Away back in 1848 Frederick Douglass, great leader of the Negro people, called upon them to fight for their rights — Liberty, Equality, Freedom — with these stirring words:

"It is more than a figure of speech to say that we are a people chained together. We are one people, one in general complexion, in common degradations — one in popular ostracism. As one piece, all must rise. As we fall, all must fall. Everyone of us should be ashamed to consider himself free while his brother is a slave. There should be no time too precious, no calling too holy, no place too sacred to make room for this cause. WE SHOULD FEEL IT NOT ONLY THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY, BUT THE CAUSE OF CHRISTIANITY — IT WORKS FOR MEN AND ANGELS."
Southern Worker

MAGAZINE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH

Official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. in the South

Editor
JIM MALLORY

Address
Box 372, Birmingham, Ala.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$3.00
$1.50

Outside the South, 20 issues, $1.00. Single copies, 50 cents.

Send stamps or money orders payable to Jim Mallory.

Unions Label Applied For

Textile Gets Into Action

The United Textile Workers Union has just launched a gigantic campaign to organize the textile workers throughout the country and particularly in the South. Immediate plans to form a Textile Workers Organizing Committee similar to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee show that the leaders of the U.T.W. mean business in a big way.

Reidover in his production promises backed up by the right to organize, to demand shorter hours and higher wages through collective bargaining. Let's take all the advantage of these promises that we can. The Communist Party in the South is with the drive 100% to organize the hundreds of thousands of unorganized textile workers in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama.

A Christmas Present!

493,000 workers and farmers are to be cut off the federal work relief program. 235,000 of these are drought stricken farmers who will now be left to get along as best they can or starve. 250,000 workers have the same fate in store for them.

It was the common people of the South, the common people of America who re-elected Roosevelt because Roosevelt promised to do his best to better the lot of the common people. Make him do it. Write your Congressman and senators demanding increased relief appropriations. Join the Workers Alliance in its national drive to stop layoffs.

They Must Be Stopped!

Taking heart at the refusal of state authorities to bring to justice the Biggers of Joseph Gildred, the bosses who paid thugs to kidnap and beat Gildred's men to death in another Front Variente, the bosses of the common people of Alabama W. I., the first line of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was beaten up on the streets of Gaines and on December 8.

This unbridled terrorization and intimidation must not go unpunished any longer. Get your union, or whatever organization you belong to, to pass a resolution demanding that Governor Graves take action on the Gildred case. If his attackers remain unpunished, the bosses of tomorrow will keep on.

You can get a printed copy of such a resolution by writing to Joseph Gildred, National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, 1020 Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala.

Defend Democracy

General Franco's fascists are stopping nothing in their frantic battle against the common people of Spain and Jugoslavia. Their warship España set fire to and sunk the Russian steamer Komissar with a load of 25 members of the crew. A second Soviet ship was destroyed by a mine set by the fascists.

Unable to defeat the Spanish Popular Front the Spanish fascists with the aid of Mussolini and Hitler, are resorting to the tactics of murder, arson and murder for another world war. Help stop the Fascists. Support the Spanish people who are defending it.

Prevent A Split In The A F of L

"To Hell with the A.F. of L," said a trade union member of our acquaintance.

"The CIO ought to build another federation of labor."

In spite of the fact that we understand thoroughly the thoughts behind this statement, we cannot agree with it. Certainly William Green, Froy, Hutchenson and Matthew Wolf, and the rest of the reactionary clique which composes the executive council of the A. F. of L. have done enough to merit the hatred of every honest, progressive trade unionist, whether a member of the CIO or a craft union. But the truth of the matter is that Green and Hutchenson are not the A. F. of L. The American Federation of Labor is still several million honest workers, an important section of the American working class. We cannot hold them responsible for the criminal action of the reactionary officials.

It is certainly impossible to defend these reactionary officials. On their head rests the responsibility for the greatest sin against the working class, that is, the split of the American labor movement. Their actions in suspending the CIO unions was a violation of the constitution of the A. F. of L., and they followed this up by presenting the CIO unions from attending the convention and then calling in their policies. With their machine fully armed and running smoothly, Green and Froy then railroaded the suspension vote through the convention, the most reactionary convention ever held by the A. F. of L.

The executive council has repeatedly failed to carry out the instructions of the membership of the federation to organize the unorganized. They were afraid of the militancy of the mass of American workers. So when John L. Lewis and other progressives forced the CIO to build the A. F. of L. on the basis of industrial unionism, it was the unorganized, Green, Wolf, and Co., began an open war on the progressive forces.

The situation today is that one third of the membership of the A. F. of L., comprising the most progressive elements, have been suspended from the federation Green and his clique would have jammed through a vote to EXPUL the CIO unions if they had not been afraid of the dynamite that the question carried with it. They knew that the majority of the state federations, the majority of the centrist groups and in fact a majority of the membership of the craft unions are sympathetic to the CIO.

This can be done if craft union locals start a campaign to send resolutions to Green demanding the suspension and condemnation of the CIO. or the CIO unions, not on the basis of a compromise of the CIO's position, but on the basis of ACCEPTING THE CIO'S PROGRAM OF ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED ON THE BASIS OF INDUSTRIAL UnIONS IN THE MASS PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES.

This can be done if craft union locals start a campaign to send resolutions to Green demanding the suspensions be condemned and demanding the readmission of the CIO on the above basis.

It should be remembered that the split in the A. F. of L. is at present confined to the tip, it is possible to prevent this split from widening and extending down to the lower ranks of the labor movement. How? First by refusing, in every state federation or central body, to suspend or expel CIO unions from these bodies.

All unions, crafts or CIO, should support the organizing drive in steel, textile, auto, rubber, etc.

There should be a referendum in all unions in the A.F. of L., on the question of industrial unionism. It will be found that the membership not only supports industrial unionism but condemns the action of Green and Froy.

We call on all progressive forces in the trade union movement to take the necessary steps to prevent the future splitting of the A. F. of L and re-establish unity.
Southern Negro, White Youth Hold Conference in Richmond

By Beth McHenry

The judge sitting on the bench in the Birmingham court shifted his mouthful of tobacco and leaned forward to look at the two young Negro boys who were standing below. One of them was wearing a sack for a shirt and the other had on shoes that were tied on with a piece of string. The boys were charged with vagrancy because some cop was trying to bring up his quota of arrests to meet the Birmingham standard—which is very high.

