WHAT ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED MEANS TO THE SOUTH
A GREAT VICTORY

ANGELO HERNOND IS FREE!

The news of victory rolled across the nation's press April 26th, telling the proud story of a Negro youth who fought for his people, his class, who suffered imprisonment in Georgia. Angelo Hernonnd is free and the Georgia slave-law under which he was sentenced to serve 20 years on the chain-gang is dead.

The Hernonnd victory is a victory of all progressive forces, over the reactionary landlords and big business of the South. The man who went back to the reconstruction days for a law to authorize the killing of Hernonnd, to try to check the organization of Southern labor.

Angelo Hernonnd is free after five years during which the I. O. O. F. has never ceased its struggle for his release, after five unfavorable decisions from the United States Supreme Court, which now returns a 6-4 decision to free this proud son of the American working class.

There's only one answer and Angelo Hernonnd tells it: the united effort of the working class and its sympathizers won my freedom, he says.

There is only one path to parole and Angelo Hernonnd, will continue on it: "There is still great work to be done, I am happy to be free to continue the struggle for Negro emancipation and working class freedom."

PROTECT OUR GAINS

THE REACTIONARIES OF WALL STREET, the Liberty League and the National Association of Manufacturers are working very hard to try to rob Labor of its victory in the Wagner Act decision. The laborers are proposing two laws which, if adopted, would hurt the labor movement and forward the basis of big business dictatorship over the entire country. These proposals are: compulsory arbitration and forced incorporation of the unions.

Under cover of pretending that these measures will help prevent labor disputes, big business is striving to limit and eventually abolish the right to strike.

Without the right to strike labor cannot protect itself. Labor can but and will not permit limitations on the right to strike!

JOIN NOW!

After reading the Southern Worker, I can see that the Communist Party is the best organization which fights for the demands and rights of the common people of the South.

☐ I want more information about the Communist Party.
☐ I want to join the Communist Party.

Name: 
Address: 
City: State: 
(Please cut out and send this to the Southern Worker, Box 1182, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

When Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama was elected he declared, "I will never sign a sales tax bill even as a last resort." But when the money was demanded that the tax be passed, he took the lead and had no hesitation in driving them right where they wanted to go. The Communist Party is leading a campaign to repeal the onerous sales tax. It points out that cooperation of all the people of the trade unions, Socialist Party and other organizations working for the repeal of this unjust tax will be able to force the Governor and the Legislature to act.

SOUTHERN WORKER
OUR soil is ruined and bankrupted because of a tenancy system which makes soil conservation impossible. The majority of our people cannot vote because of poll taxes and other methods of disfranchisement and the Negro people lack the lost elementary civil rights.

Our courts have become as hopelessly shackled to corrupt politics and reaction by politicians that a man who organizes his fellows for a better life is given a long term on the chain gang and men who apply blow torches to helpless Negroes in chains are permitted to go scot free.

Our schools peter out each year before spring while Northern schools carry on for nine months. In fact, while Northern schools spend hundreds of dollars per student, Southern states spend an average of $44 per white student per year. This is bad enough, but for each Negro student, the Southern states spend an average of only $4.42.

Public health service is practically non-existent in a majority of Southern counties and we have, therefore, an alarming high prevalence of tuberculosis and social diseases.

I had relatives at Appomattox, at Shiloh and Vicksburg. But I say sincerely that if ALL of the things which our Southern history books say about Sherman's march to the sea were true, they could not begin to equal the depressions, the siphon-waste, the utter destruction of human being and natural resources which the rule of reactionary Southern politicians and their big business masters have brought upon us.

These complaints might be no more than a lone voice crying in the wilderness for the fact that the Southern people are becoming and remaining themselves. There is at hand a weapon which, if the Southern people will but seize and wield, it can break the shackles and make possible the march toward freedom, happiness, progress. This weapon is the campaign of Labor to organize the unorganized.

Under the leadership of John L. Lewis of the Committee for Industrial Organization, 250,000 steel workers in the South are being organized. The drive in textiles has begun with the aim of bringing the majority of the South's 400,000 textile workers into every big city of the South and in countless of mill-villages, and small towns the beginnings of activity can be seen.

But what has started in steel and textile cannot help but have an effect on other industries, many of which are not connected with the C.I.O. The farm wage workers, for instance. Perhaps the timber

A. Steve Nunez, Southern Regional Director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, president of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, who leads the drive to organize textile workers in the deep South.
FARM WORKERS' CHALLENGE

By JERRY COLEMAN

The Farm Laborers Wage Conference held in Birmingham, April 18, marked an important step in the labor movement to raise standards of one of the most important groups of the South.

The cotton field workers receive from five cents to eight cents an hour for their labor. They work from daylight till dark. They live in shacks where it rains inside and cold winds blow quite off the bed. Their clothes are mostly in rags and shoes that don't keep their feet off the ground. For about six months of the year there is work on the farm. They depend on jobs in cotton, other labor on plantations or upon government relief. They cannot afford doctors' care or medicine. The flu and other diseases claim many lives in the winter. These are the conditions the newly chartered Farm Laborers and Cotton Field Workers Union (A. F. of L.) aims to replace with a much higher standard of living.

The Sharecroppers Union was the first organization to tackle this problem. It conducted the first organized strike of cotton field workers. Now the wage workers in the Sharecroppers Union will unite in the new A. F. of L. Union to become a part of the great American labor movement.

The conference itself has served two purposes. First, it has outlined the demands of the farm laborers. Second, it has won the support of organized workers and farmers in a state organizing committee, to build and spread the union.

The progressive people in the South who wish to see new industry help build a new era will see that consumers power is a basic problem. Increased consuming power for farm labor means not only an increase in their miserably low living standard but an increased market for Southern industry.

Industrial workers will have their wage level in the South raised through raising farm wages. It will be a large step toward abolition of the Southern wage differential.

THE problems of working conditions, unemployment, housing, education, medical care and so forth must be carried before the people, county, state, and federal government with the demand that new and higher standards, in keeping with the progress of our nation be established.

The farm laborer is anxious to organize. He sees his condition but he has little chance and has little faith that his oppressors will help him. He knows the opposition that will come from the landlords. However, the Wage Conference has not the stage. Now all labor and organized farmers and progressive people should help and support organization of the farm laborers. Only through wide support and cooperation can the aims of the organization become a fact.

