Important Notice.

The English edition of the “International Press Correspondence” is sent free of charge to all labour and communist organs in England, America, India, South Africa, Australia and Canada. The editors urgently request that the articles be reprinted in the labour and communist press with the least possible delay. The object of the “Correspondence” is to supply the organs of the working class movements in these countries with reliable information and with points of view which are not found in the capitalist press and news agencies.

It is particularly requested that all editors: 1. print as much of the contents of the “International Press Correspondence” as possible; 2. send exchange copies of their respective news-papers and journals to the editors of the “International Press Correspondence”; 3. offer advice and criticism about the “Correspondence” and suggest articles on subjects which may be of special interest to their respective countries. The editors set themselves the task of acting as a means of information and a connecting link between the various branches of the international labour movement. All letters, requests and enquiries received will obtain immediate attention. Members of labour and communist parties are also requested to send the editors of the “International Press Correspondence” the names and addresses of their respective countries, so that copies can be sent to them.

POLITICS

Gold Now and After the Final Victory of Socialism.

by N. Lenin.

The most fitting way to celebrate the anniversary of the great revolution is to concentrate our attention on its as yet unsolved problems. This kind of celebration is especially in place when there are still fundamental problems which were not solved by the revolution, and when we must adopt something new (considered from the standpoint of what the revolution has accomplished up to now) in order to solve these problems.

The circumstance that our revolution must adapt “reformist”, gradual, carefully advancing methods of action in the fundamental questions of our economic reconstruction is something unprecedented at the present time. This “innovation” has brought up a number of questions, misunderstandings and doubts, both in theory and in practice.

The theoretical question is: How is one to explain the transition to extreme reformist action after a series of revolutionary actions under given premises, namely, a general victorious revolution? Is there not a surrender of our position contained therein — “Recognition of collapse” or something analogous? Our enemies, from the reactionary semi-feudal type to the Mensheviks or other heroes of the International 2½, naturally say that this is the case. Therefore: they are our enemies who upon any and every occasion trumpet such declarations forth.

The editors of the “International Press Correspondence” are the only correct party. They have been the first to carry through the fundamental tasks of revolution, and have been the first to publish articles on subjects which may be of special interest to the public.

We call upon all the workers of the world to join forces and to work together with the “International Press Correspondence” in order to solve the fundamental problems of our economic reconstruction.

Since Spring 1921 we are employing in place of this plan and system an entirely different method of a reformist nature. We do not want to destroy the old social and economic foundations of society, commerce, small industry, the small employers, but to revive commerce, private production on a small scale and capitalism, at the same time carefully and gradually gaining control of them or the possibility of putting the under state regulation in favor as they review.

But means an entirely new method of approaching our problems. Compared with our previous revolutionary attitude toward these problems, this is a “reformist attitude”. Revolution is a transformation of things that destroys the old society, the roots, but does not transform the old society carefully, slowly and gradually, taking care to destroy as little as possible.

The questions then arise: “If you, after the testing of the revolutionary method, have recognized its failure and now go over to the reformist methods, do that not demonstrate to us that you should have commenced with the revolution, but with reforms and must confine yourselves to reforms?”

This conclusion is drawn by the Mensheviks and their associates. This conclusion, however, is either on the part of those who have passed through the political purgatory or lastly a childliness on the part of those who have not yet been exposed to this trial. The greatest danger and perhaps the only danger for a real revolution is the exaggeration of the revolutionary and the forgetting of the limits of and conditions for an adequate and successful application of revolutionary methods. True revolutionaries have most often broken their necks when they wrote REVOLUTION with capital letters and attempted to make a divinity of the “Revolution”. They thus lost their heads and their ability to consider, examine and test deliberately and soberly at what instant, under what circumstances, at what field of action one must act in revolutionary manner, and at what moment, under what circumstances, in what field one must employ reformist methods.

True revolutionaries will only then persist not in the sense of exterior defeat, but in the sense of inner collapse of their cause when they lose their sang-froid and believe that the “great, victorious World-Revolution” can and must solve all its problems under all circumstances and in all fields only in a revolutionary way.

