

White and Colored Workers, Unite!

SOUTHERN WORKER

Don't Starve - Fight for Social Insurance!

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Mass Scottsboro Protest on May Day

ALL-SOUTHERN CONFERENCE AGAINST COURT LYNCHING MAY 24

Demand Jobless Relief At Many Demonstrations

MAY DAY MEETINGS

CHATTANOOGA:—Market and 16th Streets (one block above Main), at 4:30 p. m.

CHARLOTTE:—Central Demonstration at 9th and A Street (9th and N. W. R. R.) Marches to demonstration from 12th and N. Caldwell and 4th and S. Caldwell. Demonstration at 5:30 p. m.

International May Day, May 1st, will see mass demonstrations in a number of Southern cities and in practically every industrial town and city in the North, as well as thruout the world.

The demonstrations this year will be a tremendous rallying point for the struggle for unemployment insurance and relief against wage-cutting and speedup, as well as mass protests against the legal lynching of nine Negro young workers at Scottsboro.

The demonstration in Chattanooga, at Market and 16th streets at 4:30 p. m. is expected to be even larger than the unemployed demonstration at Main and Market on Feb. 10, which the police dispersed and where the three comrades were arrested. After the victory in court, where a new trial was granted for Comrades Gordon, Dalton, and Lawson, the police were forced to grant an official permit for the demonstration on May Day.

The workers are indignant at the failure of the city to grant them adequate relief and the Negro workers, as well as a number of white workers, are aroused over the lynch law verdict at Scottsboro.

Demonstrations will also be held in Birmingham, New Orleans and Atlanta. The Scottsboro case, the brutal persecution of workers in the city, discrimination on the so-called relief jobs, continued lay-offs, wage-cuts and speed-up are rousing the Birmingham workers to express their determination for a united fight in their May Day Demonstrations.

In New Orleans, many of the dock (Turn to Page 2)

Communists In City Elections In Charlotte

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—W. G. Binley, Trade Union Unity League organizer, and Timothy Williams, Negro worker, are the candidates of the Communist Party for City Council in the elections to take place April 27. Their program demands immediate cash relief from the city of \$10 a week for each unemployed family, free meals, carfare and books for the school children of the unemployed; the right of workers to organize and picket; lower rents, electric and gas rates and a five-cent street car fare; a minimum wage of \$20 a week for the 8-hour day for municipal employees; that the present salary of the City Manager be cut from \$12,500 a year to \$2,500 a year; no discrimination against Negro workers.

This is the first time in the history of Charlotte, since reconstruction days, that a Negro is running for office. The whole election campaign of the Communist Party is being waged around the fight for unemployment relief and for the organization of the workers to fight against wage-cuts, speed-ups and lay-offs especially in the textile mills.

In a statement issued by the Communist Party on the election it is pointed out that all the candidates (Turn to Page 2)



Home of Haywood Patterson, in Chattanooga.



Mother of Haywood Patterson, Mrs. Janie Patterson, and her youngest child.

A.F. of L., Mayor in Greenville K.K.K.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Mobs organized by the millowners are trying to terrorize the workers of Greenville, S. C. Last night fourteen automobiles drew up in front of a worker's house, where it was thought a meeting of the Unemployed Council would be held. Sheeted and masked figures paraded up and down the street.

This was the same mob, not the regular Ku Klux Klan, but a mob especially organized by the millowners, and consisting of mill overseers, mill dicks and some of the police force, who took charge of the West Greenville City Council meeting on April 7th, and raided meetings of the Unemployed Council.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greenville has joined the K. K. K. crowd to try and break up the Unemployed Council and the National Textile Workers Union. Jack Green, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was a member of the K. K. K. masked mob of 100, organized by the mill owners, that raided the headquarters of the (Turn to Page 3)

Facts Show 9 Negro Boys Innocent; Protest Grows

Telegrams and Resolutions Continue to Pour Into Alabama; Mass Protest Meets Arranged

An All-Southern Conference to mobilize all support in the fight for the release of the nine Negro youths on whom a legal lynching has been passed by the Scottsboro court has been called for May 24th in Chattanooga.

