

# MURDERER OF JULIO MELLA, IN PAY OF MACHADO, GETS TEN YEAR TERM IN MEXICO

Continual Mass Protests Since Slaying Four Years Ago Held Responsible for Conviction

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

Mexican newspapers arriving in New York report that the First Penal Court of Mexico has sentenced to ten years imprisonment a Cuban named Jose Agustin Lopez Valinas for the murder of Julio Antonio Mella, Cuban Communist leader in 1929.

The court explained the mildness of the sentence on the ground that Valinas was merely a tool in the hands of the real instigator of the crime, Jose Magrinat.

One of the judges pointed out that the evidence directly implicated in the murder Fernandez Mascaro, who was Cuban ambassador to Mexico at the time Mella was killed by Machado's agents.

The conviction of Valinas ends another stage in a political murder which for the past four years has agitated the Latin American world. There is every evidence that the Mexican authorities were from the beginning aware that Mella was killed by Machado's agents. They have postponed action until they are certain that Machado's position was weakened.

## 19-Day Hunger Strike

Julio Antonio Mella was already in his early twenties a leader of the Communist Party in Cuba. In 1927 he was arrested in Havana, charged with attempting to assassinate Machado's predecessor as president. Mella went on a hunger strike lasting nineteen days. Working class demonstrations on his behalf in every country finally compelled the Cuban government to release him.

His life, however, was threatened by Machado's armed gangs, and he escaped to Central America. After great hardships he managed to reach Mexico where he at once became active in the Communist Party. He constantly aroused the hatred of the Cuban government by the publication of his magazine "Free Cuba," and by his attacks on Machado in the "El Machete," central organ of the Mexican Communist Party. "Cuba Libre"—Free Cuba—was a small magazine, printed on thin paper. It was smuggled into Mexico.

Machado Sought Extradition The Cuban dictatorship made several attempts to stop Mella's activities in Mexico. Machado sent envoys to negotiate for his extradition to Cuba. High Cuban officials visited Mexico and bestowed the highest decorations of the Cuban government on Mexican officials in an effort to obtain Mella's expulsion from the country.

In addition, the Machado regime tried to inflame the backward masses against Mella by circulating the false charge that as a demonstration he had torn up a Cuban flag. The Mexican ambassador in Havana apologized for this "incident"—which never took place—and promised that corrective action would be taken. Thus the Mexican government colla-

## Worker Sees Chance for Union Recruiting in State Job Bureau

To the Editor:

I have been applying for a job at the New York State Employment Bureau at 28th Street for many months. Other workers with whom I have spoken have been trying there for over six months.

The workers are becoming entirely disillusioned. They understand the real import of the forced labor camps and the "Recovery" act and see through the ballyhoo spread around the fake "investigation" of Morgan and Mitchell.

One worker accompanied me to the Food Workers Industrial Union where he joined the Hotel Workers section.

A good deal of recruiting could be done here by the unions. The bureau has six floors which are divided into departments of the various trades. Each of these departments should be visited daily by committees of unemployed members from the unions. Workers failing to get jobs month after month very readily understand the need of organization and the need for unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their government.

—D. Richards.

## 2,000 OUT IN CAP WORKERS' STRIKE

Officials Silent On Week Work Demand

NEW YORK.—Two thousand cap workers went on strike on Tuesday, following the call for a walkout issued by the Cloth, Hat, Cap and Millinery Union.

Workers who expected that this strike would be a struggle for week work, for which the union members have voted by two to one in a referendum a few months ago, were disappointed to find that Zaritsky and Herskowitz, the union officials, were silent on that subject.

Militant rank and file workers, over the heads of the officials, have already organized demonstrations. At the seashore, the Good Value, at 4th Street, a demonstration of 150 workers, among whom left wing workers were prominent, was held Tuesday. This was attacked by the police, and one worker was arrested, but an even larger demonstration followed yesterday, helped by members of the United Hatters' Union, with the result that half of the 400 workers in that shop joined the strikers and promised to picket today.

