemployment Council. There are branches in Jacksonville and also in the surrounding towns. This is a real fighting organization willing to go as far as Washington with their demands.

Southern Worker Admitted Legal, Out To Become Mass Paper

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Faced by tremendous protest to admit that the Southern Worker was not illegal, Judge John Arnold also released Israel Berlin, Fred Keith and F. Baidel, Negro workers, who had been arrested by the Birmingham police "red squad."

This great victory of the southern white and Negro workers against attempts to outlaw their paper, as well as the Communist Party and other working class organizations, followed the distributing of thousands of copies of a new six-page Southern Worker. Resistance of the police has

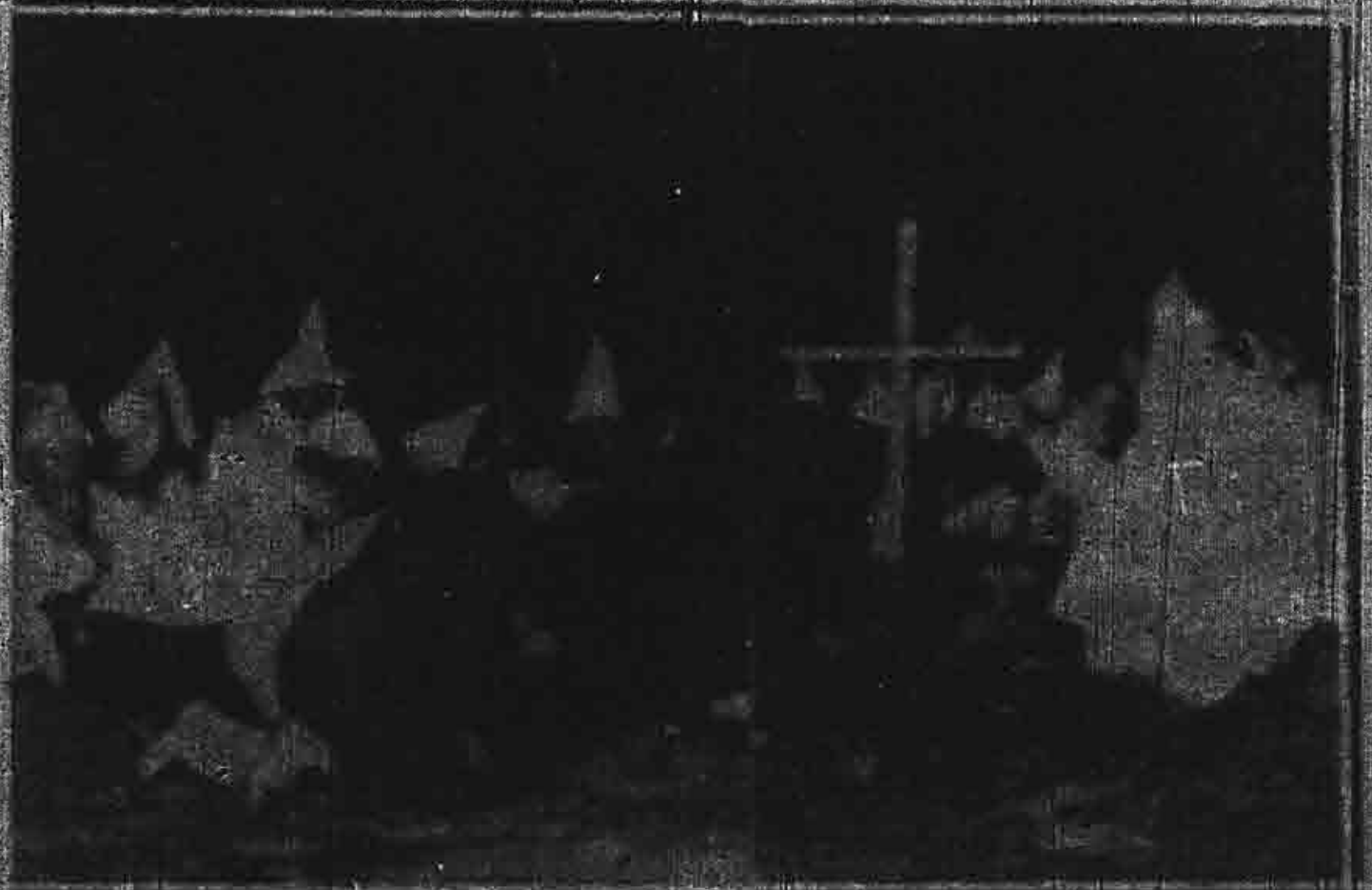
been overcome as we've tried to try to make every issue a six-page paper with the aim of a Southern Worker which will be published by the

complained only with a further gain increase in circulation and PAYMENT FOR ALL BUNDLES, as well as a steady flow of subscriptions and donations. But we can do it!