The call is issued by the International Labor Defense, which has already retained George W. Chamlee of Chattanooga as chief counsel for the defense, and by the League of Struggle for Negro Rights, which is cooperating in winning mass support for the Scottsboro boys.

Lynch Jobless Negro On Court Lawn In Tenn.

George Harris, 23-year-old Negro unemployed worker, was taken from the Union City, Tenn., jail in broad daylight on Saturday afternoon and hung from a tree on the courthouse lawn, while a lynch incited shopping crowd looked on and cheered. On the same day three other attempts were made to lynch two Negro workers, one in Tennessee, the other in Kentucky, as the boss-inspired lynch mania, fed on the courthouse lynching of the nine Scottsboro boys, gathers momentum thruout the country.

An Unemployed Worker The lynching of Harris is already the thirteenth this year—a year which threatens to break the record of 45 recorded lynchings last year as lynch law takes advantage of increased unemployment and mass suffering to divide the Negro and white workers and make a fight against starvation harder.

Harris wore the uniform of the Coca-Cola bottling company, where he had recently been employed, when he was lynched. He was held as a suspect in a reported attack on a white girl and was awaiting identification in (Turn to Page 3)

A local Chattanooga conference, drawing around it all support in Hamilton county, called by the same organizations that issued the call for the All-Southern Conference, will be held on April 28th.

All fraternal orders, lodges, union locals, churches and all sympathetic organizations are invited to send delegates both to the local conference and to the All-Southern Conference.

Mass protests in the form of telegrams and resolutions have been flooding the offices of Governor Miller of Alabama and Judge Hawkins from all parts of the country. The mass demonstrations called by the Communist Party and Trade Union Unity League for May Day will have as one of their central points protest against the Scottsboro courthouse lynching.

Demonstrations in Birmingham

One of the most significant demonstrations thus far held in protest was the one held in Birmingham last Thursday night, organized by the Communist Party. The demonstration was held on the streets and shows the readiness of the Birmingham workers to withstand the extreme police brutality and persecutions in this city in order to make their voice of protest heard.

Lowell Wakefield, Southern Dis- (Turn to Page 3)

MINERS HUNGER MARCH 16 MILES

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Through a drenching rain, carrying banners demanding relief, 250 miners marched sixteen miles from Avella to the county seat at Washington and demanded immediate relief from the county commissioners.

The miners told the county commission that the miners in their vicinity had been working an average of less than two days a week, were forced to pay high prices for food at the company stores, that wages had been cut on top of this, and that they demanded immediate relief from starvation.

Three miles out of Washington, Sheriff Seman tried to hold the miners back, but they brushed him aside and continued their march. They demonstrated in front of the county courthouse and forced the commissioners to listen to them. The county

government, faced by the determined miners, was forced to promise immediate relief.

Hunger marchers from all parts of Pennsylvania have already started on their march to Harrisburg, state capitol, where they will present demands to the state Legislature for immediate relief. The march is being led by Unemployed Councils of the Trade Union Unity League and the marchers will present their demands on May 1. On that date workers thruout the country will demonstrate for immediate relief.

A VICIOUS SENTENCE FLORENCE, Ala.—Two Negroes, Hugh Webb and Ed Jackson, were sentenced to 13 months in the Atlanta Federal prison, on a charge of stealing a bundle of Birmingham newspapers from a mail train.

CHAT. COMRADES WIN NEW TRIAL

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Comrades Harry Gordon, Mary Dalton and Elizabeth Lawson were granted a new trial in a hearing before Judge Lusk last Saturday. The winning of a new trial, made possible only because of the outspoken fight against police persecution carried on in the courtroom during the trial itself, was a decided victory for the Communist Party.