The Wage Scale adopted at First Wage Conference for Agricultural Workers in Alabama:

- **Chipping Cotton**: $1.50 a day
- **Picking Cotton**: $1.25 per 155 lb
- **Picking Peas**: $1.25 per 100 lb
- **General Farm Labor**: $1.25 a day
- **Farm Labor by the month, with meals**: $120 a month
- **Farm Labor by the month, without meals**: $106 a month
- **Wages for picking cotton at present average 91 cents a day, for picking 50 cents a day, for general farm labor 40 cents a day**

**Southern Workers**
TEXTILE TOWN

By BETH MCHENRY

(Editors' Note: The textile organizing campaign is already under way in the South to eliminate just such conditions as Beth McHenry describes. Organizers dispatched throughout the South by T.W.O.C. Regional Director, A. Steve Nance, are expected to concentrate on spinners' barn mills in Elizabethon, Nashville, Abingdon, Roanoke and Asheville. Southern headquarters for the drive are in the National Building in Atlanta, Ga.)

It must have been the Chamber of Commerce that named Elizabethon and vicinity Happy Valley. I haven't seen a worker here yet who would have any use for such a name. If you've ever had a wish to go to a part of the country where conditions under which workers live and labor would bring the blush of shame to our forefathers' brows, just take a bus trip to Elizabethon, Tenn. (You can't get there by train.)

Out of a population of about 10,000 approximately 5,000 people work in the rayon plants—a pair of German-owned institutions jured to Elizabethon by the local Chamber of Commerce 10 years ago—and exercising the whip hand over the community ever since. For a few memorable hours during that period known still as simply-the-strike.

The strike in Elizabethon took place in 1929 (Gastonia year) and the militancy of those who had never heard of the union before they struck against their intolerable working conditions, can be illustrated by a story a blacklisted worker here told me. It happened during the strike, when hundreds of pickets were being arrested—so many that the jail could not hold them all. This was the morning of a trial several union men and the courthouse was filled to overflowing with strikers and sympathizers.

There were two judges holding forth at that trial—the worker, a dark haired man with sunken eyes and hollowed cheeks, told me. And all around them and the bench were National Guardsmen you know, the little soldier-boys with guns they ain't never handled before, half of them. Well, the people in that courtroom was so full of feeling that day, even them old judge was getting it. And the little soldiers was so scared anything could have took their guns away. Now the people in the audience didn't do a damn thing—mind you— all they did was stand up and crowd toward the front of the room. The magistrate unlocked the back door and didn't come back till after the union leaders got the people to sit down. But I tell you there wasn't no convictions that morning.

The workers still call the rayon plants by their original German names, changed now to "American" and "North American" plants. They both belong to the same company, but one makes a better grade of rayon from wood pulp; "Glassstarf manufactures from cotton. The plants lie alongside each other about a mile from the town of Elizabethon; on the Westgate River.

The company is the whole works in Elizabethon. The $18 and $14 a week men is better about it. The line is alight with unrest and dissatisfaction. Shabbily overalled men gather together during off work hours in the many cheap rooms which line the main street of "new town" (the part that has been built since the company came here). They talk union still. Two companies of National Guardsmen were sent in by the governor in 1929 to break their strike and these are the people who pickedet in the face of machine guns. They were crushed, because their strike story was the same tragic one you'll find in many textile communities of the South. Organization was not brought to them before the walkout. They had only their courage with which to carry on. The union came in too late and the company had all the legal and illegal forces of strike-breaking at its disposal.

The strike blacklist was a roll call of more than 1,000 workers.

Relief in Elizabethon! You should know what it means. Shacks that were shanties storehouses for shabbies that never bumped into a vitamin, and $1.20 a week out of which rent must be paid.

You won't find a poor family in all of this part of Happy Valley without members who either work at the plant or have worked there. I walked along a muddy road with a kid about nine who had been sent home from school sick. He said it wasn't anything; he just got that way half the time.

Fifteen dollars a week is high pay in Elizabethon whose Chamber of Commerce told the German rayon manufacturers at the start that they could have all the labor they wanted for no more than 95 29c.

And though the 60-hour week has replaced the 68-hour work, which obtained at the time of the strike, the Corporation still is getting all the labor it wants without paying more. It's like one worker told me, "You sure just ought to see what they poor devils put out during the hours they do work. They ain't nothing like this side of hell."
RACKETEERS IN PATRIOTISM

By JOHN L. SPIVAK

RACKETEERING in patriotism has become a thriving business in the United States and as much in the South as throughout the rest of the country. Space prohibits naming all the organizations, big and small. The big ones are really influential and the small ones are hoping to struggle along in the expectation of bigger, better, and more patriotic days. Some of the organizations which are racketeering in patriotism with a more or less devout following are:

National Republican, Washington, D.C. Creations with their high-sounding names I am professionally convinced with the accuracy of Harington's rapid observation - Raise the cry of patriotism and 140 to 150 per cent "Americanism" and industrialists shout out.

The industrialists want to see propaganda for their type of "Americanism" since almost all of these groups carry out an anti-labor policy. The propaganda, of course, is rarely conducted as an open fight against labor but is put across as a fight to save America from the Communists - and the Communists are the ones behind labor agitation.

But let's consider one of the most respectable of these organizations - one which has an amazing list of endorsers including governors, mayors, senators, congressmen, and industrialists and see how that organization works the "patriotic" racket and in less than 20 years advertise itself to get in after dollars. I am referring to the "National Republic."

This magazine which is virtually the entire organization is dedicated to "defending American ideals and institutions" and on that slogan has gotten the approval of men prominent as leaders in American political and industrial life.


The editor of the "National Republic" who sent his high pressure salesman to the mayor Tulsa, Oklahoma, thanks for the aid given them in contacting the heavy industry boys.

Every time I start looking into organizations
SAVE OUR CHILDREN

By PAT BARR

"It's ratification," he declared, "means that Washington bureaucrats will come down here and tell our farmers that they cannot work their own children. Under its terms, they will tell a housewife that although she has a daughter 17 years and 11 months old, she cannot let that girl wash dishes for another month."

The child labor amendment was not passed by the Tennessee Legislature.

The children of Cleveland are only one example of what is going on all over the United States and especially in the South. The last United States Census (1860) showed that at least 467,118 children between the ages of 10 and 16 were working on farms and in industry. This census didn't mention the hundreds of thousands of children under 10 years who were working.

More children are forced to work in the South than anywhere else in the country, the census also showed. The 18 states with the highest percentage in the United States of children working between the ages of 10 and 16 were Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, South Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Florida, Kentucky and Virginia.