The boys had done nothing wrong but Negroes don’t have to, to make the jails down South. At any rate, the judge was enjoying himself. He smiled down at the prisoners, in his best “at the circus” manner, then he asked if they had done any bad, they didn’t have, but someone else in the court produced a pair and the judge let the boys who hadn’t done anything roll their own punishment. One of them got five months and the other got eight. The judge was still laughing when they left the court. But the boy with a sack for a shirt looked at his friend whose shoes were tied on with string, and his glance held all the suffering that’s in the hearts of these kids, the young of an oppressed race.

This story happened in Birmingham. It may be that the judges in other cities do not indulge in this particular form of abuse, but the humiliation of Negro youth that is in this story isn’t peculiar to Alabama. There are two million share youths in America between the ages of 10 and 17, and you’ll find them working in the South and in the North—working the longest hours for the least pay, under the worst conditions. 140,000 Negro children—working on plantations and in people’s homes, underfed, underclothed, with no chance for education.

The heritage of the Negro kids in all America, especially in the South, is misery and burdens that are too heavy for young bodies and hearts. But there is something new on the horizon now. The Negro youth is taking up the fight for its rights both as the inheritors of the future and the members of a race that has been crushed in the past.

There were 500 youth delegates to the National Negro Congress held last February in Chicago, and the question came up—phrased: WHAT ABOUT THE NEGRO YOUTH? A youth committee was formed, and work was begun at once to mobilize the Negro young people in the South and West, East and North.

The Negro youth of the South are going to have a conference in Richmond, Virginia, February 15-14. The Conference, held on the birthday of Frederick Douglass, will take up the most and economic problems of Negro youth. At least 500 representatives of young Negro and white people—men and women—will be able to attend in preparation for the conference. Planning committees are being set up in Richmond, Birmingham, Nashville, Baltimore, Washington, Little Rock and Charleston. Money will be raised through the sale of subscriptions, printed in various denominations from 60 cents to 10 dollars.

This organization of Negro young people must have the solid support of every Southerner who feels the shame that has been done to the Negro people. The Southern Negro Youth Conference can become one of the biggest steps forward in the fight for Negro rights. The trade unions of all the South, the churches for whites, as well as the Negro churches, school and welfare organizations should give every aid towards making the Southern Negro Conference a tremendous event—one worthy of the anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln.

This conference will place squarely before the administrators of the public schools facing the young Negro people; it will make requests demands for education, jobs, decent working conditions and political rights. It will bring the Negro youth closer to the white youth. Support it with every ounce of your strength!

Write for information to the Southern Negro Youth Congress at 717 Florida Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Subscribe to the SOUTHERN WORKER
A F of L Reactionaries Block Support of Scottsboro Boys

By R. P. Hall

The International Labor Defense long ago pointed out that the Scottsboro case is a symbol of the prosecution of the Negro people. Today we can say that it is much more than that. It is a symbol of the fight of the Southern people, Negro and white, against reaction. It is a symbol of the fight of the whole people for everything that is free, progressive and democratic.

As the real facts of this monstrous frame-up become generally known, we find the progressives in every walk of life, whether in churches, trade unions, luncheon clubs or what not, lining up in defense of these nine Negro boys. And by the same token, we find those who stand for reaction, corruption and fascism, inevitably taking their places in the ranks of those who demand the death of the innocent boys. The Scottsboro case has thus become a testing ground. If you want to know how a man stands on industrial unionism, democracy or fascism, trade union policies, labor and social legislation, etc., find out how he stands on Scottsboro.

This point was well illustrated at the Tampa convention of the A. F. of L. This convention, as is well known, was the most reactionary ever held by American labor. On almost every issue, it took a reactionary stand and where this was impossible, it attempted to avoid the issue. Its action on the Scottsboro case was typical.

Delegate A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, an outstanding Negro trade unionist, presented an excellent resolution condemning the prosecution of these boys and demanding their unconditional freedom.

The resolution committee, completely dominated by the Green-Hutchinson machine, rejected the resolution, declaring that because the case was still before the courts, the convention should not "inject itself upon a due process of law."

Delegate Randolph, who distinguished himself at the convention for his fight for the CIO and for other progressive policies, took the floor in defense of the resolution and pointed out that the A. F. of L. conventions demanded the freedom of Tom Mooney, although the case was still before the courts. It took action on the Wagner Act, although that legislation was constantly before the courts. He exposed completely the flimsy excuses which the resolution committee put forward.

The phony reasoning of the committee was the work of John P. Fry of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L. It was this same Fry who died charges against John L. Lewis and who has most insistently demanded the expulsion of the CIO. It was not surprising to find him thus fighting the Scottsboro boys.

The proceedings of the resolution committee are not public. However, it was there that much of the dirty work against the Scottsboro boys was done. One Mr. Frank B. Cowhew, a Birmingham lawyer, went to Tampa as the delegate of the Birmingham Trades Council, appeared before the committee and viciously attacked the Scottsboro resolution.

It should be pointed out that Mr. Cowhew—who was so active in blocking any aid for the Scottsboro boys was not at all active in the fight to prevent the expulsion of the CIO. On the contrary, when the vote was taken on the question of whether the CIO should be suspended, Mr. Cowhew DID NOT VOTE. He did this despite the fact that the Birmingham Trades Council voted in its own resolution against the suspension of the CIO. This was in reality a mandate to him, his committee, to vote against the suspension of the CIO at Tampa. He betrayed this mandate.

But on the floor of the convention, Mr. Cowhew kept silent, preferring to go to work in secret. He did not speak before the convention, either on the CIO or on the Scottsboro case. For this he used handpicked delegates Watkins of the Fire Fighters International Association, Brother Watkins, due to Cowhew's pugnacity, made a vicious attack on the Scottsboro resolution. One of the main points of his speech was a defense of the courts of Alabama. How a trade unionist can defend the courts that sent hundreds of trade unionists to the gallows in jail and which even now holds Homer Welch, a UIW organizer, as a charge of manslaughter, is beyond our understanding. To defend democracy is one thing, but to say that the courts of our state can do no wrong is to make a fool of oneself.