More than 1,000 copies hit home in the bundle orders from the Florida District, is the biggest gain this month. Now Florida's job is to see that every copy is distributed to the widest masses—and paid for. The Alabama District has pledged to increase their paid circulation 1,000 also. And what do the other districts say to this challenge of Florida?

A larger and better Southern Worker is up to you! Let us have your suggestions. Are you going to be about it?

K. K. K. REORGANIZES



At a recent Atlanta meeting the Klan was reorganized, reorganizing local and chapters and organizing all efforts would be concentrated on fighting Communism, and other workers—the Negro people.

80,000 Locked Out In Southern Textile Mills! Fight The Blacklist!

DEMAND RE-STRIKE Arrests Continue As Run-Around Board Gets Gorman Aid (Starts on Page 1)

I heard the top leaders of the Tennessee Federation of Labor announce the settlement as a "victory" without once mentioning a single demand of the strikers in an hour and a half of high-faluting talk. But I saw the textile workers all around me stand silent and grim with folded arms. I heard the deep-felt comment: "Bunk!"

They said the southern workers wouldn't unite, that they wouldn't fight, but thousands on day and night picket lines throughout the south, faced machine guns, troops, police and armed thugs without flinching. Forcing the strike on the top leaders who had stood for months, they kept the mill gates shut and trusted their leaders to take care of the rest.

The leaders did take care of it—for the bosses.

Preparing for the sell-out Birmingham police illegally seized thousands of Communist leaflets addressed to the textile workers, warning against just such a move. Charlotte police arrested Paul Cronk, Carolina district organizer of the Communist Party, to prevent him addressing a mass meeting on the court house steps. Carolyn Drew was jailed in Concord, Va., and hundreds of other Communists and militant rank and file workers were slapped into cells or concentration camps on trumped-up charges, or sometimes none at all.

Texas Mexican Workers Aid

HOUSTON, Tex.—Officials of the Houston Textile Mill announced that they would pay full salaries ranging from \$7.20 to \$11.31 per week to all workers who attempted to go to work when the plant tried to open the first day of the strike, but who were stopped by pickets. The strikers jeered this offer. A representative of the recently organized textile union of Mexican employees of the Southern Baggage Co., pledged the cooperation and also financial assistance of their union in the strike as did the Unemployed Councils.

White Strikers Expose Lynch Attempt In Huntsville

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—White strikers at the Merrimack mill spiked an attempt to attempt the strike with a lynching, when John Donnel, Negro helper on a Coca-Cola truck, was accused of asking a white woman for a date, and jailed.

The woman works in a store, whose proprietress had been circulating a petition to go back to work. The proprietress was so sure that the truck driver when Donnel worked for together with local union leaders, had attempted attempts to prevent strike being fooled by attempts to incite a lynching. Donnel was later released in \$25 bond, which he claimed to have "burned."

Three "Impartial" Board Members



IMPORTANT NEWS IN SHORT

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—Led by striking textile workers on relief, about two hundred workers on relief projects surrounded relief headquarters and threatened to hold officials "prisoners all night," unless they got paid. Officials had attempted to deny them checks "because they had not put in the required number of hours," but finally paid them in the face of the picket line.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Winning wage increases, more than 5,000 Mexican peon shellers ended their several weeks' strike. The new scale will end in October, though when the regular shelling season begins. Employers are expected to try to cut pay again at this time.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Murder charges against Sam Arnett, deputy, and Grady Baker, company guard, have been quietly dismissed by Judge H. B. Abernathy. Though accused of killing W. H. Ford and George Bell, Negro strikers, near Ishkoda, May 5, the Judge took their word that the pickets had fired at them.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Appropriating \$38,000 with which to build a \$150,000 armory for Jefferson county National Guard units, the county commission joined the national government's training youth for war, as well as for strike-breaking purposes as loans. \$120,000 is expected to be given by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A campaign demanding that these funds be used for relief rather than for war and fascism, is being carried on by the Young Communist League in meetings and widespread leaflets.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—1,362 new libraries, in addition to the many already existing, are now being organized by the Educational Commissariat of the Russian Soviet Republic. The Russian Republic is just one of seven Republics which go to make up the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The libraries are, of course, for the workers and peasants.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admission that food prices rose 1.2 percent in two weeks to Aug. 28, was reported by the Labor Dept. That this is 14.4 percent higher than two years ago, was also admitted. This is an average for the entire nation, while figures for southern states are believed to be much higher.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A motion for a re-hearing of the cases of Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris, two Scottsboro boys now facing the electric chair, has been filed with the Alabama Supreme Court by Whitney North Seymour, noted attorney, and will come before the October session of the court, it has been announced by the last Labor Defense, to whom Mr. Seymour has advised his services without charge. A similar motion has been filed by Mr. Seymour with the Georgia Supreme Court in the case of Angelo Herndon. Both cases will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court in case the present motions are denied.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Wage increases of approximately 15 percent were won by striking Workers Union messengers here, who walked out, closed their own bank and the laundry, and started picketing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Death of "Mother" Moore, mother of Tom Moore, famous Communist, was announced today. She died at 1, locally after Carl Frank Moore, Communist, had been arrested, and a for motion filed in Washington, D. C., by J. Q. Attorney Tom Moore and other Communist leaders. The death of Mrs. Moore, though it stopped at the moment, was believed to be a setback to the Communist cause.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Deputy Sheriff J. W. ...