After a trial in which the prosecution openly tried to prejudice the jury in every way possible against the comrades as it was made evident by the comrades themselves in their long testimony that they were arrested and being persecuted because they were Communists and leading the fight for unemployment relief, they were found guilty of "inciting a riot" under the Tennessee sedition law and heavily fined. The law under

which they were prosecuted is 135 years old, and never before had a conviction been obtained under it

Judge Lusk granted the new trial on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence against the comrades. In rendering his opinion Judge Lusk said: "As a lover of the institutions of this state and nation, I look with deep concern upon the activities of subversive agitators of every sort. But in meeting these movements, we must demonstrate our superiority to them by keeping ourselves within the law." In other words, the police and the prosecution are to take warning that the next time they must have a better prepared case, so that under a semblance of justice, fighting leaders of the workers can be sent to prison. The new trial may be set for some time in May.

JAIL WORKERS IN ATLANTA POWER STRIKE

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three workers were arrested here while distributing leaflets to the Georgia Power company strikers warning the men against the betrayal of the A. F. of L. misleadership and calling for mass picketing. The arrests took place outside of the power plant here. The charges are "disorderly conduct" and the workers are out on bail awaiting trial on Thursday.

The Georgia Power company, part of the power trust, has been consistently cutting wages of the workers in the state and hiring unorganized workers at a low wage rate. Under the heavy barrage of wage-cuts, the workers forced the A. F. of L. misleaders to call the strike. The strike has already lasted six weeks, and has spread to other parts of the state, involving about 600 electrical workers employed by the power company. The Trade Union Unity League, which distributed the leaflets, is steadily winning a wide influence among the workers who have invited a T.U.U.L. speaker promising plenty of protection against the A. F. of L. Klansmen.

The labor fakery has gotten the mayor of Atlanta to try to arbitrate a sell-out. The leaflet for which the workers were arrested exposed this maneuver and the officials. The three workers who were arrested are Treadway, Singer and Hart, members of the T.U.U.L., and they are being defended by the International Labor Defense.

The treachery of the A. F. of L. is exposed again as it was in the Atlanta insurrection cases, when the misleaders played a big part in working up the prosecution against six comrades and are even now trying to send them to the electric chair. Elder of the Electrical Workers Union, is being retained to help the state prosecute the case, and it seems that the charges against the comrades may be changed to more serious ones on the insistence of the misleaders. The workers of Atlanta are watching the case closely and the courtroom was packed at the time the trial was postponed to permit Elder to return from the A. F. of L. convention in Macon in time to prosecute.

Blast Machinery To Oust Negroes

ALEXANDRIA La.—Masked men dynamited the road machinery of a construction company near here, which was employing Negro workers in the building of a new road. The men destroyed the machinery at midnight.

The dynamiting was the result of a persistent campaign of race hatred worked up in this section against the employment of Negro workers on the road. The boss press especially did its part in intensifying the race prejudice by making the white workers and farmers believe that their unemployment and suffering was due to the Negro workers. It is the same sort of lies that leads to lynching and divides the workers along race lines. Dynamiting machinery, threatening Negro workers will not help the white workers to keep from starving. It is just what the boss class wants to divide the workers. The real enemies of the workers, whether they be white or black, are the bosses. Both white and colored workers must unite together, fight for unemployment relief, no wage-cuts on the job, shorter hours, if they are to keep from starving. Demonstrate on May 1st, white and colored together!

Nine Boys In Alabama Courthouse Lynching



Left to right: Andy Wright, 19; his brother, Roy Wright, 14; Haywood Patterson, 17; Eugene Williams, 14; Willie Robinson, 17; Olen Montgomery, 17; Clarence Norris, 19; Charlie Weems, 20; and Ozie Powell, 16.

Frame 13 Strikers For Mine Guard Death In Harlan, Ky.