## Press Shielded Machado

The reactionary Mexican press, on the other hand, attempted to shield Machado. It insisted that Tina Modotti was involved in the murder, trying to make it appear that it was a crime of passion. Nevertheless, the evidence against Magrinat was sufficiently strong to compel the Mexican authorities to arrest him. He was, however, released and immediately fled to Cuba.

In 1932 a woman informed the Mexican police that her lover, Jose Valinas, who had threatened to kill her, was one of the two killers of Mella. She added that he carried out the assassination in complicity with Jose Magrinat and the Cuban ambassador Fernandez Mascaro. Her denunciation led to Valinas' arrest and conviction.

The trial established the fact that from the day of Mella's murder in 1929 until Valinas' arrest in 1932, Valinas received regularly fifty dollars a month from the Cuban embassy in Mexico City.

## GREEN FORCED TO ADMIT FLOP ON EMPLOYMENT

Concedes That July Is Worse Month for Jobs Than Was June

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In face of the obvious deepening of the crisis Bill Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has been busy with Roosevelt ballyhoo to the effect that workers are going back to their jobs, is now compelled to admit that there "is a slowing up of employment gains."

## Further Deepening of Members

Local unions affiliated with national and international bodies connected with the A. F. of L. have been demanding to know when the "blessings" of the "new deal" that Green supports may reach them. So now Green is forced to admit that July was a worse month for unemployment than June.

He tries further to deceive the membership by praising the blanket code of starvation wages. He said: "Union employment figures for July come as a warning that business has not been quick enough to reorganize itself under the recovery program. The President's general code comes just in time." Green, but such deceptive talk, tries further to paralyze action of the workers against the Roosevelt program which manifests itself more frequently in strikes.

Don't forget the Daily Worker Picnic at Pleasant Bay Park on July 30. Be there with all your friends!

## PART OF FINGER CUT OFF BY PRESS

Presto Lock Speedup Causes Accidents

By a Metal Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK CITY.—Last week I described the conditions in the Presto Lock Co. During this week some new things have been happening in the shop.

Every week accidents are happening. Due to the speed-up, on Tuesday, July 25, in the Power Press Dept. a worker cut a piece of his finger off. The workers are talking organization and some of them are organizing. The boss, Mr. Levin, smells something is going on. In order to keep the workers from organizing, he is telling them that he will raise their wages, according to the Blanket Code.

But what really is happening today is more speed up. He wants to lay off high paid men and hire new ones at lower wages. The prices are cut on piece rates.

Workers in the Presto, organize in your department. Draw up your own code. Demand to be paid for waiting time. Mr. Levin would not give you a raise. You know him better than that. The only way we will get a decent wage and shorter hours will be through organization in your department.

Buy and read the "Daily Worker" and write for it. It is a workers' paper.

## Tammany Chiefs' Sons Get \$15-\$20 A Day from Relief Funds

NEW YORK, July 26.—The bright young sons of the Tammany leaders are cashing in handsomely on the City's appropriations for "relief." It was disclosed today that many of the young Tammany sons are getting \$15 and \$20 a day as salesmen of the City's bonds, ostensibly for providing relief to the jobless.

The son of Controller Berry was promoted yesterday from \$5 to \$15 a day as a bond salesman. Five other salesmen were raised to \$20 a day. Their names were not made public. Only a few of the City's salesmen have been so favored, the majority still working for \$5 a day.

The son of the Tammany former Welfare Commissioner Coler is getting \$10 a day.

These high wages are paid to these Tammany beneficiaries regardless of how many bonds they sell.

## APPROVE CODE IN SILK, RAYON, DYEING TRADES

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Codes for the silk and rayon dyeing and printing industry were approved by President Roosevelt yesterday without any hearings and are to go into effect immediately. This is the first time that a code has been made legal without the pretense of a hearing, and promises to set a precedent for future codes which will be railroad through in a similar manner.

The codes made effective by presidential order will affect approximately 30,000 workers, who have had nothing to say about the slave code under which they are to work. The code provides for a 40-hour week, with the provision that this may be extended to 48 hours. The minimum wages fixed are 45 cents for men and 35 cents for women. Members of the Labor Advisory Board who have always declared their support of "equal pay for equal work" have not raised any protest against this discrimination.

