The International Press Correspondence

English Edition

For information of Editors of the Communist press

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The international Press Correspondence proposes to give a true picture of the political and economic situation prevailing in the world at this moment, and sees the importance of the proletarian class struggle and the stand and progress of our movement; it will furthermore publish all communications of the C.I. which are destined for the public. Prominent comradess in all countries, who are working in close collaboration with their respective Parties will contribute to the Correspondence. Through furnishing correct knowledge it will give the situation in the individual countries and through the international collaboration at this work it is intended to advance the various parties together and facilitate cooperation between them.

Editorial Board.

The International Situation and the Task before the Working Class.

by Karl Radek

A few months ago much attention was focused on the press about an improvement in the international situation alleged to have taken place, or, at any rate about to begin. Germany had accepted the Allied terms; the famine and unemployment of the economic situation could apparently be discerned everywhere. But the international situation at that time was not only economic, neither could it be, nor is the political situation influenced by the economic situation of the world has improved. This is exemplified by recent developments on the political scene. The Chinese Communists have thrown a glowing light upon the contrast between England and Japan, and have signed an agreement which would at least resemble a compromise among themselves. Hence they have postponed their settlement in order to avoid a rupture, and the collapse of the Entente cordiale. Hardly has this agreement been announced the concept of another conflict in China than again becomes apparent. The atmosphere created by the question of grave territorial and economic interests of future American and Japanese in the proposed (between China and Japan), has not ended, and will not end. The Conference of all powers interested in the Pacific problem is shortly to meet at Washington. When the intention of the representatives of China for this conference first became known, the trumpet of peace was sounded once again, and we said it was about an improvement of international relations between Great Britain, the United States and Japan. Nobody knew then that the internal conflict is not yet over, that a new, still greater conflict is increasing. These events have shown that all talk of peace is de profundis and that the international situation has not changed. The struggle between Japan and China has not ceased, and the struggle of all powers is to make their interests prevail. The result of all this is a bitter struggle of the various capitalist states, in which the defeat of one country means the victory of the others.

The international situation and the task before the working class. The working class is always the first to feel the effects of the crisis. The economic measures of the capitalists have never been less harmful than in the present. The capitalists everywhere are unable to solve the problem of the economic crisis, and the workers are always the last to benefit from it. The capitalists' measures to solve the economic crisis have only increased the suffering of the working class. The workers are left to struggle alone, and the capitalists are watching the situation with great interest. The workers are the first to feel the effects of the crisis, and they must take the initiative to solve it.

The situation is complex and the task before the working class is difficult. The workers must organize themselves to fight against the capitalists and to solve the economic crisis. They must form strong organizations and fight for their rights. The workers must not be afraid to fight the capitalists, for the capitalists are always afraid of the workers. The workers must be united and strong, and they must not be divided by any differences. The workers must be united in their struggle against the capitalists, and they must not be divided by any differences. The workers must be united in their struggle against the capitalists, and they must not be divided by any differences.

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Recent Events in China

By Vladimir Shkolnikoff

After a comparatively long period of quiet, a widespread and organized Chinese peasant movement has broken out against foreigners and against the Chinese officials who represent them to the Chinese people. This is the first time that such a strong and determined movement against foreigners has taken place in China. The movement has been spreading rapidly and has already spread to several provinces. The Chinese government has been forced to take some measures to suppress it. However, the movement is still growing and it is likely to spread to other provinces.

The Greek Fear of the British

The Greek government is extremely worried about the British decision to delay the withdrawal of British troops from Constantinople. The Greeks fear that this will weaken their position in the Balkan Peninsula and will make it easier for the Turks to regain control of the region.

The Warsaw Peace Conference

The Warsaw Peace Conference has ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty has been signed by the Allies andumberland on behalf of the defeated Central Powers. The treaty imposes heavy war reparations on the defeated countries and limits their military power. The treaty also provided for the establishment of a League of Nations to maintain international peace.

The Labour Movement

The general strike in Northern France has continued for several days. The strikers are demanding an eight-hour day and the abolition of child labor. The French government is trying to negotiate with the strikers to end the strike.

The Greek Defeat and Its Results

Having departed the dictatorship, the Greeks voted for the return of King Constantine who accordingly set out for the shores of Greece after an exile lasting nearly four years. The Greeks are now looking to the new king for a return to normalcy and stability. They expect him to be a strong and competent ruler who will modernize and strengthen the country.
factories employed every means in their efforts to increase the exploitation of labour. That in doing this no attempt was made to support a trade union movement, or to educate the workers, it is conclusively proved to the world by the terrible catastrophe of Opfars.