Watkins was supported, however, by none other than John P. Fry himself. The main enemy of the CIO showed himself also as the main enemy of the Scottsboro boys.

In spite of the increasing sympathy for the Scottsboro boys among Alabama labor men, however, there is still some discord among reactionaries who will continue the fight against these boys. One of them is Van Jones, member of the executive board of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. At the convention of this organization at Denver, Colorado last August, Van Jones was there as the lone representative of District 8. When a resolution on the Scottsboro boys was presented before the resolution committee, Jones took it on himself to block this resolution, attacking the defense of the boys in bi-biter, prejudiced language. Well, Van Jones' brothers told him plenty. They told him the progressive trade unionists did not approve of Negro boys, and that if he was going to give leadership to the Negro and white miners of Alabama, he had better learn a few lessons in solidarity.

It must be realized that the fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys is a part of a fight for progressive trade unionism, for freedom and for democracy.
A F of L. to Help Organize Agricultural Workers


By ETHAN ALLEN

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is 17 old men who now have power to act as legislators for all labor policies, who now have the power to act as prosecutors and policemen if they feel their policies have been violated, who now have the power to act as judges and jury in trying international, central bodies and local unions, and who now make all sentences and penalties.

And for what purpose? To defend the vested interests of the craft unions who control the Council; to smash the growing movement for organization of the unorganized whenever and wherever it threatens the power and jurisdictional rights of these craft leaders.

Were any steps are taken at Tampa to defend their interests by putting on an aggressive organizing campaign? No. Every request for organizers, every request for aid in such work was shelved.

The slogan was "Defend our rights and our power.

Faced with the determined action of John L. Lewis and the CIO unions to carry out organizing campaigns in the basic mass-production industries in spite of this sabotage and the do-nothing policy adopted last year at Atlantic City, the crafts internationally, and the Executive Council built defenses at Tampa against the growing support for this organization and work in support of their craft interests and jurisdictional rights.

The interests of all Workers in the South demand that this split in the American Federation of Labor be healed. A unified A. F. of L. pledged to aggressive organizing campaigns in steel, textiles, tobacco and cotton would have accomplished much during the ensuing year.

The main problem in the South is that of organizing the unorganized in those basic groups. With one exception, the 85th A. F. of L. Convention refused to do anything about this problem. That one exception is agriculture.

The presence of a large number of agricultural and cannery workers at the convention called for a realistic approach to these neglected groups. Racism has to give more adequate protection to agricultural workers and share-croppers in Federal and state legislation where it now does not.

The payoff of camps, exclusion and discrimination for these workers and share-croppers by federal legislation, in the N.R.A.; in the Social Security Act, in the Wagner-Labor Dispute Act was sound. The Tampa Convention instructed its State and National legislative committees to work toward ending this discrimination.

Equally important, the delegation of agricultural representatives carried on one of the most outstanding fights on the floor of the Convention for the establishment of a nationwide union for all agricultural and cannery workers. The establishment of such a union is essential if trained organizers and finances are to be available for work among the millions of agricultural workers in cotton throughout the South.

As a result, a special session of the Executive Council was held to take steps to work out plans for establishing this national union. While no final decision was possible in the Convention, the Executive Council on page 9.
continued from page 3

Council has asked for a firm plan to be submitted by the delegates for the establishment of this union.

Backed by the Arkansas Federation of Labor, a resolution was also introduced giving moral support to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

WHAT ARE THE IMMEDIATE STEPS WHICH THE SOUTHERN WORKERS MUST TAKE?

The opportunities for organizing throughout the South are great during the coming year. First and foremost, the chlorine campaign in steel and textiles must be pushed by every honest rank and file union man and by their leaders. The local unions now being formed among the agricultural workers and sharecroppers must be strengthened; the more progress we make now in building these unions locally and on a statewide basis, the greater success will there be in building a powerful national union capable of giving financial and organizational aid in the field.

Secondly, every union in the South, every rank and file labor body, and every state federation of labor must fight against the doctrines of the Executive Council, especially in the craft unions almost everywhere protest against the reactionary policy which their leaders played. At Tampa, especially have these unions must the rank and file demand a healing of the split, the unification of the unorganized.

Thirdly, guard against any attempt on the part of the Executive Council to split the central labor bodies and state federations into labor bodies. We must stop this split from spreading deeper in our ranks.

Fourthly, the decision is made to elect Roosevelt to the support of labor, organized and unorganized. In his Madison Square Garden speech in New York City, President Roosevelt promised to do three things:

1. To reduce hours overtime;
2. To increase wages to spell starvation; and
3. To wipe out sweatshops.

Make President Roosevelt cash in on these promises! The workers must face the fact that the South is faced with these problems more than any other part of our population. Southern agriculture staves, wheat, and cotton is the labor from snow to snow. Southern textile labor has been advertised throughout the country as cheap and docile.

Let us put an end to this! Remove the differential between Southern and Northern wages! Get rid of child labor in the fields and in the shops. Force legislation and action which will guarantee us constitutional rights to build our unions, to picket peacefully, and to raise our living standards!

Put pressure on President Roosevelt and Congress to make good on their promises!

DEMAND VOTING MACHINES

STFU Demands Aid for Farmers

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — In an open letter to President Roosevelt, leaders of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union called upon the government to adopt measures to alleviate the misery of the millions of tenant farmers in the South.

Demanding "strong federal support of our constitutional right to organize and conduct our educational program free from interference or molestation by any group," so that in the future, "all farm laborers, organized and unorganized, will be protected against renewal of that violence by which a few of the enemies of democracy have sought to denude our fundamental rights as American citizens," the letter goes on to urge:

1. Farm legislation for interest rates, fear of eviction, and outlawing contracts between debtors and landlords, enforcing a sharecropper to buy his supplies from the plantation owner's store.

2. Federal assistance to establish community stores and to see that government loans are made directly to sharecroppers and tenants at low interest rates and that contracts between landlords and sharecroppers are made in writing, with penalties referred to an arbitration board representing both parties.

3. Development of co-operative farms.
Abolish the Poll Tax

Sales Tax Passed In Alabama

MONTGOMERY — A 15% gross receipts (sales) tax on all retail sales and services was written into the law books of the state of Alabama over the protest of the common people and the state who will have to bear the brunt of it, by a special session of the state legislature.

