UNITY IN A.F.O.L.

WILLIAM GREEN expressed himself as a strike-breaker when he attacked the automobile strike and the negotiations with the United Auto Workers Union, which he advised to support the National Labor Relations Board. But his order to the union to stop the strike is a clear example of the attitude of the labor movement toward the capitalist class who would crush the labor movement to satisfy his own selfish ambitions. It is clear that the strike is a direct opposition to the policies of the A.F.O.L. forces in the trade union field. They are in the strike movement to protect the interests of the capitalists.

When Green and Company continue the disruptive tactics, they will do far-reaching harm to the cause of labor. But they can be stopped and a united-labor movement established. All central and state bodies and all factory locals should support the action of Green and call for a referendum on the original question of the suspension of the C.I.O. unions. A united labor movement can be built only on the basis of C.I.O. policies, industrial unionism for the mass production of goods and industrial representation in government.

THE CAROLINAS

The Carolina District Committee has offered a free trip to New York to the one who gives the lowest number of subscriptions for the Southern Worker in the District by April 29. Discussion is being held in all units on the circulation drive for the Southern Worker and for the Daily Worker.

A number of meetings are being held throughout the District where speakers report on the fight against Trotskyite and their wrecking activities. John Baltz will be the speaker at an open meeting in Chapel Hill on the trial of the Trotskyites in Moscow and on the disruptive work of the Trotskyites in our country.

The Communist Party for the first time is entering the municipal elections in Greensboro, N.C., which will be held May 1. Paul Crouch, District Organizer of the Party, will be on the ballot as a candidate for the City Council, with a platform calling for better city services, water and bus rates, transportation for all, white and Negro schools and children, and for city construction of homes for workers to be rented at nominal rates.
STEEL VICTORIOUS!

By PAT BARR

IN THE homes of America's half a million steel workers there was joy on the night of March 2. That day the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, signed a contract with the Committee for Industrial Organization and recognized it as the bargaining agent for its workers. It was a day which will long be remembered by not only the steel workers but also by millions of unorganized workers throughout the country.

Every subsidiary of U. S. Steel, including the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., has recognized the union. Independent companies in the steel industry and other industries are quickly following suit. The union doesn't have to organize in secret anymore. A union member now has the acknowledged right to go out and organize others and to wear his union button right in the mill.

National 10 to 18 per cent raises were won by the steel workers. This raise will put $4,000,000 a year more into the pay envelopes of steel workers in Birmingham alone. The C.I.O., under the aggressive leadership of John L. Lewis, demanded and won a 40-hour, 44-hour work week with time and a half for overtime. The standard of living for hundreds of thousands of workers was raised one step higher.

The steel barons weren't being generous when they recognized the union and granted most of its basic demands. They faced a determined army. Almost half of the steel workers in the United States are now united under the militant banner of one union for all the workers in one industry. In Birmingham there are between 8,000 and 9,000 members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Nationally, the union has 265,000 members. The steel barons knew that the C.I.O. didn't play one craft off against another. The C.I.O. was a large part of the officers and members of the company unions. The mill owners realized that they could no longer pit Negro against white. Both now sit together in the union hall. Both act as one, in one union, in handling their common problems. The steel workers were preparing for one of the greatest labor battles in American history if they were to enforce their rights and the bosses knew it.

The bosses saw the workers in action. From the time the people went to the polls on November 8, and defeated the reactionary candidates to their victorious strides in carline and auto. They saw Congress, forced by the pressure of the people, pass such progressive laws as the Walsh-Hatch Act which forces all companies working under government contract to grant their workers a 40-hour week. The resentment of the people rose against the abridgment of civil liberties which the La Follette Committee exposed.

While the steel barons were not ready to lock horns with the might and power of the C.I.O., they still did not grant a closed shop in the steel mills. The steel workers have not yet won the abolition of the Southern Wage Differential.

The increase in wages which steel workers in Birmingham won raised the rate for common labor from $1.54 to $2.50 a day. Workers at common labor in Northern steel mills won a raise from $4.20 to $5.00 a day.

The C.I.O. has already announced plans to intensify the steel drive and to build the union stronger. In Birmingham the Steel Workers Organizing Committee has just set up a Birmingham Steel Council composed of all the officers of the 21 local of the Amalgamated in that region. They are talking on more organizers to help build new locals.

Workers are realizing that to really build the power of the union so strong that it cannot be broken as it was in Homestead in 1892 and in Pennsylvania in 1919, they must take an active part in the lives of the union, and organize their women into women's auxiliaries.

They also are beginning to understand that even strong unions are not enough to guarantee the enforcement of their right to bargain collectively, to organize in the open, and the enforcement of the rest of their civil liberties. The bosses are already working through proposals to make unions attempting to counter the advances of the corporation and through bills to prevent the passage by Congress of Roosevelt's plan to unseat the Supreme Court.

CONGRESS can be forced to pass progressive legislation. The hate existing against anti-union legislation, the Communist Party points out, lies in the formation of a national Farmer-Labor Party.

