

Flood Hits Negro Hardest; Red Cross Refuses Relief

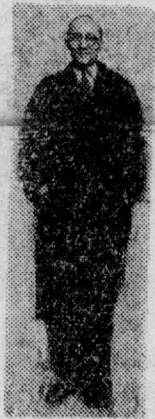
"The Negroes are the worst sufferers in the Mississippi flood, declared Cyril Briggs, Editor of the Negro Champion, in an interview yesterday with the Daily Worker. "They live in the swampy parts of the towns, on the lowest land. Their houses are all rotten timber shacks."

"The Negroes live in what are known as 'nigger towns,' separate sections of the cities, at night they are not permitted to show themselves in the white section of the towns. But the white men freely go to the Negro sections at night. All officers and police are white; they carry guns for the purpose of intimidating the Negroes and expressing white domination."

Forced to Slave.

During floods in the past, Briggs declared, Negroes have been drafted for work on levies without any pay and with white guards supervising with guns in their hands, Negroes are forced to leave their own families to their fate. This happened in the last big flood about a year ago, when Hoover was head of the Red Cross "relief" campaign. The matter was brought to Hoover's at-

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Briggs

THREATEN HEADS OF RAYON STRIKE

Pleading, Bullying Fail to Budge Strikers

ELIZABETHTON, Tenn., March 21.—Now that the owners of the rayon trust here have their private and state machinery of suppression well organized to fight the strike of the 5,500 workers, the bosses are beginning to exert terrific pressure to get sections of the strikers to go back to work. So far their efforts have met with utter failure.

Yesterday a public statement was issued by Dr. Arthur Motwurf, president of the Glazstoff Corporation, threatening victimization of the leaders of the spontaneous walkout.

"Mysterious" Leaflets.

Today further efforts in this direction were made when the strikers came to the plant to get the wages due them for the work done before they went out on strike. Again the employers failed to make any perceptible converts to strikebreaking.

The bosses have even resorted to the widespread distribution of "mysterious" leaflets urging the workers to give up their fight and return to work. This leaflet, which was read with derision by the workers, was signed, "Well-Wishers of Elizabethton and Carter County." It is not definitely established whether the bosses directly printed this circular

FLOOD HITS NEGRO MOST

Enslaved, Cheated of Relief by Red Cross

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tention, and a committee, headed by a servile Negro politician, Robert Motun, was instructed to "investigate." The committee was forced to admit the charges. Its report was therefore pigeon holed and never published.

The Red Cross deliberately lends itself to the Southern system of race discrimination and exploitation. In the former Mississippi flood and during the Florida campaign, it functioned for the interests of the wealthy planters, giving funds to them instead of the real sufferers. In many cases, Negroes were turned out of relief stations.

Following the exposures of Red Cross discrimination in Florida by the Negro Workers Relief Commit-

tee, the Red Cross tried to cover up its tracks by extending some help to those whom they had previously driven away. The Negroes, however, were forced to work building homes for the whites for little or nothing except food as the only way they could get anything from the Red Cross.

"To the terror of the flood is added the discrimination in rescue work and distribution of relief," said Briggs, "and this is symbolic of Negro suffering in the South, for in addition to the problems the white workers have to face in fighting exploitation, they have to meet the additional problems arising from race discrimination and race hatred as propagated by the rich white planters and business men."