In spite of his veto threat, Governor Bill E. Rankin signed the bill as soon as it was placed before him, declaring: "This is indeed a happy moment."

"With the need of money for the schools in the state, as a protest against which is paid the sales tax, the legislature defeated a large number of bills which proposed to raise taxes for the schools through a bond issue or a reallocation of the state's funds."

John H. White, W. E. Price, and M. W. Martin, committee from the Jasper Central Labor Union, were the only labor and farmer representatives to oppose the passage of the sales tax.

The labor delegation branded the bill as a class legislation directed against those least able to bear it. They declared that the tax was a government wage cut.

Labor Backs Fight For Voting Machines

BIRMINGHAM — The presidential election of November 4 has brought to the front sharply the question of the secret ballot and voting machines. The election laws of Alabama call for the numbering of all ballots with the numbers placed beside the voters' names on the voting list. This system allows the election officials to know how anyone has voted.

Already a campaign for the secret ballot in Alabama has resulted in the introduction of a bill in the state legislature amending a section of the election laws.

The best method of voting and one which makes sure that secrecy will not be violated is by means of the voting machine which is already in use in many states of the country. Besides the impossibility of secrecy, the voting machine can be operated in a very few minutes in contrast to the paper ballot. This feature allows for quick counting of election totals.

When the secret ballot is secured for the citizens of Alabama and the poll tax is abolished the state will be on its way to an election system in which the people can really express their desires without fear of reprisals because they've voted Communist, Socialist, or even Republican.

This bill and voting machine have the support of the Executive Council of the Alabama Federation of Labor and the Tri-City Labor Council.

Sea Strike Spreads

With the strike of the Gulf Steamers in support of their West Coast brothers and for the same wages and working conditions of the West Coast growing ever stronger, the shipowners and the police continue to use all means at their disposal, legal and illegal, to put down the strike which has tied up a majority of the shipping in all American ports.

Under an order by Judge J. G. M. O'Brien, to arrest any striking seamen whether he is picketing or not 607 maritime workers were jailed in Port Arthur, Texas December 14.

In New Orleans, strikers won a victory with the release of the chairman of the Strike Strategy Committee, Robert Moore, from prison where he had been held on charges of assault and robbery.

From Mobile comes the news that C. P. Chase, a leader of the Strike Committee there, has been acquitted on another charge of vagrancy, but the police have not let up by any means and as soon as Chase was released, they arrested three other active strikers.
Organize Textile! Hosiery Drive Starts in South

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Serving warning on the mill owners that the United Textile Workers Union intends to push its campaign for organization of textile workers to the limit, all officials of the union and officials of affiliated federations met in Washington this month to organize a Textile Workers Organizing Committee similar to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

John B. Brophy, executive director of the Committee for Industrial Organization who was present at the meeting pledged the full support of the CIO for the drive to organize the textile workers throughout the country.

"With the resources and the prestige of the CIO behind us, the United Textile Workers can enroll hundreds of thousands of new members," declared Thomas McMahon, president of the union, at the meeting.

"It is joint effort and cooperation between the unions affiliated with the CIO together with our militant organization policy that brings workers into our unions," he continued.

"We serve warning on the textile manufacturers that we are ready to push both our campaign for legislation and our campaign for organization to the limit."

ANNISTON, Ala.—The intensive organizational campaign started last month by the American Federation of Hosiery workers in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama has already resulted in the revival of Branch 69 of the union here. With the cooperation of the Central Labor Union and especially the powerful Moulder's Union, the hosiery workers are reinforcing their lines for a renewed fight for better wages and working conditions.

Weekly meetings of the union are held every Saturday night in the Brickmason's Hall over the Dixie Cafe on Noble Street.

The principal mill in Anniston on which the union is concentrating is the Longhill Felt Mill, affiliated with the Melting Hosiery Company of Reading, Pennsylvania. W. J. Frasier, Federation representative, is in charge of the local drive.

Samoset Mill Claims Second Labor Victim

TALLEDEGA, Ala.—The second labor victim of the Samoset Mill's far-flung fight to keep its textile workers from joining the United Textile Workers Union was "convicted" of the second degree murder of Joe Hayes, Samoset cafe owner in the battle of Bottle Street, here last summer.

Eugene (Red) Thornton, a member of the union who was on the picket line when sheriff's deputies rushed strikers in an attempt to arrest Homer Welch, union organizer, was handed a sentence of 29 years in prison by the circuit court jury. Only a few weeks before Homer Welch was sentenced to 10 years in prison on the same charge.

The hand-picked anti-labor jury that convicted Thornton did so in spite of the state's evidence that Hayes was killed by a bullet from a .38 caliber pistol, when Thornton's pistol, a witness testified, was a .38.

Nine others who were on the picket line when Hayes and Deputy Bryant were killed still await trial. They have been released pending trial on the outrageously high bail of $5,000 each.

Since the convictions, the union has redoubled its fight against the union crushing policy of the Samoset mills and for the freedom of Welch, Thornton and the nine other strikers.

An appeal for Thornton and Welch has

Continued on Page 9
Steel Workers Soon To “Talk Turkey”
By PAT BARR

BIRMINGHAM—When T.C.I. tried to put one over on its steel workers by tanking up a so-called agreement on the plant bulletin boards saying that employees had agreed to accept a living standard in exchange for a bonus wage increase of 10% (and not 15% as all cases), the steel workers appealed to their stewards at the “agreement” and took the wage increase in the boardroom.

But it was, as one worker said, a much bare card to them if they tried to make the “agreement” a contract. They couldn’t do it, their company union representatives from to a conclusion in the Brown-Root Building.

No one in the company union even wanted on those agreements.” As William Mitchell, head of the union, leader of the CIO and president of the National Federation of Labor, pointed out, there were few men, who have signed the agreement are not true representatives of the men in the mill.

Yes, the steel bosses are to represent these days, with one card for a longer time. And some may have to do it, because 5,000 steel workers whose agreements have already taken out most of the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Negroes and the Neg
Negroes Forge Ahead In Sports

By MICHE KANTOR

It is in the sports arena where the Negro, faced with vicious discrimination, has come to lead the way for the rest of their colored brothers toward equal recognition with the whites.