The first great victory in steel has given new hope and courage to organized and unorganized workers in steel and other industries to fight for these things. It is showing them that they stand on one side of the fence—the vast majority of the population—against a few who reap the benefit of their labor. It is showing them also among other things that the Communist Party is an able and loyal force in organizing the steel workers, the workers in the other mass production industries and in the struggle for a free, happy and prosperous America.
The news that the Textile Workers Organizing Committee has been set up will bring joy to 1,250,000 textile workers, especially in the South, where the lowest wages and worst conditions are found. The movement, the T.W.O.C., is the hard-won writing on the wall. During the past few months strikes in mills and auto have been won. The textile workers are meeting in Philadelphia to discuss the question of a national boycott against certain companies. The Textile Workers Organizing Committee has been set up to organize the workers and recognize the union and establish the rights of textile workers as human beings. The 30-hour week and the $1.85-week minimum—these are the demands of the union—will improve the workers in textile factories and other industries in the South to organize and put an end to stagnation wages.

This campaign by the T.W.O.C. will meet with the most vigorous resistance from the Conoco, Cannon, Columbia, and other textile barons backed by the Reynolds and Duke Tobacco and power interests in the Carolinas and the Southern states. The campaign will be fought against the most vicious anti-labor attacks. Agents of the mill owners will try to split the ranks of the workers by building company and control labor unions.

Thousands of volunteer organizers are needed in the drive. Local organizing committees representing all unions and control labor bodies should be set up in every textile center in the South. Not only textile workers but cotton-workers in other industries should immediately join this drive which will make a strong wave in the South. All union locals at their next meetings should ask for volunteer organizers for the textile drive and adopt resolutions pledging their full support for it.

Leaders of the National Negro Conference to help the steel drive held in Pittsburgh last month. Left to right: John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress; Miss Mable White, elected secretary of the conference; William G. Hill, elected chairman of the conference; and Henry Johnson, organizer for the steel drive in Gary, Indiana. The conference decided to set up committees in every Negro community to help the steel drive and to work out special plans for organizing Negroes in the A.A.
UNLESS President Roosevelt's proposal to un-pack the Supreme Court is adopted by Congress, there is little hope for progressive and relief legislation which is so badly needed by the common people. Without this immediate action on the part of Congress, the big money interests will take back through the courts what they lost in the elections.

There is no doubt that the majority of the Supreme Court represents in thought and in deed those very reactionary, self-interested interests which the people so overwhelmingly repudiated and defeated on last November 3. But what good is it to keep a Landlord out of the White House if nine Landlords sit on the Supreme Court bench and say yes or no to the laws passed by Congress.

Our readers are already familiar with the manner in which the Supreme Court has dealt with the A.A.A., the N.R.A., the C.C. and other "New Deal" measures. They know that the Supreme Court outlawed the New York State minimum wage law which was designed to guarantee a small measure of protection for working men. Neither federal nor state laws which benefit the common people are safe from the meddling hands of these nine old men.

If we scan the pages of recent history, all this is borne out. In 1925, the court vetoed a New York law limiting the work day of bakery workers to 10 hours. In 1919, it declared unconstitutional a law passed by Congress to regulate child labor. In 1922 it vetoed Arizona’s law to prevent employers from using injunctions against pickets. The court killed a Pennsylvania law to prevent the people against unions, conditions in the holdings industry and vetoed a Nebraska law which would have prevented cheating the public in the sale of bread by requiring standard weights. Most of these rulings were given by the narrow margin of 5 to 4.

Mr. Roosevelt did not overstate the case when he said that the Court acted not as a judicial body but as a legislative or law-making body.

There is nothing in the Constitution which gives the Supreme Court the right to rule on laws passed by Congress. That is the power the Supreme Court has taken upon itself. Students of history know that those Revolutionary Forefathers who framed the Constitution were very much against giving the court such powers. In the Constitutional Convention of 1787, Madison, a conservative, tried four times to put into the Constitution a section granting the Supreme Court this power. But each time an overwhelming majority of the delegates from the various states voted him down.

The danger of the Supreme Court setting itself up as a dictatorship over the people and their elected representatives has been recognized by our greatest Americans. In his first inaugural address Abraham Lincoln said:

The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the people will henceforth be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.

It is true that President Roosevelt’s plan does not settle this fundamental question of the power of the Supreme Court. It will, however, “let some fresh air into the Supreme Court” as Earl Browder says, and give encouragement to those progressive forces that seek to settle this question permanently. Enlarging the size of the court is not a new idea, regardless of what the reactionary newspapers say. The size of the court is not fixed by the Constitution and it has been changed exactly five times before, and by such presidents as Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln.

WE COMMUNISTS are not entirely satisfied with the President's proposal. We are for going much farther along this road of court reform, including the enactment of a constitutional amendment definitely limiting the Supreme Court. But we do not try, as most reactionaries and some confused progressives do, to substitute a constitutional amendment for the present plan of the President. An amendment might very well take years because of the organized opposition of the money interests in the state legislatures, while the present reform can and must bring relief now.

Such relief is vital. It is enormously important for the whole movement of the common people towards a free, prosperous and happy America which is sweeping forward at this time. We call on all workers, farmers, members of the middle classes and their organizations to write or wire their Congressmen and Senators to give full support to the court reform proposals of President Roosevelt.
NEGO RO YOUTH UNITE

By HENRY WINSTON

The first All-Southern Negro Youth Conference met at Richmond, Virginia, February 19 and 20 with 271 delegates representing 25,000 organized youth. The Conference showed the start of a determined fight for a better life for the Negro youth. This year has shown youth led in industrial strikes throughout the South and student strikes at Negro colleges before the Conference. From Howard University to colleges in the deep South students struck for self-government, for Negro history books to be used in the schools and for Negro halls for the colleges. Negro youth also played an important part in the Gulf Coast maritime strike and in the drive to organize steel in Alabama.