I WAS up in Cleveland, Tenn., last month. The workers in the Hardwick Woolen Mills were on strike. When I went to see one of the women who had walked out because they were making only $6 a week and Hardwick wanted to cut that, she was busy working on a candlewick spread. As we talked her fingers rapidly worked in the pattern in one corner. Her two youngest children were each working on other corners.

The little one was no more than eight, a pale blonde child, clearly dressed. Her cotton dress hung on her thin shoulders. The older girl was 11, taller than the youngest, but just as thin.

I asked her if she was just doing this work during the strike to help out 'til she went back to work.

"No," she replied. "I do it every time I work in the mill. I can't make enough at the mill to feed and take care of us all. My husband can't find any work at all since he was laid off at the cotton mill."

I WAS about eleven o'clock in the morning. "Don't the children go to school?" I asked her. "We started the older one in school two years ago," she said, but it got so bad up here, and when the spread work came along we figured it would help out a lot if she worked on them. We didn't want to make her work, but we haven't been able to make ends meet for so long. We haven't put the younger in school yet.

As I left Cleveland, I kept thinking of what Governor Gordon Browning of Tennessee had said in a public statement when the child labor amendment to the U. S. Constitution came before the Tennessee Legislature this year.

IN THE South, the lot of the white children is bad enough, but that of the Negro children is even worse. They work harder and longer hours. A special study of child labor in Texas cotton fields made by the federal government's National Child Labor Committee showed that the "average daily hours (worked at picking cotton) ranged from 9.3 among the children of the whites . . . to 11.3 among the children of Negroes."

The Governor Browning told the mill owners and plantation owners—the money bags who know they can get children to work cheaper than adults—have successfully prevented the passage of the child labor amendment.

THE family up in Cleveland wouldn't have to have its children work on spreads if Congress passed a law shortening the work week to 90 hours because more people would be put back to work. No children would have to work if the wages of their parents were increased.

There is one country in the world where children of workers and farmers are happy and healthy. That is the Soviet Union, the land of Socialism. There, children under 16 are not allowed to work. They must go to school. The number of children there in elementary schools has grown from 10,000,000 in 1926 to 12,000,000 in 1929 and is still going up. Walter Dornay, correspondent of the New York Times, writes thus of children in the Soviet Union: "There is no city of 4,000,000 inhabitants in the world where the children are healthier and happier than in the Soviet capital."

Eight more state legislatures must ratify the child labor amendment before it will become law in the United States. Only two Southern states, Arkansas and Kentucky, have passed the amendment. Pressure on the legislatures of the rest of the Southern states by the communist people through their unions and other organizations and through writing to their legislators can force them to do the same.

SOUTHERN WORKER
NEWT GETS "CIVILIZED"

THE case was Stoneface Coal Corp. versus Newt Stamper. He stood before the court, arrested on a "distress" warrant. It was the first time he'd seen Stamper. He was pushed into the courtroom by a deputy. I noted the swagger and amount of presence of the one who wears the gray coat.

Newt stood over six feet, a powerfully built man. His face was chiseled hard, but soft. A line around the edges, reminded me of the blue lines an artist put in a painting of Stone mountain. He was in the prime of years. Yet his hair was white. His shoulders had the usual miner's sway. His eyes twinkled, a smiling, laughing giant.

When he spoke in the court there was half a smile on his lips, too, it seemed. Newt had been brought up on the old American tradition of freedom and equality. That was what they taught him in grammar school, and the other school of experience he had learned about other things.

Newt spoke, and his smile seemed to lose its humor. His face went harder. Eyes twinkled now in little steel, glittering. That's a dangerous way for a mountain man's eyes to go. Some time it means death to some one. One it might have meant generations of fighting between families.

But the Coal corporation came in to "civilize" the mountains. Some say they've done a good job. Anyhow, today we have a new generation. How can we expect more with what we live on today? This morning I had built dog gravy, made with flour, grease and water and black coffee. Our kids eat this stuff and they know they are starved.

But back to Newt Stamper. He stated his case to the court. The Stoneface Corporation wanted to move him from their house. Newt spoke.

YES, it's their house! Haven't they tried to move this thing back under the mountains to claw at the black mass of wealth? Haven't they skated their knuckles and called their hands on the hard, sharp edges? Haven't they burned their houses out of their minds? Have they gotten rid of these big rocks, horse-backs, timbers, grass? Haven't they gotten rid of their kids in bags, barreled-off and hungry? Yes, it is their house, their water, their land, their air, their world!

When Stamper spoke those words he was calm. His voice was soft, but those words were stabbed clear through the stodgy court house atmosphere.

He went on with his defense. Yet it really was not a defense, but an indictment of the Stoneface Corporation. He reviewed the case: He had been a leader in bringing the union into the Blue Creek mines. He had been running a day or so a week and had lived in a company house. The mines.

Many of the houses were empty.

Finley had opposed the union in the Stoneface mines. They had fired Newt. The men had spoken in protest. He was retired.

A Baby Girl Went Out to Play in the Sunshine on "Company" Ground

Now, when work was worse than slack again, he was taken with a distress warrant. They charged that he was behind in rent. But everybody knew that rent was one of the first things to be checked off a miner's pay.

NEWT stated all this. He also said that he had hunted for a house and found none. He knew some Kentucky miners had been forced to live in rock clifs. He said he hated to take his family of small ones and do this.

The court decreed that he must move. I watched his face as it was announced. The slight smile still played around his mouth. His eyes seemed to be like two hot blazes burning. He didn't look like a whipped man—it seemed to me that he looked the pioneers must have looked when they came to carve homes out of these wild mountain valleys. I wanted to meet him and grip his hand, but the important looking deputy shoved him into the crowd. That was the last time I saw Newt Stamper.

We went staggering back across Bear Valley to Devil's Hollow. We dwelt on the trial and talked over the story of Newt's father.

THE story runs this way. Back in the early days Newt's grandfather had swapped a yoke of steers and a mile for 200 acres of land. He raised his family on it. He cleared forests and built rock dams on the creeks to catch settlements. At his death, the farm fell to Josiah Stamper, Newt's father. He in turn started to raise his family on it.

That was about the time the outside speculators began breaking into the mountains to "civilize" us. The rich deposits of coal were enchained. They shouted, sweet words of fair promises. They bought for a little, practicably nothing—they scheme in one way or another. As old Job Kilgore said, "We didn't know the value of what we really owned. The varmints bought us out for a song, and by derriving, made us sing it ourselves."