MORE ABOUT TEXTILE Red Scare Rained As Union Big Shots Work With Bosses

A wave of strike sentiment is rapidly spreading through the South, as an estimated 80,000 of the best and most militant textile strikers are being denied their jobs by widespread blacklists and lockouts in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and other textile centers, both north and south.

Many mills are reported forcing returning strikers to completely re-learn and sign "yellow dog" contracts.

R. E. Lawrence, president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, has admitted that a word from him was all that was necessary to bring about a continuation of the strike. He not only failed to say the word, but made all efforts to bolster confidence in "Bosses' Board," the same one which has been giving the "National Run Around" to the wool workers and is now prepared to do the same for textile workers.

In Concord, where more than 2,000 strikers have been blacklisted, a rank and file committee led a mass march to the courthouse demanding relief, and more than 200 were reported to have barricaded themselves inside, saying they would stay until they got relief.

The large Lenoir mill in Gaston county, scene of the great 1927 strike, has refused jobs to strikers, while working mills, as always are withdrawn, hundreds of additional company deputies are sworn in, in an effort to terrorize the workers.

George Sloan, national spokesman for the textile union, has already announced that any striker whom the bosses consider to have "engaged in lawless violence," will be blacklisted. In conjunction with this policy, almost any worker who defended his or her right to picket would be guilty.

At Shannon, Ga., twenty-three strikers were arrested by National Guard troops and secretly jailed, though it was learned later they had been placed in Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, without charges, other than that they are "reds" and "radicals." The 23 included M. N. Ayers, union local president, the local secretary and financial secretary. Martial law is still effective in Georgia, where a Hitler-model concentration prison camp was set up during the strike, as continuous attempts are being made to close the life of strikers' for renewed strike. Hundreds more remain in jails or under charges as a result of strike activity.

We again repeat our confidence in the strikers' choice and in the persistence of the new board, national Textile Council, as it organizes and leads the workers. ...

Mass Protest At Bankhead Bill Forces Gains

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mass protest and resentment against the tax which sharecroppers, tenants and small farmers were forced to shoulder for the most part, has forced promise that 12 percent additional tax exemption certificates would be issued. Chester Davis, AAA administrator, has announced.

Hundreds of protest, sent in the form of the Sharecroppers' Union, the raising of the demand for repeal of the AAA and Bankhead Bill by the Communist Party, in the Congressional and state election campaigns, together with local actions such as that of a group of small farmers at Burlington, Texas, who started out with 100 to get 122 exemption certificates from the county agent, were responsible for a hurried conference and this agreement in an effort to repeal the Bankhead Bill itself.

With no guarantee that the sharecroppers and impoverished farmers will really get any benefit from this move, any more than they have in the past, the Communist Party and Sharecroppers Union are continuing to organize and spread the demand for complete repeal of these measures.

SARATOGA VICTORY MILLS, INC.
To the work 6/23/34 - 50
TOTAL ... 7.15
... 110
... 20
... 845

Here is the pay envelope of a highly skilled worker who has been forced to return to work for such wages. Many envelopes in the hands of the Southern Worker show \$2, \$3 and even nothing. The above, for a 30-hour week, shows how even highly skilled textile workers get less than minimum wages.

At the Saratoga Victory Mill in Gannonsville, machine guns were more than a hundred armed guards denied the right to picket as they attempted to run with scale. ...

N.R.A. Board Rules Against Miners In Alabama Cases

(By Labor Research Association)

The National Bituminous Coal Labor Board and its sub-divisions have decided for the company and against the miners in a number of decisions during the past month. The following cases are probably typical of many others not recorded.

