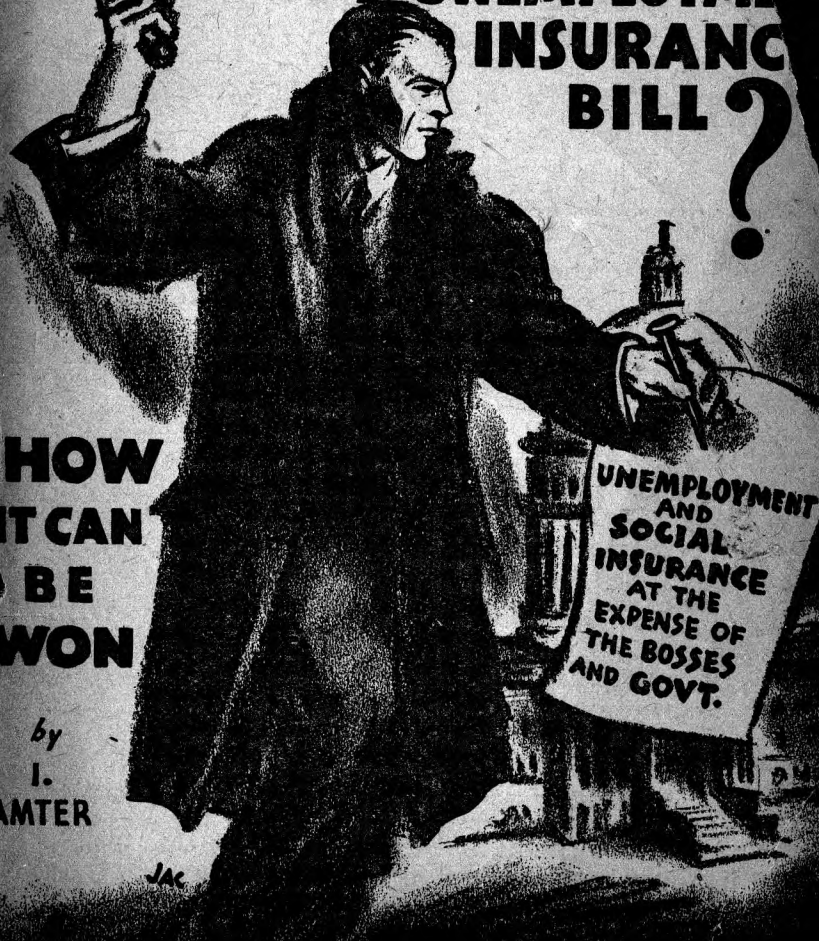


WHY ^{THE} WORKERS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL?

HOW
IT CAN
BE
WON

by
I.
AMTER

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UNEMPLOYMENT
AND
SOCIAL
INSURANCE
AT THE
EXPENSE OF
THE BOSSES
AND GOVT.

WHY THE WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

How It Can Be won

By I. AMTER

THE economic crisis faces the workers with the central question of how to get security. The National Industrial Recovery Act has already shown that it *will not work*. It does *not* provide higher wages. It has not put the millions of unemployed back to work. Millions are working only part-time. But above all—*no worker is sure of a job at any time*. He may be laid off and then will be thrown into the streets to starve.

The "New Deal" was placed before the workers as their only hope. Roosevelt told the workers that they would get their rights. When the codes were adopted, the workers were told they could join any union they pleased. They were told that their right to strike was not changed. But when they went on strike to enforce their demands for decent wages and conditions and for the right to join the union of their choice, they faced police, gunmen, militia, injunctions, courts, jails. Workers have been shot down like dogs because they fought for decent wages to provide their families with food. This is the National Industrial Recovery Act in fact, which Roosevelt and the employers tried to put over on the workers.

The millions of unemployed have been betrayed. They looked to the Roosevelt government—yes, to Roosevelt himself—to furnish them with relief, work and unemployment insurance. Roosevelt promised this in the election campaign; but he soon "forgot" his promise. The government promised public works that would

put millions to work, but up to October 15 no more than 70,000 workers obtained work—not at decent wages, at union rates—but at hunger relief wages. The so-called "public works" fund (which is part of the N.I.R.A.) is being used up fast. Of the \$3,300,000,000 appropriated by the U.S. Congress, nearly a billion has been assigned for the building of battleships, naval bases, airplanes, bombs, barracks, motorization of the army, military reforestation camps, etc. Billions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds have been given to the bankers, railroad and other corporations. *Billions for war—but nothing for relief and unemployment insurance!* Roosevelt even declared that relief for the coming winter will be mainly a matter of "private charity."