When the Stoneface Corporation started on Blue Creek it got all the land except the 200 Stamper acres. They tried to buy the land, offering a "bargain price." Old Josiah just shook his head. He reckoned he'd gotjust stay and raise his family on the farm. Didn't want no company dizzling around on his farm homow.

Then the Stoneface Corporation produced from nowhere an "original" land grant title to the Stamper farm. They went to court. Old Josiah was known everywhere as an upright citizen. The courts in those days were not what they are today in a coal county. It became evident that old Josiah would win the case.

IT was then that it happened. It is still beyond these parts. Old Stamper was found dead one morning, a large bullet hole in the middle of his forehead.

The children were small. No one was left to carry on the fight. Shrewd lawyers knew their advantage. The Stamper farm became part of the Stoneface Corporation's domain.

Later it leaked out that a firm had been employed by the corporation to murder Old Stamper. But that was a long time after such things were not uncommon in the mountains of Kentucky.

But Newt Stamper—I never saw him again after that day in court.

It drifted down to Devil's Hollow by the grapevine telegraph. Things always do after a while. Newt had gone back to Blue Creek. When it became known that he had a court order to leave, the miners became angry. They demanded that he be permitted to stay in his house. Dozens of houses were occupied anyhow. They threw another strike and said that Newt stay on.

He was planting a garden to eat out the scant rations. It was a sunny Saturday.
A SHORT STORY

By DON WEST

morning. He carried the spindly youngsters one along to play in the sunshine. A shot rang out. Newt stumbled to his knees. He crawled a few feet towards where the baby sat in the furrow slitting dirt through its fingers.

The oldest girl found them there. When she came a looking the child was playing with its daddy's hair. The white mass was matted red with mud and blood. The child's hands were sticky with mud made from dirt and its daddy's blood. Its face was smeared with a strange mixture. It sat there not knowing what it all meant—not knowing what the future held—what heritage it had received.

That was the story that came by grapevine. We all had our opinions. Mine was that Newt was good and "civilized" now. I never got to shake his hand. That has always bothered me.

The court decreed that he "must move."

SOUTHERN WORKER
SUPREME COURT YIELDS TO PRESSURE

The Supreme Court, frightened by increasing demands of the American people that it be deprived of the right to veto acts of Congress, made another about-face and upheld several New Deal acts to be constitutional, including the Wagner Labor Relations Act which makes the right of collective bargaining legal.

Having the decision as a victory for the labor movement, progressives pointed out that gains won by pressure in this decision would not be secure unless the Supreme Court is completely in the hands of its detractors in power. Labor and progressives continued to campaign vigorously for Roosevelt's court plan as the immediate answer to the problem. On April 19, Labor's Non-Partisan League held mass meetings in support of the plan in all the principal cities of the country.

ACTION FORCED ON ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

A determined campaign by progressives forced a federal anti-lynching law to the floor of the House of Representatives for debate for the first time in 15 years. The Gavagan anti-lynching bill was brought to the floor by a petition campaign after reactionary Democrats who control the Judiciary Committee had attempted to prevent discussion of the measure by killing it in committee. It was passed in the House, 473-110.

Debate on the bill in the House of Representatives was interrupted by news of a particularly horrible lynching in Wilcox, Miss. Among the many organizations which are backing the Gavagan Act are the National Negro Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

TORIES CENTER ANTI-LABOR ATTACK ON SIT-DOWNS

Reaction lost the first two rounds in the Congressional fight over the policy to be adopted on sit-down strikes. Tories and economic royalists, alarmed by the growing strength and militancy of labor, seized upon the sit-down strike issue as the spearhead of their fight to curtail the rights of labor. Defeated in their attempts to attach an anti-sit-down rider to the Cuffy Coal Bill and in force through a Congressional investigation of sit-downs, reactionaries fell back on a resolution which denounced sit-downs as acts of union sabotage and laborapping. The progressive bloc in Congress prepared to put up a strong fight against this bill on the floor of the House.

The threat of employers and anti-union leagues toouting sit-down strikes as "slugging" and "revolutionary" was joined by William Green, reactionary president of the A. F. of L.

AUTO WORKERS CONTINUE FORWARD MARCH

The militant strike of 60,000 auto workers in nine plants of the Chrysler company won them the first contract that the Chrysler company ever signed with a union. Hailed as a victory for the workers, the settlement recognizes the union and forbids the management to dispose of company planes, although it does not provide for a closed shop.

The United Automobile Workers, a C.I.O. union, already has a membership of more than 300,000 and contracts with more than 100 plants.

"Ford is next," is now the auto workers' slogan.

COAL MINERS WIN NEW CONTRACT

The determination and solidarity of 90,000 soft coal miners in the Appalachian region forced operators to grant a new and better contract. Terms of the contract, won after a week-long strike, provide for a 70 cent a day increase, continuation of the 10-hour day, time and a quarter for overtime. The wage increases bring the miner's daily wage to $2.00 in the North and $1.80 in the South.

Miners in other soft coal mining areas are demanding a new contract on the same basis as that signed for the Appalachian region.

The People's Army defending democracy in Spain delivered a series of smashing blows against the invading army of fascists. On the two most important fronts of the war, at the present time--Guadalajara and Cordoba--Franco's troops were routed.

The Lincoln Brigade, a group of American anti-fascist volunteers, played a central part in the heroic battle at Guadalajara front.

The average wage of the industrial worker in the Soviet Union has practically doubled during the last four years, reaching a figure of 2,770 rubles in 1936. This wage does not include the wealth of free services which the Soviet worker gets, such as free health clinics, free vacation resorts, vacations with full pay, and pay for time lost due to illness.

Events of the past month have demonstrated once more that even Catholics are not exempt from persecution by the Nazi regime. Although Hitler and the Pope work hand in hand to murder democracy in Spain and set up a fascist dictatorship,

A letter from the Pope was read in every Catholic church in Germany simultaneously denouncing the Hitler government for violating the treaties with the Vatican. The reply of the Vatican government constituted in effect an official admission that violation of treaties was a part of the government policy, stating: "A previous" pact to the treaty may later be changed to "no" later under the pressure of circumstances."

Police opened machine gun fire on a crowd of peaceful demonstrators in Ponce, Puerto Rico, killing 10 and wounding 50. After the shooting police raided offices and homes of Nationalist Party members and jailed 88.

