A wave of strikes is sweeping the South, chiefly in textile mills. The workers in many plants have already won their demands by militant action. The workers have won gains in Mobile, Ala., Greenville, S. C., Anniston, Ala., (Cordage Company), Columbus, S. C. and Norfolk, Va. The chief grievances of the workers are:

1. The installation of new and terrific stretch-out systems, sometimes in connection with announcement of wage-increases of a few measly pennies. 2. Wages that do not begin to cover the cost of necessities, especially now that inflation is raising prices. 3. In two cases, wage-cuts of from 10 to 50 per cent.

The strikers have shown a splendid spirit of struggle, in spite of militia, sheriffs and deputies, eviction notices, and attempts at sell-outs by the Department of Labor and by representatives of the misleadership of the American Federation of Labor.

The SOUTHERN WORKER

Vol III No. 2
Birmingham, Alabama, June 10, 1933
Price 2 Cents

STRIKES IN SOUTH WIN PAY INCREASES FOR THOUSANDS

A strike of 10,000 textile workers on May 29 for a 10 per cent increase in wages.

Anniston Cordage
Workers-Win Raise

ANNISTON, Ala.—The threat of a solid strike forced the Anniston Cordage Company (increase the wages of the workers) on the night of May 29, a committee from the company visited the plant officials and announced that a strike would begin next morning unless their demands were met. On the morning of May 30, Resident Manager Leslie Broughton instituted an increase of more than 10 per cent.

Columbia Strikers Win Their Demands

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Seven hundred workers of the Mt. Vernon Woodbury Mills at Columbia, S. C., went on strike on May 29 for an increase in wages. The strike was complete within a few hours. L. G. Smith, mill agent at Columbia, was forced to announce a 10 per cent increase, effective immediately.

STRUGGLE AGAINST NEW STRETCH-OUT

ANNISTON, Ala.—In spite of every effort to break the strike, the 600 workers of the Utica Knitting Mills here are solidly out against a 10 per cent wage-cut and a vicious new stretch-out system.

Guardsmen, with two fully-loaded machine guns, are all around the mill. The strikers picket constantly, and only about 15 have gone back to work. One day last week, the 15 weavers were loaded into autos on which stood several guardsmen with rifles and revolvers in their hands. The guardsmen yelled at the scales, and four carloads of strikers set out to capture them. The guardsmen shot seven times at the tires of the cars, but failed to dislodge the strikers. The guardsmen were called in when the sheriff failed to get a fence to guard the mill. One company guard pulled off his uniform and joined the picket line.

The night watchmen in the Utica Mills work 12 hours, and get only the same pay as the day workmen who work 10 hours. The new stretch-out system sets a standard of 19 dozen heavy-weight men's underwear a day, as they do today. If the full 10 dozen are finished, the girls get $1.60 a day, but only 10 per cent of them can do the full 10. Ninety-nine per cent of the women make from $1 to $2 a week, for 56 hours. Laborers make $5 or 60 cents an hour.

Before the new stretch-out system was started, the workers watched six machines, now they are limited to five, machines break down, and work is lost as well. The company is now 'backing' work. The company is now 'backing' work. The company is now 'backing' work.

WHITE COMRADE WON'T LEAVE Negro in Jail

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Jane Speed, young white girl of Montgomery, has unconditionally refused to accept bond for her release from Birmingham jail unless Xud Goodwin, Negro worker who was arrested with her at the May First meeting of the Birmingham workers, can get out on bond also.

GOODWIN and Speed in Jail

JANE Speed was manhandled by the cops when she tried to speak and was defended by Goodwin and many other workers. Speed was fined $300 fine, and Goodwin $100 fine.

Personal friends offered Speed bond, but she refused to leave with them. They refused to leave with them. They refused to leave with them.

(Continued on p. 2)
MASS PRESSURE FORCES TRANSFER OF CASES OF TWO YOUNGEST OF SCOTTSBORO BOYS TO JUVENILE COURT

State Still Plans to Demand Their Electrocutio

NEW TRIAL HEARING FOR PATTERSON JUNE 22

DECatur, Ala.—On June 22, a hearing will be held here on a new trial for Mrs. Alphonse K. Patterson, one of the nine Scottsboro boys, who was the first of the boys to be retried. He was convicted and sentenced to death in the Scottsboro case, and the evidence of his innocence is now under review.

55 HOURS WORK, $1.83 PAY IN UTICA MILLS

We print below the contents of a letter issued by the strikers of the Utica Knitting Company. The letter contains a demand for $1.83 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.80 per hour for 55 hours of work per week. The letter demands an end to the use of strikebreakers and an increase in wages to $2.00 per hour. The letter is signed by all the strikers and is addressed to the management of the Utica Knitting Company.