The make-up of the Conference showed a true cross-section of the Southern Negro population. There were 116 delegates from religious denominations, 41 from the YMCA and Y.W.C.A., 49 from civic groups, 148 students, 114 from the trade unions, 7 farm delegates and 5 from fraternal groups. The rest came from fraternal, recreational or social welfare organizations.

POP, the first time in the history of the Southern youth people came together representing the economic, social, and cultural needs of Negro youth: Negro and white delegates, both recognizing that the solution of their problems hinged on a united fight, met and talked. Different religious, labor and political groups worked together in harmony.

The Conference made an historic proclamation which said in part: "To work the South, we extend our hand in warmest brotherhood. For we know, and we would make them know, that as one rises all must rise, and as one falls, all must fall."

The Committee for Industrial Organization's drive to organize workers in the basic industries was warmly approved. Many Negro youth are employed in these industries. The plight of Negro teachers was emphasized. Their average wage in large cities (not towns or villages) is $72 per month. Very few, numbers of Negro students are forced to attend school irregularly because they lack food and clothing. It was recommended that the Negro Youth Administration be extended to all needy Negro students. The question of jobs for Negro youth was approached with the view that the Negro youth should have the right to work on any job anywhere and should get equal pay for equal work.

The Conference demanded that Negroes be given the right to vote to serve on juries and run for office and that the poll tax should be abolished. Prominent among those who were forced to attend school are the students of the congress be extended and that practical

SHARE CROPPER FACES PRISON

By WILLIAM O'NEALE

Everyone was desperate in the winter of 1910. For three years conditions had been growing steadily worse. The working people were suffering, and there was no organized relief. Everyone blamed it on the "depression" but that didn't ease the hunger pains.

Government officials were suppressing all organized appeals for government aid. The government at the bayóon's point, where the power was beginning to despair of help from above and to try to work out for themselves a solution of their problems.

No group of people was in more desperate condition than the share croppers of the deep South. Oppressed for years by the landlords and their agents in the local government, the share croppers had been exploited before the depression into a point where they could stand no more.

The demands of the Sharecroppers Union were modest: the right of the share croppers, to own and sell their own cotton, a dollar for 100 pounds of cotton picked, against forced labor, which the farmers in the northwest had prevented without having to face guns, against confiscation of the work animals on which the share croppers depend to make their crop. But they were not modest enough for the landlords who were used to ruling the croppers with an iron hand and not bothering to consider their demands or their needs.

It was under these conditions that the Reeltown struggle took place.

In Tallapoosa County, Alabama, Cliff James was a sharecropper and a leader in the union. The landlords were anxious to get him out of the way. One of them claimed that Cliff James owed them a debt and sent a deputy sheriff to take Cliff James's gun and his cow away from him in payment. James refused to give up his animals and union members backed him up. The deputy left a note saying: "I'm coming back and I'm going to kill all you 'niggers' up in a mile.

Later that day he came back with four Tallapoosa County deputies. They were surprised to find a large crowd waiting for them at Cliff James place. Determined union share croppers were waiting to protect the rights of their union brother. They warned the deputies to stay away. Instead the deputies opened fire. A battle followed in which three union men were killed and the four deputies were wounded and driven away.

(Continued on page 13)
CARPET BAGGERS--NEW STYLE

By LARRY FRENCH

Factories in the South pay wages ranging from $2 a week to $10 and averaging about $5. In a week, a girl worked all day every day for two weeks and received a check for 97 cents because of the "quota" system.

Factories in the South exploit thousands of women workers at wages of 10 cents an hour or less. They systematically fire men and replace them with women and children because men and children will work for less.

Factories in the South avoid paying even these pitifully low wages by making their employees work for months for a few cents an hour as "learners." In one instance, a man worked for six months at $2 a week, "learning" the job of a loom fixer, before he was raised to $12 a week. If he had gotten the union scale, he would have been paid $27.50 a week.

These are some of the conditions which Thomas L. Stokes, staff writer for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, discovered and reported on a recent trip through the South.

These are conditions in factories which have recently moved down from the North. These are the "runaway shops." They have come South running away from strong unions which made them pay higher wages and establish better working conditions. They have come South to escape state laws which set limits, even though not very stringently, on their cruel exploitation.

The organized exploiters of the South, the chambers of commerce and the manufacturers' associations, are welcoming their Northern brothers with open arms. Cities and towns donate plants to them to get them to come in. They offer the companies free water, free electricity, free land. They make the property of these companies free from taxes over long periods of years.

But they take care that the workers who are to be exploited pay the bill for all these gifts. Sometimes they do it outright. They build a plant and turn it over to the company. Then they arrange that each worker shall give five per cent of each pay check until the plant is paid for. In one town, they arranged that the bank should deduct five per cent from each worker's check when it came to the bank to be cashed.

Sometimes they do it more indirectly, so that people won't see what they are doing. They build the plant out of the city's funds and then pass the bill on to the workers, farmers and small merchants through taxation.

Southern chambers of commerce also make other arrangements in order to make their towns desirable locations for runaway shops. They see to it that the sheriffs and other representatives of "law and order" carry on campaign of terror against the workers, drive out union organizers, victimize union members, crush labor organizations.