The parade which the police attacked was held in protest against the imprisonment of the leaders of the Puerto Rican independence movement. Former U.S. Congressman Venice Martinez, New York attorney for the imprisoned nationalist leader, issued a statement charging that American officials are directly responsible for the terrorism.

The Belgian people overwhelmingly rejected fascism in a by-election for a seat in parliament in which Leon Degrelle, leader of the Front (fascist) party, ran against premier, Paul Van Zeeland. The fascist leader received only 19 per cent of the total vote and a smaller number of votes than his party received in the last general election.

The major issue of the election was fascism versus democracy. In view of the strong backing given Degrelle by Hitler and Mussolini the result of the election is an important setback for international fascism.
Steel

12,000 BIRMINGHAM STEEL WORKERS GET UNION RECOGNITION

Contracts granting union recognition, pay raises and better working conditions, to approximately 12,000 Birmingham steel workers were signed by the S.W.O.C. in the last month. Leading companies which have signed up with the union are the Southern States Iron Roofing Co. and the Goold Birmingham Machine Foundry Co.,

Agreements had already been signed by T.G.I., American Casting Co., Birmingham Steel and Rails, Continental Gin Co., and the Vulcan Rivet and Bolt Co. Contracts with Weedward Iron Co., Bliss Sheffield, Virginia Bridge and several others are already in the process of negotiation.

STEEL DRIVE BEGUN IN CHATTANOOGA

More than 750 Negro and white steel workers in Chattanooga nearly filled Memorial Auditorium to hear Steel Workers Organizing Committee representatives from Birmingham begin a drive to organize the thousands of Chattanooga steel workers. Local 1220 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was recently set up and already has membership approximately 600.

“Too, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. (nationally 14,700 Steel) recognized the union and raised wages to $3.60 a day for common labor. But we have only just begun to fight. We are going to wipe out the Southern wage differential,” declared one of the organizers at the meeting.

Steel workers doing common labor in Northern mills make $5.00 a day.

Mines and Oil

ALABAMA COAL MINERS HOLD OUT FOR DEMANDS

25,000 Alabama coal miners held out against coal operators’ efforts to reduce the Southern wage differential, last month when operators offered only a 30 cents a day raise in wages. Northern coal miners received a 50 cents a day increase.

William Mitch, president of District 20, U.M.W.A., stated that the men would not return to work until their demands were granted.

As the Southern Worker goes to press, the first movement among the operators becomes known. When operators of wagon and truck mines employing 3,400 miners agreed to a 50 cents a day raise, some closed shops and check-off, the same terms which the Ap-

SIDNEY HILLMAN
Heads Textile Drive

palestinian agreement won for Northern miners.

OIL WORKERS FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF STEEL:

Final plans for launching a drive to organize 1,000,000 workers engaged in the production, transportation, refining and distribution of oil and gasoline products were laid out in Houston, Texas last month.

The seven-day week among oil field drilling crews, lack of seniority right among refining crews and speed-up are among the many grievances that a strong union will eliminate. In an effort to forestall the organization drive, many companies have granted wage increases.

KENTUCKY MINERS CHARGE T.G.I. DISCRIMINATED AGAINST UNION

Charging the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. with firing 150 ore miners because they are members of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, the union filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board in an effort to have the miners reinstated.

The union, which took action immediately after the Supreme Court declared the Wagner-Labor Relations Act constitutional, declared that the men had not been reemployed by T.G.I. after last year’s red ore strike because of their union activity.

Textile

T.W.O.C. SIGNS UP VISCOSE, LARGEST RAYON CO.

$5,000,000 more a year will go into the pay envelope of 20,000 rayon workers in the six plants of the Viavose Corporation according to the terms of an agreement just signed by the company with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The contract, first signed with a major rayon company during the textile drive, recognizes the T.W.O.C. as the sole bargaining agency for the workers in its plants. In addition to the 10 per cent wage increase which raises the workers wages to $15 a week, 155 contract provides for a 40-hour week, abolition of the third shift except in cases where continuous work is necessary and one week vacation with pay after one year of employment.

The company has plants in Roanoke, Va., Marcus Hook, Pa.; Meadville, Pa.; Lewiston, Pa., and Parkersburg, W. Va. An additional plant, whose workers are also covered in the contract, will soon be opened at Nitro, Wyo.

LOUISVILLE MILL GETS SECOND T.W.O.C. CHARTER

Textile workers employed by Louisville Textile, Inc., Louisville, Ky., received the second charter issued for a T.W.O.C. local right after the company signed a contract with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee.

The charter issued since the drive began went to 4,000 workers employed by the Bigelow-Bradford Co. in Amsterdam, N. Y. Fifty-eight companies have already signed agreements with the T.W.O.C. in the short time the drive has been under way.

TALLEDEGA COTTON MILL RAISES WAGES 10 PER CENT

In an attempt to head off a drive to organize its 400 workers, the smallest cotton mill of Talladega, where Homer L. Welbourn, U.T.W. organizer was arrested on charges of “urgency in murder,” granted a blanket wage increase of 10 per cent. Crowds of about 1,000 people have already signed agreements with the T.W.O.C. in the short time the drive has been under way.

Negro Rights

MISS. MURDERED, LYNCHING NEIGHBORS

Roosevelt Township, 29 and "Boochie" McDaniel, 20, who pleaded innocent to the plying of a railroad train in Tuscaloosa, Miss., were dragged from the local jail and hanged in a school bus 80 miles away to be tortured and finally lynched before they even had a chance to prove their innocence.

While the mob of 200 which murdered the Negroes was on its way, Sheriff E. W. Wright said that he did not recognize any member of it. Even while the lynching was taking place, the news was rushed to Governor High White of Mississippi, who refused to do anything to save them saying "it was too late."

Nation-wide publicity about the lynching
as a result of the Senate debate on the Gavagan Anti-Lynching Bill forced Gov-
ernor White to announce that he would hold a special investigation of the lynching.

PAROLES APPEALED FOR IN REETOWN CASES
Paroles for six of the share croppers con-
victed and sentenced to chain gang sentences in the five-year-old Reetown case have been applied for, announced Joseph S. Gel-
derson, Southern Representative of the Na-
tional Committee for the Defense of Politi-
cal Prisoners.

An appeal for parole for William War-
ren, the ninth share cropper to be convicted of "assault with intent to murder", was
made by the Governor's Office. Warren, who was convicted of murdering a man with a
knife, has served six months of his sentence.

