The Banning of the Austrian C.P.

Dollfus Strikes an Ominous Blow against the Austrian Proletariat

Vienna, May 28—On May 26th, the proscription of the Communist Party of Austria was signed by the Council of Ministers because of "its oft-times established danger to the state and its illegal activity." The proscription has already been carried out, the party offices closed, all literature, etc. confiscated. The **Rote Fahne,** the central organ of the party, still appears, but it has changed ownership. The Workers Bookshop also remains as an independent enterprise. There can be no possible doubt as to how long the **Rote Fahne** will hold out.

With the proscription of a political party the Bonapartist Dollfuss regime has taken a significant step in its further development. The significance of the step does not lie in a change in the relation of forces. The C. P. A. had become too insignificant for that, and the government knows this only too well. This government measure is important, however, and to the highest degree at that, insofar as it establishes a precedent that can utilized later.

It must also be recognized that this time too "little" Dollfuss proceeded very skillfully about the work. It is no mere coincidence that at this same time Hitler's new measure which, by requiring a passport charge of 1000 Marks, practically stops the entire traffic of foreigners from Germany to Austria. On this basis, the Christian Socialists deal sharp blows against the Austrian Nazis whom they accuse of having inspired these measures of the German government and of open treason to Austria. The forthcoming proscription of the Nazi party is spoken of in papers closest to the government. At the same time we learn that the Nazis made an offer of a coalition to the Dollfuss government, but that it was rejected. Every means is used. Hitler's fullest support is given right out in the open, in order to consummate the Black-Brown coalition.

Importance of Foreign Traffic

The tying up of the foreign traffic on the part of the German government serves the end of lifting the Austrian Nazis into the saddle of power and by this means, to bring about the integration of Austria with Hitler-Germany. Since foreign traffic plays a great role in Austria's trade balance and especially now, because of the scantiness of foreign valuta, the government feels, that it has been hit in its sorest spot. An immediate political consequence of the German measures could also wreak havoc in the Christian Socialist party in the tourist country, Tyrol, Salzburg and Kaernten, where the Nazis already dispose of a considerable following.

The Austrian Christian Socialists, however, do not desire to share the fate of the Centrists in Germany. Dollfuss carries on a desperate fight against his Brown shirt opponents and their backer, Hitler. To weak to strike a decisive blow at the Nazis, who constantly undermine his basis; unwilling to conduct such a struggle, because by doing that he would change the relation of forces in favor of the social democracy, he merely resorts to empty threats against the Nazis —by proscribing the uninfluential C.P.A. He will not intimidate the Nazis by such methods. The Communist party, however, has been laid prostrate.

Workers Passive to Banning of C. P. A.

This party, the oldest in the C.I., made it easy for him to play the strong man. The entire bourgeois press limits itself merely to the publication of the official report of the proscription. Only the **Arbeiter Zeitung** devotes a leading article to the event of May 27th, in which it shows that the Communists could complain to the Constitution, in case it still existed. An empty protest, in which the **Arbeiterzeitung** declares its feeling of solidarity with the Communists, marks the final tone of this article. Otherwise, the proscription of the C.P.A. has brought forth no repercussion in Austria, the working class has not responded in the slightest degree to this blow of the government. No one can doubt the lack of influence of the C.P.A. any longer. The Comintern has been stripped of still another fiction.

That it was possible to remove the C.P.A. from the scene so noiselessly, in the manner of an ordinary police action, without any political uproar—that cannot astonish anyone who at least in the last few years observed attentively the policy of the C.P.A. It has reproduced the political and theoretical balderdash of Stalin and Thaelmann in an even more vulgar form. Its leading bureaucrats represent the very dregs of the Stalinist bureaucracy. They saw Fascism established in Austria in 1929 and were earnestly of the opinion, as early as the Fall of the same year, that an immediately revolutionary situation existed in Austria, that Workers' Councils should be formed and the struggle for power prepared.

Austrian Stalinists in Dregs of Bureaucratic Stupidity

In the Spring of 1930 even the ECCI has to prove to the Austrian leaders that this was pure idiocy. But the expulsions of those who had opposed the Central Committee were confirmed. Since then every government became more Fascist and the social democracy ever more social Fascist. The Stalinist bureaucrats, in the Central Committee, became ever more absolutistic, ever more stupid and conscienceless. Whoever cared to think critically inside the party and to defend his opinion was unalterably stamped as a counter-revolutionary. They had no ideas of their own and restricted themselves to being Stalinist loudspeakers in Austria. Nowhere could he have found such willing worshippers as here. This they proved also in the months after the collapse of the German Communist Party. Heckert's shameful oratory was for them a revelation, doubt in which brought with it immediate expulsion from the party.