## Hyman, Powers to Report Tomorrow

To Describe Hearings on Cloak, Ship Codes

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting of all workers has been called by the Trade Union Unity Council for tomorrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. to hear the report of Louis Hyman, president of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and George Powers, organizer for the Steel and Metal Workers' Industrial Union, on the code hearings in Washington.

Hyman will describe what went on at the hearing on the cloak code, at which he presented the demands of the cloakmakers, and Powers will tell about the shipbuilders' code hearing, at which he presented the shipyard workers' demands.

Developments in the strike struggles to enforce these demands will also be taken up at that meeting.

## PAN GOLD, SAYS GREEN TO MEN NOW JOBLESS

Urges Gov't "Gift" of Shovel and Dishpan to Unemployed

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Advice to unemployed workers to go out into the barren hills, the deserts and wastelands, among the "ghost towns" of Nevada, where during the gold rush period cities thrived, is the latest from Bill Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. A certain Randolph Walker of Colorado, whose father was in the gold-digging business, proposed the scheme. It was approved by Green and has now been endorsed by something that calls itself the "committee for establishing a free gold market in the United States."

The proposals of the sponsors are that state and federal agencies co-operate in securing funds to "instruct" the men on how to dig gold out of places that have been pillaged of all the metal, supply them with outfits (which means a shovel and a pan) and turn them out to search in places designated by the committee.

## 1,200 EVICTED IN MONTH IN BRONX

Will Grow in Winter Predicts Court Clerk

NEW YORK.—Twelve hundred families are being evicted each month in the Bronx according to a report from John Monahan, acting court clerk. In the first and second district municipal courts in the Bronx, landlords have filed 4,351 eviction actions since the Tammany decision to stop paying rent on July 1st.

What can be expected in the winter months is estimated by the court clerk. He said, "You can imagine what the situation is going to be in the Bronx when four justices are sitting every day," where as now only one justice is sitting two days a week in each court during the vacations. "Landlord and tenant litigation this winter," said Monahan, "will find between 3,600 and 4,000 families evicted every month." Since the first of the year 28,050 eviction actions were filed while in the same period last year there was 20,150. At this rate there will be more than 60,000 evictions in the Bronx by the end of the year.

## TWO MORE SHOE STRIKES ARE WON

NEW YORK.—Workers at the Lipp Shoe Co. and the Strassburger Shoe Co. won their strike, under the leadership of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, when the boss agreed to an immediate wage increase ranging as high as 25 per cent. Both strikes lasted only half a day.

The Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union has called a mass meeting for tonight at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place, to endorse the revised code for shoe workers.

## Workers Paying Over \$36,000,000 a Year Under N. Y. Sales Tax

ALBANY, July 26.—The early returns of the New York State 1 per cent sales tax "are fully up to expectations," Tax Commissioner Graves announced today. The returns are running at the rate of over \$36,000,000 a year, he said.

This tax is paid by all consumers in the purchasing, fueling, and other, etc. It is borne largely by the small consumers.

The state sales tax was passed by the Democratic Legislature and signed by the Democratic Governor Lehman, former member of the Wall Street banking house of Lehman Bros.

It provides for a 1 per cent tax on all retail purchases. The tax is added to the price of the article. Even capitalist experts admit that a sales tax falls heaviest on the workers and small consumers.

## WORKERS' CODE PROPOSED BY TOWBOATMEN

NEW YORK.—The rank and file opposition in the towboatmen's union has gone into action, following the Marine Workers Industrial Union convention at which seven towboatmen were present, to organize the workers on the New York waterfront for struggle on a militant program to better the conditions of the towboatmen.

Monthly minimum pay for licensed section as follows: Deck mate, \$150 a month; engineers, \$225; captains, \$235. Yearly guaranteed income of \$1,500, \$2,250, and \$2,350 for these three classifications respectively.

Wages to be adjusted as prices rise; 10 per cent for each workman getting above minimum; 70 cents a day minimum food allowance paid in cash to cooks to trade where they choose, subject to approval by the crew; a rotary system of hiring under supervision of rank and file committee; no blacklisting of workers for union activity; the right to organize into union of workers' own choice, and the right to strike.

