

R. I. L. U. ENLARGED EXECUTIVE DISCUSSES THE FUTURE TASKS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 9 (By Mail)—The sessions of the enlarged executive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions opened today. General Secretary Losovsky declared in his opening speech that the intensity of the class struggle has increased altho in the last year and a half the working class movement seemed to have gone thru a period of comparative peace.

"The stabilization of capitalism proved itself to be very unstable," he said, "and if a balance sheet of the working class movement were drawn up it would show that the working class had gained and the bourgeoisie lost!"

Greeted by Sailors.

Comrade Dimitrov greeted the delegates in the name of the sailors of the Soviet Cruiser "Rilu."

Describing shortly the trade union movement of each country Vice-General Secretary Andrea Nin said:

"The struggle for unity had not diverted the attention of the Red International of Labor Unions from its other important tasks: The struggle of the working class for its immediate needs and demands, the struggle for

**VOTE CHINESE STUDENT
MOST BRILLIANT MEMBER
OF YALE SENIOR CLASS**

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NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31—Dana Yung Kwai, Chinese student at Yale University, has been voted the most brilliant member of the senior class. His father, a Yale graduate, is connected with the Chinese legation at Washington.

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Future Tasks of Revolutionary Unionism

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the development of the shop councils movement and the question of emigration and immigration."

Next Tasks.

The second session began with the report of Lozovsky on the next tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement. These he enumerated as follows: (1) The struggle against the utilization of the workers in the colonies and the emigrants against the workers in the home countries. For this struggle the emigrant workers must be drawn into the trade unions and the organization of the trade unions in the colonies must be assisted.

Factory Unity.

(2) The organization of the colored workers. (3) An active participation in the economic struggles and a serious study of the questions in connection with this struggle. (4) A wide campaign for unity in the factories upon the basis of concrete demands, and in this connection, increased attention to the shop councils.

(5) The struggle for reorganization according to the principle of industrial unionism, in this connection the mental laziness of a section of the supporters of the Red International of Labor Unions must be overcome. (6) The organizational consolidation of our political influence. We must not only work in the reformist but also in the nationalist, liberal and christian unions. Everywhere where the masses are to be found gathered together, there we must be also.

New Forces.

(7) We must pay the greatest attention to the educating of new forces of trade unionists, in this connection, the work amongst the youth. (8) The consolidation of our organizations, a fight against the instability of the membership of the revolutionary workers' federations, the creation of assistant treasuries as assistant organs of the unions. (9) The necessity of the work in the most important industrial branches and the most important industrial districts where the bourgeoisie is particularly strong.

(10) In connection with the activity of the industrial sections and the international strikebreaking which is permitted by them, we must fight for the creation of active professional internationals. (11) The struggle for the creation of a united world international of trade unions, not merely a European international and (12) the struggle against expulsions.

Reports of Delegates.

Comrade Haiss (Czecho-Slovakia) spoke as the first in the discussion following upon the speech of Losovsky. He declared that the Trade Union Federation of Czecho-Slovakia which he represented and which was a powerful weapon for unity, was prepared to sacrifice its independence and hand over its sections to the united industrial unions.

Comrade Reedens (Poland) described the situation in Poland and declared that oppositional elements were developing. The revolutionary wing reckoned in the immediate future with an active struggle for unity.

Alliance with Fascists.

Comrade Anselmi (Italy) pointed out the difficulties of the struggle for unity in Italy as a result of the trade union monopoly decreed to themselves by the fascists. The leaders of the General Confederation of Labor pursue

a policy of understanding with the fascists. Amongst the working class however, the revolutionary feelings were strong and the slogan of the Communists for the reestablishment of the old class organizations will meet with great success.

Com. Maerker (Germany) characterized the situation in Germany as follows: a serious economic crisis, rationalization, deterioration of the situation of the working class, an increased exploitation of the worker under the banner of the rationalization of production. The Reformists make common cause with the government and with the employers. The Communists are faced with the task of uniting and preparing the proletariat for the coming economic struggles.

Anarcho-Syndicalism.

Comrade Monmousseau (France) pointed out that once again anarcho-

Comrade Haiss



Member of the Executive Committee of the R. I. L. U. from Czecho-Slovakia.

syndicalist tendencies were showing themselves with one or two leaders of the C. G. T. U. This must chiefly be put down to the activity of those persons above all of Monatte who were expelled from the Communist Party of France. The C. G. T. U. will fight energetically against the anarcho-syndicalist and right tendencies in its ranks.

Monmousseau further pointed to the incorrect attitude in the unity question. One must not regard unity as the absolutely necessary condition for success, without which no victory for the workers is possible. Despite the split in France, the C. G. T. U. has led and will still lead many strikes to a successful conclusion.

Shop Councils.

Comrade Gaillard (France) declared that the tasks of the leaders of the trade union movement in the period when the working class was on the defensive, was the preparation of the ground for the creation of revolutionary shop councils. The proletarian unity committees play a great role in the struggle for unity and in the preparation for the creation of the revolutionary shop councils. It is the task of these committees to unite the workers, those who follow the reformist or revolutionary unions as well as the unorganized workers.

MONTHLY MEETING

GENERAL GROUP OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

to be held on