

Down with exploiters, "rugged individualists" and tyrants.

LABOR ACTION

For a workers' world — peace and plenty, justice and freedom.

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Price 5 Cents

Textiles In Nation Wide Wage Fight

During Past Month 20,700 Workers Have Been On Strike

LARRY HOGAN ACTIVE

10-25 Per Cent Increases Won in Many Cases

(Special to Labor Action)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Strike rumbles in the textile industry have flared forth in open revolt in both the North and South. Militant battles are being waged from New Hampshire to Alabama, according to reports coming here from textile centers.

Within the past thirty days approximately 26,700 textile workers have been on strike. Most of these strikes were against speed up and wage cuts. In many cases increases of from 10 to 25 per cent have already been won. In other cases the strikers are determined to stick it out till they win complete victory.

Dramatic Strikes in South

In the South the Hosiery strikes are the most dramatic at the present time. Workers in the Hudson Hosiery mills of this city struck on June 8, when the company laid off 7 union men.

Employees of the Larkwood Knitting company came out on strike on June 14, after the management informed them they would not permit anything but a company union.

The Larkwood was shut down 100 per cent for over a day. Some one threw a tear gas bomb into the mill. The bosses are back at work but the majority of the strikers are still out.

Larry Hogan Leads Strikes

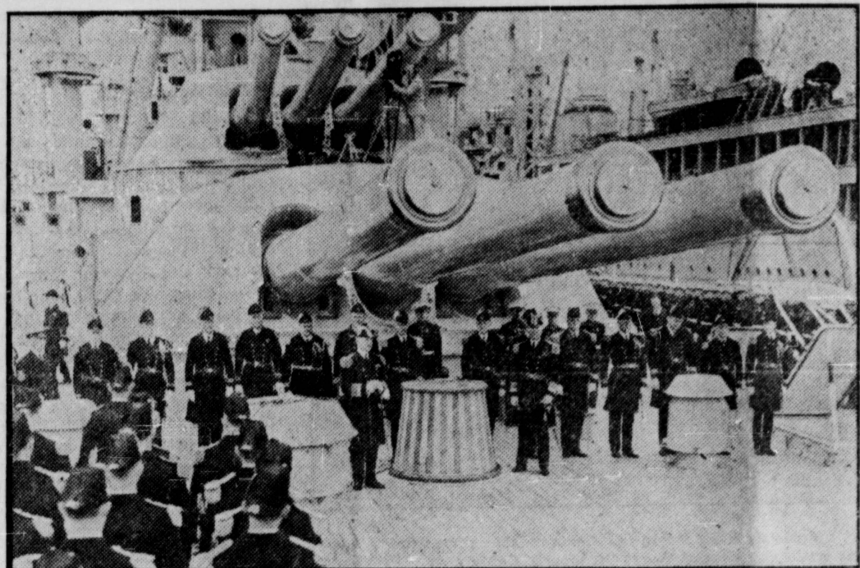
Larry Hogan, special organizer for the Hosiery Workers Union, has been in charge of the strikes in this area. He has been assisted by Hazel Dawson, Henry Adams, vice-president of the Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers has just been sent in here to help Hogan out.

At High Point the employees of the Adams Mills Full Fashioned Mill are reported ready to revolt. Workers in the Diamond mill, which has a small company union, have signified their intentions of striking with the Adams Mills employees.

Charles Bernheim, conciliator from the United States department of labor has just been sent in here at the request of the strikers.

Mayor Wearn confirmed a statement of the Larkwood group who (Continued on Page 2)

Battleships or Bread?



The government regrets that it can't adequately feed its unemployed, but the government finds it can spend \$230,000,000 to build 34 new warships.

If this sum were split into \$100 lumps, 2,300,000 workers' families could be made partially secure against the coming winter, by giving each \$100 in addition to regular relief.

Here is John Jones' family of a wife and four children living in the coal fields of Kentucky. The Jones' kids can't go to school for

lack of shoes and overcoats. If John Jones was given a hundred dollars by the government he could buy new overcoats, new shoes and still have enough left over to buy more than corn meal and salt pork during the winter.

Here is Tom Martin's family. They live in New York. Martin's wife expects a baby in a few months. They live in a fifth floor East-side tenement.

In New York family welfare societies sometimes see that you get

shoes and clothing. They don't do anything about the kind of a home in which you live.

With a hundred dollars from the government, Tom Martin could take his wife to the country for a few weeks. The new baby then would stand a chance to live. These illustrations could go on for pages.

Tom Martin and John Jones are the backbone of America. They live not only in Kentucky and New York, but all over the country.

Which do they need, battleships or bread?

37,000 Hopelessly Out As Machines Take Auto Jobs

DETROIT—(FP) — Rationalization, polite term for speed-up, is taking a deadly toll among auto workers, and the expected "prosperity-around-the-corner" will not help 37,000 unemployed auto workers, according to Supt. John S. Ballenger of the Detroit Welfare Department.

There are 47,000 jobless auto workers on relief rolls, Ballenger says, and only 10,000 may become self-supporting in the next few months, due to the speed-up which has eliminated job after job.

37,000 Face Permanent Unemployment

Asked about the other 37,000 families, Ballenger said, "This labor will not be absorbed, even when factories get going at normal production. Employment will be more permanent for those now holding jobs but the prospects are that the factories will not need all their old workers in the present cycle of business."

Workers report an intensification of the speed-up in the various factories. At the Ford Motor Co.,

crankshafts, which in 1932 took 63 operators, are produced now with 29 operations. The 4-cylinder block in 1932 was put out in about 43 minutes, with 19 operations, while at present the 8-cylinder block is put out in less than 21 minutes and requires only seven operations.

Less Days More Cars

A worker on the assembly line said, "A few weeks ago, we were working six days, turning out 360 cars a day and every worker had to do two operations. They then put us on five days and we had to turn out 450 cars, and every worker had to do four operations. The workers in the plant would be glad to work six hours, they are so dead tired after the eight hours of slave-driving."

The auto workers are more receptive to union propaganda than ever before and organization of the auto workers is a strong possibility in the near future. The epidemic of auto strikes last spring has stopped the orgy of wage slashes by the auto barons, and the auto workers are in militant mood.

Jersey Relief "Fairy Tales" Draw Laughs

By WARREN C. MONTROSS

NEWARK, N. J. — Fairy tales told the jobless by New Jersey relief heads are falling to work.

"The State of New Jersey would like to give each unemployed family an allowance of ten dollars a week. But . . . it would be impossible. . . . You must work for the food ticket, because if you don't you will be a pauper and the State will take the vote away from paupers . . ." and more of the same from the State Emergency Relief "explaining" the logic of starvation to the unemployed workers of New Jersey.

Fairy Tales Get Horse Laugh

When these absurd fairy tales were repeated before a meeting of Bergen County unemployed the workers greeted the message with horse laughs. The unemployed, they were told, will be called upon to do only "useless work"; that workers will be paid compensation if hurt (Continued on Page 2)

"Live Wire" Has Bosses "Burned Up"

Latest Issue of Edison Paper Is Disturbing, Whispers Rumor

Live Wire, the organ of the Brotherhood of Edison Employees, is beginning to burn. The union started to distribute the paper last Thursday morning shortly after 7 A. M. at the Forty-first street station of the United Light and Power Company. About 600 were given out.

On the payline that afternoon, new distributors were on the job and about 800 more Live Wires changed hands. Within an hour after the distribution began information leaked out of the plant that all the departmental superintendents had been called to a special meeting. Since the company has found that the Brotherhood is growing, it will probably wage a fight to prevent the Brotherhood from being recognized under the Industrial Recovery Act.

Expose Political Hook-up

At the Public Service Commission hearings the same day, it was revealed for the first time that H. Edmund Machold, former New York State Republican chairman, and one of the party's most influential leaders, is assistant to the chairman of the New York Edison Company at a salary of \$15,000 per year.

Charges made by the Brotherhood several months ago that officers' salaries were being increased as the employees were decreased were also proven. The increase for 1933 will amount to \$127,032 more than 1932.

May Appeal to Washington

At this hearing Jerome Count, Brotherhood counsel, told the commissioners they would either have to protect the employees of the Edison system, or the union would have to appeal to Washington.