It became exceedingly futile in the weeks just passed, in which the situation became ever more critical, to look for the line of the C.P.A. That they could not trust in their lucky stars became clear even to the Viennese Stalin agents after the German catastrophe. But to defend democracy and to push the social democratic workers forward in this direction—that was Trotskyism and counter revolutionary. So the party swung round and about without a rudder and without an aim.

'C. P. A. Comes to Infamous End

The last possibility to obtain political significance and influence was cut off from the C.P.A. by the Comintern through the refusal to decide upon an international united front action against Fascism by direct negotiations between the Second and Third Internationals. Left to itself it had no other perspective before it except that of vegetation. Its infamous end, which it had to face defenselessly will, it is to be hoped, cause a part of the old guard in the C.P.A., insofar as it has not yet scattered, to reflect more seriously. A perspective for illegality is entirely lacking insofar as the C.P.A. is concerned.

The relationship of forces has not changed at all with the proscription of the C.P.A But the fact that the masses, who today still stand behind the S.P.A., remained apathetic in connection with it, is a dangerous omen for the future. Even in the next few days Dollfuss will prove that against the Nazis, whom he meant to threaten with the dissolution of the C.P.A., he will not and cannot undertake anything decisive. For the forces of development go far over Dollfuss's head and in the last analysis it will be shown that the blow against the C.P.A. was a blow against the entire working class—not against, but to the advantage of the Nazis. Germany has also proved this to us.

Stalinism was, indeed, hard hit by the proscription of the C.P.A. and will not be able to recover. But Communism lives. It has long ago ceased to be carried by the Central Committee of the C.P.A., the latter only compromised it. The Left Opposition, Bolshevik-Leninists, will, in spite of the circumstances, assure the extension of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and recreate the revolutionary vanguard in Austria together with all Communist and social democratic workers who are prepared to learn from the events and draw conclusions from them.

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The End of Austro-Marxism

A Review of the Past That Helps to Understand the Present

The Austrian social democracy was highly esteemed even before the war among its brother parties for its statesman-like spirit. "Our Bebel," a member of the German party leadership once said to Austrian friends, "our Bebel is only a cavalry colonel, but your (Victor) Adler is a Field Marshal."

After the war, socialist Austria became even more famous. And why not? If Stalin could undertake the building up of socialism in a single country, then the Austrian social democrats could tackle an even more complicated task, the task of building socialism in one little province, and even in a single city. They gave the new Austria "the most democratic constitution in the world" and created thereby the prerequisites for a socialization which was to be just as irresistible as it was peaceful.

And this achievement they brought about—as the highest triumph of socialist statesmanship—in unison with the Christian Socialists. But . . . red Vienna built cooperative houses and childrens' baths, overturned the whole educational system in a fashion hair-raising for the "blacks" (the clergy) and brought about other such bold changes. In short, the Austrian social democracy rose by its deeds and became the "Exemplary Party of the Second International," it became looked upon in the whole socialist world as if it were some miracle.

Its prominents, after they had reconstituted the Second International, the bloc from Friedrich Adler to Noske., led on the floor at all the international congresses. The teaching which its thinkers had thought up, Austro-Marxism, victoriously surpassed the narrow bounds of the homeland.

And the Austrian Social Democracy

Under such circumstances it is self-evident that today, after the German social democracy has suffered a collapse unique in the history of the labor movement in its "struggle" against the swastika, all socialists turn their eyes to Austria, the exemplary little country of socialism, where Fascism, encouraged by Hitler's victory has just taken up the struggle for power. All socialists hearts and minds are stirred by the question: How will the Austrian social democracy stand up in this struggle? Will it not stand the test much better than the German party? Are not, looking aside from its striking qualities, the circumstances themselves auspicious for it?

The German working class was defeated because it was split, but the unity of the Austrian working class has never been seriously threatened by the Third International. The Communist Party of Austria has always been of negligible size, small, weak, unserious. The Austrian social democracy is proportionately bigger than any other social democracy. In addition to that, Austrian Fascism is in itself split into two hostile camps. Heimwehr Fascism, with the aid of which Dollfuss wants to cut the throat of democracy and smash the workers, does not enjoy the support of the National Socialists, but is hard pressed by competition from them. Really, in such a situation, should not the Austrian social democracy come off with flying colors?