This new form of "carpetbagging" is the evil result of the "Southern differential," the system by which Southern workers are paid less than Northern workers for the same work. The Southern differential not only forces low living standards on Southern workers, but it threatens and undermines the living standards of all workers. Unless these runaway shops are organized and forced to raise their standards, workers all over the country will be faced with widespread attempts by the bosses to cut their wages down to the level paid by these runaway shops in the South in order to meet their competition.

Southern workers are not taking the attack on their living standards lying down. They are building their own strong unions which will force these runaway manufacturers to give their decent wages and decent working conditions. They are pressing forward for national-minimum wage laws and for the national 40-hour week law.

The Communist Party has never failed to point out that the Southern wage differential hurts all workers; that it is the standard of living, rather than the cost of living, that is lower in the South than in the North; that Southern workers who do the same work as Northern workers have a right to be paid the same wages.

The organized strength of labor--Negro and white--North and South--when it unites the Southern wage differential will win higher wages and better working conditions for all workers in the country.
LOVE AND TEAR GAS

Any word not in common use is written in italics. For instance, "tear gas" is not defined here.

If you want more information about tear gas, please let me know what you are looking for. I can provide more details on its history, uses, and effects. Please let me know if you have any specific questions about tear gas.
A SHORT STORY

By VIRGINIA DAVIS

The scene was set on a stormy night. They were stopped at a bridge, waiting for the train to pass. Suddenly, a gust of wind caught the roof of the train and blew it off. The passengers inside were, of course,吓 to death. Only a few minutes later, the train stopped at a station. The conductor, a tall, thin man, got off and announced that the train was not going to run for the next few hours due to the storm. The passengers began to panic, but the conductor assured them that they would be taken care of. As the passengers waited, the conductor began to tell them a story about a girl who lived in a small town near the station. The girl was always happy, even during the storms. She couldn't wait for the train to pass, and she would often run out to watch it go by. One day, she was sitting on the steps of the station when the conductor approached her. He asked her if she would like to go for a ride on the train, and she accepted with a smile. They rode together for miles, chatting and laughing. As the conductor turned to speak, he noticed a group of people gathered around a tree. They were singing, dancing, and enjoying each other's company. The girl asked if he knew them, and he said that they were her friends. She had invited them to sing and dance with her, and they were happy to oblige. The conductor listened to their songs and laughed along with them. As they rode back to the station, the girl turned to him and said, "Thank you for the ride, Mr. Conductor." He smiled and said, "Anytime, Miss." The train finally pulled into the station, and the conductor helped the passengers off. The girl ran out to her friends, and they all continued their dance, singing and laughing. The conductor watched them go, feeling grateful for the chance to share their joy. He resumed his duties, knowing that the storm would pass, and that the train would run again. He was content in knowing that there was always beauty to be found in the midst of chaos.
The American Scene

UNPACK COURT DEMANDS LABOR

Six hundred delegates from 40 states to the convention of the Labor's Non-Partisan League in Washington, D. C., voted unanimously to enroll every working man and every friend of labor in active support of the proposal to unseat the Supreme Court.

The proposal, made by President Roosevelt in a message to Congress in February, has been accepted by the Congressional Union to gain an additional Labor for every vote of 20 years of age who refuses to vote. Six of the present nine justices are over 70.

The Committee to Clarify the Constitution, led by progressive Senator Frank Norris of Nebraska, endorsed the Roosevelt proposal, although at the same time pointing out the necessity of an amendment to the constitution.

Labor has rallied unanimously to support the proposal. Even the reactionary executive council of the A. F. of L. has announced its support of the plan because it feared not the membership of the A. F. of L. with any other state. The only rvocated labor leader who has not come out in opposition to the plan is William Hutchinson, reactionary president of the Carpenter's Union, who supported Land's during the campaign against the will of his own union and organized labor the country.

In the days leading up to the Senate Judiciary committee hearing, labor leaders, liberals and progressives of all sorts have testimony in favor of the plan as a practical immediate measure to defeat the Supreme Court's attempt to nullify the election returns by vetoing progressive legislation.

YOUTH DELEGATES MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Three hundred delegates from all parts of the country and from youth organizations of all kinds gathered in Washington for the demonstration for passage of the American Youth Act. After the demonstration representatives of the delegation talked with President Roosevelt and presented him a petition for the passage of the act with 1,000,000 signatures.

The American Youth Act is a bill sponsored by the American Young Congress and other progressive youth organizations, which would appropriate $500,000,000 to provide jobs and education for America's youth.

A youth bill modeled on the American Young Act was recently pushed by the House of Representatives in the state of Washington after a similar youth march on the capital of that state.

WASHINGTON REPEALS SYNDICALISM LAW

Another victory for Civil Liberties was won when the House of Representatives of the state of Washington repealed the state's civil criminal syndicalism law. The law had been used to jail leaders of militant labor struggles.

The campaign to repeal the law was led by the Washington Chamber of Commerce and supported by the State Federation of Labor and other progressive organizations. It followed closely on the heels of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision that the Oregon C. S. law was unconstitutional as applied in the De Jonge Case.