Favor Public Ownership of U.S. Railways

MONTREAL, CANADA — The people should own and operate all transportation facilities. So declared United States railroad telegraphers meeting here in annual convention.

"The best interest of the nation as a whole will only be served," the resolution declared, "when the public utility is owned and operated by the people in the interest of the people."

3,000 Relief Workers Strike For 40c.-Hour

Strike Threats Win As Politicians Feed Workers on Phrases

DURHAM, N. C.—Words for the hungry—"This government was good enough for our forefathers and it's good enough for me." This is what a small group of poor men and women, led by politicians and preachers in a dual unemployed organization, are being fed in this city as a substitute for more relief.

Meanwhile the real organization, the Durham Association of the Unemployed, led by workers, Negro and white, is on the job.

Strike threats have just gained one more days work a week, the second time in three weeks more work has been won by the unemployed.

Ohio Jobless in Fighting Spirit, Say Demands Are Just

NO TEMPORARY TRUCE

5,000 in Athen County Win Partial Victory in Two Week Strike

By LOUIS FRANCIS BUDENZ

COLUMBUS, OHIO—As the national convention of unemployed leagues draws near, mass strikes of the organized workless on public "relief" work give evidence of the fighting spirit of the Ohio Unemployed League, guest of the convention.

3,000 Out

Three thousand men are still out in Franklin County, in which Columbus is located, the executive committee of the Franklin County Unemployed League having rejected the "compromise offer" of the newly appointed county relief commission.

Picket lines travel from one section of the county to the other, seeing that unemployed are not inveigled back to work by the township trustees.

Demanding 40 Cents

The county relief commission had asked for a "temporary truce" under which the men would return to work until the commission could work out more adequate relief. The message was delivered in person by W. H. Hartsough, Jr., secretary of the commission, to the headquarters of the Ohio Unemployed League. The local unemployed league committee, however, felt that its demand for 40 cents per hour was just and stood by its guns on that demand.

Interesting evidence was unearthed that employers were fighting the jobless demands, on the grounds that payment of 40 cents per hour on "relief" work would interfere with payments of 15 cents per hour in local brickyards and stone quarries.

In Athens County five thousand men struck on June 12, for workmen's compensation and more adequate relief, after an appeal for such action by Arnold Johnson, director of organization of the Ohio league.

Partial Victory

This strike ended two weeks later in a settlement between the local county committee of the unemployed leagues and the relief authorities, which resulted in partial victory. Workmen's compensation was won on relief work, and more relief was assured though not in the measure demanded.

Our Message To the July Jobless Conventions In Ohio

To the convention of the Ohio Unemployed League July 1-2 and to the National Unemployed Convention July 3-5 the Conference for Progressive Labor Action — Labor Actionists — extends greetings and wishes for success.

The O. U. L. convention and the National Unemployed Convention meet at a time of the gravest crisis. Suffering among the unemployed is more intense and widespread than ever. A nation-wide campaign to cut down relief, which is already on a starvation basis, is under way. Those workers who are called back to jobs are paid wages so low that the vaunted American standard of living cannot be seen even with the most powerful telescope.

On the other hand, Washington daily sends forth a tremendous ballyhoo assuring the workers and farmers that prosperity is about to be restored, thus seeking to create the impression that it is not necessary for the masses to worry or organize or struggle for their rights.

The unemployed themselves in convention assembled will consider the situation and decide upon their course of action. Much will depend upon the program they adopt and the force and spirit which they put behind the execution of that program.

Labor Actionists venture to suggest that there are three considerations which must have an important place in your deliberations.

1. The unemployed must have a fighting program. They will indeed lose everything if they are not prepared to fight in an organized and effective manner.

insofar as the federal administration tries to lull the masses into a feeling of security and flabby optimism, it is perpetrating a distasteful crime.

The forces which brought us starvation in the midst of plenty are not dead. They are waiting for a chance to begin the old game of profiteering and exploitation again.

Not less militancy but more is needed by all unemployed organizations in this crisis. Fight against relief cuts and evictions. Fight to compel the government to give you jobs at wages based upon a genuine American standard of living or relief at the same rate.

2. The unemployed must put their organizations on a permanent basis.

The newspaper ballyhoo tries to make out that pretty soon everybody is going to be back at work. Under present conditions that could only mean putting the whole nation under a Stagger Plan which would give a few hours work a week at little better than starvation wages. No more nor less than a form of mass slavery.

Actually, however, when the exponents of the New Deal are brought down to brass tacks, it is impossible for them to explain how more than 4 or 5 million workers can be restored to jobs. That would mean anywhere from 7 to 12 million men for whom there are no jobs, and for most of whom there never will be jobs again until the insane and unjust economic system is abolished.

At this convention, therefore, the fact must

Labor Actionists Also Will Confer July 6-7

A National Active Workers Conference of the Conference for Progressive Labor Action will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on July 6. Officers, organizers and active members of the CPLA are eligible to attend and will participate in the discussions. The Roosevelt program and its effect upon labor and the farmers; new developments in the labor movement and among the unemployed; the program and activities of the CPLA in view of new developments, will constitute the agenda of the Conference.

The decision to hold such a conference was made by the National Executive Committee as a result of suggestions received from many of the local branches, and the call has been sent out by Chairman A. J. Muste and Executive Secretary Louis F. Budenz.

be faced that unemployment is a permanent problem in this country under the present economic system. The unemployed must organize to cope with that condition.

3. The watchword of the unemployed organizations in the period ahead must be that of unity.

The exploiters and profiteers always try to keep the ranks of the workers divided. They try to separate the city worker from the farmer, the Negro from the white worker, the skilled from the unskilled, the native born from the foreign born, the worker of one religious or political faith from those with a differing faith, the worker who has a job from the worker who has not. The cheapest and most despicable prejudices are aroused in the effort to keep the workers separated.

Now, more than ever, we must be on our guard against any attempt on the part of the profiteers and exploiters to create division in the ranks of the unemployed.

The real situation is simple enough—if only we do not permit enemies of labor to instill prejudice in our minds.

If, for example, relief is cut down and there is consequently no food in the home, the stomach suffers whether it belongs to a Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Communist, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, wet or dry, Methodist or Baptist, white or black.

The fact that we unite in order to oppose these concrete and very real evils does not mean that all

differences between individuals and organizations are at an end. The point is precisely that in spite of our differences we must unite. Failure to do so simply means that we are helpless.

Labor Actionists earnestly hope, therefore, that the O. U. L. and the National Unemployed conventions may take a great step forward toward bringing about united action of the unemployed all along the line and toward the effective building of a great nation-wide united organization of all the unemployed.

The Conference for Progressive Labor Action—Labor Actionists—is an organization of active militant workers who believe that just as the kings had to be overthrown in 1776 and the slaveholders in 1861, so in 1933 the bankers, profiteers and bosses must be overthrown. Labor Actionists believe that this must be done as in the past by the organized revolutionary power of the workers and farmers.

From the beginning of the depression Labor Actionists have realized the need for organization among the unemployed and the great things that might be accomplished by the unemployed if they were effectively organized. We have in Ohio and many other states given the utmost support to this work.

We especially congratulate the Ohio Unemployed League both upon the effective state organization it has developed and upon the vast amount of work which it has done in organizing local leagues and inspiring them to action.

Bosses Hit By Militant Food Strike

Amalgamated Union in Move to Organize Its Jobless

By LARRY COHEN

NEW YORK—Striking despite opposition from A. F. of L. leadership, members of the International Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' Union have won several victories, while the Amalgamated Food Workers, an industrial union, is organizing its jobless members into unemployed councils to help in union strikes and fight for better jobless conditions.

Force Bosses Into Line

Boss after boss has been forced into line by the determination of the organized bakers, members of the A. F. of L. International Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, not to give up the standards that they have won by years of hard fighting. Hours in the small Jewish shops have risen steadily, so that today there is nothing unusual about the fourteen and sixteen hour day.

When this spring the bosses had the nerve to talk about a wage-cut, the bakers decided that they no longer had anything to lose, and despite the opposition of their International officials came out on strike. In many shops they have won their demands. Elsewhere the fight is still going on. Bakers and their wives are marching on the picket line and are receiving the support of hundreds of open-air meetings at which Communists, Socialists and Labor Actionists speak from the same platform.