The question is already answered. It cannot be doubted that the collapse of the German social democracy will not stand alone for long. The Austrian social democracy will soon stand just as naked by its side. It will lose the "war" against "Dollfuss the little," has already lost it in fact. For it hasn't begun any and won't ever, under any circumstances, undertake one.

Its True Face

In order to understand this as the only possible, as the self-evident thing, what this Austrian social democracy, praised in all tones and admired in all languages, really is —not in its own imagination, not in the imagination of its brother parties, but in actuality.

Heinrich Unger once said: Liberalism has a great future behind it. That can be said equally as well for the Austrian socialism. Its beginnings were auspicious. Under the leadership of Victor Adler the Austrian working class waged battles against the decayed Hapsburg monarchy which aroused the admiration of the old Engels. But ultimately, the Austrian state remained the victor in this struggle. Not in open battle. It crushed its opponents gradually, and incorporated the Austrian social democracy slowly within itself. Thus arose Austro-Marxism.

If we look upon its fists and not upon its mouth, Austro-Marxism proves to be nothing else but reformism. Like every other form of reformism, it is the adaptation of the labor movement to the bourgeois state, its subordination to the bourgeois state. What distinguishes it from the other forms of reformism, what allowed it to appear for a long time as something essentially different and unique was the circumstance that it assumed the task of adapting the labor movement to a state which was going to pieces. Therein lay its extraordinary strength, that is what gave it the possibility to achieve successes to which it appeared to have no right according to the relationship of forces. The Austria in which all the national parties leaped at each other like wild beasts and daily threatened the existence of the state, was in reality the classical country of the most guarded compremism. All these state conspirators who made the mien of being so intransigeant and irreconcilable were in reality mercenary, had the souls of petty shopkeepers and were masters of the vulgar compromise. They held their fists under the nose of the government so as to be able later to stretch out their empty palms before it with all the greater success.

Collusion With Hapsburg

In this state, which could not live and could not die; whose existence was a lamentable drag; which had no friend if it did not pay him in cold cash—in this decadent world, the great Austro-Marxist idea was born: tht renovation and entrenchment of the Hapsburg state in return for concessions to the working class. This program looked very new, very bold. It was like a creative thought in this world of fruitless pettiness. But in reality, this grandiloquent Austro-Marxist conception was only the translation of the common garden variety reformist program—cannon fodder for voting rights—into the Austrian.

Since then Austro-Marxism continually made state policies, no longer class policies. Its ideas revolved only around parliament. It emulated all the petty arts of parliamentary cretinism from the bourgeois parties. The Marxist conception that the liberation of the working class must be the work of the workers themselves was smiled upon as old fashioned.

Austro-Marxist lore knows of no acting, struggling proletariat. According to it the worker does not make his history, he only experiences, suffers. And so, little by little, almost imperceptibly, the suffering working class becomes automatically triumphant, quite in line with the immanent laws of capitalism and capitalism becomes filled more and more with a socialist content. That was the secret lore of Austro-Marxism. Public opinion it blessed with the most scholarly, with the keenest argumentations for its inner thoughts and for its actions.

(Continued in next issue)

— AUSTRIACUS

(From **'Unser Wort"**)

Versailles Revisionism Engenders New Social Chauvinist Wave

Bratislova, C. S. R. — For and against the revision of the border lines—that is the bone of contention in Europe. The line-up is not yet complete — the governments haven't got that far; neither economically, nor politically, nor strategically—the two fronts are still being prepared. The befuddled peoples of Europe have reached a new stage of the two chauvinistic fronts: Versailles and Anti-Versailles. The trench lines are becoming more and more discernable—Italy - Germany - Hungary against Versailles and for Revision. France and the small Entente against Revision and for Versailles.

The line-up of the two fronts signifies—war preparations. The Four Power Pact stands only in appearance in contradiction to this fact. It is merely an episodic, a temporary agreement, a postponement so to speak. In the meantime, the working class and the Soviet Union is to be got rid of. Through the assumption of power by Hitler the Revision Front was enormously strengthened. Therefore also, the commotion in Hungary. The reactionary masters of Hungary are not yet agreed in their opinions—as to who could best carry out the Revision policy.