GOVERNORS PROTEST W.F.A. CUTS

Alarmed by the administration's intention to cut $80,000 more off W.F.A., June, governors of six states met in telegram to President Roosevelt protesting the proposed cut. The governors were Emer Boswell of Minnesota, Henry Horner of Illinois, Charles F. Halter of Massachusetts, Philip Lefollette of Wisconsin, Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island, and Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

The Workers' Alliance of America, national union of unemployed and W.F.A. workers is pushing its national campaign against the proposed cut and is demanding a 20 per cent wage increase for W.F.A. workers, a $30 a month minimum wage for W.F.A., and the setting up of a national program which will employ all unemployable workers for whom no jobs exist in private industry.

PROGRESSIVES FIGHT FAKE NEUTRALITY

Progressives both in Congress and outside rallied to fight the latest and most vicious proposal for 'neutrality' in the heroic fight of the Spanish people against the invasion of their country by foreign fascists. A rider attached to the McNary bill would make it a crime to solicit money in this country for food and medicine to aid Spanish women and children.

International News

An Italian Major, captured by Spanish fascist troops, admitted that 170,000 foreign fascist troops are fighting with General Franco in his attempt to overthrow the democratic, legally elected government of Spain and establish a fascist dictatorship.

Foreign newspapers in Rome controlled by dictator Mussolini brazenly boasted that Italian troops were responsible for the capture of Malaga by the fascists.

Italian troops captured by the government forces on the Madrid front stated that they were fighting in regular Italian army divisions and that they had not seen a single Spanish soldier in their sector of the front.

The Spanish people, heroically defending their country against the invading army of fascist, held their lines fast as General Franco threatened all available forces into the attack on Madrid along the Guadalhorce Front. A new government offensive in northern Spain resulted in nearly capturing from the fascists the city of Oviedo.

Even in the midst of its terrible struggle, the People's Front Government of Spain is carrying forward its program for improving the conditions of the people. During the last four months, 4,000 public schools have been opened in democratic Spain and salaries of teachers have been increased by 35 per cent.

While the fascists have destroyed cathedrals and museums, the government and the royalist troops have taken great care to preserve the art treasures of Spain and have moved the more important ones to places of safety, out of reach of fascist bombs.

The hatred of the people of Ethiopia for their Italian rulers is still so great that Mussolini is able to keep them under control only through terrorism. Hand grenades were thrown at Marshal Graziani, Mussolini's agent in charge of Ethiopia in an attempt to assassinate him. A ruler of iron was followed in Addis Ababa in which 500,000 fishermen Ethiopian was seized and imprisoned. Six hundred were shot down in cold blood with no pretense of a trial.

The Chinese Communist Party sent an appeal to the third plenary session of the Kuomintang (nationalist) Party of China urging that the nation unite for defense against Japanese invasion. The first point advanced by the Communist Party as the basis for unity were the following: (1) ending the destructive civil war which the government has been waging against the communists and the Red Army; (2) extension of civil liberties; (3) cessation of all measures which would participate in the unity against Japanese aggression; (4) completion of preparations for armed struggle against Japan; (5) improvement of the situation of the masses.

The continuing refusal of the government party in the past to unite the nation against Japan has left the door wide open for Japan to guggle up China bit by bit.
Steel

STEEL WORKERS WIN STOVE STRIKE

Another victory was chalked up for union labor by the C.I.O. when workers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers went on strike to demand a wage of $2.00 per hour and a 30-hour week. The strike lasted for seven months. The settlement approved by the 100 workers includes wage increases of $2.00 per month, a five per cent increase for all classes of skilled workers, and a four-day work week for 50 hours. The agreement also establishes a check-off method of collecting union dues.

C.I.O. SPIRIT REACHES LOUISVILLE

Neith flood disaster nor court injunctions have weakened the determination of the Louisville Refining Co. Workers who recently struck for reinstatement of 28 union members fired because of union activities. Some of these men have been with the company for four to nine years. Eli Brown, president of the company, not only refused to negotiate with the union, but sought a court injunction against picketing the plant.

Fighting for recognition of the union, the 20 per cent wage increase and continuation of the 30-hour week instead of the 40-hour week proposed by the management, the strikers are sure that their victory will give courage to the thousands of unorganized workers in the oil, gas, coal and rubber industries of Kentucky. A C.I.O. organizer is in Louisville already.

Many local unions have contributed to the support of the strikers. Both the Communist and Socialist Parties are loyally supporting the strike and have contributed to the strike fund.

Textile

CHATTANOOGA C.I.O. BACKS TEXTILE DRIVE

The Chattanooga Central Labor Union enthusiastically endorsed the request made by 10 delegates of the United Textile Workers that it give full and direct cooperation to the coming drive by local textile workers in the South. They voted to ask Joe Dobbs, president of the Chattanooga Central Labor Union, to meet with union leaders from local textile mills to organize a local Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The first meeting will be held in Chattanooga, March 16. Volunteers were accepted for a local Textile Workers Organizing Committee which will place itself at the disposal of the Committee for Industrial Organization as soon as the drive gets under way.

MISTRIAL IN HOMER WELCH CASE

Because of the serious illness of one of the jurors, a mistrial was declared March 3 by Judge R. B. Carr in the case of Homer Welsh, textile union organizer, charged with the death of Joe C. Hayes, cafe owner, one of two men killed when deputies charged a picket line during a strike at the Samson Mills in Talladega last July.