Sixteen million workers, men and women, remain jobless. Their situation is desperate. More than 10,000,000 children are starving in a country full of food. More than 1,500,000 boys and girls graduate from the schools and colleges each year—but they can find no work and get no relief. More than 2,000,000 boys are tramping the country looking in vain for work. Hundreds of thousands of working class families have been dispossessed, hundreds of thousands more face evictions in the winter cold. More than 2,500,000 workers are compelled to do forced labor on relief jobs for a miserable relief wage. Relief in some states is shamefully low, as for instance, in Mississippi \$3.96 a month for a family. South Carolina \$5.61, Texas \$6.93! In "liberal" Ohio, in Guernsey County, the relief is 75c a person per month! Nearly 300,000 sons of working class families have been herded into the semi-military reforestation camps, where they are being trained into soldiers to be used against their fathers and brothers. And above all, the cost of living is mounting sky high, the cost of some food products that the workers use rising more than 100 per cent.

The Negroes, who have been the worst sufferers from the crisis, are now being thrown out of the factories by the thousands as a result of the N.I.R.A. The *foreign-born* are being discriminated against in relief and on the jobs. The *veterans* have

had their disability allowances slashed and now face worse hunger. The *toiling farmers* are losing their farms—as a result of the so-called “farm relief”! Hundreds of thousands of *professionals, small businessmen, etc.*, are being completely ruined.

The whole toiling population of the country faces the most desperate situation in the fifth year of the crisis—a crisis that is unequalled in the history of the world, a crisis that holds in its deathly grip tens of millions of people.

The Roosevelt government and the employers are trying hard to force the workers to bear more burdens. They know that the system is breaking down. They are determined to solve the crisis without a penny of expense to themselves. The N.I.R.A. enables them to form the most gigantic trusts that the world has ever seen. These trusts directly control the government, and Roosevelt acts as their agent. Facing this enormous power, the workers must unite their ranks. Hunger, the crushing of our rights, growing fascism and a new international slaughter face us. We will be driven down to the worst degradation unless we unite our forces and fight for our very lives.

Knowing that the workers are organizing their ranks for the fight; knowing that the white and Negro workers, the native and foreign-born, are getting together to carry on a militant battle, the government is using two methods to deny us our rights: increasing violence and more radical phrases.

Workers Get Only Empty Promises

The history of the struggles of the workers who have gone out on strike is a history of the greatest militance of the workers and of clubbing, gas, and murder by the police. The struggles of the unemployed are a history of stubborn battles with the police. The bosses think that they can force us to starve by means of terror, of deportation of the foreign-born and of lynch terror against the Negroes.

On the other hand, Roosevelt thinks he can fool the workers still longer by making more promises. What about the promise of unemployment insurance? What about the promises to the farmers? They were empty promises that he and the bosses had no intention of carrying out.

Roosevelt does not operate alone. The government has its agents among the workers. Just as Roosevelt promised unemployment insurance, so too the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati in 1932 went on record in favor of unemployment insurance. In 29 states of the country “unemployment insurance” bills were introduced during the past year—but not a single one was adopted. In Wisconsin the legislature passed the bill, but then shelved it “for the period of the crisis.” These bills would not provide a single penny for the millions now unemployed. But even these fake bills went into the waste basket.

Now, while pretending that the N.I.R.A. will solve the crisis, the government through its agents is again raising its fake unemployment insurance schemes. Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, speaking at the Catholic Charities convention in New York in October, proposed “employment insurance.” But what about the wonderful N.I.R.A.? William Green, at the convention of the A. F. of L. in Washington, again talked about “employment insurance.” But what about the N.I.R.A., which is supposed to solve all questions? These people, who speak for the government and the bosses, know that their N.I.R.A. is collapsing; that the workers are growing militant; that they demand security for the whole working class. Therefore, in order to keep us workers and our organizations from mobilizing our forces, they come forward once more with their sham proposals.