HARLAN, Ky.—Twelve coal mine strikers are in the county jail and William Burnett, seriously wounded by a mine guard, is in the company hospital under arrest, charged with the killing of Jesse Pace, a deputized mine guard. Pace was killed when he and county sheriffs fired into a crowd of strikers who objected to the arrest of a Negro fellow striker.

The strike of about 400 miners in the Black Mountain Coal company had lasted only a week, when large forces of thugs were deputized to guard the scabs and the mines. The shooting occurred when the mine guards tried to arrest a Negro striker for the beating up of a scab. About 75 white strikers present moved to resist the arrests. Pace opened fire, wounding Burnett, who is said to have fired in return.

Following the arrests of the miners, who the coal company will try to frame for the killing of their scabherder, over 400 workers gathered at the county courthouse, demanding the release of the prisoners.

Most of the miners are working but two and three days a week and pay exorbitant prices for food at the company stores. The strikers are fighting militantly against this slow

Charlotte Communists In City Elections

(Continued from Front Page)

chosen by the "Good Government League" are either lawyers, business men or real estate men chosen by the mill owners of the city. This same organization has endorsed Claude Alba, a local American Federation of Labor faker, as a bait for working-class votes. The same statement points out that wages were cut 30 percent during last year and that the stretch-out in the mills has been doubled. For those that are working, only an average of about four to seven dollars a week wages is paid working from 40 to 55 hours. It is recalled that Mayor Wilson instructed police chief Moore to use baseball bats and clubs against the unemployed workers organized into the Unemployed Council when they came to the City Hall demanding relief.

It is shown how the Negro workers are doubly oppressed, being the majority of the unemployed workers in Charlotte. They pay the highest rent and live in the worst neighborhoods in town, their children go to overcrowded schools which are no better than fire traps.

The Communist Party also points out the rapid preparations being made by the bosses for war, especially against the Soviet Union.

Vote for W. G. Binkley and Timothy Williams for City Council on April 27! Workers, fight for your own class against the capitalist class!

starvation and the brutality of the special company police and county sheriffs. By mass picketing and spreading the strike, the miners will win.

Another Form of Boss Government Set Up In Spain

Following a victory in the elections by various elements in favor of a republic, King Alphonso XIII of Spain, has resigned "rather than throw the country into a virtual civil war."

A republic is now in the process of formation. Ushering out the old form and introducing the new, numbers of workers have been shot down by police and military in various Spanish cities. It is clear that the change is only at the top, in the form of government—but still a government of the bosses. The land and property relations remain the same. The land is still owned by the large landowners and bankers still squeeze out all they can from the farmers. The factories are still owned by the bosses, and workers remain unemployed, starving. The "republic" is only a more modern form of oppression of the working classes.

The workers and farmers of Spain will find a real solution to their problems, only when the Communist Party of Spain becomes powerful enough to lead them in a revolution which will not only overthrow the form of government, but change the whole social and economic structure. Only a Communist Party can lead the masses towards a Workers and Farmers Government.

Demonstrations on May Day for Jobs Relief

(Continued from Front Page)

strikers, disgusted with the sell-out tactics of the International Longshoremen's Assn. and the A. F. of L. in the extended dock strike, are expected to participate in the demonstration in large numbers. Many Negro workers are also rallying to the protest against the Scotsboro decision.

The May Day demonstration in Charlotte will follow the city election in which the Communist Party is running two candidates for the city council by three days. The election campaign is winning more workers around the May Day slogans.

BANK CLOSES, WORKERS LOSE

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Central National Bank of this city closed down. There were over \$3,000,000 in deposits at the time of its closing, much of it belonging to workers.

LABOR FAKERS STOP RAILROAD STRIKE IN LA.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Union officials called off a strike of shophmen on the Louisiana and Arkansas railroad scheduled for April 18 against a six percent wage-cut, on the insistence of the U. S. Board of Mediation and the intervention of President Hoover.