In the case of the DeBardelaben Coal Corp. against the United Mine Workers, the union charged that a number of workers had been fired because of union activities. The Board however, decided in favor of the company on the ground that the "alleged incidents occurred before the code went into effect, and the board therefore had no jurisdiction." The company owns and operates eight mines in Walker County, Ala.

The Alabama By-Products Corp. running 11 mines in Jefferson and Walker counties, worked the mine workers overtime in hauling coal from 15 minutes to 1 1/2 hours a day. But the labor board ruled that "in transit" means from the starting point to arrival at destination and therefore the necessary overtime is exempted from the provision of the code. This means that companies may work haulage men up to 1 1/2 hours of so-called "necessary" overtime without violating the code agreement which now calls for the 7-hour day.

In still another Alabama case of a company not named in the record made public, the NRA board has ruled that "merchantable coal" means coal weighed after

the loss due to the washing process. Here again the miners are discriminated against in a decision: deductions "for washer loss" are taken from the weight of the coal and the miner is paid so much less than he has actually earned. The board politely "expressed the hope that joint agreements governing deductions for such loss would be made" by the company and the U. M. W. A.

A. B. Aldridge, vice-president of the Sixth Coal Co. (Ala.) president of Southeastern Fuel Co., and operator representative on the decision board, was able to change a previous decision of the labor board in the Porter Coal Co. case in Alabama, and turn it against the miners.

The board had previously prevented the company from evicting mine strikers, discharged by the company, from the houses in which they lived. But the board changed its earlier ruling and upheld the company in evicting the miners. Aldridge declares that the company was justified in discharging the mine strikers for their participation in the strike, because "the strike had been declared illegal by the board."

This case of the Porter Coal Co., against the mine strikers was appealed to the National Bituminous Coal Labor Board, but "the latter was not assembled, due to the time and expense involved." Meanwhile the discharged and evicted miners have not been reinstated, nor have they been allowed to return to their homes.

THOUSANDS NEW COMMUNISTS AIM IN COMPETITION

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Challenging the Denver District (19) of the Communist Party, District 17 (Birmingham) launches a drive for 750 new Party members and 250 new Young Communist League members by January 1. In the call for the drive, which opens Oct. 1, the District Bureau points out that large proportion of these new members must be white workers and women workers, while special concentration will be placed on trade union workers.

West will compete with South in this brotherly competition between Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming (District No. 18) and Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Mississippi.

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29 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Angelo Herndon Symbol of Strength

By Michael Quin

Lift up your voices,
Workers, all hail!
Angelo Herndon
Is out of jail.

Strength of the workers
Bent the bars,
Out walked Angelo
Under the stars.

Raise up those banners!
Join with your voice!
Here comes our comrade,
Cheer and rejoice!

Lift up your fist again,
Everyone yell!
One more class prisoner's
Lifted from hell.

Locked in the jail house,
Tortured by thugs,
Scantlings to sleep upon,
Crawling with bugs.

This little Negro
Who challenged their power,
Spirit unbroken,
Locked in a tower.

We got him out again,
We raised the hail,
We took our Angelo
Out of the jail.

Lift him on shoulders,
Negro and white;
March through the streets with
him,
Sing with your might.

Thin from confinement
For leading his class,
He smiles and waves back
At the thundering mass.

Symbol of courage,
Leader of fight,
Welding the strength
Of the black and the white.

Angelo Herndon Urges Build Mass Paper!

To the Readers of the Southern Worker:

The forcing of my release on bail from a living death on the Georgia chain gang is a tremendous victory for the entire working class, and especially for the Southern workers. In the first place it shows the growing struggles of the Negro and white workers in the south against the efforts of the Southern white ruling class to suppress all working class organization. The workers in the South, having practically no rights, such as other human beings in more civilized sections of the country are enjoying, must wait

both cases as a means of forcing fascism upon the working class. The fascist lynch terror that is now raging against the workers in the South and throughout the country should bring home to the workers of the South the urgency of tightening up their ranks and building a real battle front to beat back the outrageous attacks of the capitalists upon the working class.

One of the best and most effective ways of doing this is to build the Southern Worker into a real mass mass paper by subscribing to and spreading the Southern Worker on the farms and in the mills of the South. The workers

T.C.I. Carries On Underhand Campaign Against Union Men

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

BESSEMER, Ala.—At the Muscoda Mine (Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.) the Company is planning to put 30 miners out of their homes. One miner has already been forced to move. The company is working out charges against any of the union men that they want to get rid of, then they fire them and force them to leave their homes.