We workers demand security. We demand that we workers and toiling farmers who have produced and produce everything in this country, shall have security when we are unable to work. We demand now in the fifth year of the crisis, with the working

class family with its back to the wall; with hunger creeping into the marrow of our bones; with starvation staring out of the faces of our children; with rags and tatters our only possession; with our homes being stolen from us; with insanity, suicide and disease destroying us; with another world war being put forward as the only other way out of the crisis—we workers demand that part of what we have produced shall be given back to us in the form of unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the employers and the government. Our struggle will not stop there. But today we demand security—security out of the pockets, profits and dividends of the bosses who are crushing our homes and our lives. Unemployment and social insurance for the whole working class! This we demand as our right!

There is only one bill that meets these requirements and that is the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill. This bill runs as follows:

WORKERS' UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

That a system of federal government unemployment insurance be immediately established by an act of Congress and made immediately effective, guaranteeing the average wages in the respective industries and territories in the United States. The unemployment insurance shall not be less than \$10.00 weekly for adult workers, \$3.00 for each dependent, to all workers wholly unemployed through no fault of their own, for the entire period of unemployment.

For all workers, no discrimination. That unemployment insurance be paid to every unemployed worker, adult and youth, whether industrial or agricultural, office employees, and all other categories of wage labor, native or foreign-born, citizen or non-citizen, white and Negro, men and women, and without discrimination against race, color, age, or political opinion. No worker shall be deprived of unemployment insurance because of refusal to take the place of strikers or to work for less than union rates of pay.

Insurance at the expense of the employers and the government—That the full funds for unemployment insurance shall be raised by the government from funds now set aside for war preparations and by taxation upon incomes over \$5,000 a year. In no instance shall there be any contributions levied upon the workers—in any form whatsoever for this insurance.

Administration by the workers—That the unemployment insurance fund shall be administered and controlled by the workers through unemployment insurance commissions composed of rank and file members of workers' organizations. That unemployment insurance commissions be empowered to establish free employment exchanges for the registration of the workers. The payment of unemployment insurance, the hearing of contested claims for unemployment insurance and appeals from awards made.

The other forms of social insurance—That social insurance be paid to workers to the amount of not less than \$10.00 weekly for adult workers, \$3.00 for each dependent to compensate for loss of wages through sickness, accident, old age, maternity, etc.

Part-time workers shall receive the difference between their wages and the unemployment insurance benefit. No worker shall be disqualified from receiving unemployment insurance because he refuses to work at wages below what he was formerly receiving or below the prevailing trade union rates in that vicinity, nor shall he or she be disqualified for refusing to work because of strike or unhealthful conditions, nor where hours are longer than the usual trade union standards in the particular trade or locality.

An employee shall not be required to accept employment if the establishment where employment is offered is at an unreasonable distance from his or her home.

Let us go into this bill. "The unemployment insurance shall be the full average wages of the industry and territory, but not less than \$10.00 weekly, with \$3.00 for each dependent." Why the full average wages? Because the workers are not responsible

for unemployment, and therefore are entitled to live as they lived while working. Wages in the United States have never been up to the level required for the American standard of living. According to economists and the U.S. Department of Labor, a family requires between \$1,800 and \$2,200 a year to live in decency. Very few families ever had that income. Only a small section of the skilled workers approached that amount. But today, with the level of the skilled also being dragged down to the minimum wage of \$15 a week, it would mean only \$780 a year working full time. Millions are working part-time and earn far less. No family can live on that amount. Therefore the bill provides that each worker shall receive insurance equal to the full average wages of the industry and territory, but not less than \$10.00 weekly.

Which workers shall receive insurance? All workers without exception if they are out of work for no fault of their own. This means no discrimination against the millions now unemployed. They are the first to need unemployment insurance. It means no discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers; no discrimination against women and young workers. It means that the whole working class will be protected and will have security.

All other bills exclude certain classes of workers from insurance benefits. They do not include agricultural, domestic or office workers. They exclude non-citizens. They require that a worker shall be willing to accept any work, no matter how far away from his home, or whether he can do the work offered. They do not protect him from work on jobs where there are strikes. The Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill includes all categories of workers, without exception, young and adult. It does not force them to do work for which they are not fit and prevents strikebreaking through unemployment. It also provides that the unemployed shall not be compelled to accept work at less than union rates of pay, which means complete solidarity with the organized workers, who struggle to improve their conditions.