Under the railway get a complicated system of mediation is set up, which has so much red tape in it, that if the workers abide by it, they will never win any of their demands. A six percent wage-cut for all workers on the Louisiana and Arkansas railroad recently went into effect, and by the system of mediation, this cut remains in effect until the matter is settled, which in this case will not be before two months, when the decision will be against the workers. The only way the railroad workers can win their demands is by an immediate strike.

Evidently, the rank and file members of the union are ready to fight back against the wage-cut and forced their officials to set the strike date at April 18. But the officials, working behind their backs in cooperation with the railroad company got President Hoover to intervene and avert the strike. Unemployment has also hit the workers severely, and the only way out is by waging a militant struggle against the wage-cut.

More Peasants Join Soviet Collectives

MOSCOW.—During the past ten days 67,000 peasant farms were collectivized daily in the Soviet Union, bringing the total of peasant farms in collectives to 11,187,000 or 45.2 percent of all the Russian farms.

In the grain producing regions the percentage of farms in collectives is much greater. The tremendous steps forward for the Russian farmers continue, as more and more of them put their land together and work it commonly with farm machinery, which they could not even dream of before.

Send Warships Against Central American Masses

Three cruisers have been dispatched by the United States government to Honduras ports, on the request of the United Fruit Company, whose plantations and rule over this country seems to be threatened by a revolution headed by Honduras generals.

The revolutionary army, which is reported to consist of many unemployed workers and homeless peasants, is threatening the principal ports of the country. The United Fruit Company, which owns huge plantations there and practically rules the country, reports that its property is threatened. In all likelihood there is a strike in progress on its plantations and at its docks.

Under the guise of "protecting lives and property"—of Yankee exploiters—the battleships are being rushed to quash the revolution, if its leaders cannot be bought out. To indicate that the reported revolution might be more than a playing for power between two political cliques of the native bosses, is the fact that Puerto Castilla, one of the ports threatened, is a seaport of 4,000 persons built by the United Fruit Company. The movement has the marks of being directed against the Yankee exploiters.

At the same time, the revolutionary workers and peasants of Nicaragua, fighting the Yankee Marines under Sandino's army, are reported to have made great advances along the seaboard, capturing one port and threatening many others. The U. S. government has dispatched an aircraft carrier with 30 planes to Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua to replace the "Memphis" which has been sent to Honduras.

Secretary of State Stimson has labelled the revolutionary army of Sandino, which refuses to allow themselves to be ruled by foreign invaders, "murderers and assassins," names that should be applied to the American invaders themselves.

Jobless Worker, Crazed By Misery, Shoots Boss

PITTSBURGH.—Crazed by long unemployment and intense suffering, Andrew Susko, 42-year-old worker, was cornered in a barren field and arrested after having fired at his former boss.

Susko had gone to the McClintic Marshall company and demanded of the manager that he be given a job or his family be taken care of. When he was refused he fired five shots at the manager which went wild.

Susko, his wife and seven children had just been evicted from their home the day before. His wife had tried to end it all by taking poison when she found her furniture taken and her family homeless and starving. It is happening to tens of thousands of working class families. Fight for unemployment insurance and relief. Demonstrate on May 1st!

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The Issues of the Scottsboro Case

That the nine Negro boys sentenced to death at Scottsboro are innocent is shown by the facts published elsewhere in this issue. But no matter how conclusively these facts may prove their innocence, the insolent and brazen ruling class of the South will abide by the decision of the Scottsboro court and send them to the electric chair, unless the movement of protest becomes so powerful throughout the country that a new trial must be granted. But it is not enough to ask only for a new trial—for a new trial in Scottsboro composed of white business men and farmers reeking with race hatred will send them to the electric chair. Our immediate demand must be for a NEW TRIAL BEFORE A JURY COMPOSED OF WORKERS, AT LEAST HALF TO BE NEGROES, TO EXPOSE THIS FRAME-UP.