Industrial Union Organizes Jobless

The Amalgamated Food Workers which for years has enjoyed the reputation of being a militant, progressive union, has once again showed its far-sightedness and its determination to protect the interests of its members. The Amalgamated is an industrial union, but most of its members are bakers, many of whom are feeling the ravages of the crisis. Instead of telling its unemployed members to shift for themselves, the union, through its Executive Board, has shown the locals how to organize committees of the unemployed members who will carry on special activity to better their conditions.

Councils Fight With Union

Herman Gund, general organizer of the Union, reports functioning Unemployed Councils in the Bronx and Yorkville Locals. He says that these Councils have intensified the interest of the unemployed in their union and have been extremely effective in pulling out shops where the boss was trying to take advantage of conditions by putting over a program of long hours.

New shops have been won, and old ones forced to live up to the union agreement. An effort must now be made to build similar councils in the other locals, and to tie up this activity with the general struggles of the unemployed workers as a whole. These Councils must support the activity of the United Front Conference Against Eviction and Relief Cuts.

Jersey Relief Fairy Tales Laughed Down by Workless

(Continued from Page 1) on the job "at the discretion of the political subdivision that is paying for the work," and the sad, sad wall of the State that "every self-respecting worker will be glad to work for his relief ticket (\$1.50 to \$3.50 a week)." **And Strikes Follow**

Just what the workers of New Jersey think of this hunger logic was shown when the unemployed of Moorestown refused to work for relief tickets unless they were paid the same as those working alongside of them. The entire job stopped when the paid workers went out in sympathy with the unemployed.

In Tenafly, thirty workers struck when they found that the insurance companies had succeeded in having workers for relief taken off compensation. After hurried consultations between the City Council and the insurance company, the workers returned to their jobs

Wage Truce Extends Cut For 1 Year

BULLETIN

A year's wage truce was made between railway and labor heads by terms of which union leaders agreed not to seek wage increases, and railway heads agreed not to cut wages for the period of a year. By the terms of the agreement the railway unions are tied down to the 10 per cent wage cut which went into effect 18 months ago, and strikes are outlawed until June 30, 1934.

CHICAGO, Ill. (Special)—Officials of the Railroad Brotherhoods, representing the million union workers on America's 291 Class 1 railroads, declared that they would not attend the Conference called by the Railroad operators on July 12 to discuss the proposed 22 1/2 per cent wage cut.

This proposed cut, which was demanded the day before President Roosevelt signed the Industrial Recovery Bill, is to replace a temporary cut of ten per cent which expires on November first.

Jersey Congress

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Continental Congress met here and set up a State organization to promote the platform laid down in Washington. Six hundred of the six hundred and fifty-seven delegates were from Socialist Party organizations; a delegation from the International Labor Defense from Kearny, previously accredited, was refused admission to the conference as delegates.

Hits Unity Report

A minority report of the Organization and Continuation Committee, backed by 9 of the 29 members of the committee, was denied by the Chairman on the grounds that the call for a mass Labor Party and for a united front of all workers organizations "criticized the internal affairs of organizations represented at the conference."

A motion of Arthur Rosewall, representing Bergen County unemployed was ruled against by the Chairman. The motion called for cutting down the representation of political groups as only one political group was represented.

The convention adopted the program previously passed in Newark by the N. J. Unemployment Conference.

Jobless Defy Lore's Arrest

(Continued from Page 1)

are beginning to make some real headway in fighting off attacks on their relief standards. Faced by the announcement of the total suspension of all relief, the Unemployed League of Bonne Terre called a special meeting to consider what action to take. Relief was not cut off, as a result, and in addition, the men received milk tickets for their children, the first time these have ever been given out. In other communities, grievance committees are securing clothing, shoes and medical care for individual families who have been turned down by the relief boards.

Plans for the near future include an intensive organizing drive over all of Southeastern Missouri and the formation of county organizations.

Mass Pressure Brings Cash

Through mass pressure on the County officials, unemployed in Bergen County are receiving pay in addition to their food tickets for work performed for the County. At each meeting of the County organization of the unemployed each Friday, grievances are taken up and reports made of the happenings on jobs for the week past.

Plans are now going forward for a convention of the jobless of the State. At that time action against work for food tickets will be considered on a State-wide basis.

Representation at the Ohio Convention of the Unemployed is also being provided for New Jersey. At least ten delegates from the State will attend the Columbus meeting.

Outlook For Capitalism Dark As World Conference Faces Failure



This is a radio-photo of the scene at London as King George of England said some kind words to the delegates of 68 nations as they gathered for the World Economic Conference. Premier Ramsay MacDonald (left) later threw a bomb in the proceedings by demanding revision of the war debts—a subject supposed to be left out of the discussion.

By JOHN T. GODBER

Failure threatens the World Economic Conference meeting in London to find a "capitalist" solution for capitalism's crisis.

If the conference fails, then what? The outlook for capitalism is gloomy.

Said the London Times:

"The President of the United States and his advisors are believed to take the most serious view of the present situation. They do not regard the depression as a temporary phase which will pass as other depressions have passed. They believe, it is reported, that Western civilization is at the crossroads and that only vigorous international action can avert disaster."

In emphatic terms the Preparatory Committee of the conference declared:

"Failure in this critical undertaking threatens a world-wide adoption of ideals of national self-sufficiency which cut unmistakably athwart the lines of economic development. Such a choice would shake the whole system of international finance to its foundations, standards of living would be lowered, and the social system, as we know it could hardly survive."

King George V, speaking at the opening of the Conference, said:

"It cannot be beyond the power of men so as to use the vast resources of the world as to insure the material progress of civilization."

World Unemployment At 30 Million

The Economic Conference, consisting of delegates from 66 nations, has before it a picture of world conditions in the report of the Preparatory Committee.

World unemployment placed at 30 millions; this does not include "families and dependents" and is "probably an under-estimate." A decline of wholesale prices since October, 1929, by a third; raw material by 60 per cent. Wheat at Winnipeg in December at the lowest level recorded in 400 years.

"Huge accumulations of world stocks overhang some of the principal markets," their index for 1932 being double that of 1925. In some countries the total value of exports trade "fallen below the sums required for internal debt service alone."

Facts such as these indicate, says the report, "the extremities to which the forces of disintegration have already carried the economic and financial world. In the field of international trade, quotas, clearing agreements, exchange restrictions... throttle business enterprise and individual initiative... these measures have developed into a state of virtual economic warfare."

Attribute Causes To Symptoms

The summary, drawn up and unanimously adopted by delegates from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, China, India and Japan, lists all the familiar ailments of a moribund capitalism, attributing them, however, not to the system itself, but to high tariffs, unstable currencies, disequilibrium between prices and costs, etc. And if the Conference fails to iron them out the implication is that the world will face disaster, worse than the present crisis.

Already it is apparent that the conference will fail.

War debts were to be on the ta-

boo list; this was the price the United States demanded for her entrance into the discussions. Premier MacDonald, however, in his opening address made a bitter attack on the debt situation, thereby automatically introducing the subject on the agenda and much time will be devoted around this question in future sessions. They will be debating the last war while the imperialist nations prepare for the next one.

Imperialist Japan, since 1931, has sought a way out of the economic dilemma by a predatory war on China.

Conditions Growing Steadily Worse

The chaotic condition in the capitalist world is steadily growing worse. Despite destruction, the dumping in the sea, the burning, the restrictions on output—in spite of all, surplus stocks continue to pile up in all countries save Russia.

International Regulation of output is one of the points on the agenda of the Conference but the London Times admitted that "there are so many conflicting interests that the Economic Conference must confine its attention to matters on which concerted action is not only desirable but practicable."

King George is right; "It is not beyond the power of man to use the vast resources of the world so as to insure the material progress of civilization." But only by the power of a united working class can this be brought about. The conference of the imperialists will fail, and the economic life of the world will remain out of joint until the workers finally triumph, by ending capitalism.

World Meet Against War Rallies Youth

NEW YORK—Labor and liberal, pacifist and revolutionary, the left-wing youth groups of the nation are responding to the call for the World Congress of Youth Against Fascism and War in Paris, August 5, 6, and 7. The movement which grew out of the Amsterdam Congress Against War last year, has won the support of large sections of the student and working youth.