This trial was the second time Welsh had faced a murder charge arising out of these same circumstances. Last November a hung jury convicted him of manslaughter in connection with the shooting of Deputy Sheriff J. J. Bryant, one of the men killed. He was sentenced to 10 years by Judge Carr, who charged Welsh with "mental responsibility," telling the jurymen that if in their opinion Welsh was "guilty of an
TEXTILE STRIKES WON IN GREENSBORO

The second successful strike in three days in the Greensboro, N.C., region was won March 18, in the Greensboro factory of the Greensboro Mfg. Co. which employs about 300 workers. The company granted a wage increase of 10 cents per hour in a 12-hour day, which lasts 12 hours. The all-day strike there was led by the American Federation of Textile Workers affiliated with the U.I.W.

Unemployed

BIRMINGHAM W.P.A. WORKERS PROTEST LAYOFFS

A gigantic protest meeting against mass layoffs of W.P.A. workers in Birmingham will be held in the Civic Auditorium, April 4, in the National Association of Government and Relief Workers. Prominent labor leaders in the city, including William Macht, national director of the I.O.F.; Noel B. Baker, co-director of the S.W.O.C., representatives of the U.M.W.A., and Stephen H. Johnson, head of the A.A.G.R.W., will speak at the meeting.

The rapidly growing W.P.A. workers' organization has been receiving splendid cooperation from the S.W.O.C. through the use of their sound truck and organizers in organizing new locals. Over 1,000 members have already signed cards. Local groups have set up in Fairfield, Flat Top, Watson, and in downtown Birmingham. Project organizing committees and grievances committees have been organized on practically every project in the city.

KY. WORKERS ALLIANCE BACKS LABOR PARTY

A permanent Farmer-Labor party committee was named at a meeting of the state executive board of the Kentucky Workers Alliance held at Paintsville. In two counties, Floyd and Johnson, the Workers Alliance and the United Mine Workers have already set up joint committees to promote the formation of a farmer-labor party.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE JOHNNIE B. MOULTON, a guest of the meeting, urged closer cooperation with the U.M.W.A. and emphasized that the present state of the labor movement is not friendly to the Alliance, he urged, "must make every effort to see that the next labor victory is supported by persons who are pledged to support your program.

Representative Moulton, a member of the United Mine Workers, has been active in support of the Alliance's legislative demands.

Labor Unity

CHATTANOOGA C.L.U. FOR LABOR UNITY

Determined to play a vital part in the Chattanooga labor movement, the March 6 meeting of the Chattanooga Central Labor Union in a driving campaign was voted to "receive and file" William Green's "loyalty letter." Following the reading of the lengthy communication a motion to receive and file was made, seconded, and unanimously passed on discussion. Filled with the spirit of the occasion, the delegates to the meeting, in the spirit of unity, decided to solidly support the central labor union, the United Mine Workers, and the delegates from the metal production industries, and to work to preserve a united labor movement in Chattanooga.

People Demand

GEORGIAN HITS POLL TAX

The Southern Poll Tax which has killed the vote not only from the Negro but also from the poor whites over since the war between states, was challenged in an appeal filed with the U.S. Supreme Court charging that the Georgia poll tax in presidential elections violates the federal constitution and particularly the 14th and 15th amendments. These amendments state that all citizens over the age of 21 have the right to vote. The 14th and 15th amendments that the Negro shall have the right to vote. Author: Garrett Hay, J. and Ira Harrison of Atlanta, both prominent lawyers, signed the petition.

SOUTHERN WORKER
N. C. LIBERALS FOR PROGRESSIVE LAWS

From Raleigh, N. C. comes news of the formation of the Committee for Social Legislation, composed of prominent ministers, liberals, professional leaders and labor leaders. The Committee will work for more relief for unemployed, for child labor legislation and for a 40-hour week in the textile industry.

Cost of Living

ALABAMA GETS NEW SALES TAX

On March 1, at Louisiana's Governor Leche's insistence, the state legislature adopted a new sales tax measure. This act is estimated to yield $2,000,000 per year, or about the same amount as the state pays for the support of the University of Alabama. The proposal is based on the principle that the poor pay a greater percentage of their income in taxes than the wealthy.

Youth Unite

THROUGHOUT THE MARCH

Then the landsmen and their men started in earnest their reign of terror. For four days and nights bands of armed men—landsmen, deputies, riding horses—hunted and burned Negroes, shipping Negro men and boys into the mines, beating their wives, searching for evidence of membership in the Share Croppers Union.

DURING THAT REIGN OF TERROR, William C. Warren, a member of the union, gave refuge in his home to a fellow union member who was fleeing from a mob of 100 armed men. For this crime against their lynch law, the landsmen hunted Warren for the despised on the union members, outside of the country. He moved, with his family, to a different part of Alabama, out of the Black Belt.

Six of the union men who defended Cliff James' home were indicted for "assault with intent to murder" the four deputies who attacked them. They were tried and sentenced to long prison terms. Poor them are still in prison. One died in prison. One is out on parole.

William Warren and his 18-year-old son, John Warren, were named in the indictment on which the six union men were tried in the spring of 1928. In October, 1928, they were arrested and taken to Tallapoosa County to await trial. Their case has been set for trial on April 6. Attorney E. G. Kelton of Oneonta, Alabama is defending them with the aid of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

The Redtown struggle has become a symbol of the struggle of the Negro people for elementary human rights, of the union fighting for existence, of human beings seeking life and liberty. The fight goes on, must be strengthened by winning the freedom of William Warren, his son and those others who fought so bravely and lawfully to defend their homes.