The fight for the unconditional release of the nine Negro youths is thus also a fight for the simple democratic rights, supposed to be guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, but universally denied Negroes in the South. It is a commonplace, known to everybody, that a worker cannot get justice in a capitalist court, even if he is white. But he is, at least given the semblance of justice—the right to prepare his defense and adequate time to do so, if he is fortunate enough to be able to hire a lawyer. He is given the right to sit on a jury. We are all guaranteed the right to be tried by a "jury of our peers" which usually turns out to be a jury composed of our class enemies presided over by a judge who is thoroughly boss-minded. But Negroes are even denied this slight advantage of white workers. The Scottsboro boys were not only denied the right to prepare their defense, but not a single Negro was called on the jury panel. In fighting for a new trial, we therefore also fight for the general demand of EQUAL RIGHTS OF NEGROES IN ALL COURTS, which would at least place them on an equal footing with white workers in a boss court and make more possible their rescue by a nation-wide and powerful workingclass movement of protest.

But the boys are also faced with the danger of a lynching by a mob. During their trial at Scottsboro, the only reason the mob of 8,000 starving farmers misled by lynch law did not make an effort to "get them," was that they had been assured that the state would lynch them legally. The mob was there to see that this pact was carried out. During the course of the various stages of the fight for the release of the boys, they will be in more and more danger of being lynched outside a courtroom by a mob imbuing the lynch spirit of the bosses, which has already, since the International Labor Defense has taken up the defense of the boys and workers all over are demanding their release, been set on its path.

The National Guard, which will be sent to "defend" them, is much more likely to turn them over to the mob, as it has done on numerous other occasions. The National Guard is the tool of the landlords and capitalists. The blood of many lynchings are on its hands. We must demand an ARMED VOLUNTEER GUARD OF NEGRO AND WHITE WORKERS TO DEFEND THE PRISONERS AGAINST LYNCHERS.

We must not forget that the fight we have launched is a vital struggle against the whole system of tenantry, starvation on the land and in the cities. It is the landlord who incites the starving white farmers and tenants to lynch Negroes, in order to keep the line of division sharply between the white and black starving farmers and make it hard for them to unite in common struggle against their oppressors. THE LANDLORDS AND CAPITALISTS AND NOT THE NEGROES ARE STARVING THE TENANT FARMERS, WHITE AND BLACK.

Nor do the white bosses and landlords care much about white women, as they would like us to believe. The usual lynch law excuse is "attacking a white woman," the very same one which is used against the nine Scottsboro boys. But white bosses drive women and girls in their mills and factories for 50 and 60 hours a week at miserable wages, speed them up and starve them. The white landlords make the wives of the white tenant farmers as well as the Negro work from sun up to sun set on the land. And both alike starve.

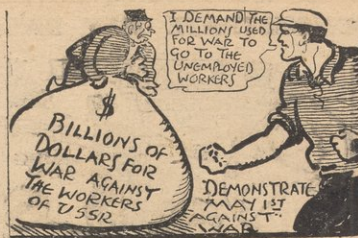
Race hatred is of great use to the bosses in order to keep us starving. Our answer must be a united struggle for IMMEDIATE CASH RELIEF FOR STARVING FARMERS AND UNEMPLOYED WORKERS—NEGRO AND WHITE EQUALLY.

The whole struggle is part of the fight against peonage, jim-crowism and persecution of the Negro people, a struggle which must bring about the fighting alliance of the oppressed Negro people and the oppressed white workers and tenant farmers. This alliance is necessary both to white and black workers and farmers if an effective fight is to be carried on against our common oppressors.

Just as the simple democratic right of sitting on a jury is denied the Negro in the South, all other so-called rights such as the right to vote, are denied the Negro. These rights will not be gained by the Negro people, unless they put up a determined fight, with the active cooperation of white farmers and workers, for the right of self-determination—the right to govern themselves, run their own institutions and make their own decisions in those parts of the South where they are in the majority. Such a Negro State in the Black Belt, with the right to determine its relations with other states of the world, is necessary before the Negro people can obtain some degree of freedom.