Just take a glance at the sports arena of the country today. In boxing the name of Joe Louis, generally considered the greatest heavyweight since Jack Dempsey, like Abner Adams, sails all the rest. Metcalfe, Owen, Feaster, Johnnie White, are synonymous with the greatest in the realm of track and field. But the most indicative sign of the growing strength that the Negro is commanding is seen in the rising tide of college athletics: King Football.

Football, the sport from which major colleges receive their greatest revenue, football, the sport which has been protected and nurtured with the same care accorded all vested interests in things that make the pocketbook -- football, because of its national scope and reaction control, has been the toughest sport for the Negro to make his place in, and finally been forced to accept and recognize the exceptional ability of the Negro football player.

When Iowa University elected Homer Harris, Negro star back for the past two years, as captain of the 1937 football team, it did something which has never been done by any major college in American grid铁 banners. It was here that Ose Simms, the Negro All-American back, had come out on a one-day strike this year, against what was generally believed to be the championship of both coaches and players. The coaching staff had held his mail, and outwardly tried to dissuade the great gridiron star. They failed. Ose, an outstanding star, and set out to prove that no farm of race discrimination was going to stop him.

But Harris is only one example. At Northwestern, champion of the Big Ten football conferences, Bernard Jefferson, regular backfield man, was a bully of

Jasper Central Body Backs Painters

JASPER, Ala. -- The Jasper Central Labor Union unanimously endorsed the fight of the union painters of Jasper, Ind., for better wages in the city of Jasper, to hold their jobs against improvement in Jefferson County. Theissy management of this government project was charged with unfair labor practices by the painters in a special plea to the central labor body. Brazen attempts to break the painters' union are apparent in the hiring by the works management of the painters from Jefferson County.

Ose Simmons, Negro Grid Ace

Ose Simms, the Negro All-American back, has come out on a one-day strike this year, against what was generally believed to be the championship of both coaches and players. The coaching staff had held his mail, and outwardly tried to dissuade the great gridiron star. They failed. Ose, an outstanding star, and set out to prove that no farm of race discrimination was going to stop him.

The same thing would not be attempted today is the day's best indication of the effectiveness of the one-month fight for Negro equality.

In Basketball -- the present day's glamorous, the Renaissance, continue to dominate the court teams, and -- wherever they play -- enthusiastic and ardent fans pack the courts to see the games. The New York City, the creme de la creme basketball teams, the Negro has yet to prove his right on All-City pictures.

The one major sport which viciously refused to accept the Negro is baseball. The Negro League is away from every question, every reference to depicting Negroes in baseball.

The baseball magnates continue to ignore the diamond stars such as Satchel Paige, the Negro-Babe Ruth of the Pittsburgh Crawfords; Dan Tyler, the pitcher with the magic curve, who made himself for the Cuban; Johnie White, catcher, pitcher, excellent fielder of the Cuban Club, and Thomas whose exploits at first base has made him call him a "better Gehrig."

Thousands of fans are demanding that the money interest who control the remains of baseball grub up the crusted diamond ace. When questioned by a Southern Worker reporter on the subject recently, Ford Frick, president of the National League, said, "When it comes to hiring Negro ball stars, the entire case rests in the hands of the respective sports owners."

Together with the white athletes, the Negroes will show the way. They're tops when given the chance. Their growing unity in the economic and political field is having its effect.
Here's What Soviet Workers Have

LAST month, while the fascist countries of the world were joining hands to push toward a new world war, the Soviet Union struck another mighty, historic blow for peace and democracy. The Eighth Special All-Union Congress of Soviets adopted a new constitution for the U.S.S.R.—a constitution which stands as a golden beacon of hope and guidance to the oppressed peoples of the capitalist world.

Joseph Stalin, great leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his speech at the Congress explained that the new constitution is neither a program for the future nor a collection of promises but a record of legislative enactment of what has already been achieved and won by the people of the Soviet Union. The essential difference between this constitution and those of bourgeois democratic countries, Stalin said, is that the class antagonisms which make bourgeois republics democracies only for the wealthy and powerful few have been liquidated in the Soviet Union by the achievement of socialism.

Among the important provisions of the new constitution are: election of members of legislative bodies by secret ballot with universal, equal and direct suffrage; freedom of speech, press and assembly; freedom of worship; the right to unite in public organizations; inviolability of persons, inviolability of the home; and secrecy of correspondence.

"All of these things are familiar and traditional as a part of the ideals, but not the practice, of every republic. But the new Soviet constitution has, in addition to these, a series of far-reaching new rights and guarantees of a type which have never before appeared in the constitution of any government because they never

What Social Security Act Really Means

By PHILLIP SAWYER

During December several Southern states held special sessions of their state legislatures to bring their state laws in line with requirements for participation in the new Social Security Act.

Already, however, workers are beginning to realize that the Roosevelt social security program does not offer them real security and to demand something better. The old-age pensions offered under the present act are inadequate. They are based on wages and run in some cases as low as $10 a month. And they will not begin to be paid until January 1, 1942.

No pensions are provided for persons who are already 65 or who will be 65 before 1942. To be eligible a person must have earned at least $2,000 during that time. Thus the very neediest cases will be among those who will not get pensions.

No pensions are provided for agricultural workers, domestic servants, casual laborers, marine workers, government employees (including federal, state, county and city employees) and employees of charitable, educational and other non-profit organizations. Finally the act provides that the pensions are to be paid out of a reserve fund built up with contributions from employers and employees in equal amounts. But since it does not provide

most and payment for their work in accordance with their quality and quantity...

"Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure...

"Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age and also care in case of worker's illness or loss of capacity to work...

"Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education...

"Women of the U.S.S.R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, national, cultural, social and political life...

And these are not promises, not laws in a platform, but accomplished facts. There is one article in the new constitution which will make an especially deep and lasting impression here in the South, which race persecution has placed such a large role in retarding progress and holding all oppressed people from joining together to win their liberation. It reads as follows:

"The equality of the rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R. regardless of nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, national, cultural, social, and political life is an inalienable law."