Plan Delegation From America

In New York a committee with representatives of the CPLA-Youth, National Student League, Young Communist League, Green International War Resisters League, Fellowship of Reconciliation and many other less known groups is already carrying on a campaign to send a large delegation from America. An effort is being made to link the movement up with the struggle against war preparations of the capitalist governments, against the Roosevelt forced labor camps, and the insolvency of the recent appropriation of 238 Million Dollars for battleships while millions of workers are starving.

Urge YPSL to Join

The Young People's Socialist League has so far refused to join the campaign, but efforts are being made to get them to reconsider.

Seven PMA Lives Given For Union

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—To the martyrology of labor must be added the name of Thomas Urban, age 53, who is the seventh member of the Progressive Miners of America to lay down life in the struggle to build a union free from Lewis gangsterism in Illinois.

Seven Martyrs

Seven men and one woman have thus far paid with their lives for daring to build a clean union. The roll call of the dead: Joe Colbert, Dominic Laurenti, Andrew Gynes, Mrs. Emma Cummerlato, John Ward, Henry Arnold, James Altes, Thomas Urban.

Killers Free

Not one person has ever been convicted out of all these murders, although all the killers, with the exception of the assassin who killed Urban, are known. Some have been tried and acquitted. Others have never been arrested. "It is significant to note," says the Progressive Miner, "that all these murders have been committed in Franklin, Perry, Christiana and Sangamon counties, places where the Peabody Coal company has large interests."

Slash Farm Budget and Cotton Crops

WASHINGTON—A \$15,000,000 slash in the annual budget of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace began here with the abolition of the government market news service and the dismissal of many employees. Wallace said he was sorry the cuts had to be made when the department needed all possible help in handling its job. The cut was ordered by Budget Director Douglas.

Funds for agricultural experiment stations and cooperative work will be reduced one third.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wallace has inaugurated a one-week campaign to remove 10 million acres from production in the cotton-belt by means of government leases. Land owners, according to the announcement, will receive from 100 to 150 million dollars rental for the untilled acres. How this will effect the thousands of landless black and white farm laborers who ordinarily would till the land, Wallace did not say.

WORKERS, FARMERS!

Write LABOR ACTION about conditions in your section. Order Bundles of LABOR ACTION to sell to your friends, neighbors and fellow workers!

Mooney Tag Days Rally Thousands

NEW YORK—(FP)—The nationwide tag days for Tom Mooney which began June 19 and continue through July 4 in various parts of the country are rallying thousands who have been aroused by the injustice of keeping Mooney in prison after the evidence against him has been pronounced insufficient, the National Mooney Council for Action announces.

Wide Appeals For Tag Day

From cities and towns all over the country have come appeals for collection boxes, credentials, leaflets posters and the other material needed for a great tag day campaign. Cities as far apart as Philadelphia and Superior, Wis., have been using the radio for Mooney, farmers are leading in the campaign in the west and all labor and radical groups are joining.

The National Tag Day Committee has sent out 15,000 collection boxes, 15,000 arm bands, 15,000 credentials, 100,000 leaflets 600 posters and has 10,000 penny pamphlets which are rapidly disappearing as the orders come in. Funds for the expense of the tag day have been coming in from many local councils.

Win Strikes

SEATTLE—Five thousand striking salmon fishermen out for over a month for 8 cents a pound have just won a complete victory. There are still about 4000 fishermen on strike on the northern Pacific coast. Concessions have been won by the Alaskan fishermen.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Terrific inroads are still being made against runaway sweat shops by organizers for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The latest victory just won after a three week strike was a battle of 1,200 shirt workers against long hours and low wages.

BRISTOL, VA.—A two week strike against a pay cutting speed-up efficiency system, long prevalent in the furniture industry here, has just been won by the striking employees.

Textiles In Nationwide Wage Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

said that he told them they were within their rights to organize.

2,500 Strike in Reading

In the North the Hosiery workers also hold the spot light. Twenty-five hundred employees of the Colonial, Reading, Industrial, Penn. Maid and Oakbrook Hosiery mills are on strike in Reading, Pennsylvania, long known as the open shop citadel of the North, for increased wages, shorter hours and recognition of the union.

At Manchester, N. H., where 7800 strikers won a victory over the Amoskeag Company, they were forced out on strike again. After winning a wage increase of 15 per cent the workers returned to find that instead of two looms they would have to run four. They came out again. The second victory within a month has just been won.

Block Cuts Proposed To "Save Mills"

Hosiery Workers Defeat Plan Mapped by Union Officials

(Special to Labor Action)

PHILADELPHIA—Three of the largest locals of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers have overwhelmingly defeated another wage cut proposed by the union administration.

This wage cut, like the four preceding ones, was to have been forced down the throats of the workers with assurances, on the part of the officials, that this would save the union mills from bankruptcy.

Leaders Were Sure

So sure were the union leaders that their proposal would be carried without opposition that John W. Edelman, publicity director for the union, announced to the press that the officials had been vested with dictatorial powers during the crisis.

"Evidently recent wage reductions in non-union mills have placed union mills at a disadvantage," Emil Rieve, national president of the Hosiery Workers' Union, declared. "With the Industrial Control Act so close to passage, our committee certainly does not intend to permit union mills to go out of business if this can be prevented. We are prepared to use the complete authority vested in us."

Hisses and Jeers

Hisses and jeers greeted McKoewn, president of the Philadelphia branch, when he attempted to explain to the workers, at a special meeting, the desirability of another wage cut at this time.

Wage rates for Hosiery knitters have declined 50 to 58 per cent in the last four years, according to a report on workers earnings in 1932 in 21 union hosiery mills, made recently by the industrial research department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mine Strike Hits at Company Union

UNIONTOWN, PA.—Fighting for wage increases and against company unionism, 2,500 Fayette county miners and steel workers have struck in the Clyde mines, the Republic Steel Corporation, and the Pleasant Valley Coal & Coke Co.

Clyde workers struck when two members were summarily discharged from an employee representation committee, formed by the company to foster company unionism. They are asking for a 20 per cent wage increase.

Patterson, Condemned to Die, Wins New Trial

ATHENS, ALA.—Heywood Patterson, twice sentenced to death on framed up rape charges, has just been granted a new trial by Judge Horton, who ruled that the testimony of Victoria Price was unsubstantiated.

Cops Help Organize Fur Workers; Lefts Win Shops

NEW YORK.—Convinced that neither Roosevelt nor anyone else will improve conditions for them, thousands of furriers are conducting a militant campaign involving almost the entire industry.

Cops Help Organize

The vast majority of them are members or sympathizers of the Furriers Section of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. During the last few weeks there has been an intensive drive on the part of their bosses, the A.F. of L. and the N.Y. police to force them into the International Fur Workers' Union. This 'union,' which has shown no signs of life for over a year, is so disliked by the workers, that its leaflets are distributed in the fur market with cops protecting the organizers.

In many shops the bosses have tried to make the workers register with the right-wing union. Some have even been taken to the union headquarters by gangsters in an attempt to make them register.

Choosing Their Union

They have answered by striking for the right to choose their own union and to extend the unemployment insurance system recently won by the Industrial Union. They are not frightened by the fact that the Industrial Union is called "Communist." The fundamental issue is whether workers can join the union of their choosing or whether the boss will choose a union for them.

Many shops have been won, and only forty-five remain on strike. It is significant that less than a hundred scabs have been recruited.

Young Socialist Aid

Mac Eisenberg, a member of the City Central Committee of the Young People's Socialist League, has had charges brought against him for picketing shops where the workers were striking, with right-wing union sign denying the existence of the strike. Many other Ypsels, however, are supporting the strikes.

FROM THE FIRING LINE



New Deal—No Pay

(By Unemployed Worker)
 "Don't eat in there,—they don't pay the girls anything!" Hearing these words as I passed a restaurant on lower Broadway, known as Stanley's, I went in.
 I asked the girl if this charge was true. "Yes, it's perfectly true," she said. "They used to pay six a week, then they cut it to three. For the last eight months we have been working for nothing but our tips."

Further questioning brought out that this firm hires forty-eight employees and they all serve gratis.
 "We go to work at tea thirty in the morning and most of us work until eight thirty," she said.
 So you see, as yet the new deal has done nothing for these waitresses toiling within the very shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

Labor Action in W. Va.