The Legitimists count mostly upon the monarchist Restoration. The Hungarian Nazis expect most of a Revision under the protection of Hitler. And the Goemboes wing considers itself as the most appropriate executive. But all are agreed to bring back the past, to further the chauvinism against Versailles, to mobilize the masses for Revision. These are war preparations.

Workers Against All Capitalist Wars

How does the Czechoslovak chapter of the other front look? The same sabre-rattling, but **against** Revision and **for** Versailles. The bourgeois government of the Czechoslovak Republic is also carrying out an ideological mobilization. There is the futile talk about "Defense"—that is only diplomacy. The truth is that Hungary as well as the C.S.R. are ruled by profit-hungry capitalists who are chasing after markets. Therefore the friction, the inevitable wars in the capitalist system. In the next war of the capitalists, just as hitherto, there will be no "defenders" among the bourgeois governments. It is not decisive who begins the war—for or against Revision—for every war is an aggressive war against the working classes of both the belligerent capitalist countries. If there is any one who has to defend himself, then that is the working class, the international working class.

In this light, we must regard the demonstrations which the Czech bourgeoisie held in Bratislava and Kaschau on May 27th. The Slovenska Liga marched in full force against revision. For the demonstration there were mobilized: the Sokol, the Legionaires, the social democrats and the representatives of Rumania, Jugoslavia and Poland. What the workers organizations do not yet understand, or cannot understand, the bourgeoisie understands admirably well: One speaker at the demonstration said, "We may belong to different parties, there may be differences between Czchs and Slovaks, but in the question of Revision we stand united."

It is this little thing that the "labor leaders" did not understand in the struggle against Fascism. Therein lies the deep tragedy of the German reformist and Communist parties.

And this lack of understanding does not restrict itself to Germany. A leading member of the social democratic party of the C.S.R., Dr. Markovic, was one of the main speakers at the demonstration. He spoke under the nationalist banner and in line with the heated atmosphere of chauvinism .

Social Democrats Carries Patriotic Banner

What does a social democratic leader seek at such a chauvinistic affair? The official slogan of the social democracy—is it not "War against War?" It is supposed to be not the Versailles front against the Anti-Versailles front but the international front of the working class against the capitalists on both fronts, is it not? Class war against the patriotic war of the capitalists, is it not? But did Markovic say that? No, he did not. He said something entirely offerent: "If we are attacked, we will know how to defend oureselves," namely, against Revision. This is a patriotic capitulation before capitalism, for as long as the latter will exist the working class cannot have any interest in "attack" or "defense."

The working class is neither for nor against Revision. It stands on the international front. This third front the social democratic leaders have entirely forgotten. That is their betrayal. That is the logical continuation from the year 1914.

Chauvinism bears its fruit remarkably quickly; the fanaticised youth demonstration before the Hungarian consulate, shattered the windows in the Jewish quarter and soon the chauvinistic-Fascist slogans were to be heard: "Kick out the Hungarian Jews"—that surely did not bring any joy even to Dr. Markovic.

Neither Revision nor anti-Revicion can be considered as a solution. Both can bring only imperialist war. Only revolution can save us from imperialist war—that means overthrow of the profit-greedy imperialists on both sides of the Danube. Then there will be no chase after commodity markets, no tariff walls, no boundary lines. The peaceful cohabitation of the peoples of Europe can be guaranteed only by the socialist, planned economy.

No Balkanization of Europe, no European dream, no Revision or Counter-Revision—but struggle for the **Soviet United States of Europe.**

— H. LENOROVICS

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P.M.A. in Review

(Continued from Page 2)

and file miners, not in words, but in deeds. This applies with particular emphasis to the PMA, as it does generally to all unions. Conversely, a lack of inner-democracy, a rule of bureaucrats, is an indication of the need of this same bureaucracy to enforce a policy of betrayal which finds resentment apace in the rank and file.

In 1932, the struggles of the Illinois miners resulted in the organization of the Progressive Miners of America. The apparently immediate reason for this development lay in the struggle of the miners for democracy, for a rank and file union. Behind this struggle for democracy (which at that moment rose to its highest pitch through the big steal of the miners ballots on the wage cut) lay the real issue. It was a fight against the policies of betrayal of the Lewis machine, which endeavored to force a wage-cut upon the coal miners.