Stalin expressed the essence of the new Soviet constitution in a few words in his opening speech before the All-Union Congress:

"They talk about democracy. But what is democracy? Democracy is equitable conditions where there are antagonistic classes in, in the last analysis, democracy for the strong, democracy for the privileged minority. Democracy in the U.S.S.R., on the contrary, is democracy for all. That is why I think that the constitution of the U.S.S.R. is the only thoroughly democratic constitution in the world."

any safeguards to keep the employer from adding his share to the price of his product, the result will be that the worker pays half the expenses as a worker on the other half as a consumer. The trade who gets the best deal to hear the border will pay none of it.

The Social Security Act does not provide any national system of unemployment insurance; it merely encourages the states to establish systems of their own. Insurably the chief result of having 40 systems of unemployment insurance operating once will be confusion.

The workers will not permit the reactionary enemies of good security to kill the social security program, but rather they will be satisfied with fights long unsung and inadequate. Earliest Social Security Bill. Organized in a party of its own, a Farmer-Labor party, the workers and working farmers can gain social security program of their own, a program that will mean real security to the masses.

LUCKY FELLOW?

"One of our fellow workers is receiving congratulations for his good fortune under the new social security act. This is his case; He will attain the age of 65 on January 2, 1937. He will not work on January 1. On January 2 he will earn $8, on which he will pay 8 cents tax, the company also paying the same amount. When the employee "re-"tires" he will be entitled to a lump sum settlement at the rate of 33 per cent of the total wages earned from January 1 to his 65th birthday, or $8, which will give him a lump settlement of $25. The fortunate man can hardly wait for the day to come to cash in. —Christopher Bilbopp, in The Baltimore Evening Sun. Reprinted from the Birmingham Age-Herald.
The American Scene

WASHINGTON -- The monthly Survey of Business for November, 1936, published by the American Federation of Labor, revealed that the average hourly wages of American workers compared with the increased cost of keeping a family have actually been reduced. The survey revealed that the widely advertised increases in wages are not enough. At the same time the United States Bureau of Statistics declared that wholesale price in general throughout the country had gone up. Food prices for the last week in November were 3½%, higher than the preceding month.

NEW YORK -- Striking seamen from the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf virtually took over the leadership of the International Seamen's Union when they voted to set up a Board of Trustees composed of seamen, chosen by each of the unions, to handle their affairs. The Strike Strategy Committee called upon all I.S.U. members to pay dues to an emergency fund which will be supervised by the newly elected Board of Trustees. The men was taken to safeguard the union from the rob and union wrecking activities of the present officers.

WASHINGTON -- 1,600 business men and labor representatives met with Federal Industrial Coordinator Berry to suggest what course new industrial legislation should take. President Wm. Green of the American Federation of Labor, one of the first speakers, put forward a four-point program which called for shortening of the work week to six hours, setting wages and hour standards and guaranteeing collective bargaining.

DETROIT -- A week's strike at the Midland Steel Co. here in the heart of the steel industry, won the first strike of the United Automobile Workers of America. Singing "Solidarity!" with banners aloft, the 1,600 workers who had struck in the plant for a week, marched to Slovak Hall.

Ky. Alliance To Demonstrate

LEXINGTON, Ky. -- Approaching winter, crippled by steady dismissal and the threat of wholesale lay-offs during the coming months, brought thousands of unemployed and their families here to face with max starvation. Rising prices of food and fuel place these things in many cases beyond the reach of even those who have jobs. One family here went more than 18 hours without fire and cooking at one time.

To meet this situation, the Lexington Workers Alliance called mass demonstrations of unemployed, WPA, and part-time workers to demand relief and additional WPA projects. A special demonstration committee, under the leadership of William Bosco, militant worker from Winchester, and member of the state executive board of the Kentucky Workers Alliance, set up and charged with the task of planning and arranging in the demonstration. In a juilting address delivered before the Workers Alliance here recently, Don West, organizational secretary, told of starvation and wage liquidation in Lexington and all Kentucky, and urged immediate action by the workers to force acceptance of the demands of the Alliance. "We have written letters, adopted resolutions, and we have committees to present our demands -- but they have not been effective. Now the workers must show by their actions that we will not meet those demands for a joke -- that we will not be cheated." A large crowd listened to West's words, and shouted with enthusiasm when he urged a demonstration.

Convict Planter Of Slavery

JONESBORO, Ark. -- Caughed red-handed in holding seven Negroes in slavery, City Marshal Paul D. Peacher, of Earle, Ark., was found guilty and sentenced to two years in prison though he will not have to serve his time if he pays a fine of $3,000.

"This is the way it has been worked in most counties of Arkansas. Landlords point out a Negro they want to work for them and have him arrested on a charge of one sort or another. Then they obtain a permit from the county to have him transferred to their private slave farm.

The eight Negroes who were arrested during the strike were all sentenced simply on the word of Peacher. Mayor T. S. Mitchell of Earle testified at Peacher's trial.

Girls To Be Sent To CCC Camp

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Not content with forcing the young men of America into the CCC camps on pain of cutting their families off relief, the Administration has now decided to include girls in its program of regimented labor camps.

3,000 girls in Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri, South Dakota, and Rhode Island will be taken away from their families, and put to work in camps in these states at wages of $.50 a month.

White Farmer Hangs For Murder Of Negro

WATER VALLEY, Miss. -- William Clark Mitchell, 65, a white farmer, was hanged at the Yabouba Court House December 11, for the "torch murder" of Lewis Bryant, a Negro farmer, last year.

This one of the very few cases, said the Birmingham Age-Herald, where a white person has been brought to justice for the murder of a Negro since its reconstruction days in Mississippi.
WASHINGTON — With his elevated promises far, far behind him, President Roosevelt’s kind Christmas present to 425,000 WPA workers and drought relief farmers was an announcement by the Administration that these people would be cut off from the work relief program.

In Alabama alone, 2,600 workers were fired by the first of the year.

In Louisiana, a 30% cut in the WPA administrative staff, abolition of two regional offices indicate the cut that WPA officials are trying to put over there. The large-scale slashes in relief are partly designed to furnish cheap labor for the sugar plantation owners who need 2,000 harvest hands.

From every state in the union, the story is the same.