For how long shall they receive insurance? For the entire period of unemployment. Here there can be no quibble. We cannot accept the position taken in the "unemployment insurance" bills introduced in the various States or in operation in other countries, that the worker shall receive insurance only for a limited number of weeks. All workers want to work (with the exception of those who are sick and should be treated in hospitals instead of being sent to jails and asylums). The present system of society does not allow all workers to work. Even in days of "prosperity", there were between one and a half and two millions unemployed in this country. Today, in the crisis, there are 16,000,000 unemployed of whom millions will *never* find work. Unemployment is permanent under the present system. Have these workers a right to protection? To be sure. They want to work, but cannot. Therefore, the government and employers must be compelled to pay insurance to all who are jobless through no fault of their own and for the full period of unemployment.

How shall the funds be raised? In practically all the other bills, ~~not~~ only the employers—and also sometimes the government—but also the workers are obliged to make contributions. We reject this. Unemployment and Social Insurance should be the first charge on industry and government. Profits should not be allowed to come first. **On the contrary, the health and welfare of the working class family must come first.** Therefore, the insurance shall be at the expense of the employers and the government.

Federal Government Must Provide Insurance

Which government? Only the federal government can pass laws and regulations that will bring all the employers under its force. Only the federal government can protect *all* workers, who move from State to State in search of work. Pending enactment of the Bill by the federal government, we also struggle for its adoption by the State governments. But to rest here, would mean to split the forces of the workers, instead of linking them

up to put the responsibility where it belongs—on the federal government and the employers. Because of the State constitutions we would have to wait years in some States and comply with regulations intended to prevent such legislation in others, so that it would be a long time before the workers would receive unemployment insurance. Therefore, all forces must be concentrated upon the struggle for federal insurance.

Where shall the funds be obtained? Out of "fear" of making "bums" of the workers and of developing unwillingness to work, some of those who favor insurance propose that the workers shall pay their share. Furthermore, they pretend that ample funds cannot be obtained. The Workers Bill demands all *war funds* shall be set aside for insurance. That includes both local, State and federal funds. *This year more than \$1,164,000,000 is being spent by the federal government directly for war purposes.* The Workers' Bill proposes a graduated income tax on all incomes over \$5,000 a year. J. P. Morgan controls more than \$60,000,000,000 of the wealth of the country—or nearly one fifth. Andrew Mellon controls more than \$11,000,000,000. Add to these fortunes, the wealth of Rockefeller, Ford, Kahn and the other billionaires and multi-millionaires, and we have a fund of more than a \$100,000,000,000. Is there anything wrong in proposing that, say, a 10 per cent levy shall be placed on all such fortunes to provide unemployment insurance for the working class families? The funds exist; it is our job to force the government to raise and appropriate them.

By whom shall the insurance fund be administered? The experience that the workers have gone through in the distribution of relief is enough to convince any worker that we cannot trust the capitalist politicians. Graft, corruption, misappropriation of funds, favoritism and what not have been practiced on a wide scale. Political "friends"—people in political office or other work—have been put on the relief list, while others starved. People have been removed from the list because they had no "pull" and no courage to fight. This we will not tolerate. We

demand that a workers' commission, elected by the rank and file of working class organizations, shall administer the fund, establish free employment agencies, hear contested claims and make awards. Only workers can be trusted with such important functions in relation to the working class.

Social Insurance Imperative

What about social insurance? Part-time workers are not classified as unemployed. But today, in the crisis, they frequently receive less in wages than the unemployed on the relief rolls. The Workers' Bill therefore proposes that part-time workers shall receive the difference between their wages and the unemployment insurance benefits.

There are other reasons for which workers are laid off or discharged. Owing to the general strain on the workers today through the drive in the factories, but also through the industrial and occupational diseases which they contract, the American workers lose 250,000,000 work days a year. If we include their families, it means a loss of 870,000,000 days each year.