55 Hours Work, $1.83 Pay in Utica Mills

Firemen used to get $1.25. Now, and get $1.60, and now $1.83. And now $1.80. If we make $1.83, we can work standard. $1.80 is a good standard, and we make $1.80. $1.80 is a good standard. $1.80 is a good standard. $1.80 is a good standard. $1.80 is a good standard.

Inspectors used to get $1.25. Now, we get $1.60, and now $1.80. If we make $1.80, we can work standard. $1.80 is a good standard, and we make $1.80. $1.80 is a good standard. $1.80 is a good standard. $1.80 is a good standard. $1.80 is a good standard.

Packers used to get $1.50 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.50 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.50 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.50 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.50 a day and now $1.83.

Flaxfield girls used to get $1.00 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.00 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.00 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.00 a day and now $1.83. They used to make $1.00 a day and now $1.83.

$55 Hours Work, $1.83 Pay in Utica Mills

We print below the contents of a letter issued by the striking workers of the Utica Knitting Company. We have included a copy of the letter in the text below.

We, the employees of the Utica Knitting Co., wish to show the company that we have been working for a long time and that we have been working hard. We have been working for a long time and that we have been working hard. We have been working for a long time and that we have been working hard. We have been working for a long time and that we have been working hard.

We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week. We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week. We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week. We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week.

The company has refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us.

We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week. We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week. We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week. We are demanding that the company pay us $2.00 per hour, $20.00 per week, and $1.83 per hour for 55 hours of work per week.

The company has refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us. They have refused to negotiate with us.
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA CUTS OFF ALL RELIEF TO STARVING FARM WORKERS

Disease, Hunger, Debt-Slavery Is Lot of Toilers on Va. Berry Farms

(By a Worker Correspondent)

Norfolk, Va.--Hundreds of entire families, the majority Negroes, are leaving daily from Norfolk and other cities in eastern Virginia, for the strawberry and pickle farms. They do not return enough to feed their children. They have to work under a blistering sun picking berries at the rate of a cent and a quarter an hour.

Civil Cut Off Relief

At the opening of the tobacco season, all relief was cut off in Norfolk and other cities, and as a result many Negroes are starving from lack of food and money.

Note: The workers in the strawberry fields should subscribe to demand cash payment, the right to buy food where they please, free transportation to the farms, the right to leave the fields, and the continuation of the city relief during the summer time.

Nutmeg and Produce Workers Get Cut

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DENISON, Tex.--The workers at the nutmeg and produce plants are being paid a very low wage, the mass misery grows deeper. This is just a killing of workers. There is no prospect of prosperity and no increase in wages.

Work of Croppers Produces Only One Share—the Landlord's Share

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, Ala.--I am writing you some facts about Tallapoosa County. The Red Cross is working Negroes and white laborers day and night for 12 hours. The Negro women have to work in the cotton fields, the white women are making dresses and shoes.

Red Cross Works Jobless Twelve Hours for $1.00

(By a Worker Correspondent)

New York, N.Y. -- The wage-cut on relief has gone into effect. The relief at Central Brooklyn used to pay six days a month at 40. Last month it was $12 a month. This month it is $5.25. working three more days for $1.00 more in pay, and there will be a reduction in my days work.

The Question Box

WAT DOES THE SALES TAX MEAN TO US WORKERS?

(Note: The workers and toiling farmers of the South are invited to write to the SOUTHERN WORKER asking what ever questions they wish. To the best of its ability the SOUTHERN WORKER will undertake to answer questions concerning the program of the Communist Party, or any other question on the program of the Communist Party, or any other question on the program of the Communist Party, or any other question on the program of the Communist Party, or any other question on the program of the Communist Party.)
We Answer New Attacks With New Struggles

Once more a series of militant strike actions is giving the lie to the boast of the southern employing class that wage-struggles from the South are a menace to the nation's economic “cheap and contented labor.”

Within the past few weeks, thousands of workers in six southern states have gone on strike against the highest wage-cuts and against new and vicious stretch-out systems.

News from the strike field shows, first, that all the talk of wage-reductions given as a reason for a strike is a lie, for where the workers have struggled militantly, they have made gains. Often the bosses gave increases before strike action had become, through their failure to prevent it, a major factor in the strike. Under the pressure of the Unemployed Cotton Mills in Mobile made a quick turn-about from faces of the Salleh of “prosperity” and higher wages.