This is to say: "I have been organizing the unemployed workers and dirt farmers in Fayette County, and am trying to get things started all over the state."
 I would like for our people to read Labor Action, and I want you to send a bundle. I will try to get subscriptions to offset the cost.
 H. P. RULOFF,
 Victor, W. Va.

Against Forced Labor

They are striking in Franklin county, Ohio, for 40 cents an hour. Three thousand relief workers are striking. But in Jackson Township there are no appropriations for relief work, and no legal reasons why the jobless, who object to low wages, should be forced to work. So is it a strike, or a refusal to participate in forced labor? Lawrence Conley, secretary of the Jackson Township unit, writes:
 We of the Jackson Township, Unit No. 1 of the Ohio Unemployed League, wish to express our side of the fight now being waged for a higher standard of relief in Franklin county.

The unemployed of Jackson Township have been and are yet going through the slow process of starvation. The trustees refuse to give even the relief prescribed by the R.F.C. or the County Commissioners.

We have been receiving as low as \$1 a week for a family of three; \$1.50 for a family of four; \$1.50 to \$1.75 for a family of five; \$2 for from six to ten members.

The relief is given in grocery orders, and beans, bread, potatoes and salt pork are about the only things that can be purchased to carry through the week on this amount.

Now we are not given this relief. We are forced to work 8 hours a day and at times to walk as far as 10 miles to the job. Some can work only one day, and some get two days.

We furnish our own shovels and rakes and tools. And if we do not have them sometimes we are not allowed to work. And then those that are not lucky (?) enough to get work are penalized by receiving even smaller grocery orders. Sometimes they are given only \$1 regardless of the size of their family.

Our grievance committee representing 130 members of our unemployed organization called on the County Commissioners and presented all these facts. And the Commissioners, after hearing one case, informed the trustees that there were no appropriations for work in Jackson Township. And that the unemployed did not have to work for this relief. And that the unemployed were to receive 75 cents in grocery orders for each member of the family. This occurred on June 3rd.

Yet on June 9th the trustees continued to give relief in the same unsatisfactory manner.

They also had two armed officers at the Township Hall so that if anyone objected to their actions he or they were to be thrown out. And the officers have been deliberately trying to cause trouble. They say we are on strike. This is their excuse.

But since we are not supposed to work for this relief how can we be on strike?

We, the Jackson Township, Unit No. 1 of the state and county organization of the Ohio Unemployed League, will stand solidly with the unemployed in all townships, and carry on this fight until these and other conditions are corrected.

LAWRENCE CONLEY, Sec.
 R. No. 3, Grove City, Ohio.

Job Camps Breed War

The "New Deal" Labor camps have been covered in previous issues of Labor Action as well as other labor papers. The following letter received from Charles Van Horn, a subscriber living near a camp in Western Pennsylvania tells its own story.

The Labor Army is being hardened to the war time conditions found in France several years ago. These camps which increase our reserve military force by 250,000 are being trained to cope with whatever the future holds for the tottering profit system.

Here are housed about 20 in a single tent, with no convenience at all. Meals are cooked in an open air kitchen and, since this camp lacks tables, the meals are eaten off the ground. Many a meal is eaten in the rain.

They bathe and wash their clothes in a nearby creek. About the only things they have that the battle fields lacked are old army cots with straw mattresses. These are not so easy to sleep on and many of the men are no doubt just as tired at six A. M. when they must get up if they want any breakfast, as they were the night before.

If conditions don't improve soon, you might expect a repetition of the strike they had at Camp Dix recently.

Student Tells Of 'War' Clash in N. Y. College

"There are only 150 radicals in New York's public colleges and we are going to fire them all," said Mark Eisner of the N. Y. Board of Education, and City College led off with a bang.

May 29 saw an open-air meeting near the college sponsored by the Social Problems Club and the Anti-War Committee which grew out of the Chicago Congress Against War last December. Student speakers addressed the crowd of 500 on the subject of the college R. O. T. C. After the meeting the crowd decided to attend the military exercises in Lewisohn Stadium as they had a right to do, but they were refused admittance, and when they refused to disperse several were beaten by the police.

Attacks Meeting With Umbrella

They retreated and commenced another open-air meeting. All went well till President Robinson happened by with some Army officers. He became infuriated and attacked the meeting with an umbrella he was carrying.

The week following, 21 were expelled and nine more were suspended for six months. Some of those disciplined were not even present May 29. They were disciplined because they criticized the Umbrella Prexy at subsequent meetings.

Fight For Readmission

The students, most of whom are members of the National Student League or of the League for Industrial Democracy, are demanding readmission. They have undertaken a legal fight which is being handled by the American Civil Liberties Union, and are at the same time carrying on a campaign to arouse mass pressure, particularly from college students, to back up the fight.

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FOREIGN NOTES

By CHARLES LAGNER

AUSTRIA

According to Vice-Chancellor Winkler, Austria will soon have a militia in place of the hiring army it now possesses. Diplomatic negotiations have paved the way for the introduction of a six months militia in 1934. Militia, in this case, is the polite way of saying compulsory military service. An attempt to assassinate Landesrat and Heimwehr leader, Dr. Steidle and the governor, Dr. Rintelen, is being connected with the National Socialist campaign against the government. Twenty-three Nazis were arrested. The government published a proclamation restoring the uniform of the old Austrian army in the Austrian national army. Back to pre-war militarism....

BELGIUM

The Socialist Party through its Central Executive Board, demanded the immediate convocation of Parliament and its dissolution to give the people who have been betrayed by the government an opportunity to express its will through new elections.

CHILE

A new government decree orders the military training of all school children, beginning with the first school year.... Allowance will be made from the period of service of the coming recruits for the time devoted to military training during school years. The purpose of this new measure is: (1) to arouse the youth of the country to a spirit of patriotism, (2) to effect savings in the military budget. Patriotism comes first....

DENMARK

Fascist intrigues along the German-Danish border with the threat of German occupation of those portions of Denmark which were German for a time but originally formed a part of the Danish state, are impelling the government to increase its garrisons and fortifications along the North Schleswig border....

FRANCE

There are at present 25,000 German fugitives in France.... The conflict within the Socialist Party is growing in intensity. The right wing, led by Renaudel issued a manifesto in which it threatened to split the Socialist group in the Chamber of Deputies if the party Congress were to institute condemnation proceedings against it. This manifesto was signed by 65 deputies and 9 senators. It is a well-known fact that of the 130 deputies in the Socialist Chamber group, 80 stand with Renaudel.... The Labor Union organization of France (Confederation Generale du Travail) decided on June 21 to arrange a demonstration in answer to the movement inaugurated by merchants and tax payers. Workers are being urged to use the weapons of the boycott to gain their demands.

GERMANY

On June 8 the Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party issued a call to the Socialist Labor International and its affiliated parties in which it announced that it had "transferred its seat to Prague, Czechoslovakia, in view of political developments in Germany." As the official organ of the party, the "Vorwaerts" will appear weekly under the editorship of Frederick Stampfer beginning with the middle of June. The call was signed by Otto Wels, Chairman of the party. On the following day the deputies belonging to the socialist group of the Prussian Landtag met and decided that the seat of the party would remain in Berlin. On the following day the Social Democratic Reichstag deputies met and endorsed this decision, emphasizing that no illegal propaganda would be tolerated, and that those members of the Party executive who remained outside of Germany would be expelled from that body. On a motion by Loebe it was decided "to appeal to the government to liberate those members of the party who are still being held in protective imprisonment." On June 22 the Hitler government, dissolved the Party and confiscated all its property.... The former Senator Lohan committed suicide.... The former SPD publication director of the Kassel Volksblatt, Johannes Kaemper committed suicide.... The SPD Reichstag deputy Antonia Pfuelf who was a member of the Reichstag since 1919 committed suicide.... The Communist work-er Karl Lottes who had been interned in the Concentration Camp at Dachau, was shot "trying to escape".... In Kattowitz 66 Commu-

... KENTUCKY MINERS ...

A Four-Part Story About the Harlan Coalfields

By TESS HUFF

Part III. THE LAW

Back in Harlan. The same old telephone poles, the same cracks in the sidewalks.