At its inception, the PMA not only promised democracy in the union, the rights of the rank and file, the rights of minority opinion, inviting also those expelled by Lewis for their militancy, but at the same time sounded a militant tone in its program of struggle for the interests of the miners as against those of the operators. Precisely in the latter sense did the union give much hope for its future. The union pledged itself to spread nationally, to wage just a struggle in the interests of the miners as Lewis had refused and prevented. Any other course would have established no distinction between the two unions. The distinction did exist, however, in that the new union promised to fulfill the desires of the miners and to wage struggle in their behalf.

"Stabilization" of the P.M.A.

Since that time much water has flowed under the bridge. The new union stabilized itself momentarily through the gain of local contracts throughout the state. It was able to make these gains only through a heroic struggle in which the union gave up many martyrs. Without this struggle the present solidification of the union would have been impossible. During the period of conflict, when the union was earning the name of the Progressive Miners of America, all forces stood united at least on one question—the maintenance and stabilization of the organization. Everyone recognized that this was impossible without waging a fierce struggle for recognition and against the Lewis Union, which has within its ranks a minority of the miners, and the greatest number of these kept in the UMWA through coercion. It was this stage in the development of the union that pointed to its great future.

Recent months witness a recession in this policy of the P.M.A. The campaign of red baiting testified that something else is brewing. This can be described as a settling process. The early cry of building a national union has now become less sharp and the leadership wants to be respectable as well as respected. It is interested in the "legal" aspects of their existence. It wants peace in the Illinois coal fields and for this it even enters into false negotiations with the Lewis union. It promised two statements to Lewis: one calling for a referendum of the coal miners to ascertain their support of the two unions, the result of this vote deciding which union shall remain in Illinois (this correct proposal was naturally unacceptable to the Lewis machine); the other: that the unions function where they are a majority (a division of territory) declaring that they recognize the UMWA is an organization existing in the interests of the miners, i.e., a miners' organization.

A Glaring Error

This latter statement reveals glaring errors which can react only against the P.M.A. In those areas where the UMWA is in the majority, it is so because the miners are compelled to remain in the union by force. In recognizing that the UMWA is a union existing in the interests of the coal miners, an actual betrayal of the interests of the P.M.A. is committed. For what reason, then, one may ask, should the P.M.A. exist? Its wage-scale is the same. If the Lewis union is an organization existing in the interests of the coal diggers, then why the organization of a new union? This second statement was a surrender to the Lewis interests, even though it was presented as a concession, a compromise. Such a compromise can only cut the heart out of the new movement. Alongside with this gradually milder tone of the union, its attempts to be a "respectable" organization, to negotiate with Lewis, to put matters in the hands of the "impartial" Governor Horner, comes this red baiting campaign and the attempts to expel a number of Left wing elements from the P.M.A. One of the chief accomplishments of the P.M.A. was its invitation to all expelled UMWA militants, to join the P.M.A. But when after a few months of existence, it in turn, begins an expulsion campaign against these very persons, something is wrong in the union.

There exists a great contradiction in the P.M.A. The contradiction exists between the rank and file and the leadership. The rank and file is militant. It is serious. It has not carried on its valiant struggle for nothing. It sought to build an organization that would recoil at the mere mention of Lewisism. The leadership, however, which rose during the early struggles, is trying to check this militancy, to become respectable, to insure the existence of the union for at least two years through the contracts signed and is closely treading on false gounds. The leadership is adopting a course that is bringing it closer to class-collaboration. The miners on the contrary, want to continue the splendid struggle they began.

There is a great dissatisfaction in the ranks of the union against this policy of the leadership, which can have only one effect: that of weakening the new union and leading it to collapse. The weathervane is the drive made against the militants in the union and the raising of the red scare. We pointed out above, that for Lewis the destruction of the democracy in the union led to the institution of his policy of class collaboration with the employers, to the detriment of the coal miners. These acts of the leadership of the P.M.A. do not stand on a much higher plane. It will become clearer day by day, that their weakening of the democratic rights of the members of the P.M.A. is only a reflection of the introduction and strengthening of such policies, as are coincident with the policies of Lewisism.