While the strike leaders put their workers into wage cuts into effect, set bluntly that the reports of voluntary wage increases throughout the country are untrue. This truth in certain—were we not say wage increases on a national plane?

In the face of rising prices caused by inflation, the Southern bosses hold up the so-called “Golden Rule” as a excuse for applying new and terrific stretch-out system in hundreds of Southern mills and plants. The boss was not only this, but it is too easy perhaps but too easy to use any “minute-men” to lend a higher rate to peaks.

The main line that both union and non-union officers of the strike are to see that the new stretch-out systems are to be used in such a way as to widen the strike and increase the workers’ wages.

The workers are making every attempt to crush these struggles, including the effects of the strike. The Blue Mountain strike of coal miners in the South in 1920. We are familiar with the old “arbitration trick” one of the easiest means of smashing a strike. There is no such thing as an impartial arbitration board, you say? You’re for the strikers, and against the men. Many of the bosses of the strike mills are today talking arbitration. You can put this in your pipe and smoke it arbitration means a sell-out on the part of the miners. The placardists of American Federation of Labor are continuing the march in which we saw no such thing in 1920 and 1930. Although they have not all been defeatists.

The SOUTHERN WORKER is the official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, Local 105, Birmingham, Ala.

SOUTH WORKER

We Are Not Taking This One Lying Down

The city officials of Montgomery, who act for the Montgomery employers, have passed an ordinance against a “criminal anarchy.” That ordinance is designed to crush the spirit of the workers against starvations and tolle working conditions, for real ends for Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.

The law is aimed at the Communist Party, the Unemployed Councils, the International Labor Defense, the militant unions, and all groups and organizations struggling for the workers’ interests. None of these groups advocate what is strictly known as “criminal anarchy.” But from experience, we know that the people will see through the boycotts and the saboteurs, every trick.

Organizing for decent conditions and more relief is the aim of a political party other than one the employers approve. Joining a strike is one of the most important purposes of discussion or action. Going on strike, White and Negro workers meeting together. Attending any meeting or any organization, heading or distributing leaflets against wage-cuts or the cutting down of relief. Discussing your working conditions with your friends, fellow-workers, or even your husband or your wife.

By means of this ordinance, the bosses of Montgomery aim to deal with the workers’ organizations of the strike-class and the the most elementary workers’ rights. They. Then, they think, can cut our wages and get higher prices, wage-cutting systems—and we won’t be able to do anything because we’ll be handicapped and boycotted by the new ordinance.

Will we, though? If the workers think we can cut, that we’ll get all our rights to organize, to meet, to petition, to strike, to circulate our press and our leaflets—then they’re making a big mistake.

Workers of Montgomery! Demand your rights as men and women! Join the Communist Party, build mass workers’ organizations, as your answer to the bosses. Struggle for increased relief, demand wage-increases, demand the right to organize and to act in labor’s interest. Protest the new law.

Herndon Attorney To Speak In B’ham

HERNDON, Ala.—Attorney Ben Herndon, special assistant to the United States Attorney, will speak here on Sunday, June 11, on the administration of the Scottsboro Bill and the case of thousands of white and Negro workers recently presented to Congress. Herndon is one of the lawyers for the Scottsboro Boys. He is expected to present a complete analysis of the Scottsboro Affidavit Committee, and is eration is free.

Herndon is one of the attorneys for Angelo Herndon, Negro worker who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for organizing the unemployed workers of Atlanta.

Expose Murder of Negro in N.O.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—White labor leaders of New Orleans will meet in the church in Uptown street, under the auspices of the United Mine Workers, in protest the murder by police of Lloyd Pinson, young Negro boy.

Pinson was killed by police while fishing in the Fourth Precinct. The police told the Negro fishermen that Pinson was the sole supporter of his family, and that the police wanted to take him to the police station.

Red Rhymes

When Wall Street begins to decline, we must defend our blooming millions. To make them still millions in a war that’s coming, it’s our patriotic duty to protect the bosses’ profits, and we hear our country needs us and the country is ours. When the markets are all glutted and there ain’t enough to eat, though the stores are full of bread the buns are full, of beef—why then we have depression, and our misery is worse, and we burn up all this plenty in a patriotic war? For it’s plain and gettin’ plain. When our labor is doubled in food and clothes and shoes and cars, it is said that the boss is better off. But then we ask, have we bosses, it don’t do to say good laws and law and right well and raise a lot of food? Is slave like the that? For it’s plain and gettin’ clear. Means starvation while were ruled by money sharks.

Red Rhymes by Bill Morton appear in each issue of the SOUTHERN WORKER.