The *speed-up* in the factories has made it impossible for the workers to take proper precautions to protect themselves from accidents. In many working places there are no proper protective devices. Today a worker who suffers an accident gets back to the machine as quickly as possible so as not to lose his job. Very often this endangers his health and his life. We demand that these workers be protected so that they may be restored to health and vigor.

Elderly men cannot get jobs any more. Very often a man reaches the peak of his skill at 50 years of age. By that time, he is no longer wanted by the employer, because he cannot work fast enough. In most of the shops and factories today, men 40 years of age are not hired. They are thrown on the charity of their relatives or friends, or find their way into the poor homes.

This is a scandal, and the Workers' Bill demands that old workers shall receive the full benefit of social insurance. They have added their share to the production of the wealth of the country and are entitled to security and comfort for the rest of their lives.

Women workers about to become mothers have no protection in this country. Very frequently they work to the very day of giving birth and have even borne their children in the factory. The United States boasts about "protection of childhood and motherhood." This is *bunk* as far as the mothers and children of the working class are concerned. The expectant mother has no protection before or after childbirth, so that the child and the mother suffer both before and after childbirth. This would be ended through the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

Thus the Workers' Bill is the only bill that will protect every section of the working class, without exception, at a proper level of benefit for the whole period of disability, through funds obtained only from those responsible for and capable of raising them, but administered by the workers themselves. This Bill stands against all bogus bills, and bills suggested or brought forward by sincere people who, however, believe that the workers want "something for nothing" and shirk work. These people despise the workers and make their proposals in order to hinder the struggle for the Workers' Bill and to prevent the struggle for the change of the whole system, which curses the workers with unemployment.

Other Bills Aim to Prevent Genuine Unemployment Insurance

Let us look at some of these bills. They all have something in common. *They exclude certain categories of workers: non-citizens, agricultural, domestic, and office workers (of whom there are millions in the United States). They exclude civil service and similar workers. Being only State bills, they fix residence quali-*

fications, which deny benefits to millions of migratory and transient workers who go from State to State in search of work. They provide insurance for a specified number of weeks—none for more than 18 weeks in any year but require that the worker shall have worked a longer period for the same concern or in the State, to be entitled to insurance. Today, millions who have not worked for one, two or three years, millions working only short seasons, are automatically excluded. The bills deny insurance to workers who are discharged for "misconduct," that is for organizing and fighting for higher wages, etc. They grant \$15 a week for 12 weeks and then throw the workers out to starve with their families. The bills, in the main, propose contributions also by the worker, to make him "take an interest in his job"! They compel him to take work that is offered, thus making a strikebreaker of him or forcing him to leave home to get work. And, finally, all of the bills put the insurance fund into the hands of public commissions, sometimes the departments of labor or industrial commissions, which are notorious for the failure to enforce even the capitalist laws and regulations, such as factory inspection, fire protection, child labor, minimum wage laws, etc., and are involved in graft and racketeering. This cannot be tolerated. Such bills are the Wisconsin bill (adopted and then shelved), the Ohio bill and the Socialist bills.

These bills were introduced in the State Legislatures by State Commissions on which, in many instances, were representatives of the State Federations of Labor (A. F. of L.) and Socialists. They were invariably supported by the Socialist Party. When Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York, he appointed a commission to "study" the question. This commission, on which the A. F. of L. was represented, did not report till January, 1933, when Lehman, another Rooseveltian, became Governor. The bill that the Commission submitted had all the bad features of the bills analyzed above. This shows what Roosevelt meant by "unemployment insurance," which he promised to the unemployed! It meant merely continued starvation. This bill was endorsed by the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party—and was shelved.

There are those, like the Conference for Progressive Labor Action (Musteites), who in words stand for unemployment insurance, even the Workers' Bill. But they do nothing in support of the Bill, even though they endorsed it at the August 26 conference in Cleveland. These people pretend that the workers cannot gain unemployment insurance except through the overthrow of the present system of society. This is untrue and clearly shows up their position of being unwilling to carry on a struggle—to take a head-on position against that of the A. F. of L. officialdom. It shows that they have no faith in the fighting ability of the working class which can force the government to grant unemployment and social insurance. On the other hand, these opportunists propose as an "immediate" issue for which the workers should fight, a weekly relief wage of \$22. This they do not consider beyond the power of the working class!