YOUTH LEADERSHIP SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN AUGUST
A Youth Leadership Seminar to be
held during the month of August at
King's Mountain, N. C. was announced
by the Richmond office of the Southern Negro Youth Congress with headquarters at 257
N. 1st Street, Richmond, Va. Fifty youth
leaders from all parts of the South are
expected to assemble to formulate concrete
methods of extending the work of the South-
ern Negro Youth Congress. A discussion
will be held on the proposed All-Texas Youth Congress scheduled for next fall and
the All-Southern Negro Youth Con-
ference expected to be held in Atlanta next
February.

NEGRO YOUTH CONFERENCE EXTENDS WORK THROUGH SOUTH
Over 12 meetings involving 7,000 young
people have been held in Durham, Greens-
boro, Salisbury, Asheville, Raleigh, chiefs,
Atlanta, Birmingham and Chattanooga on
progressive youth activities, Edward
Strong, special field representative of the
Southern Negro Youth Congress, an-
ounced.

Strong has just completed a tour of the
South where he helped organize groups and
clubs in the above cities and at the North
Carolina College for Negroes, Palmer Mem-
orial Institute, Bennett College, Morris
Brown and Winston-Salem Teachers Col-
lege. The groups and clubs were established
to continue the six-point program worked
out during the Richmond Conference.

Unemployed

BIRMINGHAM, W.P.A. WORKERS PROTEST CUTS AT MASS MEETING
Fifteen hundred Negro and white unem-
ployed and relief workers rallied at a mass
meeting held in the Birmingham Civic Audito-
rium to protest the impending cutback in W.P.A. rolls. The meeting was sponsored by
the Amalgamated Association of Government
and Relief Workers who also demanded a
20 per cent increase in wages.

The crowd cheered and speaking after the
speaker, they denounced the intolerable condi-
tions of the unemployed and relief workers. The
speaker also decried the Southern wage differ-
cential which pays W.P.A. workers in Jefferson
County $35 a month for the same work for
which Northern workers get $55 a month.

Enthusiastically greeting representatives
of the United Mine Workers Union who spoke
at the meeting, the unemployed and relief
workers unanimously passed a resolution
pledging solidarity with the miners who are
demanding an increase of 50 cents a day.

William Mitch, president of the State Fed-
ation of Labor, director of the C.I.O., and
district president of the U.M.W.A.
assured the W.P.A. and unemployed workers of the support of the miners and the C.I.O.
in their drive to organize the rest of the
unemployed.

SAN ANTONIO W.A. STARTS ORGANIZATION DRIVE
Following a mass-parade and demonstra-
tion of over 2,000 unemployed and W.P.A.
workers through the streets of San Antonio
and before the City Hall, the Workers Alli-
ance launched an intensive organization drive. Seventeen branches with 3,000 dues-
paying members have already been or-
organized.

Emma Tenayuca, 20-year old of the W.A.
workers council, of the Texas workers
Women, "La Pasajonera Texana," announced
that both the Central Grievance Committee
and local W.P.A. project committees have
been recognized by the W.P.A. authorities. A
mass rally of many-thousands is expected to
be held May 5, when Herbert Benjamin, or-
ganizing secretary of the Alliance Benjamin
arrives in San Antonio.

GEORGIA FEDERATION BEATS SPLITTING TACTICS
A splitting movement by William Green,
A. F. of L. president, against the textile
industry in the South was decisively de-
feated when the Executive Board of the Georgia
Federation of Labor unanimously refused to
remove A. Steve Duncan as president of the
organization because he is the Southern Re-
gional Director of the Textile Workers Or-
ganizing Committee.

Nancy had previously refused to resign
when asked to do so by George Googe, Sou-
thern representative of the A. F. of L.
The Federation's Executive Board went
Green a 4,000-word letter in which they said
they would refuse to suspend locals of C.I.O.
unions and that delegates from those locals
must be seated at the state convention.

They also warned that any activity in the
organizing textile workers under the banner
of the N.W.O.S. would be punished, because
there are no other unions of these workers
to join, and that it was compelled to follow the constitution of the Georgia Fed-
eration and the decisions of the Tampa Con-
vention of the A. F. of L. "in spite of instruc-
tions to the contrary."

Dobbs re-election keeps Chattanooga C.L.U. unified

Starting efforts of several craft union
international headquarters to split the Chan-
tanooga labor movement, the Central Labor
Union pledged to keep the labor move-
ment unified when it re-elected militant Joe
Dobbs president by the overwhelming ma-
Jority of 26 to 26.

Five international representatives of craft
unions throughout the country have been
in Chattanooga just before the election in an unsuccessful attempt to force their unions to suspend C.I.O.
locals from the Central Labor Union.

Dobbs, known and loved throughout the
entire Chattanooga region for his progress-
ive stand and his activities in organizing
the unorganized, would be a subregional direc-
tor for the Textile Workers Organizing
Committee in Chattanooga.

In a resolution showing the Chattanooga
Central Labor Union's wholehearted desire
for national labor unity, the delegates ap-
piled to President Roosevelt to bring the
C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. "together at an
early date to seek a mutual settlement of
their problems."
Civil Liberties

HARLAN COAL OPERATORS' TYRANNY OVER MINERS TOLD

The tyranny of Harlan County, Ky., coal operators over miners was described by members of the United Mine Workers of America before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee in gripping detail last month. Larkin Baker, told the committee that at the request of Chief Deputy Sheriff of the County Ben Utield, he had tried to "get a man to kill" Lawrence Baker, U.M.W.A. organizer.

Philip Murray, U.M.W.A. national vice-president, charged that the operators "maintain a tyranny over the men, the equal of which is not to be found in any civilized country in the world. They exact a tax on every ton of coal produced in the county to buy guns. The Liberty Loan was gas bombed and put those in motion in the hands of men who run floating around the country shooting people and maintaining a reign of terror."

Describing conditions in the coal field, Marshal H. Musick, U.M.W.A., organizer and Baptist minister, said the coal companies completely control the region even to schools, hospitals, churches and municipal government. Harlan miners make approximately $75 a month, 15 percent of which is immediately deducted by the company for company-owned dwellings and other charges. In spite of the Kentucky law which requires "check-weighmen" at the tips to weigh coal, Harlan miners in most mines are forced to take the company's word for it.

N.C. PROGRESSIVE COMM. TO DEFEND TEXTILE WORKERS

Organization of an all-inclusive civil rights group to defend workers' rights in the C.I.O. drive to organize textile will be the first campaign of the North Carolina Committee for Progressive Legislation, the committee declared.

