

KILL CHINESE STRIKERS

Kuomintang Decree to Crush All Unions

EDITOR—This is the first installment of the report made by Sou Chao-jen, chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, delivered at the second meeting of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, in Shanghai, February 4, 1928. The DAILY WORKER will publish Sou-jen's report in full because it is a complete outline of the present situation in China. Today's installment points out the methods used by the Kuomintang reactionaries and the imperialist powers to crush the Chinese trade unions.)

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Comrades: On behalf of the All-China Labor Federation I greet this meeting of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, and welcome the delegates from other countries.

For the past three years the Chinese working class has taken the leading role in the revolutionary struggle. The movement of May 30, 1925 aroused the workers and city poor throughout China and brought them actively into the national revolutionary movement. In this movement occurred strikes in every city, peasant struggles began on a large scale, and the Hong Kong strike was carried out with such success as to rouse the entire world. A revolutionary center was created in Canton which crushed the Southern militarists, and launched the Northern Expedition to Wuhan and the Yangtse Valley. In the struggle the workers and peasants went together with the petty bourgeoisie. But at the same time the conditions of the masses were so poor that they must strive for immediate betterment, to which the bourgeoisie would not agree; a struggle arose within the revolutionary movement, on these class lines, and the bourgeois elements turned against the Revolution.

Attack Working Class.

Since the bourgeoisie turned counter-revolutionary, their one thought is to conduct an offensive against the working class. To this end they called a national meeting of local and provincial Chambers of Commerce, in Shanghai, and formed a central Association. The program of this body, which is being put into effect by the Kuomintang, has four main points: (1) The government shall cancel all agreements made between employers and trade unions during the previous period; (2) All trade unions shall be suppressed; (3) the right of hiring and discharging workers shall belong completely to the employer without any limitation; (4) the merchants shall set up their own armed forces ("Merchants' Volunteers"). At the same time they are forming special employers' associations for certain industries: British, American and Japanese textile companies recently formed an association to oppose strikes and suppress the workers. Shipping interests on the Yangtse and in the Canton waters have formed joint associations of Chinese and imperialist employers.

Imperialist Aid.

The principal weapon of the capitalist offensive is military force: foreign forces, and most merciless of all, the Kuomin'ang militarists. In the strike at the British-American tobacco factories, British troops were used. Japanese textile mills used Japanese troops. In Manchuria the

Fights Kuomintang



General Tang Yen-ta, worker-peasant leader, who was reported to have led the Canton uprising last December, and who is believed to be active in the present military struggle against the Kuomintang militarists in the South.

3,400 MARINES IN NICARAGUA NOW

MANAGUA, March 25.—More than three hundred marines have arrived at Corinto on board the cruiser Rochester to reinforce the military forces here in their drive against General Sandino. The marines in Nicaragua now total 3,400.

Many of the men, it is expected, will be sent to northern Nicaragua where a large detachment of Sandino nationalist troops is reported to be operating. Other marines will be stationed along the railway which runs into Managua.

Three nationalist troops are reported to have been killed near Murra by a patrol operating under Major John A. Gray.

Japanese troops were used against the workers. In Hankow, British and Japanese troops have killed workers. In Hongkong the government arrests any worker it considers undesirable and sends him to Canton to be executed as a Communist; the slightest activity in Hongkong by a worker results in being sent to Canton, the Kuomintang government of which is in closest relation with the British. In Shanghai the police of the International Settlement work with the counter-revolution and regularly turn over workers to be killed. The Kuomintang has published decrees declaring strikes or agitation for strikes punishable by death.