The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill is the only bill worthy of support by the workers of this country. The Bill has already met with the endorsement and fighting support of millions of workers. It is the fight for this bill in the working-class organizations that has caused Miss Perkins and William Green again to speak of "unemployment insurance," in order to stop the fight for it.

Masses Support Workers' Bill

The struggle for the workers' bill is being led by the Unemployed Councils and the hundreds of thousands who fight under their leadership. More than 1,200 locals of the American Federation of Labor, the two national conferences of the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, three State Federations of Labor (A. F. of L.), the unions of the Trade Union Unity League and many independent unions, workers' sick and benefit, mutual aid and fraternal organizations, the Trade Union Conference for United Action (Cleveland, August 26-27, 1933), representing millions of workers, support it. 470 locals to date (October 15) of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters

and Joiners in 43 States, have endorsed it in a referendum. The workers demand unemployment insurance, and support the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill as the only bill meeting their needs. This united front support must now be widened into a force that will compel the federal government to adopt it.

Two national hunger marches to Washington led by the Unemployed Councils demanded its enactment. Twice again, in March and May, 1933, the demand was presented by the Unemployed Councils to the government. In many States, united front struggles and marches have presented the bill. But the State and federal governments have refused to enact it. The answer in most cases was police, clubbing, arrests and jail. The employers and the government think that by increasing terror they can stop the struggle. This only spurs us on to more militant struggles.

Can we force the government to adopt the Workers' Bill, and how?

If the workers of other countries have achieved a measure of success in securing unemployment and other forms of insurance, it is clear that we American workers also can obtain it. The workers of Europe and other countries did not get it as a gift from the employers, but had to fight for it. In England, for instance, in 1912, when the situation was very bad, the government granted it as a "guarantee against revolution," as Lloyd George said. Unemployment insurance exists in some form or other in 23 countries. The United States, the richest capitalist country in the world, has no unemployment insurance and gives the least protection to the workers. In some States there are workmen's compensation laws; in a few States miserable old-age pensions that barely keep a person alive. But as far as the masses are concerned, there is no Federal insurance whatever against unemployment, part-time work, sickness, accident, old age; no maternity insurance, etc.

Soviet Union—Only Country Providing Real Insurance

Only in one country is there a full system of social insurance. That is the Soviet Union—the country where the workers and peasants are in control. There is no unemployment insurance in the Soviet Union, because there is *no unemployment*. The Soviet government expended more than two billion dollars on social insurance during the first five months of 1933, which is distributed through the trade unions. Any worker affected, by sickness or accident is fully protected by insurance. He goes to a hospital or rest home, where he remains till he is fully recovered. An expectant mother remains away from work for two months before and two months after childbirth, with full care and wages. Workers who have reached the age of 55 years and wish to retire from active work, receive social insurance. This is a product of the Russian Revolution of November, 1917, when the workers and peasants led by the Communist Party overthrew the system of plunder and starvation and established the Workers' and Farmers' Government. Only by carrying out a similar struggle will we American workers have the fullest security.

While unemployment insurance was being talked of, and in many States bills were introduced, various corporations, among them the General Electric Company, introduced a system of "insurance" for its employees. The company and the workers made contributions, which were supposed to guarantee a minimum per week to a worker in case of lay-off. This proved to be a fake, for when the crisis began and then deepened, the workers were laid off by the tens of thousands by General Electric, and instead of getting \$15.00 a week to live on, they received a few dollars for a few weeks. Then it was turned into food baskets, and finally the workers, some of them old employees, were turned down completely and had to accept starvation relief from the city. There is no guarantee in company insurance. If the company gets into difficulties, or goes out of existence, the workers are left without anything.

Some insurance companies issue policies for health protection, old age, etc. (endowment policies), but when a worker needs it most, he is least able to pay the premiums, and loses his policy. Therefore, it is clear that we must have a federal system of insurance, if the whole working class, the workers and their families, are to be protected in all situations.

N.R.A.—No Guarantee of Work

The National Industrial Recovery Act and the codes adopted under it do not protect the workers. The workers have no guarantee of work under the codes. The act and the codes only provide that a worker shall not work more than a certain number of hours a week and shall receive so many cents for each hour of work. But the codes do not say that the employer *must* hire workers and keep them, or that the worker shall have full time work. The worker is guaranteed no work whatever. The workers in the different industries must put up a fight to amend the codes to include unemployment and social insurance, to protect them in case of lay-offs and unemployment.