Whoever thinks so, is lost for he has committed a blunder in a fundamental question and during a bitter struggle (the revolution is the bitterest struggle) the punishment for a blunder is defeat. From what premises does it follow that the “great, victorious World-Revolution” can and must only employ revolutionary methods? This conclusion has no basis in fact and is without any doubt false. Its incorrectness is entirely apparent if one does not leave the basis of Marxism and the foundation
of purely theoretical theses. The experience of our revolution has also demonstrated the fallacy of these conclusions. Putting it differently, the question is not whether revolution is being made — so spoke Engels — and he spoke the truth. One must take care to make as few mistakes as possible and to repair the errors made up to now. One must coolly consider the problem and not be dazzled by the differences between theoretical and practical action to be solved in a revolutionary manner and those which cannot. Our own experience — the Peace of Brest-Litovsk — is an example of a non-revolutionary, but reformist action. It was everywhere in the streets of the largest cities in the world public lavatories of solid gold. That would be the "most just", most appropriate and most edifying use for gold for a generation that has not forgotten that on account of gold 10,000,000 men were killed and 30,000,000 crippled in the great war for freedom" from 1914 to 1918, in the war for the destruction of the question which was the worst, whether Brest-Litovsk or that of Versailles — that on account of this same gold they are again preparing to kill another 20,000,000 human beings and to cripple 6,000,000 more in a war approxi-

mately a hundred years on. But even worse than absurdity is the fact that, as far as the extremities of the wolves are concerned, as must be done in a reasonable human society, we will confine ourselves to the old Russian proverb: "Do not boast before going into battle, but rather after returning from the battle.

The revolutionary withdrawal from the imperialist world war; the exposing and the breaking off of the butchery between the two groups of capitalist robbers — this was completely accomplished. However, this could only have been carried through everywhere throughout a revolution in a number of the more advanced countries. With the establishment of the Soviet regime, the form of the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The world crisis accomplished it. The epoch of bourgeois-democratic parliamentarism was at an end, and a new chapter of world history began. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet regime and all forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat will only be developed and completed by the experience of a number of countries. We have been able to complete only little, very small sectors. It is not our task to depict a correct state regulation is such a link in the field of action now under discussion. It is not sufficient to be a revolutionary and adherent of socialism or simply a communist", I wrote in April 1918, in "The Next Problems of the Soviet Power". One must know how to seize at a given moment that particular link of the chain which must be clung to with all one's strength, in order to retain hold of the entire chain and to prepare the steady transition to the next link. The sequence of the links, their form, their linking with and their differences from one another in the historical chain of events are not as such not essential. The question is not an abstract one, thequirer blacksmith." At the present, the reviving of domestic trade under correct state regulation is such a link in the field of action now under discussion.

The next point is that "link" in the historical chain of events in the transition forms of our socialist structure in 1921 and 1922, which we, the proletarian state-power, we, the directing Communist Party, must "seize hold of". If we seize hold firmly enough of this link, the foundation of the state, the peasant, the small farmer, to take possession of the whole chain. Otherwise we will not be able to bring the chain under our control — we will not be able to lay the foundation of socialist, social-economical relations.

It is easy that appears remarkable. Communist and Communist parties are in opposition to capitalism and are opposite. However, when one correctly considers the matter, they are not further from each other than Communism from patriarchal peasant agriculture.

When we are victorious all over the world, we will, I imagine, be able to push the彼得格勒 peasantry into the field to cut in the world public lavatories of solid gold. That would be the "most just", most appropriate and most edifying use for gold for a generation that has not forgotten that on account of gold
which even Marx was not able to foresee and which can only be
discerned on the basis of Marxian historiography and politics.

Why were we able correctly to carry out the Brest retreat? Because we had had so much room to anticipate. During a few weeks, from 7 November 1917 to the Brest peace, we had with breath-taking speed erected the Soviet state and withdrawn from the imperialist war in a revolutionary manner.

We had carried through the revolutionary transition through to completion so that even the giant class-struggle movement (the Brest peace) still left us absolutely satisfactory positions, in which we could obtain a "breathing-space" and then victoriously advance against Koltchak, Deniken, Yudenich, Pilsudski and Wrangel.