Building the United and Independent organizations of labor requires more than determination and tenacity of purpose. Hard work and courage are good, but not enough to do the job.

Strong and effective workers' organizations result from understanding of the tasks of the workers' and farmers' organizations. Help both yourself and others to educate and organize by reading and building the working class newspapers and magazines.

Workmen make better leaders and organizers when they read the workers' press in order to know the facts and educate their fellow workers. Read and help build The Southern Worker.

SOUTHERN WORKER
Box 572
Birmingham, Ala.

Please send me the Southern Worker for one year (12 issues). I enclose 25 cents to cover the cost.

Name
Address
City State
Dear Editor of the Woman's Page:

I am glad there is going to be a Woman's Page, because there are so many things that are bothering us women and ought to be talked about. One thing I want to know is something about the family in the Soviet Union. Is it true that it is being broken up and parents not allowed to control their own children, and is there free love? We hear that there is no unemployment, and that women work in factories and have trades just like men. When do they have time to do their housework and family, cooking and teaching, and all the things that keep us busy all day and keep us hungry for a full meal and too tired at the end of the day to find it. It is all very confusing because we also hear about the standard of living is rising and sanitation and crime are falling off. Here (I speak from my own experience) I know the standard of living is going down and crime is increasing. I have noticed that in particular, our young people are turning into criminals because there is no honest way of making a living or enjoying life. We would appreciate it if you could straighten us out on this, because things are certainly awful with us and we want to know more about the Soviet Union.

Yours truly,
Mrs. M. M.

OUR ANSWER

Dear Mr. M. M.:

In the Soviet Union the family is protected and given opportunity to grow into the fine and beautiful thing it should be, more than in any other country in the world.

There is no strain and anxiety about jacking out a meal, paying off the mortgage and the installment bills, because there is never any doubt about enough food to eat, about doctors and vacations. Because all these fears and worries, that make in nervous and often have tempered are removed, the members of the family are happy and contented and free to enjoy and love each other. Many women in the Soviet Union work and many keep house as in America. The child is considered the first care and responsibility of the State and it is around the child that families are built.

Pregnant mothers are given one and one half months off from work at full pay before the child is born and the same after. Birth, with medical care and training during the entire period. When the mother goes back to work she leaves her baby in the nursery in the place where she works and every three hours she is given time off in which to nurse her baby. As the child grows older it is given to meals, half and nap in the nursery, and when the mother is ready to go home she takes her child with her and is joined by her husband and other children who have been at school and received the same intelligent care. There is family care in the Soviet Union and that care is not worn out by strain and nervous from worry. There isn't any speed up, or fear of being fired.

The World's Highest Standard of Living

There's no way like the American Way!

The husband does not hold the purse strings that tie his wife to him. She does not depend on him financially, making it necessary for her to live with him whether she loves him or not. Just in order to be 'supported.' She is quite free and independent, which means she lives with him because she loves each other and love their children and their family life together.

Through the knowledge of birth control, which is freely given to all as part of their education, children are earned and come only when they are wanted and mothers are not overworked, exhausted by bearing and raising too large a family.

The hours of factory or farm work allow for house work which is done by the father as well as the mother. No work is classified as "woman's work" and inferior to "man's work." and work in the home is not beneath man's dignity.

In the Soviet Union much of the young people's time is provided for and occupied in an intelligent and interesting manner so that they are not tempted, because of hopelessness and idleness, into crime. Parents have all the aid possible in guiding the activities of their children.

There is no unemployment in the Soviet Union. There would be no unemployment in America if all the hungry were to be fed, the ragged and shabby were to be well dressed, all the shacks torn down and decent homes built in their stead. If all the sick were given hospital care there would be no unemployed doctors and nurses. There would be no idle engineers and workmen if the plants were not left in the hands of the so-called "capitalists" and there would be no homeless flood victims. All these things can be accomplished much faster in this country than they have been in the Soviet Union since we abolish the private ownership of the means of production and establish a Workers Government.

Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Editor of the Woman's Page:

We were told that the sales tax would pay for free education of our children, though I do not see how it is called "free" when we pay the taxes on every thing we eat and wear and use at all. The cost of living was high before but now it is worse than I ever thought it would be. So I was on top of the sales tax, which was to be used for "free" schools. I read in your newspaper the Alabama schools face a serious financial crisis, despite the new sales tax levied by the legislature, and prospects are for a six- and a half-month school term, two weeks short of the planned seven-month minimum program for this year.

If we mothers want education for our children more than anything else, but do we have to pay for it in this way?

Yours,
Mrs. Susan Pike

Dear Mrs. Pike:

Space prevents me from answering your letter in full this month in the Southern Worker. But I certainly will next month. Tell your friends to watch for discussion of the sales tax and how it lowers our standard of living.

MARY CRAIG SPEED.
LETTERS FROM PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH

WELCOME TEXTILE DRIVE

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Editor, The Southern Worker:

The hosiery mill work, in has taken on a lot of new inexperienced workers and laid off the old hands because they went on strike for their paychecks. At the same time, it has been going on at home. The foreman of the project said to the workers. "Look here, this will not do for workers in the South. To do a sit-down strike like workers in the North. This will not do because it will spread all over the state of North Carolina."