I walk along the streets and the people, most of whom I have known for years, and some from childhood, throw up their hands, and some shake hands, but they are worlds away.

"Where have you been so long?" I tell them that I have just returned from New York, where I worked in the labor movement.

"Is there good money in that?" they ask.

To the old-timers, the checker players who gather in P. V. Cole's checker-room above the Harlan National Bank, I explain that I'm the champion Communist checker player of New York City. They laugh

Yet I protected myself in the hope that they wouldn't shoot me, not actually, or dynamite the house, since I was a native, a distant relative of the sheriff, not a miner, and knew everybody. But I wasn't quite sure.

Then my game was completely ruined.

We were used to bad mountain men who honestly looked the part. But one day seventy well-dressed dour and steely-eyed gentlemen arrived from Chicago, P'tsburgh and New York. We were greatly perturbed. The underworld we had read about, but never seen, and the dapper city gunmen overrun the town, looking thoroughly competent to do a good job. I saw them, and that was enough. I went back to the checker-room and even my old friends were so nerv-

narrow streets, gave their money away. But today they are depressed and unhappy. The bankers post placards of "A Business Man's Prayer," and the Business Man says: "I hereby delete the word depression from my vocabulary; I will mention prosperity to at least three customers every day." And still the townsmen talk taxes and hard times.

Across the street is the courthouse and the sheriff's office, the sheriff's windows still whitewashed—he put it on two summers ago when his two-hundred pound body, seen through the windows, probably felt too much like a target.

And across the street from the courthouse is the law office where I write this. Here you have the law books, loads of them, redolent of the smell of dead justice, dusty and unused. If you want to know what is legal and illegal, you open the books; but in Harlan the question is, what can be done, what can't, and by whom, and the books are not much help. They serve to impress the naive justice-seekers who come in from the country to file law suits.

In the office are two lawyers. They are talking about the venison supper in the Hugh Jones Restaurant.

It was this way. Judge Jones killed the deer and invited all the members of the Harlan bar to a venison supper.

You know how it is. If you are a lawyer you'd much sooner cut off your right arm than miss a supper given by the judge who tries your cases.

So all the lawyers were there, the town's thirty-three, including a half dozen or so who were Sunday School teachers, superintendents, deacons.

They seated themselves and the waiter hurried in with platters loaded with tall glasses full of red liquid. A glass of this was plumped down before each lawyer. They wondered what the red stuff was.

They knew it wasn't liquor, because the judge had a mania for law and order. All his elevated legal life he had been holy hell on liquor makers, sellers and drinkers.

Nevertheless, it was liquor, old bottled in bond! The half dozen Sunday-school lawyers were horrified. The glasses held half a pint.

They made awful faces, but between stifled horror and deference to the judge, they drank it down. It must have been funny.

The lawyers are so hilariously upset by what happened that they can't go on.

"I never saw such a sight since the God ever made me!"

The judge gave a talk on the necessity for the preservation of wild game. He singled out the game-hog as an example of what no self-respecting citizen should ever become.

Then the topping-off touch, the sight to be remembered. The tetch-tailers staggering in several directions homeward.

"They pulled up their coat collars, just as high as they could get them, like this, and plowed for home."

The lawyers roar. Conner Howard comes in. He has heard that I am in town. "Have you been down to see the dead men?" he asks.

"Have you seen them?"

"I haven't seen them. They have twenty-three now."

"Is that all of them?"

"They say they've got them all out."

"All of them down at the Cumberland Hardware?"

"Yes."

The lawyers leave the office and Howard Conner tells his story.

(To be continued)



but they are nervous and I win half a dozen games before they begin to see the checkers.

Most of the townsmen are amazed to see me back, and two or three, still whispering, have blurted out the truth: "I lowd you'd gone for good. Looks like you'd be afraid back here. Have you seen the sheriff yet?" I reply that the sheriff hasn't seen me yet either, and make a joke of it.

In the days of the mine war, however, when I sat here pounding out news stories on this same old typewriter, while across the street in the courthouse the sheriff and his men stood by the windows, eyeing me, it was no joke. I played a nervous game of checkers myself in those days, and my game grew steadily worse.

An ex-sheriff came around one day to tell me that it wouldn't surprise him to find me hanging from a lamp-post some morning. The sheriff's men warned my neighbors that they were in danger—my house was liable to be blown up, just any night. And my game got very bad indeed.

Of course, they were only trying to silence me, or so I explained it.

But then an editor was shot as he was leaving my house one morning, and a newspaper reporter was shot at while coming toward the house one night. And then one day four of the sheriff's men tramped through the house, armored in breastplates, armed with revolvers, one at each hip, emptying boxes and drawers. And then—after that the worst checker players in town beat me two out of three games.

ous that we couldn't play anything but swap-out.

Well, the old town was dead, or soon would be, and it was a very nice time to leave. The family needed sleep, and so did I. To the great delight of everyone, except the checker players, I left the town.

And at Brookwood Labor College, Katonah, New York, where A. J. Muste held forth, I learned that labor wars are struggles between classes, that they began with capitalism, that they are an inescapable part of capitalism, and that they will end when capitalism ends, not before. I learned that the brunt of the long struggle falls to the lot of the miners, here and abroad, wherever miners are. And that in America the cut-throat bituminous industry clamps its teeth upon coal miners, and women and children. Not because the owners are bad men, but because the system is bad. Nor do the miners strike and starve because they enjoy it. And this process, this fight, this misery and waste, must go on until coal is taken from private competitive hands.

But now, back in Harlan, I find the people worlds away from all this, and they are baffled.

The red mine war has sunk into a black brooding silence, and the town is old, its bonanza bloom gone, and it cowers before uncomprehended forces.

There was a time when the townsmen jingled lots of money. The mines up the six valleys had regular run and the miners came to town in train-loads, crowded the

ists were imprisoned.... In Dues-seldorf, Hannover and Bochum there were food riots during which warehouses were stormed by hungry citizens....

GREAT BRITAIN
 The by-election in the district Hitchin resulted in a victory of the Conservative candidate, but produced also a marked growth in the vote of the Left-Socialist Labor Party candidate Arthur Wilson, who gained 2,000 votes over the last election. The Conservatives lost 4,000 votes.... On May 22 there were registered in Great Britain 2,582,879 unemployed, i. e., 144,755 less than in the previous month and 158,427 less than in the same period in the foregoing year....

ITALY
 Dr. Goebbels, German Minister for propaganda, was presented with a stiletto during his visit to Rome. An appealing bit of symbolism! Claudio Treves, director of "Liberta," the organ of the Italian Anti-Fascist Concentration ex-deputy from Milano and leader of the Italian Socialist Party, died in exile at the age of 65....

JAPAN
 Negotiations with the Soviet government for the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway begins in Tokio on the 25th of June.... The Association of Japanese Cotton Spinners decided to boycott Indian cotton in reprisal against the erection of a tariff of 7½ per

cent on Japanese cotton goods in British India.... In Osaka the Japanese Fascist Party will publish a Japanese biography of Adolf Hitler in the near future....

SOVIET UNION

The Electrode Plan of the Dnieper Aluminum Combinat is beginning production.... The drive for a more adequate food supply for Soviet workers is going on all along the line, as indicated by the growing frequency with which the opening of canning factories, meat combinats, bakeries and similar establishments is announced. Recently the public was informed that a fruit canning plant near Khojent, Tajikistan is nearing completion. The plan is designed to pack 16 million cans annually.

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Under Direction of the National Executive Committee of CPLA
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WHERE ARE WE GOING?

THE Roosevelt administration recovery program continues to crowd everything else off the front page. Where are we going under this program? As LABOR ACTION has already pointed out this is by far the most important question before American workers and farmers today.

In seeking the correct answer to this question it is important to take note of one item which has disappeared entirely from the front pages. Nothing more is heard about the investigation of the House of Morgan and the other big banking houses. The Morgans, the Rockefellers and the rest will remain just where they have been. That means that the system which they represent remains.

SAVING AMERICA FOR THE BANKERS

THE country is being saved—for whom? Under the various farm acts wheat and cotton acreage is being taken out of production. The farmers are to be compensated out of a "processing" tax. This tax will ultimately be paid by workers who wear cotton and eat bread. By thus raising the price of farm products it is expected that the value of farm land will again go up. That will mean that mortgages which have become nearly worthless become valuable again. Thus the mortgage-holding class is being saved by the government.