Formed last month for the purpose of organizing all liberals and white-collar workers in defense of labor's rights to organize and to back independent political action in North Carolina, the committee recently held a luncheon in Chapel Hill at which Cornelius Bryan Pidcock and E. L. Oliver, executive vice-presidents of Labor's Non-Partisan League were the main speakers.

BESSEMER LITERATURE LAW APPEALED TO SUPREME COURT

Following the decision of the Alabama Supreme Court in upholding the constitutionality of the Bessemer "seditionary literature" ordinance, the International Labor Defense of Political Prisoners declared that they would appeal to the United States Supreme Court for a ruling on the law which curtails freedom of speech and press.

The ordinance was first declared unconstitutional by the Alabama Court of Appeals which ordered the release of Jack Barto, Communist organizer who was sentenced to 180 days on the chain gang for alleged violation of the law. The Alabama Supreme Court overruled the lower court.

SPINDLETOP FARM STRIKERS CIVIL LIBERTIES VIOLATED

Seven of the most active workers in the Spindletop Farm strike conducted by the Lexington, Ky., Building Trades Council were indicted for "banding and confederating" and held under bonds ranging from $1,000 to $5,000. Homer C. Clay, London, Ky., attorney and state chairman of the Civil Liberties Union, branded the case as an attack upon the right of labor to organize and strike.

A joint committee to defend the Spindletop strikers, composed of representatives of the Building Trades Council, Carpenters Union, Common Laborers' Union, and the Workers Alliance, held a public mass meeting April 9, to mobilize public support for the strikers. Sam Caddy, president of District 10, U.M.W.A., and J. D. Preston, president of the Lexington Building Trades Council were among the speakers.

The defense committee called upon all labor and liberal groups to protest against this violation of civil liberties to King Snoop, Circuit Court Judge, Lexington, Ky.

POLICEMAN STAFF FIRED BY CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

Policeman P. L. Stapp's long record of beating innocent workers, especially Negroes, was caught up with him last month when the Birmingham Civil Service Board found him guilty of "unwarranted assault" on a North-Birmingham resident. During the hearings which lasted a day and a half Police Chief Luther Holloway testified that police records show that Stapp has killed seven men. The prosecuting attorney charged that Police Sergeant H. A. Stapp, brother of the fired officer, threatened several Negroes with death if they appeared to testify about the murder of other Negroes.

Now that P. L. Stapp has been fired from the police force it is not known whether F.C.L. or Republican Steel will make him a special deputy or whether he will become a plantation riding boss. His record of brutality makes him particularly fitted for any of these jobs.

SEN. ROBERT LA FOLLETTE
Civil Rights Investigator

UNION INTRODUCES SHARECROP CONTRACT

The Sharecroppers Union is introducing a Sharecrop Contract as a means of securing fair dealing with landlords in the plantation area.

The contract provides for cash advances to put in a crop, the right to sell and sell the sharecroppers' or tenants' share of the crop, the right to trade at any store, the right to written statements of account, the right to debt adjustment committees in case the cropper or tenant cannot pay the debt with two-thirds of his share of the crop, and the guarantees of no discrimination against union activity or membership.

These provisions are fundamental in securing independence and democratic rights on the land. The Roosevelt Administration has claimed that most sharecroppers are not capable of managing their own farm. While this claim is not an all-true one, it is not true.

FARMERS "BIT-DOWN" ON HIGH FERTILIZER PRICE

Farmers in four Alabama counties are beginning to "bit down" at the present high prices the dealers are forced to charge them. Showing their solidarity with progressive labor, they call it "their own bit-down strike."

Last year Farmers' Union locals in these same counties forced the prices of fertilizer down from $5 to $10 per ton. This year the dealers have agreed to charge the price of fertilizer at $5 per ton.

The farmer realizes a big saving when the fertilizer price goes down, and this is the reason the Farmers' Union members are cooperating for their mutual benefit. Cooperation of this kind is leading to the building of cooperatives to purchase farmers' supplies and put the middle-man's profit in their own pocket.

TEXAS FARM WORKERS ORGANIZE FAST

The Texas Agricultural Workers Organization Committee which has been following the efforts of Alabama farm wage workers to organize a P. F. O. L. federal union with close interest, announced that applications for union membership are coming in at a rapid pace from all Southwest points. Southwestern agricultural workers are forced to work for miserable wages which range from 80 to 14 cents an hour.

F.I.A. FEDERATION STARTS ORGANIZING CITRUS WORKERS

The State Executive Board of the Florida Federation of Labor appointed Charles Silva, first vice-president, to head a committee which will organize all of Florida's 75,000 citrus, cotton and sugarcane workers. The citrus workers are quickly responding to the union drive by sending in letters to the State Federation asking how to build the union.

Farm
A PAGE FOR SOUTHERN WOMEN
MARY CRAIG SPEED, EDITOR OF WOMEN'S PAGE

Last month we printed a letter from Mrs. Susan Pike of Montgomery, Ala., in which she asked how the public school system in Alabama could be called "free" when the common people have to pay sales tax on everything they eat, wear, and use in any way to support the schools. Space prevented us from answering last month, so here is our answer now.

The people of Alabama want education. They want more and better schools, more and better paid teachers. In this state education is called a "secondary charge of the State" which means that whatever money is left after the legislators, politicians, judges and so on are paid, is split up between the Education Department, Health Department and a number of other departments.

For a number of years an effort has been made to raise the Education Department to a primary charge of the State. But in the last regular session of the Legislature the politicians headed by Tom Knight defeated this bill. So Governor Graves called a special session of the Legislature in December, saying the schools were in danger of closing and something had to be done.

We all know that the educational system is in a bad way and has been for a long time because it does not get enough money.

And the politicians know that since the people of Alabama do want more education, it is always a good excuse for a new tax. Whenever they decide they want more Kraftional revenue for schools and enable the state, counties and cities to function adequately and—here is the catch—to raise the General Fund of all such (educational) expenses.

This means that the Governor and the politicians will have the General Fund for their own use while the Educational Fund depends on the sales tax. And it also means that our children are being educated at the cost of our living standard. Every thing beyond salt, sugar, coffee, flour, and milk is in the luxury class and taxed by 10 per cent. Every turnip green, if you buy them at a store are considered a luxury. For years we have been taught that soap, towels, tooth brushes and sheets are necessary for clean decent living, but now they are taxed as luxuries.

It means that when you buy a loaf of bread an invisible hand will remove one from the loaf, when you buy a sack of coal the same hand will take out a few lumps from it can of syrup, some will be poured off. Every time you buy meat you will get two per cent less, and so on right down the list of everything that people buy in order to live.