Another way the T.C.I. is trying to smash the union is through the medical examinations. According to the union contract it is not legal to re-examine the miners for one year. Of course the T.C.I. doesn't pay any attention to the contract. As one union man expressed it: "They listen to your heart, and if you are a good union man, you don't go back to work."

All of this is in line with the policy of the T.C.I. in smashing the union and setting up a company union. The company union is disguised as a Brotherhood and advertises an insurance policy and recreation as its main purpose. The Brotherhood maintains that the bosses and the miners should always be on friendly terms, that their interests are in common, etc.

The last strike proved to the miners how common the interests of the bosses and the miners were. It proved the correctness of the program of the Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers' Union where it says, "We hold that there is a class struggle in society and that this struggle is caused by economic conditions."

The union must carry on a strong fight against the company union that is being organized by the scabs. The best means of stopping the company union is by running the scabs off Red Mountain. The rank and file union members are so angry at the scabs now that it is not safe for the scabs to walk the streets. Every week there are

three or four scabs that get beat up, despite the fact that all the scabs carry guns and knives and are given the protection of the city and company police.

Last week the company arranged for the scabs to go to church. Company thugs watched all around the church while the scabs went in. But they couldn't get a preacher to preach to the scabs, so church was dismissed.

A couple of white miners were asking how to get in touch with the Communist Party this week. They approached Negro mine and asked them about the Party. The white miners realize that the struggle against the T.C.I. must be of Negro and white miners united for their common interests. The white miners realize that the Communist Party is correct and that if we are to gain anything for the miners the white and Negro miners must join the Party and lead the union in militant struggle to better their condition.

MITCH HALTS STRIKE OF DOLMITE MINERS

(By a Dolomite Coal Miner)

BESSEMER, Ala.— Since the April strike the Woodard Iron Co. has not lived up to the contract.

Now the company switches and stool pigeons now get 4 or 5 shifts every week and get about \$50 every two weeks. The honest union men get only 1 or 2 two shifts a week which means about \$12 every two weeks. And Bill Mitch says the Woodard bosses are in favor of organized labor!

We don't get paid for dead work. We don't get paid for working in water, for walling rock or for setting up cross columns. This is violation of our contract.

When we struck against these conditions, Mitch first claimed he hadn't heard of the strike, and tried to make it an "outlaw" strike, but he rushed right out to force us back, even though the miners at Mulgus had already started preparations for a sympathy strike.

EAST COAST and GULF MARINE TO STRIKE

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A strike of all Atlantic and Gulf port seamen, may include thousands of longshoremen, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union has announced, in a call supporting the strike set for Oct. 8. The M. W. I. U. call urges united action with the Intl. Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.) for the demands of all marine workers, control of hiring halls by the workers themselves, recognition of the unions, against discrimination of Negro workers, and for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7504, as well as for the wage and hour demands for the different classifications of seamen, longshoremen and licensed crafts.



This picture shows Angelo Herndon (second from left) with Clarence Hathaway, editor of the DAILY WORKER, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Herndon's attorney and now editor of the NEGRO LIBERATOR, and Robert Nixon, Communist leader.

Workers and Farmers Report For Themselves

Negro Textile Workers for Unity With White --- Fight Speed-Up

(By a Negro Textile Correspondent)

SELMA, Alabama.—Before the N. R. A., the girls in the J. F. Ames Bag Mill Company here were turning out 7,000 bags in eight hours and were making \$14.00 a week, but now they get from \$9.00 to \$12.00 a week for producing 10,000 bags a day.

DANVILLE TEXTILE WORKER URGES BUILD UNION

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DANVILLE, Va.—I am a Southern worker who has two children, and I have never done what I would like to for them. Why? Because I have always been pressed so much. You will hear some workers say I believe in a union all right, everybody ought to belong to a union, but if you ask him to join a union he will say a union is a good thing, but the workers of the South won't stick together. Can't the workers learn to say "The workers of the South will stick together."

You take some workers. The form a union, never go to meeting. Well the strike comes around still they never go to a meeting. That is how the sell-out union leaders have so much chance to sell the workers out. Form a union, attend your meetings, and if the leaders try to put anything over on the workers—kick them out, the workers can run the union themselves.

Get in a union, each and every one of you—get in a union and get ready for the strike. Get in there and fight for your rights, don't believe what they tell you, but make them show you in writing. If they try to pull anything over on you then the rank and file take over the union and run the union for the good of the workers and not the bosses.