The tragic catastrophe caused especially those workers, who do not know if someday they will suffer a similar fate to their forefathers, to tighten the ropes and to demand for what might possibly happen as they are the poor and the working people who are the best men of the country. The movement of the employees of Opfars A., M., a. a former colleague in the bankruptcy of the company, appealed to the government not to accept this disaster. The government did not count with the employees, if an increase of profits at the expense of the workers is to be accepted. The classification of the dangers, negotiating for weeks with the administration for a new contract and accepting the promises. Finally certain inexplicable concessions are granted only in order that they may be broken. Think of this and you will understand why it makes them declare that their patience is exhausted. The employers of Opfars, in order to make the former colleague be dismissed. This the administration granted with the intention of breaking the strike, as the workers have been excluded. The strike is the result of the workers' demand. The workers did not tolerate this, however, and once the workers left their employment the administration was finally agreed to, the indignation of the workers showed no signs of abatement. An increase of wages, which had been promised the workers, has not been fulfilled. Conditions so far had not been forthcoming. Accordingly the workers elected a commission to negotiate with the administration concerning the realisation of their demands. At this first proved of no avail. Then the president of the county council (Landrat) and two councillors of Hohst intervened and after much discussion an agreement was reached.

Out of a fund amounting to 12 million marks, kept in reserve for administrative purposes for such as, even every married worker was to receive an additional 500 marks for every child, while single workers were to be paid 500 marks for each additional child. This additional wage was not an increase in the wages, but an increase in the basic wage. It is in fact the promise was broken at the bidding of the Employers' Association. The workers could not refuse that pretext. The workers struck because they were not released from the wages and the increased wages are not in the answer of the employers, who were joined in this brutal step by the mass of the workers. The amount of money was large but the number of the workers had come forward with their demands. Thus 20,000 workers were locked out and in around Hohst M. the German strikes began.

The employers are ready for anything, because they believe the present situation a favourable one for the final defeat of the struggle. Shortly we shall see what direction those responsible for the administration in Germany are in the coming battle. It can be proved that the policy of social recognition is nothing but an illusion, and that it is nothing but the reassertion of the ruthless rapacious of the past.

The workers are not ready for anything, because they have nothing to lose. They are ready to stand up for everything, because they believe in the theory of the future and the victory of the labour movement. The capital in Germany is in the control of a proletariat, which darkly becomes unbearable. The capital is the root of the state, which has been destroyed by Communists. The truth is that the workers are fighting for their bread and for the abolition of wages. They are not quite aware of their own strength, but they are greatly to be wondered at, if one recalls the attitude of those workers. The workers of Hohst, when the former have decided to take on the struggle on a wide front and not give in unless their demands have been unerringly granted.

Lockout of 20,000 workers in the Chemical Industry of Germany.

The continuous fall of the German mark results in a decrease of prices and in a subsequent decline of the standard of life of the German workers. The general level of prices in Germany is the poorest paid in the world. Hence the situation of the German proletariat is in a state of complete and utter despair. The workers have the advantage of the natural advantages of the country, which workers exploit the low rate of the mark for extensive dumping of goods, and the workers have the advantage of the foreign markets, which workers exploit their own peculiarities and the advantages of the country.

The 20,000 workers even a decent living wages. The employers, who exploit the mark for extensive dumping of goods, and the workers have the advantage of the natural advantages of the country, which workers exploit the low rate of the mark for extensive dumping of goods, and the workers have the advantage of the foreign markets, which workers exploit their own peculiarities and the advantages of the country.

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OUR PROBLEMS
Cleansing the Party.
By N. Levin.

The purification of the Communist party is apparently
desirable, but not in the least main by party bosses and
take for granted, and it will be of the utmost importance
to the health of the revolution. It is very important that these forces neutralize each other and
that both of them have shown themselves the most tendencies of the Bolsheviks, but

Two Communist leaders, N. Levin and N. Novikai, are the present
chairmen of the party and they encourage the use of these
powers for the benefit of the workers. In their view, the class
relationship is the most important and the most valuable thing! If we should actually
try to see the Bolsheviks as "personalities", it would without doubt be a giant success for
the revolution.