The whole standard of our living is lowered. In spite of the great resentment against this robbery it has now become a law. It would not have been possible to put across a fraud like this if the poor people had the right to vote. We can’t vote. We must organize stronger and fight for education for our children but not the cost of an education.

Cooking Hints

In trying to make a little money go a long way in feeding the family, many mothers are apt to think that what ever is most filling is most nourishing. This is not true, and besides, everybody needs a change of food and many different kinds of food because on kind has starches—such as potatoes, rice, which the body needs for warmth and energy. But the body also needs the minerals that are found in tomatoes, cabbage, greens, carrots and onions, etc., to prevent anemia. Meals and eggs and milk are needed to build the bones strong and straight.

Beans and corn-pone are good food but they do not give what the doctors call a "well-balanced" diet. Try adding a tot of tomatoes and some slices of onion and a cup of cooked rice, seasoned with onion is good. Plain tomato juice is about as good for babies as orange juice and easier to get.

Now that fresh young turnips are with us, try cooking them a very short while, not more than 20 minutes, and without any porkneck, or if you like them better with the fat meat, cook the meat first half an hour or longer and then add the greens and cook only 20 minutes. Cook string beans in exactly the same way, and never throw away the water that any vegetables have boiled in. Any or all of it mixed together seasoned with onion and salt and pepper and mustard or rice, make a good meal.

Soup can be made in so many different ways, of so many different things and can be so nourishing that it makes a whole meal in itself and a "well-balanced" one too. We will discuss much more in the future.

If any of our women readers has suggestions to make or wants advice, please write us to this page.

SOUTHERN WOMEN SALUTE HERDON!

By GRACE LUMPIN

(Miss Lumpin, noted Southern writer, author of "To Make My Bread" and other novels, has written this especially for the Southern Worker.)

"At this time, when Fascism in Europe is trying to wipe out all the gains of independence and liberty made by women, all women and especially those in the South, should welcome the release of Herndon. For his release is a victory over a condition that is the next to kin to Fascism.

"Southern women who have worked for Herndon's release feel the victory not only for themselves, but for humanity. In the manner of Herndon himself, they receive this victory with quiet determination to go on with the fight for human dignity and freedom."

SOUTHERN WORKER
Before He Drowns

Center, Texas
Editor, The Southern Worker:

I am writing a few lines about what I heard the other day when I was standing in a grocery store. A negro came in and said to the grocer: 'I want to buy all of groceries. I moved a Negro on my place the other day and I want to get him something to eat. He hasn't anything to eat.'

The grocer said, 'Well, sir, what is there? A 24-pound sack of flour, the man answered. The grocer said, 'Well, he doesn't want his Negro worker to have any. He said to God that everyone who believes in the Lord's Word would read Malachi 2:10 where it reads, Have we not one father? If not, one God created us. Why does every man deal treacherously against his brother? This is why we have so much relief. We poor people have no shelter, no land, no money and no way to get a home. Most all the landlords want wage hands because they can't work all their land themselves.'

Something must be done for us poor people and right now. It's no way to have a man after he has drowned. You can print this letter if you want to because every word of it is the truth.

Henry Giles

Farmers of Tomorrow

Winston County, Ala.
Editor, The Southern Worker:

I am very glad to receive the article for the "Farmers of Tomorrow". I am a member of the Farmers Union Local No. 421 in Winston County. Up here the farmers have won several victories such as getting families on a resettlement when the Supervisor had said these families could not get on it. We had to put up a strong fight to get the

Supervisor to cooperate with the poverty-stricken farmers.

At one of the meetings of the Farmers Union, we elected a special Committee to get a Youth Center started here. This Committee is trying to help the farm through the National Youth Administration. I am very sure that we will get it.

Another problem we are interested in is the school problem. The grammar school has gone out and this is only April. They say that the reason is the government hasn't any money left. But the government ought to have enough money to run the schools all year round. From the taxes we farmers have to pay. We must get the schools started back.

We farm women are deeply concerned with these problems because our children come from the farms and belong to the farms. They are the farmers' tomorrow. Our children must have the best possible education to prepare them for the world today, and as farmers we want to do our best to see that they are prepared.

Mrs. J. M.

They Didn't Know

Sand Springs, Okla.
Editor, The Southern Worker:

I am a member of the Sand Springs, Oklahoma local of the United Textile Workers. In the spring of 1935, after the company had violated our contract in every way, we struck the Commander Mills here 100 per cent. We had a good picket line that kept every single scab out. Then a court issued an injunction against our picketing.

There, our strike was broken, and it shouldn't have been. Judge G. H. Warren, the person of the Labor Board, ordered us not to violate the injunction. Our own good house-car and the Communist Party told us to continue our picket line—but we were afraid of both. We knew better now. We knew that we must depend on ourselves and those whose interests are only with the workers.

When we got up struggling, the company ran hundreds of men in the mill. Today the plant is running three full shifts with 750 workers. Most of these were in spite of our strikes. We all called them names and swore we'd never touch these workers. This was the wrong thing for us to do.

This is why we were wrong. These workers were some of the best workers there were. They knew what a union was. They had families to feed and didn't realize the terrible thing they were doing in taking our jobs.

But now that they have been working in the mill for two years and many of them are beginning to see what we were doing and why, now we must convince them that we in the union are ready to do everything we can to help them change the conditions in the Commander Mills. Commander Mills will again sign a contract with the union—a contract better than ever before.

John Taylor
The 'red-state' is being used to split the steel-workers. That goes without saying. It's an old trick. We have stated, in reply, that there are no 'reds' connected with this fight—that it is an economic fight for collective bargaining, and through that toward higher wages and lower hours in the steel industry. But we are also making it clear that we are seeking and accepting the aid of all groups in this struggle—regardless of their political philosophies—so long as they are concerned with helping preserve democratic rights. That kind of joint endeavor is necessary in every fight of labor.

—Philip Murray,
Chairman, Steel Workers Organizing Committee

ONE of our greatest pitfalls has been the creation of break in our ranks and dissension among the workers—because of differences of opinion over issues which have nothing to do with the organization of the union. Today, we will be charged with disruption if we choose to discriminate against present or potential union members because of differences over political, religious or other incidental beliefs. This is the policy of the Committee for Industrial Organization and this is the policy of the United Textile Workers.

—Francis Gorman,
President, United Textile Workers Union

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