Until the victory of the proletariat, reforms are a by-product of the revolutionary class-struggle. After the victory, they are seen through on an international scale they remain the same. By securing the outcome of the revolutionary action, no state could not defeat us. To hold out, in the material sense, means to retain a sufficient superiority over the bourgeoisie that the enemy cannot not defeat us. To take out, in the material sense, means not to let oneself be demoralized or disorganized, to preserve a sober judgment of the situation, to retreat, be it even a considerable distance, but mean that the retreat can be at any time stopped and the attack recommenced.

We have undertaken a retreat to State Capitalism, but we have deliberately retreated. We are now executing a retreat to state against the proletariat. The state before the revolution may have gained, a necessary and lawful breathing-space in those cases where the forces of the revolution, after their supreme effort apparently do not suffice for the revolutionary accomplishment of a given task. The victorious revolution, however, required forces that are available for holding out even in a forced retreat in the material and moral sense of the word.

To hold out, in the material sense, means to retain a sufficient superiority over the bourgeoisie that the enemy cannot not defeat us. To hold out, in the material sense, means not to let oneself be demoralized or disorganized, to preserve a sober judgment of the situation, to retreat, be it even a considerable distance, but mean that the retreat can be at any time stopped and the attack recommenced.

The truth about the March action in Central Germany.

In view of the international importance of the March action and especially in view of the recent "disclosures" of the Berlin "Vorwärts", organ of the SPD, we urge all editorial staffs to ensure the immediate publication of comrades Kiihn's report of the official investigation of the uprising.

Editor's Note.

Friedrich Engels once wrote that the further the class struggle advances in a country, and the nearer capitalist society approaches its breakdown the more bitterly will it fight for its life and the more ruthlessly will it use the power of the state against the proletariat. The German bourgeoisie itself is now at this stage. That is why, since the November revolution, it freely uses the most brutal weapons against the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat and for its suppression. It uses lies and slander, class-position defamation and even committing unpardonable crimes—as far as murder. This method of bankrupt capitalism was particularly noticeable in the March action in Central Germany.

What was the March action? Was it a revolt, a crime by the communists? No! After the dealings of the parliamentary investigation committee which was appointed by the Prussian Diet, and which has completed the gathering of political evidence, there no longer exists any uncertainty as to how these questions are truthfully to be answered. The fable dealing with the movement of the police against the industrial district of Central Germany for purposes of suppressing crime against property, which was related by Höring as an excuse for sending the "green police", had already been disposed of, even before it came under the critical eye of the investigating commission himself, who had at first used this artifice in order to cloak his raids, had to abandon it, after the Prussian minister of police, Severying admitted in the beginning of May in the periodical "Einkehr" that the police proclamation against Central Ger mania for the purpose of the "timely dissolution of the Com munist uprising which was then in preparation, in order to suppress it by force of arms and thus to remove the Communist danger".

This admission by the responsible minister of the Prussian Government, was substantiated by the numerous political witnesses before the investigation committee. The ministerial director Abegg, subordinate of Severying testified as follows: "In particular political officers of the ministry of the interior were exclusively entrusted with the preparation and consumption of the police action against Central Germany." The commissar for public order, B. Roßmann, confirmed the facts. Severying, in which the latter admitted that he had invited the police to use its force with political purposes, in order to get the opportunity to beat down the same mixed referendum. At the March action, which Höring finally suppressed by the action will come again, will be carried out in a military and civilian sense of the word, and this was not only a political perversion, but it was planned beforehand to ensnare the proletariat by putting them to work under police control. Höring, "general rapporteur for Police", Generalissimo of Severying's and Höring's battle-force. The investigation committee, in which Severying's and Höring's battle-force was looked upon, and which Severying's and Höring's battle-force was even informed of the police action had for its purpose the blood-letting of the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat and thereby of the proletarian revolution.