## WHAT'S ON

THURSDAY  
WORKERS' SCHOOL SUMMER TERM opens this week. Registration is accepted this week for any course before its first session, at the school office, Room 301, 39 E. 12th St.

Special 20 per cent sale on all books and pamphlets, now going on in ALL SECTORS. Headquarters, 114 West 21st St. Open Forum will follow talk.

Office Workers' Union Membership meeting, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St. Mass meeting of Unorganized Printers to discuss the Printers Code in Washington will take place in Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street, at 8 p.m.

"The Art of the Motion Picture," subject of a lecture by Ben Maddow at the Pen and Hammer, 114 West 21st St. Open Forum will follow talk.

Julius Garstein will lecture "The New Deal Contrasted with the Second Five Year Plan," West Side Meeting House, 350 West 110th St. (near Broadway). Auspices West Side Branch, A. U. Admission 10 cents. Unemployed fee.

Typographical Union No. 6 lecture, on the Carpenter Local 2020, 241 E. 84th St., 8 p.m. Brother Ross will be main speaker. He will also represent the Conference Against the Recovery Act.

Friday

Zetkin, Stokes Memorial at American Youth Club, 407 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn. Organized and Unorganized to discuss the Bookbinders Code, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

## DAIRY FARMERS SET TUESDAY AS DATE FOR STRIKE

Prepare Biggest Fight Yet Against Lehman's Milk Control Board

ALBANY, July 26.—Dairy farmers are to go on strike next Tuesday against the decision of Governor Lehman's Milk Control Board which has fixed high prices to the consumers in the cities in order to aid the milk trust, while refusing to pay prices covering the cost of production to milk producers.

The decision of farmers in the vicinity of Rochester and Syracuse to withhold milk from the market until demands for 45 per cent of the retail price are met is approved by farmers in all other parts of the state. The leaders of the Empire Producers' Association, with a membership of several thousand, state that they speak for not less than 45,000 dairy farmers. From Utica comes word that those in Central New York will join the Northern New York farmers in stopping milk transportation.

## Rousing Meetings to Prepare

Deep unrest among the whole farm population is seen in the meetings being held in every town and village in the dairy farming sections of the state. Local leaders are springing up and there is every indication that this strike will far surpass anything that ever occurred among the farmers.

Besides the bigger association that is concentrated mostly in the northern parts, there are springing up county organizations all the way down to Albany and below for approximately fifty miles.

## Prepare Strike-Breaking Machine

The Milk Control Board, an agency of the dairy trust which was created to maintain and increase high monopoly prices to consumers and to force low monopoly prices to producers so that the dairy trust could rake in enormous profits, threatens to use all the means of coercion at the hands of the state government to try to smash the strike.

With the legislature in session at Albany, however, the farmers feel that they can bring pressure enough to bear on members of the state assembly from the farm districts to make them fear for their seats at the elections next year. The Tammany gang that dominates the Lehman administration is alarmed at the turn of events and is trying to prevent the matter coming up in the special session of the legislature.

## Preparing to Attack Farmers

Already the Lehman administration, through its Milk Control Board, is issuing lying statements trying to brand the farmers as outlaws because they demand a fair price for their produce.

## Invites Arrest to Get Food

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Interrupted while digging a deep hole in the Central Park lawn yesterday, Frank Guirassick, 29, unemployed and homeless restaurant worker, told Patrolman John T. Fitzgerald that he was trying to get arrested. He was taken to the Arsenal Station where the magistrate gave him a choice of \$10 fine or three days in the workhouse.

"I want to eat and sleep," the prisoner said, "I'll take the workhouse."

# Not Jobs, But Coolie Wage Standard and Jobless Relief Cut Is the Roosevelt Plan

Rising Strike Wave Shows Workers Can Win Higher Wages Against Bosses' Program of Low Living Standards

ROOSEVELT reports that tens of thousands of exploiters are responding to his radio speech, opening the war-time drive for the blanket (slavery) code. Certainly every boss understanding the real meaning of Roosevelt's speech can respond because he feels that the crux of the Roosevelt "recovery" program is an effort to drag capitalism out of the crisis through a smashing attack against the entire working class, employed and unemployed.