Finally the Act does not furnish anything to the millions who have no work and have no hope of getting work, but only continued starvation.

Therefore, with funds available; with wealth in the country in plenty in the hands of the big employers, corporations, banks, etc.; with the workers having the right to full protection; the struggle of the masses for federal unemployment and social insurance becomes a central struggle. Without insurance there is no security either for the 16,000,000 unemployed and their families or the workers now working in the factories, shops and mines.

How then shall we compel the government to adopt the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill? The workers in this country have learned one thing through generations of struggle: *We get nothing unless we organize and fight for it.* The history of the American labor movement is a history of fight for

workers' rights. When the workers felt a grievance, they got their forces together, carried on a campaign and rallied the masses. When workers in the shops today are not satisfied with conditions, they put up a struggle and, if need be, strike. Today, when the workers in many industries are not satisfied with the codes, they go out on strike and force gains from the bosses, and the government has to recognize them. When the unemployed want more relief and face eviction, the Unemployed Councils mobilize the workers and win many demands.

The Struggle Must Be Intensified

The fight for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill must be broadened. Already, as above indicated, there are millions of workers who endorse and support the Bill. This is not yet enough. The demand for the enactment of the Bill must be made a central issue in all neighborhoods, in every working-class organization. The national campaign is now in progress—every worker must be enlisted in it. What can each worker do? He can do one or more of the following things:

1. In your neighborhood join the Unemployed Council or assembly and help carry on the fight not only for increased relief, against evictions, etc., but also for the petition campaign for the Workers' Bill.

2. In your shop, get a group of workers together to carry on the campaign for the Workers' Bill. Write to the National Committee, Unemployed Councils, 80 East 11th Street, New York City, for petitions and directions.

3. In your union of the A. F. of L., Railroad Brotherhood, Trade Union Unity League, etc., carry on agitation for the Bill; get the members to sign the petition and your local to endorse it. Get in touch with the A. F. of L. Committee for Unemployment Insurance, 37 East 13th Street, New York City.

4. In your fraternal society, sick and benefit, mutual aid, etc., do the same. The Fraternal Federation for Social Insurance is conducting the campaign in this field. Get in touch with them at 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

5. If you belong to a veterans' club, or a similar organization, get the petitions and resolutions from the National Committee Unemployed Councils and begin the campaign.

6. Help mobilize all kinds of organizations for the city conference which will be held in your city. If there is no Unemployed Council in your city, get in touch with the National Committee, which will help you in preparing such a conference.

7. Our aim is also to get the city governments to petition the State and federal governments to adopt the Workers' Bill. Already the city of Buffalo has endorsed the Workers' Bill.

8. In many States there is the initiative and referendum. The campaign should be launched in these States. Different petitions, conforming to the legal requirements, must be used in these States. Get in touch with the National Committee, Unemployed Councils, which will help you in these matters.

9. In January, 1934, a National Convention on Unemployment, called by the National Committee, Unemployed Councils of U.S.A., will be held in Washington, D. C. The central demand of this convention will be the adoption of the Workers' Bill. Write to the National Committee for particulars.

10. In the unions, fraternal societies, veterans' organizations, clubs, etc., the unemployment insurance committee should not only carry on the campaign for the Workers' Bill, but should register all the unemployed members of the organization and conduct a struggle for their relief. It is the duty of each organization to help its members.

Above all—the demand for the adoption of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill will be effective to the degree that we fight everywhere for increased relief from the starvation standard at which it is now placed; for putting every worker on the relief rolls; against forced labor; against evictions; against discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers, etc., etc. The struggles in each town, city, county and State register in Washington. If such struggles take place in every part of the country, as a result of the situation of the workers which is steadily growing worse, then the demands which will be

presented by the National Convention to President Roosevelt and the U.S. Congress in January will not only have weight but will have tens of millions of people behind them who give support to the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill.

The fight is on. The fifth year of the crisis finds the working class in the worst situation in the history of the country. Security is our demand. We intend to get it. The Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill represents this security. Forward in the fight to obtain it. *It can and will be won!*

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