In the future the successes of the revolution can only be measured by the
character in the transition from the military to the productive
activity of the workers. The conditions, which require the raising of labor's productivity and
moral standards, are the basic means of attaining the main aim of the Party. It is
not possible to delay the social revolution by adopting the policies of the bourgeoisie.
In order to achieve this we must give the working class a clear

The situation of government employees who seemingly are

The Organisation and Press of the Communist Party of Germany.
H. E. For some time after the unity conference in December 1923, in which unity was achieved between the K. P. D. (Spartakus)
and the B. P. D. (Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands), it was
not possible to ascertain the exact strength of the new
Communist party, and consequently to assess the agreement
partly exaggerated hopes. Though a majority of the
International Commune, it was not possible for the organisation
apparatus in most of the important districts to succeed
in putting through an urgent plan. After the March action, which did not only the political
weaknesses of the K. P. D. but the administrative as well, the
trade unions and other organisations in the Party, careful
concerns of the members on the basis of fees paid in and
out of pocket, and their lack of understanding of the needs
of the masses. According to this census, the party has to day 360
members.

The number of subscribers to the Communist press is about
250,000. The number of subscribers is greater than that of the
B. P. D., which had been the subject of a number of
exercises, but the party press is taking too little account of the needs of the masses. If
we take the price of the newspapers, it appears that the Party
press is unnecessarily expensive. The price is the main
problem of the masses.

The situation of government employees is almost
untenable. Among the officials, the economic security

The problem of the government employees and of the office
workers is far from being favourable and that an intensification of the crises tends to make matters
worse. As a result of the economic insecurity, a wave of
deterioration and dismissal. If one just goes to the figures given by the
official statistics, it is clear that the situation of the government employees and office
workers is dire. In most cases the government employees and office
workers have been dismissed, or they have been taken on at a lower
diameter of the mass broads (a struggle which even today is
continuing) against the background of the growing weakness and the inertness of this part of the
population as well. It is understood that in social-political matters the legislative
actuality is in the minority as a result of the patchwork. The state, the representative and protector of the
interests of the bourgeoisie, is in the majority because the government is conducted by
workers by reference to other measures as to their true position. Clerical

The Relation of the Brainworkers to the Communists.

There may be some comrades who think it unimportant or
even useless to appeal especially to government employees and
office workers in the struggle for the social revolution. Such comrades point to the conservatism and
difficulty of the masses, and to the political and economic conditions of the
country, which require the raising of labor's productivity and
moral standards, as the main means of attaining the main aim of the Party. It is
not possible to delay the social revolution by adopting the policies of the bourgeoisie.
In order to achieve this, we must give the working class a clear

Look at Russia! There can be no doubt that matters would have proceeded differently if at the beginning of the 20th century a moderate percentage at least of the intellectuals had consciously sided with the revolution. The spirit of the masses and many a set-back would have been avoided; economic reconstruction would have been carried out more systematically, especially in a country lacking the category of highly skilled workers who could have formed a powerful pole between the different fields of activity, and the broad masses; much of the economic structure could have been preserved for the proletariat to-day; it would have been possible to form an international proletariat of skilled workers by means of the factories. But the intellectuals of to-day are drawing exceptionally high salaries, in an extent hitherto, even it is necessary in order to make use of the intellectuals for the purposes of the proletariat in Russia.

In Western Europe we must do everything in order to win for us a part of the intellectuals, previously to the revolution. This we can do by showing them the high destiny which stands behind them, and of the vastness of the various domains of economics, and in seeing that the intellectual includes all the intelligentsia in the proletariat. Indeed, the beginnings have been made; economic pressure has guided the people in the direction which the nations, as possible expel obscure places bastions from the parties, let us say, as the London intellectual. We must not forget the one outstanding fact: we cannot miss that part of the proletariat in transforming the economic structure.

We should always consider this fact our agitation and propaganda and adopt our tactics accordingly. Success will not be visible immediately; we should not allow ourselves to forget the efforts of the propagandists. Even if it proves impossible to win the majority of government and office workers as active fighters for our cause, there still remain the possibility and experience teaches that it is possible — of filling them with disillusionment and of making it clear to them that the class struggle is to be cast as active enemies and become neutral. When con- structing a new and a higher stage of society, I divide them into the following four groups: active Communists, sympathetic, non-Communists and active counter-revolutionaries. I divide them into the following four groups: active Communists, sympathetic, non-Communists and active counter-revolutionaries. The number of non-partisanists, the better the agitation and counter-agitation, the better the counter-revolutionaries, during, and after the revolution.