T. C. I. COKE PLANT SPEEDS UP; LAYS OFF

(By a T. C. I. Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Fairfield Coke Works have a suggestion board and the main object of this board is labor-saving. This suggestion board is headed by the T. C. I. foreman. If this foreman can make a good labor suggestion he will win from \$100 down to \$10.

They have invented a new way to make salt, that is a labor cut-off. They are cutting off men every day or two. And this board is given \$100 to \$10 for the best suggestion on how to get rid of more workers.

Up in the by-product building they had four men up there and they have taken one from each shift. The number they had two men, and they took one, and they put in an air machine in his place so they would not need him any more. But still they don't allow no relief much and we haven't got Unemployment Insurance yet. Let's hurry up the fight and get it.

A Soviet Girl Textile Worker Writes to Us

(By a Soviet Textile Worker Correspondent)

To the Foreign Labor Delegation which visited the Milanche Textile Factory, May 12.

Dear Comrade Delegates:

I sincerely hope that when you return to your home countries you will not fail to tell and explain to your fellow workers how you found things among us, that our factories, works and blast furnaces here are in full swing; that we suffer no unemployment, that we, through our own power, have created a new and happy life; that our children are growing up healthy and strong and happy, and that they are here guaranteed a real human existence.

I hope you will have power to do away all the dirty and scurrilous calumnies issued by your capitalist industry owners and their lackeys.

I was born a peasant girl in the year 1912. The following year the imperialists started their World War. My father was killed in that war and shortly after my mother died of hunger and want, leaving behind her nine orphaned children who had to go through the streets of the village begging for bread.

Then came the revolution in 1917. My two oldest brothers joined the Red army. An older sister was murdered by counter-revolutionists. I was then only four years old. Then the Soviet authorities removed me to a home for children, where I remained for three years. An old lady came and took me to the home of her daughter. Two years passed, I then started to go to school. But the old lady died when I was nine years old.

In 1929 I joined the Young Communist League. From this time this league became my family, my mother and father. I studied, and from a simple rank and file militant I became a leader in the local branch. Later I was sent to school. I went through a long period of labor and study, and at last I worked as the secretary of a large branch of the Y. C. L.

I have now graduated as a technician and bear the official title of technician in the textile industry. I am glad I have the opportunity to communicate my knowledge and experience to my fellow workers in my country. I am doing it in the interest of our building Socialist society. I do my best to produce goods second to none in the world. Please tell your workers how I, from a lost orphan child, became the happiest girl in this most happy country.

Dear comrades, workers in the capitalist countries. You must always bear in mind that in the Soviet Union you have your best friends and that they in any difficulty are prepared to come to your aid. Comrades, please, as soon as possible, convey our love to all the workers who didn't get moved either.

Croppers Defy KKK Threats In Struggle Against Low Pay

(By a Share Cropper Correspondent)

DADEVILLE, Alabama.—The farmers' strike now covers three counties, where the cropper is standing out against the landlords and their low wages of cotton picking.

The landlords of Lee County are taking new steps to terrorize and force the croppers into their farms by sending out the K. K. K. to parade their home, and telling them that if they are not out by tomorrow they will come back and kill all of the Negroes, or they will have to move off their land, if they refuse to pick cotton for 40 or 50 cents per hundred. The landlords are putting scabs into their fields and arming themselves, telling the scabs that they will guard them while picking cotton, and will arm them if necessary.

When the croppers refuse to work for their starvation wages, they are told that they are tired of Negroes trying to run their business and they must understand that this is their country and they are going to run it. They find that the Negroes are trying to organize and fight against the low wages but they will say we will work for what they want us to have. On the other hand the landlords and big plantation owners tell the croppers if they move off their land they will come and get them and won't carry them to jail, but will kill them and end the Negro mess.

We won't allow you Negroes here of this county to get as far ahead of us as those D— Negroes of Tallapoosa.

The big landlords are evicting the poor white croppers from the land, as well as Negroes, because they are refusing to pick cotton for such low prices.

This is played up as a part of the New Deal to force the croppers Negro and white, off the land for refusing to reduce their acreage, when the croppers know that there is no profit at all in it for them. Only for the big landlords and bankers, while we are being left to starve.

There is only one way out of this ruling class mess for us—organize and struggle. The cotton will rot on the boll before we pick it for less than \$1.00 a hundred pounds.

order to be in a better position to mislead, arbitrate and sell us out to the boss. We will have an eye on these so-called leaders of labor from now on.