Even before the cuts came, a WPA worker in Birmingham told us that WPA workers began to feel the effects of the slash. Making an average of $25 a month on WPA, the worker owed his corner storekeeper $15. When he cashed his December check at the store, the proprietor took out the $15 that was owed him and told the worker that with the layoffs coming he couldn’t give him any more credit.

Not satisfied with cutting 425,000 workers and farmers off relief, the government has also made public its intention to cut federal relief 40% further after January 29, 1937.

The government wants to see how much starvation the workers and farmers can swallow. Well, the workers are going to show that they aren’t going to swallow any.

In protest against the cuts, thousands will march on Congress in Washington to present their demands for more relief and stay there until Congress gives them these demands.

The Workers Alliance, with branches in every part of the country, has already announced plans for a mass “Fink Slip Pilgrimage” to Washington on January 15.

As workers are fired from their WPA jobs, they are organizing state strikes, refusing to stop work and sitting down on their jobs in protest against the layoffs.

Women on WPA Forced to Dig Ditches

By A WPA WORKER

We women of Alabama are doing manual labor on the government’s projects. The projects have been in action about two years which was not so bad because there were sewing rooms, toy rooms, renovating plants, and mop making departments. We grew from bad to worse all last winter. The women were forced to work in very cold and damp buildings without fire in many cases. In some few cases they had fire but they were forced to pay a certain amount for the fuel that was used. This was not enough robbery to suit the housemen in March they cut half of our wage which is fifteen dollars every two weeks to seven dollars and a half every two weeks not mentioning the other days such as being late five minutes. They were docked for one hour, going in the rest and staying over three or five minutes.

Now all this was bad enough, but it was like being in a rose garden in the summer smelling the sweet scent of roses to what it is in the winter. This winter they have thrown us out of the buildings into the parks. We are digging, cutting bushes, loading and rolling wheelbarrows with dirt. Rainy days we don’t get paid, and we are forced to wear men’s overalls. The majority of the project has dismissed some of the women for not wearing these overalls.

Now we feel that it is time for women to really be women and stand up and fight for themselves, and the only way we can fight for ourselves is to organize and struggle against all plans of the bosses that will absolutely ruin our health, standards of living and cause our homes to be neglected. So we must ask every woman and man to cooperate with us in fighting against this rotten plan. This is not only directed against the women but it is also directed against the men. For example there is over 200 men cut off WPA the last week and left without anything. So every man and woman must join in the fight for meat and bread, by organizing in the unions.

WPA Workers “Stay In” City Hall at Plainfield, N. J. in protest against layoffs.

Women’s Place In CIO Drive

The placing of women in the organization drive in the South is important and one of the chief concerns of the leaders of the CIO campaign to bring the organized workers into the Union.

First, there are the women working in industries themselves. The textile workers, whose working conditions are worse and whose salaries lower in Alabama than anywhere else. In the mills of Birmingham, Huntsville, Talladega, Anniston, and Gadsden, the women workers should be brought into the UTW.

Finally, the wives, mothers and sisters of union men should be brought into the auxiliary of their husband’s locals. The women are known to not only strong fighters, but they are in addition strong influence at home. They can keep the spirits of their husbands strong and steadfast. The women should also join the Union Label League to fight for only the made material to be bought by workers.
Tide of Battle Turns in Spain

The tide of battle is turning in Spain. Day by day the People's Front is proving that superior arms and equipment supplied and financed by Hitler and Mussolini can not prevail over a people inspired by the will never to be enslaved by a fascist dictatorship.

The peak of the Civil War in Spain was reached when the famous heroes of France advanced upon Madrid, taking town after town on their way. Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany gave official recognition to Franco as the government of Spain. Hoping and counting on a quick capture of Madrid, Franco boasted and bragged of the fall of Madrid in three days.

But they all reckoned too quickly. The people of Madrid, united as never before, organized their defenses speedily and efficiently. They were prepared to defend Madrid at all costs. They Shall Not Pass was the answer to Franco, and to his backers, Hitler and Mussolini. And they did not pass. Franco's dreams of a triumphal entry into Madrid as "Dictator of Spain" was turned into a nightmare of crushing setbacks.

The people of the Soviet Union continue as the main bulwark in defense of the common people of Spain, sending food, clothing, medical supplies, and money in huge quantities, as well as constantly organizing the best Nazis and Muzzolini are making of the "neutrality pact" by their bared-faced armed of the fascists rebels.

In the United States there is an increased activity on behalf of the Spanish people. A delegation representing the Spanish People's Front Government met in city after city over the country to inform America of the true situation in Spain.

Anti-fascists all over the world are helping Spain, the beaten, by enlisting in the ranks of the loyalists. The German and Italian bombings of the foreign Legion are matched by the well-drilled International Column, headed by Emil Kerber, a Canadian. The Moors are matched by a column of Moroccan fighters against fascism, recruited by the Spanish-Moroccan Society, Best America, American round the world flyer, and two Texan air aces who shot a total of 22 German planes down in the World War, have enlisted with the Spanish People's Front. The premier air ace of Mexico has enlisted with the Spanish air force, the Madrid corps of which is commanded in person by Andre Malraux, world famous French writer.

Do your bit to help the Spanish people in their fight to preserve democracy by sending your contribution of money, food, clothing to the American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

She Never Lost
A Passenger

By ELIZABETH LAWSON

THERE was known in her lifetime as the "Moses of her people," William H. Seward, Secretary of State in Lincoln's cabinet, said: "The cause of freedom owes her much." And John Brown described her as "one of the bravest persons on this entire continent."

Her name was Harriet Tubman. She was born in slavery in Maryland, escaped to North, returned 19 times to the hell from which she had fled, and piloted no less than 300 slaves to freedom.

Harriet was perhaps 18 years old when she determined to make her escape. "I had reasoned this out in my mind," she said, and every time I went there was one of two things I had right to liberty or death. If I couldn't have one, I'd have the other." She started out with her two brothers

But they became afraid and went back to the plantation, for they had neither money nor provisions for the trip, nor knowledge of the road which they were taking. The mission of a single person who would help them on their way. Harriet went on alone, with only the North Star for a guide, traveling on foot at night, and by day hiding in forests and swampes.

Once on free soil, she worked as a cook and began putting money into the sale of slaves until she had a sum sufficient to take her back into the South to bring away a party of slaves. From that time until the Civil War — a period of about 15 years — she regularly disappeared from New York State and reappeared after weeks or months with a party of fugitives.

