

"UNITY," SLOGAN OF RED CONGRESS OF LABOR UNIONS

International Unity is Proposed to Amsterdam

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail.)—

The Mandate commission, in reporting to the congress of the Red International of Labor Unions (Profintern) showed that 39 countries were represented. Of these, Europe has 25; Asia, 6; Africa, 1; America, 6; and Australia, 1, represented by a total delegation of 311, 120 of them with decisive and 183 with advisory votes.

Losovsky then proposed the commission's resolution on the report of Tomski on the struggle for unity of the international trade union movement.

The resolution reaffirms the previous decisions of the Comintern's congress for unity in the interest of the common struggle against capitalism and Fascism and towards the establishment of unity in the international trade union movement.

The campaign to be undertaken must mobilize the masses, and the creation of a united international trade union front must be put forth.

After the preparation of the masses, the next step that can be taken is the calling of an international unity congress of the trade unions with proportional representation for both trade union internationals for the purpose of working out the statutes and the creation of executive organs of the new united trade union international.

The congress believes that only in this manner will the simultaneous fusion of the parallel organizations be completely successful.

The congress holds that it is timely to establish contact thru its representatives, with the Amsterdam International and with the Greek trade unions which have lately come out for this unification. National organizations, too, may negotiate with the Amsterdam International or with its affiliated organizations, under the guidance and with the approval of the Profintern.

The congress hopes that thru the preparation of the masses the necessary preliminaries for the unification will be achieved. The decision of the

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Congress is no mere unity declaration. The congress chooses 17 persons to constitute a negotiations commission under the guidance of the Profintern. The task of the commission is to keep in touch with the Amsterdam International and with the English trade unions and when necessary, to carry thru negotiations.

The resolution is adopted with only two votes against it.

Heller (Russia) reports on the tasks of the Profintern in the colonies. The crisis in Europe increases the flow of capital to the colonies and strengthens the exploitations of the East. The backward technique and inability to compete of native capital brings about a co-operation with foreign capital for the increase of profits and the accumulation of capital. The labor organizations grew up spontaneously after the Russian revolution, but they are as yet ill-informed and they endure the heavy economic pressure and the pressure of governmental power. The peasantry and handicraftsmen are an aid of the working masses. The united front is coming into being in Japan, Java and South China. The time of spontaneous uprisings are gone. Only strongly founded organizations hold out hopes for success. The most important demands are: the right to organize, freedom to strike and social legislation. The tasks are to achieve a co-operative movement, schools and clubs for their support, and special organs for the co-ordination of the colonial with the national movements. The Amsterdammers seek to obtain a binding together of Japan, India, North and Central China. The mass feeling, however, is for the Profintern. The trade union movement has made good progress in the last period of time.

In the discussion Nguyen-ai-Quack (Indo-China) presented a report on the social situation and on the condition of the working class of his country.

Tany (Japan) amplified the reports of the speakers by indicating the progress of the working class movement in Japan. He pointed out the war possibilities between Japan and America.

Radin (China) reported that the social condition of the working class under the pressure of foreign capital has become demoralized. The press appears only illegally, the working class is robbed of its leaders, who are either killed or arrested. The Chinese working class movement possesses revolutionary spirit.

Semaoen (Indo-Asia) stated that the wages for the native workers was insignificant. Unemployment in the colonies makes worse the conditions of the working class in Europe. Joint work between the colonies and the mother countries is imperative.

Ismeil (Turkey) and Roland (Turkey) pictured the situation of the Turkish working class, and Kebir Sade (Persia) did likewise for that country.

Wilson (England) stated that developments drive the colonies to revolution. The tasks of the Comintern are to support the strikes and the nationalist struggles of the colonies. The demands of the hour, especially in India, are: The question of wages, the eight-hour day, the woman problem, child labor and political rights.

Renaud (France) spoke of the great economic importance of Central Africa. Black troops are being used against European workers. The task is the sending of permanent agitators into Indo-China and Madagascar.

In closing, Heller showed the great eagerness of the colonial proletariat to co-operate with us. The character of struggle assumed by the colonial working class movement is a result of the lowering of the material conditions of the workers there.