According to the results of the investigation, it is absolutely clear that the struggle against the Central German March action, was not only not a criminal, but also a politically offensive campaign of the German bourgeoisie, which had for its purpose the blood-letting of the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat and thereby of the proletarian revolution.
ment to challenge the revolutionary proletariat of Central Germany with the object of having an opportunity to beat down the working-class struggles of the power of the state, to kill the revolutionary spirit in the "red heart of Germany," to be able to destroy the Communist organizations, and to imprison and assassinate their leaders. The Social-democratic government officials of Prussia are thus unanimously of the opinion that Noor was before them. They were so much the more glad to offer a helping hand in the crimes perpetrated by the bourgeoisie, because by destroying the Communist Party, as they hoped to do, they would gain great advantages. In the direct party struggle they were not able to use their political influence. Both of the Menshevik parties stand convicted of having served as bulwars for the bourgeoisie, by subverting the proletarian defensive struggle, which puts its strength in the united struggle of the enraged Mankind workers. They are also guilty of the armed attack against the working-class, which necessarily had to follow.

History has established this criminal guilt sooner than was expected, just as it had swept away the mountain of lies and slandered the Communist movement and of the proletarian revolution have piled up in order to hide their own shame. The revolutionary proletariat will at one time have to pass judgment upon all of them.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT

The German Trade-Unions and the Levy on Capital.

by Pelle.

The ADGB. (General German Trade Union Federation) and the Afa (Union of Free Employees' Associations) issued a declaration on November 13 in which they propose a capital levy "for the reparations-burdens" and "for putting in order the Reich's budget." They demand:

1. The participation of the Reich in the ownership of capital in goods. The joint-stock companies must transfer 25% of their stock-capital to the Reich. The small business concerns are to be taxed in equal degree, and these taxes are to be scaled according to the value of money.

2. Socialization of the mines in order to restore the Reich's credit.

3. Reclassification of transport enterprises, with the aim of putting them into shape economically with the shortest possible time.

4. Most rigorous confiscation of foreign currencies, through the extension of the control of foreign commerce.

5. Increasing the rate of exchange.

6. Raising of the export-tax to effect the complete confiscation of the profit gained as a result of the difference in the rate of exchange.

7. Separation of the Reich's levies on property.

8. An immediate collection of the existing taxes, especially the taxes on income.

9. Heavy taxation of profits made from speculation in foreign-exchange and in stocks.

10. Abolition of private monopoly.

The executive committees of the ADGB, and the Afa call upon all organized workers and employees as well as the central and regional organs of the free trade-unions to make a persistent stand for this minimum program, and to exercise their entire capital strength for its realization.

This stand taken by the highest officials of more than eight million workers and employees organized in the free trade-unions is without doubt an indication of a big advance in the judgment shown by these leading organizations. It is now a question of estimating and evaluating this sudden change of front of the ADGB, and the Afa.

The campaign of the German employer-class against the right of strike and organization has ranged large masses of workers against the bourgeoisie. In addition, the workers' situation is one of the graver day by day. The rising prices fall in the value of the German mark. The prices rise—the real wages fall. An epidemic of strikes which are often long and bitter is shaking Germany. And yet all increases in wages cannot be a step without the rise in prices. Besides, the trade-unions are afraid to try a united labor battle-front and the localized wage-combats often end with defeat for the workers. The wage-strikes brought almost no liberation for the workers, but on the contrary, only greater disagreement and dissatisfaction which is now directed even against the union-leaders themselves. The opposition in the trade-unions is growing stronger, so that in Berlin for instance, the municipal and factory leaders, and a large number of the union leaders by a vote of 31,000 to 12,000. The factory councils are forced by the aroused masses to carry on wage-fights which until now were the privilege only of the trade-unions.

On top of all this there is the manner in which big industry proceeds to demand the following from the state:

1. A renewal of the demand for giving up government ownership of the railways, post-office, etc., great sections of petty-bourgeois officials and of laborers were brought into opposition to the employer-class because of their fear of placing their power and their conditions and discharge. Furthermore the new taxes and those still to come are a tremendous factor in the revolutionizing of the workers. All this is eagerly being discussed by the worker. They are ready to make the utilization of the established and perfected—by almost all—trade-unions.