The "New Deal" president had a lot to say in his broadcast, but boiled down, the significance of the speech to the workers lies in the Roosevelt program on wages and unemployment.

Mr. Roosevelt said his "plan does raise wages, and that it does put people back to work."

The gist of Roosevelt's speech, and the point that the capitalist press harps on and repeats again and again is that there is no need for giving relief to the unemployed because Roosevelt will supply jobs. The army of 17,000 unemployed have no business asking for relief. In fact, Federal relief is being cut and will be cut more. There is no necessity in struggling for unemployment insurance. Mr. Roosevelt promises millions of jobs.

At the same time Roosevelt yelps about economy. He is relieving the bosses of taxes, he pointed out the way the big wage cutters, slashing the wages of federal workers on the lying ground that the cost of living was decreasing. He began helping the bosses by cutting veterans payments by \$500,000,000.

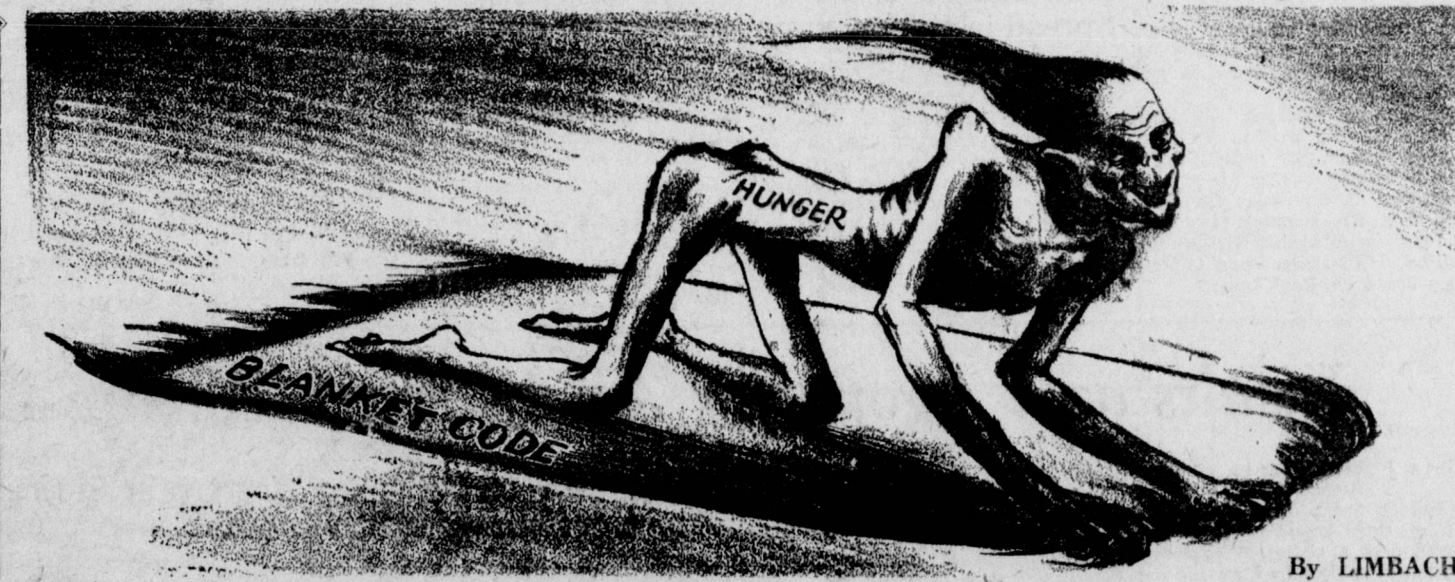
Roosevelt points to the 350,000 unemployed youth who were driven into the reforestation camps at \$1 a day as an example of "raising wages," and putting people back to work. But he does not say what a tremendous gain this was to the parasites by cutting the relief of the families of these young workers, actually leaving the bosses millions of dollars ahead at the expense of these starving families.