This news of Harriet Tubman spread by grapevine telegraph throughout the slave quarters of the South. "Moses," the Negroes called her, for she was leading them out of the land of bondage. She would suddenly appear on a plantation, and the word would be whispered among the slaves, and men and women would make a tidy bundle of their possessions and start out with her. The slaveowners posted rewards for her capture, alive or dead. At one time a total of $40,000 was offered for the body of Harriet Tubman.

She was never arrested, nor a single slave whom she brought away recaptured.

In her Canadian home, which she established as part of her "Underground Railroad" system, Harriet Tubman sheltered John Brown and aided him in getting money and recruits. On one occasion Brown took her to the home of a friend, and introduced her by saying: "I bring you one of the best and bravest persons in this entire continent — General Tubman, as we call her."

In Auburn, N.Y., where Harriet Tubman died in 1913, a bronze tablet was erected to her memory. On the tablet are inscribed her own proud words: "On my Underground Railroad I never ran my train off the track, and I never lost a passenger."
The Baptists Have Fighting Traditions

By RICHARD FRANK

Each year thousands of Southern Baptist churches hold "revivals". We should like to see a real revival of the spirit and tradition of the first Baptists.

The first Baptists were poor farmers who fought for land and freedom. The Baptists of today are still poor people, many of them Negroes, but few modern Baptists remember their heritage of militant fighting for workers rights.

In early American history, the Baptists fought for freedom of religion and freedom of separation of church and state. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson struggled against the persecution of the rich merchants and traders to gain free religious thought for their followers.

In England, the Baptists fought for freedom of speech, press and assembly. Both Milton, the poet and John Bunyan wrote in favor of democratic rights for the poor.

In the middle ages the early Baptists fought against the dictatorship of the rich church leaders. In the "Peasant Wars" they demanded land and freedom. Frequently they raised a red flag as their emblem. Many of them were Communards. They believed all wealth should belong to those who worked to produce it.

In Germany, from 1848 to 1871, the early Communists were fighting a battle for freedom of speech, press and assembly. They fought to free the workers and the poor of their rights.

The first Baptists were real believers in peace and refused to serve in the armies of their governments. They would fight only in their own interests.

Today big capitalists like Rockefeller have obtained power in the Baptist church and kids the early Baptist traditions from the poor church members. They should revive the fight of the Baptist church. Most of the thousands of Baptist speakers are poor men. They work and have worked with their hands. We should be fighting like the early Baptists for land and free freedom of speech, press and assembly. The Communist Party welcomes the vote raised in the last Southern Baptist Convention for peace and against the oppression of the three-croppers.

We Communists hope that the millions of poor Baptists, Negro and white, will revive the fighting traditions of the Baptist church.

Four Taken For Ride

ATLANTA, Ga.—The truth has at last come out about the arrest of four citizens, three whites and one Negro, on charges of disorderly conduct. Leah Young, Effie Becks, S. Burges and L. Brown were going home from town when they noticed that their car was being followed.

The strange car drew up beside them and forced them to the curb. Three men got out. Two of them were Klansmen, Elie Hawks said, and the other was a uniformed policeman. The strangers immediately started cursing the Negro, and told him that they were going to kill him.

Also they were going to take the whole bunch of a ride but they got scared and decided to take the people to the police station. They drove them almost half a mile. There was no charge that they could place against them, except that they were suspects of being Communists. The policeman had no proof of this, but he and disorderly conduct in the charge of the Georgia police when they had nothing they could prove against the people when they went to arrest them. The people were kept in jail three days, fined $5.00 each, and
Letters From People of The South

T.C.I.'s "AGREEMENTS"

Editor, Southern Worker,

I want to explain a few of the many things that is happening in T.C.I. steel mills.

The company claimed that we workers entered an agreement for one year. There is not a single one of us who signed this agreement. In the sheet mill where 1,000 white and Negroes work P. Simmons who is the general superintendent of that mill raised out all of us workers because we refused to sign the agreement. Then he forced the representatives of the company union to sign the agreement.

After the stories come out in the Birmingham papers setting that we all signed up to this agreement for one year which is nothing but an open lie. I want to tell you that there is a growing desire for real steel workers union, the Amalgamated, among us. I am writing this to you because I know that you tell the truth.

R.E.

TOO OLD FOR RELIEF?

Camp Hill, Ala.

Editor, Southern Worker:

We are poor farmers that signed up for dry relief. They said that we were going to let us work for it. But now they're not giving anything in the poor colored farmers. They tell me I'm too old to get any relief. They're not giving us anything on the dry relief and we are in the dry country.

Please send us more papers. Enclosed is 12 cents for the paper next month.

V.T.

A Steel Worker of T.C.I.

1937 - A New Year - A New Southern Worker

Against Fascism, for Peace, Freedom and Progress - For a Farmer-Labor Party Which Can Gain These Things for the Common People.

1937 will see a tremendous wave of the people of the South towards achieving those demands.

1937 sees a new and larger Southern Worker - the magazine of the common people of the South - to describe the struggles, to help educate workers and farmers, to teach the common people of the South the way to win a happy life.

The Southern Worker is the only magazine in the South which each month brings to its readers the truth about the struggles of the working class and the oppression of the bosses, the maneuvers of the fascists for another world war, and the fight of the common people everywhere against the fascists and war.

The Southern Worker belongs in the homes of every worker and farmer from Louisiana to Virginia.

Banders, take this issue of the Southern Worker to your friends in the mill where you work, on the picket line, to the farmer down the road from you. They will want to subscribe once they see it. Have them fill out the blank below and return it to box 572, Birmingham, Ala., with 25 cents which will bring them the next 12 issues of the magazine.

Help build the Southern Worker into a real mass magazine of the common people of the South. Get your friends to subscribe to it. Increase your bundle orders.

Fill This Subscription Blank - Now!

I want to subscribe to the Southern Worker, the only magazine in the South that will truthfully tell me about the conditions of the common people of the South, their oppression by the bosses and their fight for a better life.

1 year - 25 cents. 2 years - 50 cents. (Check the one you want)

Name

Address

City

State

Cut this out and mail to box 572, Birmingham, Ala.