2. As the ruling parties have piled up in order to hide their own shame. The revolutionary proletariat will at one time have to pass judgment upon all of them.

3. Does a determination to fight for the granting of the demands under the declaration made by the German trade-unions? Even if we were to assume the good-will of those who make the demand, our answer is still no. The following answer must be made.

4. First of all mention must be made of the unusually sharp and precise formulation of the demands. Secondly there is the number of the trade-unions themselves. It is possible to struggle through a not inconsiderable amount of trouble. This is why all of the "Sozialistische Korrespondenz" (SPD) recognizes, for instance, the call of the Communists for a decisive and unified struggle to a finish and says the following: "It is a matter of carrying through at once and not of a gradual advance."

5. What facts does one see further and already sees the bankruptcy of the previous "orderly work" of the trade-unions and Socialist parties. But what speaks against the affirmative answer? We simply want to bring up in this connection the question that from November 1918, those at the time of the Kapp-uprising and the demands in connection with unemployment, all of which found their way into the waste-paper basket. That is a proof that this time an evasion and a feeding on hopes will not be so easy. What speaks particularly for the affirmative answer: First, that the trade-unions present their demands to the Reich government that is, to Parliament and not to the masses. Second, that the parties in the Reich government are almost all in favor of a government coalition with big industry only one conclusion is possible. When we add to this the fact that the trade-unions periodicals as well as the press of the SPD and USP carry on a tremendous and contemptible campaign of incitement against the Communists on all questions which concern the consolidation of the working-class for the struggle, we see another argument against the serious determination of the trade-unions to carry out their demands through a struggle. The "Vorwärts" has until now only published the demands, without any comment. However, important reasons speak for and against the assumption of a serious initiative on the part of the trade-unions to demonstrate for the class-struggle against big industry.

From these facts we deduce two conclusions as to why it is possible that the trade-unions found themselves forced to demand a levy on capital—it is possible that they have realized the bankruptcy of their previous methods and, as a consequence of their total judgment, have arrived at a new conclusion. It is false, as above stated, a possibility. But it is also very probable that a political move is concealed behind the demands for the levy on capital with the aim of once more breaking the back of the COMINTERN front with the help of the Comintern and Comintern leaders. If they succeed in feeding the workers on hopes, time is thereby gained for negotiating. Furthermore, it is possible to bring pressure to bear on big industry and the government to write the question into committee-room and parliamentary decisions. The slightest indication of all these is the fact that the trade-unions have issued a call for a national referendum. Certain indications speak very much in favor of this probability. Not only press reports on the negotiations between the trade-unions and the employers point thereto, but the Stomus newspaper, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," also talks plainly when it
French Capitalism and the Working-Class.

by Paul Louis (Paris).

At the present moment we see in France the same thing as in so many other countries. That is to say, political and economic reaction is raging there in all its forms. Unfortunately, the proletariat finds itself in a compact capitalist bloc, a bloc which capital is directing against the proletariat. Gloom! Generations of labor have had to bear this oppression and this misfortune.

The problem of the Italian proletariat is to escape this trap and to create a new situation.

The general strike, which was answered by the workers of Rome and of Verona, and which was to be answered by the workers of Fascist Italy, is the best reply to the claim made by Italian reformists that the proletariat is not prepared to fight. The problem is to put into practice all that the Italian proletariat has been taught by the Russian revolution.

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confederation are now trying to prevent the spread of these conflicts, and to bring them to a quick end through negotiation. This is to be expected, as we have witnessed labor-leaders were never more wily in their tactics: they have discovered still another defensive weapon. At their pressing request the government has ordered an investigation of the industrial situation. A commission, consisting of eight representatives of the employers, eight union delegates (among whom are those of the Christian and very yellow unions), and eight experts, is to examine the causes of the crisis, under the chairmanship of the minister of labor, and is to bring in a report to the government within a month from the date of the union and the official union-leaders have thus attempted to beat back the attack of the capitalists by relying on the results of the investigation. It is self-evident that this is a poor method, and the employers, who do not give a snap for industrial negotiation, would not dare now to find themselves in the midst of an acute economic and social crisis, and among the "victorious countries." Italy stands nearest to a "social revolution".