HE speaks about "a universal agreement." Where did this agreement come from? Who originated this universal coolie level for the American workers? The universal agreement arises out of the slave codes in the textile industry, that has driven thousands out of jobs. It comes from the offices of Morgan & Co., from Mr. Swope of the General Electric Co., it comes from the agreement with the A. F. of L., that is not at all hidden by their sham opposition to the codes. The universal agreement is approved by the socialists with their sham left opposition to the "recovery" act but with their statements to the workers that Roosevelt's "New Deal" offers them golden opportunities to gain wage increases.

He talks about the \$3,000,000,000 public works building program as a solution for unemployment. This is the boldest swindle of all. Here he tries to sneak in the greatest war building program ever undertaken by Wall Street since the last World War as a remedy for unemployment.

Mr. Roosevelt knows this needs some explanation, because the workers are beginning to see through these war preparations. "First," he says, "We are using the utmost care to choose labor-creating, quick-acting, useful projects." In the original act, something was said about slum-clearance and building workers' homes. But when it comes to spending \$3,000,000,000, the first to get hundreds of millions were the army and navy. The navy got \$238,000,000 for warship building—"quick-acting, useful projects" for capitalism which is preparing to explode the country out of crisis by war. Hundreds of millions more will go to the navy and army. But mighty few jobs will be created for the workers. The bulk of the money will go into the pockets of the rich munition manufacturers. Out of the entire \$3,000,000,000, only around \$16,000,000 went to municipalities for local construction—a good portion of which the city politicians will stick in their pocket as graft.

BUT Roosevelt doesn't specify his inflation forced rise in production, as a means of raising wages and putting men back to work. And for a



By LIMBACH

very good reason.

The most palpable result of the Roosevelt inflation program has been a tremendous rise in the cost of living—acting as a direct wage cut to the entire working class. Roosevelt keeps ominously quiet about the rising cost of living, the rise in bread prices, which he ordered, the rise in milk prices, the rise in meat prices, the rise in clothing prices.

The workers should not forget that the slave codes in the various industries, as well as the blanket code, are designed to reduce the number of workers necessary in industry regardless of rises in output. This is being done by speed-up and by the elimination of workers as well as through lower wages and the universal coolie level. All this is done to permit the capitalists to increase their profits by the double attack on the living standards of employed and unemployed.

THROUGH inflation Roosevelt has been able to force up production in certain lines, but as the Daily Worker has proven time and again, and as the capitalist press admits, this took place with a great lag in employment and in payrolls. This is the result of the slave codes. The bosses are increasing production without increasing employment. The very rise in production is leading to overproduction and deeper crisis. A symptom of this coming deepening of the crisis was the stock crash, when a further downward trend in production will throw millions more out of work.

Not new jobs for the unemployed is the real program of Roosevelt, but more unemployment and less relief.

Roosevelt again gives us an example of what he means by "partnership of capital and labor," by talking about wages and profits in the same breath. "If all of our people have work and fair wages and profits," he says, "they can buy the products of their neighbors and business is good."

Wages mean what the workers can get through struggle and profit what the capitalists get through the aid of their capitalist state in crushing down the workers' living standard. Let's investigate the profits that Roosevelt talks about.

By the attack on the railroad workers, continuing the wage slash of 15 per cent he put \$125,000,000 into the pockets of the railroad company stockholders—the big banks and insurance companies. General Motors Corporation, on the day Roosevelt made his speech, reported an increase in profits of 800 per cent over 1932—a net sum of \$44,000,000 in three months. Roosevelt's scheme was able to give the United States Steel

Corporation an additional profit of \$4,881,554 for four months of 1933. Despite the crash in the stock market, the stock and grain gamblers, cleared billions through high prices that came out of the wages of the workers.

Profits have gone up in spite of the tremendous crisis. How was it possible with the admitted reduction in purchasing power to raise profits? The increased profits were taken out of the very life blood of the workers, by the "universal" coolie level of wages and the rise in prices. The profits have come out of the wages of the workers, out of the cut in unemployment relief, out of the cut in veterans payments—out of increased prices that have reduced the standard of living. They are piling up cash surpluses.