The Glass-Seagall banking bill insures deposits. On the surface this also sounds like a measure in the interests of the people. For the United States government to put itself back of the deposits in banks would be just the thing if the government and the banks were controlled by the people and run in their interest. However, while the banks remain in control of the same old financial barons, this bill simply means that the government insures the bankers. It cannot let them fail again without bankrupting the government itself. Thus the banking class is saved.

The National Industrial Recovery Act comes to the aid of manufacturers. The act provides for the repeal of the Anti-Trust legislation, which should make it easier for the big fellows to swallow up the little fellows. The industrialists are told that they must be good boys and not expect too big profits right away. Temporarily, at least, they must restrain themselves. However, if they are good boys the power of the government will be put back of the effort to place industry on its feet and unquestionably before long greater profits than ever can be made. Thus the industrialists are saved by the government.

Meanwhile at the London Economic Conference, upon which, according to declarations made by President Roosevelt not so long ago, the whole fate of the world hung, the United States delegates cannot make up their mind whether they are to follow a policy of economic nationalism or economic internationalism. That is to say, they cannot or will not decide whether the United States is to go it alone and tell each other nation to go it alone (which means the same cut-throat competition on a large scale which, on a smaller scale, ruined our national industries) or whether there is some way by which the nations can cooperate in the work of recovery. If on the international field there is to be a partial truce on economic warfare, something has to be done about war debts, about the high tariffs and about stabilizing the monies of the various countries. The United States so far has refused to do anything or to permit anybody else to do anything about these matters. Nationalism, which only a short time ago was denounced by all liberals, including the president, as selfishness on a large scale, is now being pressed.

Meanwhile, to descend to something which may appear simple on the surface but which has its significance none the less, the New Deal threatens to swallow up genuine labor education also. In a recent issue of the World Telegram that well-known liberal, Harry Elmer Barnes, under the caption: "Education for a New Deal" speaks in high praise of Brookwood Labor College as it is being reorganized. He ends up by saying: "Far-sighted capitalists will also wish for the prosperity of Brookwood. It asks for little more for labor than is necessary to assure the sheer survival of capitalism." Thus the prophecy of Muste, Tippet and others who severed their connection with Brookwood this spring, charging that it was becoming conservative and academic, a 'seminary for male and female young ladies,' is being fulfilled with startling rapidity.

Labor Action—militant revolutionary struggle by the workers and farmers is still the only path to a genuine New Deal which will save the masses and not the profiteers.

NEGRO CAPITALISM

HERE is the Universal Negro Improvement Association. This group openly proclaim that they alone have been anointed with the holy chrism that is necessary for the salvation of the toiling Negro masses of the world. "Down with the white masters," they shout. "Unless you join us and unite with Negroes the world over you are doomed."

What this group is advocating is a Negro Capitalism. This theory of a Negro Capitalism is just as antiquated as Methuselah. Are we to believe that a capitalist, just because his skin happens to be black would treat his workers any better than a white capitalist? Decidedly not. Capitalism, which is an economic system of free private enterprise, by its very nature prevents that.

Since capitalism is a competitive system every capitalist is in business for but one purpose and that purpose is to make profits. Profits have always been taken out of the hides of the laboring class.

Yes there is a Negro problem. That problem is also a white problem. It is a workers problem regardless of race. That problem is how to get food when the workers have not the means of buying back what they have produced.

The hope then of the salvation of the Negro race lies not in the green robed disciples of the Universal Improvement Association but in strong industrial unionism of all workers regardless of color.

The Devil You Say

By TESS HUFF

THE NEW STEAL

I don't think it's right to question the motives of the big exploiters when they help Roosevelt give the workers and farmers a new deal.

For a long time the exploiters have been deeply depressed and worried and gloomy and grief-stricken, and it was only with pain in the heart that they could mention the unemployed.

"What an opportunity to make money, and it's all going to waste," they cried. And indeed the country was in a bad way. More than seventeen million couldn't be exploited, because of unemployment. So they are helping the administration give the workers a new deal.

It should be understood, of course, that the exploiters had nothing to do with bringing about the depression. True enough, they dropped seventeen million from the payrolls, but their hearts bled. It ought to be plain that unemployment is due to unemployment, just as the depression as a whole is due to the crisis. And the crisis—but no use to trace it back, you'd find maybe that most of the unemployed just quit work without rhyme or reason.

Generally speaking the big exploiters—who like to be called "business men"—are content enough to own the factories, banks, railroads and the rest of it, including first mortgages on all the policemen, National Guardsmen, soldiers, American Legionnaires, legislators and judges, but they do like to have plenty of workers to exploit, and they are willing to help Roosevelt.

They insist, of course, that the workers and farmers get a real new deal. On this point they are very stubborn.

Yet, it's funny, the National Industrial Recovery Act caused some of the exploiters to worry. It appears there were three or four small exploiters somewhere down South who misunderstood the purpose of the Act. How this happened, nobody knows, but they thought it was an attack upon exploitation, and they had convulsions, and one of them, it is said, turned grey overnight.

And the same misunderstanding was shared by certain liberals, and even by workers and leaders in the labor movement itself.

The only way I can explain it is that they must have forgotten that in the United States J. P. Morgan is still President.

Anyway the exploiters rushed to explain. They were in full sympathy with the Act. And immediately the half dozen little exploiters who were throwing fits began to recover, and got much better, while the bewildered liberals—but let's not speak of them.

Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, a great organization of patriotic open-shoppers who are interested in giving everybody a real New Deal (just a printer's mistake), came out strong for the Recovery Act.

"I am convinced," said the reformed Mr. Lund, "that the administration of the measure will be in safe hands and that we should cooperate to the fullest extent to insure the successful operation of the Act. We have every assurance that the law will not be so administered as to upset existing satisfactory employment relations."

That is, says Mr. Lund in polite, earnest language, the exploitation of the working class will continue, but on a slightly increased scale.

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BOOKS FOR WORKERS

The Way Out; What Lies Ahead for America, by Upton Sinclair. Published by the author, Los Angeles (West Branch) Calif.

THIS little pamphlet contains nine "letters" to a young rich man, a capitalist. His name is Perry. His father is a big capitalist.

The first sentence in the book says: "We don't have to waste my time or yours establishing the fact that there is something seriously wrong with our country." The final one says: "Is it altogether a Utopian dream, that once in history a ruling class might be willing to make the great surrender, and permit social change to come about without hatred, turmoil, and waste of human life?"

The author hopes Perry and the capitalists and the professional classes will be sensible. They can stubbornly cling to capitalism, and at last there will be a revolution, and that might go pretty hard with them. Machinery and lives will be destroyed. Or they can do as Sinclair advises, turn the industries over to the people for use, sell out to the government, and quit choking industry to death and keeping millions in semi-starvation by the private profit strangle-hold.

Some revolutionary groups call him a "social fascist," writes Sinclair, and say that he wastes his time and misleads the workers by writing letters to millionaire exploiters, thus making it appear that

there is some chance of gaining concessions from the master class; still he persists because in the United States the thinking is middle-class, the workers want to get rich, the majority of the capitalists are middle-class in their feelings. And he thinks the captains of industry may relent a little. But, as he asks, "Is it altogether a Utopian dream?"

But the best part has to do with the New Deal. Here we see Roosevelt trying to stabilize industry and increase the flow of money.

"What it comes down to is that we are going to tax ourselves, to get money to pay ourselves subsidies, to provide ourselves with 'effective consumer power'."

And the next crash will be worse. Let the President declare the postal savings banks open for all sorts of accounts, and invite the people to bring in their money, thus destroy the banks, take them over, take over the basic industries, provide work for all, pay adequate wages . . . and at the same time pay for the industries (say an hour's work a day) until they are paid for and belong to the people. But so far the New Deal has done just the reverse: tried to put business on its feet again, fixing up for another crash.

Fundamentally, thinks Sinclair, the problem is one of mass pressure. Let the people decide what they want, and they can get it, and nothing can stop them.

School Notes In U. S. S. R.

New York.—The rates are \$12 a week, including room and board, and a few scholarships are available, says the Affiliated Schools for Workers, 202 East 35th street, New York City, in announcing that an Institute for Office Workers will be held at Oberlin College, Ohio, beginning July 15.