**IN THE INTERNATIONAL**

**The Central Committee of the K.P.D.**

by A. Thalheimer

The last meeting of the Central Committee of the party was of exceptional significance. The attention of the Committee was focussed upon two questions which are decisive the class-struggle of Germany; these were the question of a workers' government and the question of the tax and economic struggle. In both of these questions, which are so closely interrelated, the Central Committee has after a most careful examination of facts arrived at the conclusion that the workers' association, the 26th of October, the labor movement are not free from the burden of taxation, and that they must be beaten in the struggle. They have decided upon the general strike, which they wish to bring about on the third of December only because they wished to gain time and to split their opponent's forces.

At the conference of the labor union heads which took place at Milan, the leaders of the labor movement decided upon the call of the Central Committee of the national council on November the 5th, the labor movement are not free from the burden of taxation, and that they must be beaten in the struggle. Our comrades are free from this burden of taxation, and that they must be beaten in the struggle. They have decided upon the general strike, which they wish to bring about on the third of December only because they wished to gain time and to split their opponent's forces.

Here in Verona two points of view again clashed, the reformist or "socialist" point of view (both of these are identical because there is no trace of "maximalist" influence to be found in the Confederation of Labor) or still better the reformist socialist point of view and the revolutionary-communist point of view. Whatever the ultimate decision in the central question will be, it is certain that the reformist socialists openly declared that they reject the general strike, because the president of the chemical-workers' union, Bozzi, argued that "since so many strikes have been lost from which we should not perish if the textile-workers lose their strike." And they claimed that negotiation and parliamentary action were the only things possible under the circumstances.

Yet, indignation ran so high among the workers, and so many labor organizations stood behind our comrades—the workers' association, the Confederation of Labor, the Communist party, the Social Democrats, the representatives of the Socialists of Italy, of the trade-unions, and of the workers of the world. Here in Italy, as in all lands of the world, the workers demand a state democracy in place of the capitalist state. The official leaders of the working-class are not free from the burden of taxation, and that they must be beaten in the struggle. They have decided upon the general strike, which they wish to bring about on the third of December only because they wished to gain time and to split their opponent's forces.

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Indeed, the labor-leaders have discovered still another defensive weapon. At their pressing request the government has ordered an investigation of the industrial situation. A commission, consisting of eight representatives of the employers, eight union delegates (among whom are those of the Christian and very yellow unions), and eight experts, is to examine the causes of the crisis, under the chairmanship of the minister of labor, and is to bring in a report to the government within a month from the date of the union and the official union-leaders have thus attempted to beat back the attack of the capitalists by relying on the results of the investigation. It is self-evident that this is a poor method, and the employers, who do not give a snap for industrial negotiation, would not dare now to find themselves in the midst of an acute economic and social crisis, and among the "victorious countries." Italy stands nearest to a "social revolution".
only a socialist or workers’ government as the instrument for carrying out these measures which are absolutely necessary to the life of the working-class.

The Central Committee in this question is dictated by the point of view that the party’s duty is to develop the greatest possible initiative, in order to lead the working-class to the capturing of new positions of power.

The resolution, which was passed by a great majority of the Central Committee, and which deals with the political situation and the attitude of the party on the question of the socialist government, as follows:

“...These tasks of the party are at the same time the tasks of the working-class as a whole, because of the growing misery, and the advances of capitalism. The KPD, is at one with the broad masses outside the party, which are organizing a solid political core on every larger scale, in order to achieve their goal. The demonstration of the ADGB. (German General Trade-Union Federation) for the levy on capital was brought about by the pressure of the masses against the Stinnes coalition and against enslavement by the bourgeoisie.

The KPD will use all its influence in order to mobilize every worker in this fight, and to prevent the inevitable conflicts between capital and labor from being smoke-screened.

The successful termination of this struggle for the working-class is not possible under a Stinnes government, nor under any other capitalist government. The fight against the Stinnes coalition will be led by the party at every stage, through mass-demonstrations, mass-strikes and through the dissolution of the Reichstag, etc. if possible.