The Scottsboro case brings this all sharply to the fore and to the attention of any thinking worker. A determined fight, waged to a successful conclusion around the Scottsboro case, will not only free the nine Negro youths, but mean tremendous steps forward of white and black toilers alike against their oppressors.

DEMONSTRATE MAY DAY!



THE SCOTTSBORO FACTS

The complete innocence of the nine Scottsboro boys of the crime with which they are charged, is conclusively shown by the story told the International Labor Defense representatives by the boys in an interview in the Birmingham jail. The boys' story is supported by facts obtained in independent investigations.

Swift Railroadng

Without even considering the evidence and the court records, the speed with which they were railroaded points to a vicious frame-up. The boys were arrested at Paint Rock, Alabama, on March 25, arraigned on the same day and committed to jail without bond on a charge of rape. Judge Hawkins immediately called a special term of the grand jury which convened on March 30, immediately indicted the boys and committed them to jail all in one day. Judge Hawkins set the trial for April 6, horse-swapping day, calling in a special term of court for this day when thousands of outsiders would be in the town. In three days all the boys were convicted and sentenced to the electric chair, with the exception of Roy Wright, who is only 14 years, old, and turned over to juvenile authorities, who are to return him to the court for trial and sentence if he is found to be "incorrigible." In two weeks without being given time to prepare their defense or take as their lawyers other than those appointed by the court itself and a thoroughly indispensible lawyer sent from Chattanooga, the boys were given a legal lynching.

The facts as thus far gathered are: Andy Wright, Roy Wright, Haywood Patterson and Eugene Williams, all friends and from Chattanooga boarded the freight train in their city on the way to Memphis in search of work. Olin Montgomery was travelling alone, Norris and Weems were travelling together, as were Willie Robinson and Ozie Powell. None of these groups knew each other and met for the first time when they were taken off the train at Paint Rock. When taken off the train they were taken off in four different groups and from four different cars, widely separated on the train which consisted of about 45 cars.

Negroes in Freight Hop Off

At about 12:30, near Stevenson, a fight started between white and colored boys, in a gondola. The white boys evidently got the worst of the argument and hopped off the train at a point outside of Stevenson, which is about 18 miles from Paint Rock. About ten minutes after the white boys jumped off, the colored boys who had participated in the fight also hopped off the freight.

The train stopped at Paint Rock, where two groups of armed deputies, on each side of the train combed the train from engine to caboose, and rounded up everybody they could find on the train. The round-up resulted in the nine boys and the two girls dressed in overalls. None of the boys had seen the girls before or knew on what part of the train they were located.

Girls Deny Charges

At the time of the arrest, the deputy, who had evidently deputized the others, stated that he was picking them all up for ho-

boing. The nine boys were confronted with the two girls at Paint Rock. The sheriff asked the two girls if these boys had done anything to them and the girls answered no.

They were all taken to Scottsboro in autos. In the Scottsboro jail, the sheriff continued to confront the boys with the girls and kept yelling and insisting that the girls identify these boys as having attacked them. The girls refused on several occasions, and made but indefinite charges, but were finally bulldozed into making the charges.

Intimidate Norris

It is reported that the white boys, who were forced off the train at Stevenson, had someone telephone ahead to stop the train and get the white boys who had forced them off. The deputy's posse stopped the train to arrest the Negro boys who had fought the white boys, instead they found the nine defendants, who remained on the train because they did not participate in any fight and had nothing to fear. When the two girls were also found on the same train, the immediate lynch law cry of "attacking a white woman" was set up.

On the evening of the first day of the trial, when it was evident that the state had no case against the boys the sheriff beat Norris and told him that if he did not take the stand and confess he would never get off the stand alive, but if he turned state's evidence he would let him go. Norris, intimidated and believing the promises, took the stand the next day and "confessed" against the other defendants.