The strength of the new union lies precisely in that all Left wing and militant elements in the union are permitted to exist and function actively. If this right, gained by a heroic struggle against Lewis, is to be snatched from them in the new union, then it is only a question of time, when this organization will follow the path of the old. There is no pre-ordained guarantee for the new union. Its existence will depend entirely on how it applies its policies by which it came into existence, on how it extends and enlarges them. By beginning a campaign against those very elements that distinguished themselves in the first days of the new organization, the leadership is preparing its doom. It must by no means embark upon the course of expulsions. It must maintain the character of its early militancy. It must truly attempt to become a national union, to strugle for wage increase, for improved working conditions, to fight for the unionization of the unorganized miners. If the union leadership were following this line, there would be no need for it to resort to those dangerous and false steps that characterize its recent activities. But it is precisely because it does not meet its test, because it has fallen down on all its early promises, because it is preparing to revise its whole line of action, that they must needs resort to a diminution of the democratic rights in the union, through the threat of expulsion against Left wingers in the union.

The miners must understand these developments. The greatest need in the union is the organization of its Left wing, not only as the safety valve against the methods of Lewis in the P.M.A., but to foster and fight for those policies of struggle, by which the union may live and gain greater life. That, at present, is the most important task of the Left wing elements in the P.M.A. Without an organization of its forces, it will be blown to smithereens, and they will see the organization that they brought into existence, dwindle to nothing through the false policies of its leadership and through the heavy assault of all the forces of reaction in the Illinois coal fields who look with glee upon this campaign against the militants in the union.

— ALBERT GLOTZER

Gillespie Meet

(Continued from Page 2)

talism. Within the framework of the capitalist mode of production these contradictions cannot be solved.

The seizure of power of Fascism in Germany has intensified the contradition of world capitalism and has strengthened reaction throughout the world. The defeat of the German working class is a defeat of the whole world working class. The Industrial Control Bill, as a dictatorial measure over the working class, is part of this reaction and the struggle between the imperialist powers to gain a point of advantage for the struggle for the redivision of the earth.

Subsidy to Decayed System

The government partnership, thru the emergency law and the Industrial Control Bill, will result in government subsidy to the decayed industries of American capitalism, such as coal and railroads, etc. It is an attempt to uphold a tottering and decayed structure by shifting the burden upon the working class and by eliminating small exploiters. Trusts were opposed in the past but Cartels will now be organized by the government.

The big capitalists intend to eliminate the weak and small concerns in all industries as well as to establish a monopoly price of a group of favored capitalists. The Industrial Control Bill is an attempt to organize production, but instead it will "organize" capitalist competition on a higher plane. It is an attempt to eliminate competition, but instead will lead to a greater anarchy of capitalist production. It will intensify all of the basic contradictions of American and world capitalism. The Industrial Control Bill is an attempt to hold up the falling rate of profit by the reorganization of industries and by beating down of the workers standards to a new low level.

The agrarian crisis has prevented the farmers from paying the debts owed to the bankers. The Roosevelt measures to help the farmers is to help the farmers pay the bankers what they owe. This agrarian measure and the Banking Law, which gives the government unlimited power of inflation, were necessary steps and parts of the big capitalists' plan that the Industrial Control Bill fits into.

The Industrial Control Bill and its arbitration scheme for labor and capital is an attempt to set up an elaborate class collaboration plan to head off the developing class struggle. It will establish dictatorial power over the American working class. The bill with a government inflation policy will establish a high MONEY wage but a VERY LOW REAL WAGE for the American workers.

It is an attempt to side-step the dole and social insurance and in its place, give the equivalent of the dole, in the form of a money wage, through public works, which is nothing more nor less than a cloak for forced labor in exchange for relief.

The Europeanization of the American working class is at hand and with it goes the intensification of the class struggle. The Industrial Control Bill is an attempt to hold in check the rising tide of class struggle, and to place the workers in the harness of class collaboration.

Our trade union movement is to be harnessed to the capitalists and their state. Agents of the capitalists, the Lewises and Greens, will be selected to control the labor movement. A strike against the exploiters of labor will be a strike against the government. The struggle of the workers for our class interests will be outlawed.

The June 11, 1933 Gillespie Trade Union Conference, called by the Progressive Trade Union Educational Committee, goes on record as opposed to the Industrial Control Bill and its sugar coated, class collaboration, anti-working class provisions.

The Conference goes on record favoring the calling of a national united front conference of all labor organizations in the United States, to be held in Chicago in the future, to rally the American working class to fight the capitalist offensive, to map out a program of action to protect the workers interests and to rouse our class to action.

The Conference gives the incoming national committee power to act for this united action, for joint action with all working class organizations. (Introduced by delegate, **Hugo Oehler.**