These follows from the A. F. of L. usually raise the red scare in

Last week J. G. Sanders, superintendent, told the militant strike committee that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for calling this strike. He said that the picket line was a disgrace to the workers and that this strike was making little children suffer for food, etc., when the fact is that they are getting as much now, or more, than when they went on strike, because they are on the relief list. To give you an idea what those, that is, some of these workers, made before they went on strike, you will find enclosed a pay envelope which will speak for itself.

(The pay check showed \$8.30 for a week's work, but when rent, doctor bill, etc., were deducted, the worker received exactly nothing!)

Last week a man from the A. F. of L. was here and told us that we must watch outside agitators, that they just wanted to weaken our strike and take our money and all such bunk. Of course a good many of us believed this in the beginning. We are just now beginning to see that he was just raising the "red scare."

These follows from the A. F. of L. usually raise the red scare in

TEXTILE STRIKERS EVICTED BY BOSSES

STATE OF ALABAMA,)
MOBILE COUNTY)
The 5 day of Sept. 1934

Your right of possession is hereby terminated, and you are hereby notified to deliver up possession of the premises now occupied by you, and described as follows:
House # 1 - Mill Village -
Cotton Mills Products Company,
Wagon, I 3428
that the date of the service of this notice of

THE SOUTHERN WORKER

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JIM MALLORY, EDITOR
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THE TEXTILE STRIKE "VICTORY"

Over half a million textile workers walked out of mills from Maine to Texas, closed the gates with mass picket lines and flying squadrons, and held solid against every favor of the ruling class—slender and terror, police, troops, armed guards, gas and machine guns in one of the most heroically fought battles of American labor history.

Workers reached new heights of solidarity, North and South, white and Negro, men, women and youth, jobless and those who had been employed. In Hazelton, Pa., workers of all trades and industries carried out a 24-hour general strike in support of the textile strikers. Tens of thousands of toilers everywhere were raising the same question. In the Alabama Black Belt, thousands of Negro sharecroppers in the Sharecroppers' Union in the midst of their own cotton pickers' strike, pledged support and aid. Scores of unions in other centers did the same. Sentiment for sympathy strikes was spreading. The struggle was on the eve of victory.

Roosevelt Aids Bosses

Then Roosevelt, whose only previous action in the face of mass murder of strikers and armed denial of the right to strike and picket, had been to threaten Federal troops to aid Natl. Guardsmen and thugs in murdering strikers, openly rushed to aid the losing mill owners.

"His" board, which had stalled off the original strike and had refused to move until actually faced with a thousand closed mills, brought in a report. The report said, in brief: "We'll study over it." Nothing more. Except that it definitely states that recognition of the union "is not at this time feasible."

The report is "excellent," says Roosevelt.

But what about wages? O, they remain the same, but another big shot board will "study" them.

"The union has won an overwhelming victory and we ought to terminate the strike as no longer necessary," says Francis Gorman.

But what about the 30-hour week? O, go back to the old hours and somebody will "study" them for you.

Wm. Green stated that in his "opinion the textile workers won a great moral victory."

But what about the stretch-out, Mr. Green? Our machine stays the same while you prattle of "moral victory."

Scott Roberts and Donald Comer, president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers' Assn., two representative employers, issued a joint statement, saying that the bosses, "we are sure, will welcome the suggestion of the Winant board. . . ."

But what about recognition of the union?

What about the pickets killed, the hundreds wounded, the hundreds still in jail and facing long chain gang and prison sentences? The great "victory" Gorman and the rest of his gang of sell-out artists helped to engineer, gives the strikers not a single guarantee. The bosses have not signed a single scrap of paper. The workers are ordered back into the mills—if they can get in. For the best fighters, the most militant and leading rank and file workers are already being denied their jobs. Gorman is going to "study" that, too.

From the very first the Communist Party called upon the strikers to elect their own rank and file committees to conduct their own strike, to refuse to leave negotiations in the hands of a few. This was why the "red scare" was so constantly raised by the bosses and their agents who were preparing this sell-out.

Communists Point Way

This is not to say "We told you so." This is simply to point out that the line of the Communists was correct, that with the mass of the strikers following such a line they would never have allowed themselves to be sold out in this manner. And this is to further point out the vital necessity now of building the Communist Party more strongly in every textile center, in every mill, drawing in the best and most militant elements among the strikers.

Some workers will be disappointed, will even say "I tried the union but it was no good." And here let one of the main tasks of the Communist Party be to explain to these workers that it is not the union that is the fault, but the lack of leadership which we have

The union must be built up, must be made a fighting organization, must be made a fighting organization, must be made a fighting organization.



Time to Fight Those Hunger Blues Away

Sing to the tune of "Hand Me Down My Walking Case.")