The attitude of the Communists towards a new government (socialist government or a workers’ government) which may possibly arise out of such parliamentary and extra-parliamentary struggle, will depend upon the political situation as a whole, and upon the political problems which such a government would undertake.

The KPD leaves no doubt as to its readiness to support with all its power any socialist government which will aim at carrying out the demands put by the masses, it will also support with all its strength any parliamentary step of the party which will concentrate every bit of energy to drive the socialist government forward in the interests of the proletariat, through mobilization of the masses. In the course of the struggle between labor and capital which will become more and more bitter, this must lead to the shattering of the parliamentary limits.

Such a development is based upon the presumption that the whole working-class outside of Parliament will take up the fight for its demands. It is only in this struggle that an united front of the working masses can be realized.

After the highest organ of the party has thus clearly defined the attitude of the party towards the present government, the workers of the party at every stage of this struggle will work on propaganda among you. for three years they have sought to influence you through lies, slanders, corruption; they will work with every noble sentiment of the human soul, and playing the disgraceful part of paid agents.

When Trotzky’s bands almost reached the gates of Warsaw, the communists hid themselves like cowards, with their comrades Marchlewski, Dzierzinski, Unschlicht and Felix Kon marched against Poland under the protection of the Czarist general Brussiloff and the Czarist Cossack Budiemy.

We cannot here reproduce the entire yard-long manifesto in which the Communists are called thieves, bandits, provocateurs, etc. While numerous public meetings of the Nationalists and the “Christian Socialists” demand court-martial and the death penalty for the Communists, the Social-patriots take advantage of this moment and deliberately issue this manifesto in which they make use of this law in sending tens of thousands of proletarians, their comrades Marchlewski, Dzierzinski, Unschlicht and Felix Kon marched against Poland under the protection of the Czarist general Brussiloff and the Czarist Cossack Budiemy.

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In order to provoke the Polish Communist Party, which had been forced underground, into revealing itself, the social-provocateurs are sneering that the Communists have “hidden themselves like cowards”. However, the Communists have hidden themselves only too poorly. Are not most of our comrades who were active in the unions, in the cooperatives and in the KPD, which was advanced with a united front.

Now the party will advance forward as an unit!
The famine and the Necessary Relief by A. Vinogradov (Moscow).

The famine is usually spoken of as if only existing in the Volga regions, while the governments of Nijni-Novgorod, Ekaterinburg, Perm, Penza, the Don, Northern Caucasus and a part of the Ukraine has been in a large measure also afflicted by the drought. A total of 20,742,000 desiatins (out of a total of 50,364,000 desiatines of cultivated land) have been ravaged by the scourge which has stricken 37,216,000 people (out of a total of 114,742,000 inhabitants). But the famine is most serious in the Volga regions and in the plains at the foot of the Ural, that is to say, in the food-provinces of Russia. Here the country has been entirely destroyed, although one still finds small districts untouched by the famine.

In the Volga governments afflicted by the famine— Astrakhan, Viatka, Samara, Saratof, Simbrusk, Tartar, Tshuvaeh, Kurgiz and the territories of Votek and Marie—the shortage of grain in poeds (one poed = 36 pounds) reaches a total of 84,337,300, about ¾ of the total consumption. In fact, the shortage is even greater. In other words, the population will be condemned this year to absolute starvation during four of the twelve months, if relief is not brought. In certain districts, the situation is even worse. In the German commune on the Volga, the shortage is as high as 100 %, since the famine is complete and has been so since last October. In Samara and Ufa this state of affairs can only be produced until December.

Thus, we have to supply about 85,000,000 poeds for the autumn sowing. The Commissariat of Food is giving 15,000,000 million poeds for the spring sowing and expects to buy 8,000,000 poeds in the foreign market. The communal nutrition service organized by the government has on hand 12,000,000 poeds. The state has still on hand to take care of the needs of the workers, soldiers and other groups of the population—24,000,000 poeds.