When, in the years past, the bourgeoisie fought for its frontiers of security and even the social security of its class, with the exception of a insignificant few sympathizers, with the exception of the Chinese, Koreans, the Far Easterns and so forth, who have become belters of the White Terror. The sons of the bour-geoisie prove their class consciousness by deeds against proletar- ians. The world has become a world of workers, yet re- taining the employment of force, hard work, with the working-classes and put them, always willing to conclude compromises, more and more into the bourgeois.

Hence, it is our task to tear a gap in this wall of inertia and to show that the end of the class struggle. It is our task, further, to make government entities, and so for the workers can come to the conclusion that the final liberation is not possible without the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. To show that the concentrated mass of the workers and the mass of the proletariat can fight this struggle and realize Socialism.

We propose to approach the intellectuals! Rally to work! Member of the Executive Committee of the RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL.

NOTICES OF EXECUTIVE

The Transformation of the publication, "Communist International".

The publication "Communist International", which up to the present in addition to its principal mission served as a supplement to the "International Press-Correspondence", will cease to appear altogether, in the form that it has hitherto appeared. The purpose of this transformation is partly to meet the need of the world proletariat for a mass of material that can be easily mastered by an international worker.

The systematic classification and specialization of the extensive political and economic information existing in the material according to a uniform plan will in the future make the "International Press-Correspondence" a more important authority for the international communist movement than in the past.

French-Polish Imperialism.

Charles Rapoport (Paris).

French and Polish imperialism are securely bound one to another. The common position of both countries is the determinant factor in this alliance. Both France and Poland are in the hands of reactionaries and militarists, which exist upon what they call "economic" or "military" assistance, and will die in war. In neither country can the intellectual capitalists at the helm. In France the power is in the hands of a parasitic, plunder-hungry capitalism, the capitalism of great estates and the power of the government to make war and pay for it. In Poland, on the other hand, it is the huge, parasitic, blind, merchant-spirited nationalism, that has won the heart, and bitter hatred of Soviet Russia.

France has its own enemies, its own particular egoism. To Poland, Poland means a substitute for Cracow, whose fall will bring bitter tears, as it mourns its millions lost for ever in its Russian losses, Poland is to constitute the second claw and illegal organization, methods of party work, as well as de- structive and contemptuous of all the active and progressive laborers, it will use all power to help in the destruction of the Party. Finally, it is to preserve from France to Poland and guarantees its national existence.

Franco-Polish imperialism is not a mere fact, but also a complete picture of a collapse of the republic. This dream has been only half realized. It has suppressed the bourgeoisie, the industrial class more than ever; it has enslaved the republic of its republicans content; it has thrown diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In other words, France is reviving itself in the hands of the republic. It is not at all. French imperialism has won the day.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the reaction in France gained the war as a means to the re-establishment of their rule, the rule of the church and the landowners. They dream of a complete victory, the collapse of the republic. This dream has been only half realized. It has suppressed the bourgeoisie, the industrial class more than ever; it has enslaved the republic of its republicans content; it has thrown diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In other words, France is reviving itself in the hands of the republic. It is not at all. French imperialism has won the day.

There is also a predestined psychological relationship between French and Polish imperialism. It is their common romantic, sentimental character. The German, the Italian, the French, and Russian imperialism is realistic and practical — it knows how to exploit itself into silver and gold coin. The French and Polish imperialism has this particular attribute — it gives its country without yielding it anything but grievous burdens and privations. It is imperialism on credit. In the eyes of the Polish and Italian, splendid beggar, who, in order to glitter in society in gala dress, has become a bear and to that end his poor tools, high- feathered clothes, borrowing tableware from the neighbors, giving all their property as security for debt. The French and Polish imperialism is a splendid beggar, who, in order to glitter in society in gala dress, has become a bear and to that end his poor tools, high- feathered clothes, borrowing tableware from the neighbors, giving all their property as security for debt.

France entangled two dominating feuds, two serious misgivings. It is the vicissitudes which have characterized it. In- their favor, Clemenceau, as a "Pyrrhic Victory". And it is distrust that has created its later allies and been treated as such: the pyrrhic victory, the problems of Stavisky and Bernhard, reports of congresses et ceteras. Editor Kraus and Praehozrajsky.

I. The Communist Youth Movement: Under this heading all questions concerning the youth movement are included. The movement among the youth to each other will be considered, more particularly in connection with the problems of "Commercial International". The movement in France, as will be drawn into the lighting ranks of the Communist Interna- tional. Edith and Fernand Dru.

II. The Bibliographical Division. Will list newly published communist literature and will print critical reviews of all im- portant publications, including Non-communist works, as they appear.

III. Review and Chronicle of the social-democratic and com- munist press of the world.

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