The committee of the Workers Alliance called on the W.P.A. workers to keep it up. It is a 20 per cent increase in wages, work for all on direct relief and to put back to work all who have been cut off.

The Workers Alliance is organizing these W.P.A. workers now and it won't be done before they go to work in a real way to get their just demands.

-M. Johnson

GOT JOBS BUT-

Lexington, Ky.

Editor, The Southern Worker:

You can get a job in Lexington if you want one. Another woman and myself have had one at no trouble at all. It was in the morning we went up to the Edward J. O'Brien Tobacco Warehouse and entered a room where some 200 or 800 men, women and children, Negro and white, were already at work smoking tobacco. As we entered the room the strong smell of tobacco and dust assailed into our lungs, making breathing difficult. The next few minutes we felt sick enough to vomit our breakfast of oatmeal and black coffee.

We saw a boy of 10 or 12 years carrying a gumshack. "Yes," he told us, "if you work fast enough, you can make 50 cents a day, or a little better. He walked over 10 miles a day, a little better. He walked over 10 miles a day, hard back, too hard a job for an old woman.

SOMETHINGS ARE ALWAYS HAPPy

POSTSCRIPT FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Readers:

The Durham section of the Communist Party in North Carolina writes:

"We think the new form of the magazine is swell. We enclose stamps for 50 more copies (if at all available). The section has doubled its circulation and arrangement of contents. Congratulations.

"V.S. We would like at least 100 more subscription blanks.

"Durham wasn't the only one, but we haven't space to reprint all the letters which have come in.

"The staff of the Southern Worker is happy to know that the magazine is now what its readers want. We're going to do all we can to keep on improving it. You can do your job of helping to build the magazine by sending in all the subscriptions you can. Subscription blanks can be obtained by writing to me at Box 572, Birmingham, Ala.

"Fraternally,

The Editor

Page 10
LAND FOR THE LANDLESS

Half a century ago one out of every four farmers was a tenant. Today, two out of every five are tenants. For the past ten years the number of new tenants every year has been about 40,000. Many change farms every two or three years, and apparently one out of three remain no longer than one year. Thousands of farmers commonly considered as owners are as insecure as tenants, because in some areas the farmers' equity is as little as one-fifth. Fully half the total farm population of the United States has no adequate farm security.

This paragraph is taken from the report of the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy which was submitted to Congress in February. This paragraph and the longer report of which it is a part tells the story of the misery, poverty and insecurity which is the lot of the great majority of those who till the soil.

In the South, the situation is even more serious than throughout the country.

Year in and year out, come drought or rain, floods or famine, lean years or bumper crops, the life of the tenant in the South is a life of misery, poverty and persecution. They live in poor shacks which offer protection against neither the summer heat nor winter winds. When they are sick, there is no medical aid to be had. Their children attend school for only short periods if at all.

There is only one way to solve this problem and break the chains of tenancy, and that is by making it possible for the landless to own their own land.

The militant farm organizations themselves have set themselves the job of drawing up a bill which will cope with the problem. Such a bill is the Holiday Farm Tenancy Bill, which has been made public by the Farmers Holiday Association.

This bill provides for:

1. Establishment of a corporation with initial capital of $5,000,000, enough to rehabilitate 100,000 tenants; the corporation to be democratically controlled by farmers through a county, state and national set-up. Funds to be raised by tax on corporate surpluses, large incomes, etc.

2. Loans which would permit tenants to purchase the land they are working; make loans to owners who are threatened with foreclosure; make loans to sharecroppers or share tenants for purchase of seed and equipment to raise them to the status of cash tenants.

3. Establishment of interest rate of only one and a-half per cent on loans; loans to be paid in cash at the rate of one-fourth of the value of each year's crop.

The Holiday Association admits that this legislation will provide land for only a fraction of the tenants (100,000 out of two million) but it is a beginning. It is not only a step in the right direction, it is the biggest step in that direction taken by any legislation so far proposed.

Its guarantee of democratic control of the funds, by the farmers and sharecroppers themselves, puts it far above any laws yet proposed by the Roosevelt Administration.

In addition, the bill provides for loans to farmers at low interest rates to enable them to stave off the mortgage sharks. It also provides loans to sharecroppers to permit them to buy their own seed, work animals, equipment, etc., so that they can become cash tenants and thereby more independent of the landlords and their riding bosses.

The bill recognizes that the "wives and family have the first mortgage" on the crop. Instead of imposing losses, the bill pays off the crops each year, the farmer or cropper merely pays one-fourth of his crop, whether it be large or small. In fact, if the crop is a failure, he pays nothing at all. Under this system, there can be no foreclosures or evictions of the sort that have given farmers and croppers so many sleepless nights of worry and care.

To introduce a bill, however, is not enough. If this bill is to receive favorable consideration by the members of Congress, it will be only because the farmers, sharecroppers, tenants and others interested in progressive legislation, rally behind this bill and give it their utmost support. We can be sure that the reactionary interests, the landlords and the big corporations, will do everything in their power to block it.

If it is to be a law, over the opposition of these interests, the forces of progress must mobilize now.

Every local farm organization should immediately write to the Farm Holiday Association, Box 250, Minneapolis, Minn., for a copy of this bill. The bill should be endorsed and the national office of the organization asked to support it. Labor organizations can help the farmers by giving their support also to this bill.