Oh, write me out—my union card,
Oh, write me out—my union card,
Oh, write me out—my union card,
Organize? We'll all fight hard;
Time to fight those hunger blues away.

Oh, the N. R. A.—she cut our pay,
Oh, the N. R. A.—she cut our pay,
Oh, the N. R. A.—she cut our pay,
We'll all go out on strike today;
Time to fight those hunger blues away.

Oh, the government destroyed our crops,
Oh, the government destroyed our crops,
Oh, the government destroyed our crops,
We asked for bread and they gave us cops;
Time to fight those hunger blues away.

So come with me—on the picket line,
So come with me—on the picket line,
So come with me—on the picket line,
We'll stay here till the bosses sign;
Time to fight those hunger blues away.

In 'seventeen—we went to war,
In 'seventeen—we went to war,
In 'seventeen—we went to war,
We're wiser now in '34;
Time to turn those guns the other way.

In bosses' war—the worker gets
In bosses' war—the worker gets
In bosses' war—the worker gets
A bellyful of bayonets;
Time to turn those guns the other way.

So write us out—our union card,
So write us out—our union card,
So write us out—our union card,
Organize! We'll all fight hard;
Time to fight those hunger blues away.

Even now thousands of workers have refused to accept the sell-out. Many gains may yet be won in local strikes which may even grow with proper direction into another general strike even greater and stronger than the last, and which it will be impossible to sell out.

The mass of the workers are ready and willing. It is their only way out—mass struggle. And the way out lies in the hands of the workers themselves. They must lead each mass struggle, not only for higher wages and better conditions, not only to strengthen the union with rank and file elected leaders, and kick out the leaders, but for complete solidarity of white and Negro workers, for the abolition of class, race and social class differentials, for equal rights and full determination for the Negro people in the United States, which shall mean the abolition of the United States, which shall mean the abolition of the United States, which shall mean the abolition of the United States.

Bill For Negro Rights Backed By Communists

Mass struggle remains the main effective weapon in the hands of the workers against lynching and Negro persecution. A mass campaign for passage of the following Bill for Negro Rights, and for subsequent enforcement, is now being organized by the Communist Party. The Bill, drawn up by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, is one of the measures brought forward by the Communist Party in the present election campaign.

SECTION 1.—BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, that because the rights of the Negro people, although guaranteed by the constitution of the United States of America, 13, 14, 15 Amendments, have been and are being systematically violated, as shown by: the denial of the rights of citizenship and equality, the denial in many sections of the country of their right to vote, to serve on juries and to enjoy equal rights in courts of law, the system of peonage and slavery and chain gangs widely practiced in the South, the wholesale frame-up against innocent Negroes and other such oppressive practices, the fact that during the past fifty years more than 5,000 lynchings have taken place in the United States and with very little effort on the part of the Police or Judicial Authorities to apprehend or to punish the guilty parties; therefore it becomes necessary to adopt special measures to suppress the practice of lynching and to secure to the Negro people the full and free exercise of complete and just rights with every other section of the population.

SECTION 2.—Every person participating in a lynching is declared to be guilty of murder in the first degree, and upon conviction shall be punished by death.



Lynching is defined as a violent assault, resulting in death or aggravated injury, directed against the victim because of supposed inferiority of the Negroes, and/or, because he or she is accused of a crime associated with such supposed inferiority, and/or, when such violent attacks are wholly or partly directed towards intimidating the Negro population to prevent them from claiming their rights, and/or, when such violence is directed towards preventing the free association of whites and Negroes and their joint activity in all phases of life. Such violent attack shall be considered a lynching whenever motivated by any or all of the above, whether the attacker or attackers are private individuals or officers of the law, or both, and whether or not such attack was directed against any particular individual. Participation in any attempted lynching shall be a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year.

SECTION 3.—Any official or official body of any subdivision of the United States government or the government of any state, county, or municipality, who shall adopt or enforce any measure aimed at or resulting in, the denial of full equality of Negroes, is guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and is subject to immediate removal and is guilty of a felony. In such category of prohibited measures are all so-called Jim Crow laws and regulations which provide for segregation of, or discrimination against Negroes, which deprive them of the right to vote through the enactment of special qualifications which in practice result in depriving the Negroes of the franchise, which violate them from any life or parcel, and in providing reasons in the district if persons from juries on account of being Negroes, which exclude Negroes from any employment or deprive the Negroes of their full and complete rights of participation in any phase of public life.

SECTION 4.—It shall be unlawful to discriminate against Negroes and deprive them of their full and complete rights of participation in any phase of public life.