The two girls, Victoria Price and Ruby Bates, are notorious prostitutes. Ruby Bates had previously been arrested for "hugging" a Negro on one of the main streets of Chattanooga.

From the very day of the arrest everything was done to rouse lynch spirit and create the atmosphere, if not for the lynching by a mob, then for a lynching in the courthouse by the State of Alabama. The state kept its compact with the mob and the defense lawyers—no lynching by a mob providing the boys were sent to a speedy chair lynching. These facts will be conclusively shown in the records of the trial.

The boys are innocent. Demand their immediate release, and a new trial before a jury of workers, at least half of them Negroes, to expose this frame-up!

THE WAY IT WORKS

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Sam Silver, who has been sentenced to from one to three years in prison for embezzling \$83,840 of depositors' money of the Colonial Trust Co., can now pay \$250 out of the workers' money he stole and go free. On the plea of some of Silver's friends that he was "too delicate" to stand prison labor, Governor Hardman commuted the sentence and instead had him pay the small fine. Many a worker has been sent to the chain gang for years for stealing some food for his starving family.

Celebrating 50th Anniversary at Tuskegee

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

The fiftieth anniversary of Tuskegee Institute, the jim-crow technical school founded by Mr. Booker T. Washington with the financial support of the landlord class of southern slave holders who but a few short years before struggled desperately to forcibly extend slavery on a national scale, and by the northern industrial class which, under the leadership of the Republican Party, fought to crush the slave system of economy because it diminished the profits of that class, was held at Tuskegee, Ala., April 12th.

Dr. Jones, the son of the man who was chaplain for General Robert E. Lee, was the chief speaker. To put it more clearly, we might say that a son of the Christian who did the praying for the extension of the old form of slavery prayed at this anniversary for the continuation of the new form of slavery.

Scarcely 50 miles away in Scottsboro, Alabama, the class of which Dr. Jones has the "honor" to be a member, was legally lynching nine young Negroes whose only crime was daring to fight for their lives and to rebel against the system of Jones' class, a system of ignorance, starvation, unemployment and lynch law.

At the same time, Dr. Jones with brazen hypocrisy told these young Negro students that the ideal and dream of the republic was that all races and all castes and all classes shall have a fair chance to achieve the best in life. Dr. Moton was proclaimed by Dr. Jones to be the "incarnation" of this ideal. Yes, Dr. Moton, the man who was sent by Hoover to choke the rising spirit of revolt in Haiti, and to prevail upon these people to slavishly accept the degradation heaped upon them by American imperialism, is the "incarnation" of liberty and freedom—the liberty and freedom of the ruling class to continue its enslavement and exploitation of the workers, black and white.

Dr. Jones brazenly said: "Races must not think racially and separately but humanely; not as a race, but as a people." This outburst of hypocrisy in the face of the growing terror of the ruling class that ruthlessly jails, mobs and kills revolutionary workers, who under the leadership of the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions are struggling to unite the black and white workers of America; this in the jim-crow school where Negroes and whites are not permitted to sit together in the auditorium; this in a state, many parks and libraries of which bear the sign: "No dogs and niggers allowed." Surely there is no more brazen, no more despicable hypocritical ruling class than the slave landlords of the South and their tools who are praying for the perpetuation of their system of unemployment and starvation.

The day will come, and come soon when the militant students of this jim-crow Tuskegee, with the militant students of the white schools of the south will join the ranks of the revolutionary workers.

Then will Tuskegee have an anniversary, the first anniversary of freedom, celebrated under the free government of the black and white workers of America, an anniversary that will mean not the perpetuation of slavery as this anniversary does, but the birth of freedom. Certainly the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of jim-crowism under the slogan of democracy raises the question—"Whose democracy is this?" The legal lynching in Scottsboro gives the answer.