"Discussions are to be held on current economic topics with special emphasis on the office worker in relation to present economic and social conditions," the announcement states. Workers of all shades of opinion are invited to apply for admission.

The Institute will continue two weeks.

DENVER, COLO.—If the public school system is to be saved the teachers themselves will have to do it.

This is the opinion of Florence Curtis Hanson, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers.

"The schools must be saved," she declared, "by teachers organized nationally, with a national program, working in and through organized labor."

"It is unfortunate that the teachers did not build the roof before it rained, but will they build it now while it is raining and they are getting very, very wet?"

Reviewing the tragic plight of school children and teachers in the United States, low wages, unpaid salaries, closed schools and reactionary boards of education that bar married women from teaching positions, Mrs. Hanson said a national crisis confronts education. If the system is to be saved the teachers will have to do it themselves, she said, through organization.

PAWLING, N. Y. — Manumit School for workers' children has a new director, Mr. William Fincke, appointed June 11 at a meeting of the Directors of the Manumit Associates.

Manumit, a progressive school for the children of workers, was founded in 1924 by Mr. Fincke's father. The school has 177 acres of land in the foothills of the Berkshire Mountains.

Mr. Fincke, who is an instructor in the New York University Institute of Education and at the Art Workshop for Women, plans to follow in general the traditions of the school. Arts, crafts, music

CHICAGO, ILL.—Every toiler in the workers' government of Russia receives free medical aid, and they don't stop your pay when you get sick. This is what surprised Seema Wollis of Chicago, who went to work in Russia.

A letter from Seema to her friends tells how surprised she was.

Wages Not Stopped

"During the nine months of my work here I have been ill twice—for 4 days and 7 days," she writes. "I received medical attention free of charge and upon returning to work was surprised to discover that no deductions were made from my wages for the period of my absence."

"For 21 years that I lived in the United States, not once did I enjoy any social insurance benefits. In case of sickness I had no one to care for me, and if the sickness lasted for more than several days, I invariably lost my job."

Free from Worry

"Here the working men and women alike are free from worry of what will happen to them in case they get sick or too old to earn a living. There is nothing like Soviet social insurance in any capitalist country."

Seema says she is working in the production-planning department of the Moscow Electric Equipment Plant.

Over 17 Million Out of Work, School Says

NEW YORK.—Out of 49 million normally employed workers in America, 17 million and 34 thousand are looking for work, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, a conservative school for business executives.

Union Goes on Air to Outwit Edison Spies

In an effort to outwit stool pigeons employed by the Edison interests, the Brotherhood and the National Committee on Utilities and Labor are sponsoring a weekly radio broadcast from station WEVD. Broadcasts may be heard on Friday evenings from 8:45 to 9 P. M.

and other cultural subjects, linked with farm life, are important in the program of the school.

Victory or Defeat—Which Shall It Be?

By A. J. MUSTE

The forces of militant labor in this country are today confronted on the one hand with the gravest danger and on the other hand with a tremendous opportunity.

The Roosevelt administration is making the most gigantic and persistent attempt to hypnotize the masses into the belief that, without any struggle on their part, prosperity is to be restored through the National Industrial Recovery Act and other administration measures. The very fact that even the most reactionary business and financial interests are welcoming these measures and that an unheard-of barrage of propaganda is being released to "sell" them to the workers, is itself the best indication of the fraud and danger which they involve.

Under the N. I. R. Act the Stagger Plan will be put over on a national scale and while the very lowest wages in the most sweated industries may be somewhat improved, wages generally will be deflated and standardized at a very low level. It is no accident that just as the N. I. R. Act is about to be passed, the railroads should be demanding a drastic 22½ per cent reduction in the wages of railroad labor!

Dangers for Labor

The most dangerous sections of the Act are those dealing with the organization of labor. The Roosevelt administration poses as the ardent friend of organized labor as did Woodrow Wilson in an earlier period. The Act contains fine-sounding expressions about the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

Even if the administration were 100 per cent sincere in its protestations of friendship to labor, it would by no means follow as a matter of course that clean, fighting, progressive unions would come into existence automatically. The government professes to recognize the right of workers to organize. Employers who fire workers for joining a union or being active in organizing them, are under the National Industrial Recovery Act, to be stamped as traitors and enemies of the national well-being. Wherever the workers permit them to get away with it, however, the bosses will, of course, try to get by without having any kind of organization of their employees. Where this proves impossible they will openly or secretly encourage the building of company unions. There are already a number of big steel and coal companies which have organized company unions in the past couple of weeks.

Where there is a union tradition or for some other reason, something that looks a little more real than a company union is demanded, the American Federation of Labor will be called in to line up the workers. We are not against the A. F. of L. as such. We are out for unity and not disruption in the trade union movement. But many unions in the A. F. of L. are autocratic. Any attempt on the part of the membership to express itself is met by brutal repression. Many unions have become bare-faced rackets. Many are in the control of gangsters.

Furthermore, the dominant policy in the entire A. F. of L. today is not that of fighting the government and the employers in the interest of the workers, but of working harmoniously with the government and the employers, which always ends up in the workers getting the short end of the deal.

A few days ago practically all of the miners in Ohio who had for several years had practically no organization, many of whom had been bitterly disgusted with the United Mine Workers of America, were suddenly lined up in the U. M. W. of A. under a wage contract which makes it impossible for a

miner to make a decent living and which furthermore provides that there are to be no strikes! The condition of the workers will be worsened rather than improved if they are to be herded into such organizations which are honeycombed with corruption and in which any free expression of opinion on the part of the membership is crushed by brutal physical force which does not stop short of murder.

Thus the National Industrial Recovery Act may be used to build fake unions, subservient to the government and the bosses, or company unions. Not only will no impetus be given to clean, progressive, industrial unions, fighting the class struggle of the workers against the bosses and the government, but a bitter war of extermination will be waged against genuine fighting, economic organizations. They will not be tolerated by the side of the government-sponsored Fascist unions which are being foisted upon the workers of this country.

If at this time the militant elements in the labor movement are listless, cowardly or divided among themselves, the forces of reaction will cripple all fighting unions in the United States as surely as they are crippled under avowed Fascist dictatorships in Italy or Germany today.

The militant element in the labor movement can, however, turn the crisis into a great opportunity.

At heart the masses have no faith in the much-touted Roosevelt program. They are embittered by the long suffering of the depression, by relief cuts, by low wages, by short time when they are lucky enough to have jobs, by speed-up, by rising prices which cut into the value of such meager relief or wages as they do receive. Many times even recently they have shown that they can and will fight even though confused and weakened by inadequate, timid or divided leadership. Let them hear a call to struggle by the united voice of the militant labor forces and they will respond. The program of the bosses and the government will be answered by a mighty wave of strikes.

We propose the following:

1. That at the earliest possible moment militant elements in the labor movement unite in issuing a clear statement setting forth the real meaning of the Roosevelt program and summoning to united action against wage cuts, speed-up, the campaign to destroy the fighting unions, etc.

2. In unorganized industries such as textiles, steel, large sections of the coal industry, those who are interested in effective organization should immediately confer on the situation in the industry and how steps may be taken toward stirring the workers to struggle and building industrial unions whose purpose is to fight the bosses and the government in the interests of the workers.

3. As soon as adequate preparations can be made a great Congress of economic organizations—A. F. of L. unions, independent unions, TUUL unions, unemployed organizations, minority groups where unions will not attend officially—should be held. This should not be another gathering for speeches, hot air and the passing of resolutions. Its aim should be to give the clean, fighting elements in these economic organizations a sense of the solidarity and strength of their forces, and to unite those forces for immediate action in the interests of the unemployed and the employed throughout the country.

4. Out of this Congress or as soon as possible thereafter should come a determined effort to solve the problem of how the obstacles in the way of uniting all the fighting elements on the economic field may be overcome. There must be some center to inspire and coordinate the activities of these forces. That center must be free from the domination of any political group. It must aim to build the broadest mass organizations on a class-struggle basis.

There is no time to be lost. The danger in which all left-wing elements in the labor movement find themselves must now be faced.

Political and personal differences must not be permitted to interfere for another minute with immediate steps for united action on the economic field.

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