In short the state can furnish 72,500,000 poeds to cover a deficit of 85,000,000 poeds. There are 12-13,000,000 poeds (192,000 tons) to be obtained elsewhere. But when we take into consideration the unequal partition of property among the population—all our calculations being based on abstract averages of consumption—we must rather set the sum at 20,000,000 poeds (320,000 tons).

We need 1,500,000-2,000,000 poeds (24,000-32,000 tons) per month to save the lives of millions of famine-stricken otherwise condemned to certain death. That is what we demand of the workers of Russia and of the world.

The importance of the relief furnished by enterprises such as the one can Relie Federation must not be exaggerated. The ARA is only feeding children and then only furnishes them a part of the necessary nourishment. Furthermore, it is only taking care of 1,500,000 children, at most about ¾ of the children stricken by the famine. We are counting on the help of workers in other countries and upon the Russian proletariat. But the relief must be brought soon. The famine does not wait. Each day the famine claims innumerable victims.

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The Red Trade-Union International To the Workers of France.

The Executive of the Proletariat (Red Trade-Union International) calls the workers of the world to the aid of the French workers.

The leaders of the Confederation Geneale du Travail (General Confederation of Labor) are working for a split. They, who, upon arising in the morning and in the evening when going to bed, swear by the unity of the working-class, are consciously shattering the unity of the trade-unions and thereby disarming the workers of France who are fighting for peace with the revolution. Mm. Jourdain, Dumoulin, Mermelh & Co. In their incompetence are making concessions to the bourgeoisie in all important questions. They are as unstable as a weathercock when they have to do with the government and the Bloc National. They are, however, firm, steadfast and show a surprising determination when

The French proletariat does not want to have them at the head of its organization. "So much the worse for the French proletariat"—is the decision of the trade-union bureaucracy. The same men who speak so softly in the commissions of the League of Nations and who in the conferences of the International Labor Bureau strike up songs of harmony—these same men betray with unheard-of cynicism the workers who are committed to their care. Thanks to their efforts the unity of the railwaymen's organization is destroyed. The Federation of Employes has expelled the revolutionary trade-unions. The Federation of Clothing Workers has done the same. In several departmental federations, the slogans that the C.G.T. is advocating are being applied. "Information Ouvriere et Sociale" and the "Le Temps" are satisfied—their tactics are being put into practice. The working-class is combating an overwhelming offensive, which is being commenced by the bourgeoisie. It is permitting its agents to destroy the unity of the working-class, in order to subject it to further injuries.

The working-class of the entire world must decide between the revolutionary trade-unions and the trade-unions which adhere to the Amsterdam International. How often have the gentlemen of the Amsterdam International cried for "unity"! How many crocodile tears have they wept over it. Under the cover of this slogan "unity" they betray the interests of the working-class. They are ready to sacrifice the entire organization of the workers, if the latter refuse to be tied to the apron-strings of the bourgeoisie.

To the pillory with the men who are delivering the French proletariat, bound hand and foot, over to the bourgeoisie!

To the pillory with the advocates of harmony between the classes?

To the pillory with Capital's agents in the working-class!

Long live the united front of the proletariat!

For the Executive of the Red Trade-Union International.

Lazounsky, General Secretary.

APPEALS OF THE EXECUTIVE

Proletarian Intervention for Sacco and Vanzetti.

To the Workers of the world to redouble their efforts to prevent the legal murder of the revolutionary strikers-leaders, Sacco and Vanzetti, in the United States of America. We exhibit this to the workers of the world as an example of "Democracy," which sentences revolutionary workers to death for their political convictions.

The capitalist governments usually seek to destroy their class-enemies by falsely accusing them of the commission of some crime.

Sacco and Vanzetti have proved their innocence. Any appeal to justice against the verdict previously decided upon and against the breach of the law is useless.

Only the manifestation of a resolute determination on the part of the masses can move the capitalist class to give up its prey. Time is short. The Communist International calls upon the workers of the world, Communists, Socialists, Anarchists, Syndicalists and ordinary workers organized in the trade-unions, to act firmly and unanswerably for the saving of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The Executive of the Communist International.