Seventeen million unemployed cannot be fed by promises of illusory jobs. Three million jobs are promised for the summer time, but that flops, and now 6,000,000 jobs are promised for the sweet bye and bye. What must we do to get relief. We must create a fund, taken from the bosses' profits, from the war funds, from levies on the capitalists' income to guarantee a living to the unemployed and their families. How can this be done? Through a struggle for unemployment insurance, through forcing the capitalists to provide unemployment insurance.

The Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, around which the struggle for social insurance is rallying, demands that unemployment insurance be paid to all workers, without discrimination, of not less than \$10 weekly for adult workers, and \$3.00 for each dependent. It points out specifically that: "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."

ROOSEVELT's speech is delivered because the bosses already see the rising wave of strikes and other struggles. In Salem, Reading, and other places, the textile workers struggle against the code and slave conditions and low wages. The steel workers in Buffalo, Michigan, in Gary, Indiana have rejected the slave codes and are organizing against it.

It is against this mounting tide of struggle that Roosevelt directs his sharp threats.

"This is no time to cavil or question the standard set by this universal agreement," he warns the steel workers, the coal miners, the textile workers, as well as the unemployed. "It is time for patience and understanding and co-operation . . . no aggression is now necessary to

Answer to Roosevelt's Starvation Program Should Be Broad Mass Movement for Jobless Insurance and Immediate Relief

attain these rights" (certain unnamed rights the workers are supposed to have).

The A. F. of L. is co-operating with the bosses to put over the universal coolie level and the fight against unemployment insurance. The socialists who greeted the industrial slavery act as a new deal offering golden opportunities, despite their left critical phrases about its dangers, attempt to head off the struggles in order to give the bosses an opportunity of getting out of the crisis.

Only the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade unions are leading the struggle against Roosevelt's offensive against the working class. The chief attack against the slave codes in the textile, steel, coal, garment and shipbuilding industries came from the militant unions and opposition groups affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League. The bosses have already in the struggles of the textile, coal and steel industries experienced some defeats in their efforts to smash down the workers' living standard, and fear a mass wave of such struggles. It is true that the struggles that have already taken place are only symptoms. They are not yet widespread. But the bosses have not mistaken the meaning of the resistance of the workers in the steel, coal and textile industries.

It is to smash this resistance in the bud that Roosevelt threatens against "aggression"—by which Roosevelt definitely means strikes for higher wages or mass pressure for unemployment insurance.

CAN we compel the bosses to give relief and to stop wage-cutting—to raise wages to meet higher prices? Yes, we can. Roosevelt realizes the workers can do this. That is why he makes his threats. He knows that the bosses' program is endangered by rising struggles.

How can we compel the bosses to raise wages and give unemployment relief? Through the most determined struggles, in which the revolutionary trade unions and the Communist Party take the lead in organizing the workers to resist the slave codes, to draw up and fight for their own demands, and through leading the struggles of the unemployed on the broadest front.

In every shop, in every factory, mine and mill, the workers must begin now to resist, to organize their committees, their united fronts, their revolutionary trade unions to fight against the blanket slave code, to demand higher wages. In every block, in every house, we must organize against the cuts in relief, to build the widest movement for unemployment insurance. The Roosevelt program shows clearly that mass starvation will be intensified and only the most determined struggle for social insurance, for definite relief payments, at the expense of the exploiters who are costing new millions, can prevent the suffering and death of hundreds of thousands.

THERE is every possibility of winning the struggles against the bosses' offensive. Wages can and are being increased through strike struggles. The unemployed can force more relief, can win unemployment insurance. The very severity of the threats against the workers' aggression, the appeals to the workers to keep quiet, not to question, not to demand, shows the fears of the bosses for the organized resistance of the workers. Roosevelt dreads another winter of mass unemployed struggles that may break through the bosses' offensive.

We can win on every front through a united struggle of the workers, through correct leadership, through penetrating the basic industries and preparing and leading strikes, through building a firm, broad movement of the unemployed, by developing the initiative of the workers—an initiative that is growing.

The answer to Roosevelt's program of a sharper offensive against the entire working class should be a mighty wave of resistance on all fronts, especially a determined struggle for higher wages and for unemployment insurance.