International Pers-Correspondence

No. 3
October 25th 1921

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The Communist International will also publish bibliographical sketches, tributes to the dead, and will contain numerous illustrated articles and creative work. Above all it is the intention to publish regular, monthly reports on the international communist movement in the past.

The Transformation of the publication, "Communist International".

The publication "Communist International", which up to the present in addition to its principal mission as an organ of the International Communist movement, has had to devote considerable space to the reports of the various parties and to the communist organizations and unions of the various countries. This has led to a subsidiary transformation. By the issue of a special bulletin, the "Central Bureau Pera Correspondence", the "Communist International" will be relieved from these duties and the bulletin will consist of reports, material on other material. Its sphere will thereby be diminished and it will be able to devote itself to the actual problems and trends. The bulletin will be of more actual and political tendencies. The actual and political tendencies of thebulletin will include a summary of the movements of the various layers of the proletariat, and so forth will be treated in detail.

Notices of Executive

Senior-Editor:OutputStream

October 25th

Member of the Executive Committee of the RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL.

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ECONOMICS

The Employers' Offensive in Germany
Paving the Way for Sinnes.

By Pelle.

At the present time Germany is threatened by great economic movements. The employers' offensive is already taking shape in all parts of the country, in the metal industry, in the wood industry, in textiles, and everywhere, in fact, in every branch of industry. The employers, in their efforts to increase their profits, are concentrating on various political and economic differences between Italy and Yugoslavia. In this way, the Italian employers are trying to undermine the autonomous position of the Italian workers, while the Yugoslav employers are trying to create a barrier against the socialist state. The Italian employers are trying to prevent the development of a strong socialist state, while the Yugoslav employers are trying to prevent the development of a strong socialist state in the Balkans.

In Italy, the employers' offensive is taking place in the form of a campaign to undermined the autonomous position of the Italian workers. The employers are trying to prevent the development of a strong socialist state, while the Yugoslav employers are trying to prevent the development of a strong socialist state in the Balkans.

In Germany, the employers' offensive is taking place in the form of a campaign to undermined the autonomous position of the Italian workers. The employers are trying to prevent the development of a strong socialist state, while the Yugoslav employers are trying to prevent the development of a strong socialist state in the Balkans.

The employers' offensive in Germany is a direct result of the crisis in the capitalist world economy. The employers are trying to pass on the burden of the crisis to the workers, by increasing their profits and reducing their wages and salaries. The employers are trying to increase their profits by reducing their wages and salaries, by increasing the working day and by increasing the working week.

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The First Congress of the German Independent General Federation of Employees.

The Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeits- und Sozialhilfsvereine (AfD), Independent General Federation of Employees—held its first congress in Munich on April 15-16—was formed by the union of all the organizations of the so-called brain-workers (technicians and clerks) in Germany, following the "free" Trade-Union principle. Its aims are to fight for the social and economic improvements of workers in these sectors and to provide a more active role in the trade-unions and especially so in Czechoslovakia. The aim is not only to bring about changes in the present situation but also to lay the foundation for a future state where there is a part of the General strike and trade-unionism in the sense of the AfD.

The formal separation from the ADGB took place on April 15. The AfD is easier for the employees' organizations to recruit new members among the brain-workers, still strong with the bourgeoisie ideologically. If they were separated from the manual workers' federation. The congress also declared that the workers' federation was not to be at all affected by this measure.

The fact that 70,000 workers, while in 1914 the brain workers' unions could show only 50,000 members altogether is nothing but the result of the general Trade-Union Congress at the end of the year. The result as to the direction which the Czechoslovakia can take in the future is more important to the AfD. All these unions remain in the Trade-Union Commission in Prague. The decision as to the direction which the Czechoslovakia can take in the future is more important to the AfD. All these unions remain in the Trade-Union Commission in Prague. The decision as to the direction which the Czechoslovakia can take in the future is more important to the AfD.

The call for international unification is especially directed to the German workers, who are suffering the same general disadvantages in their respective countries as those suffering within their unions. From the beginning the struggle in the German trade-unions is directed against the working conditions of the workers in the same fields.

However, it must not be forgotten that this movement has also its organization within the trade-unions. The brain-workers in Germany, in the German trade-unions, are the first to organize in a federation of all those workers exiled from the trade-unions. In the first place, there is the NABW in the glass-workers' industry. In the second place, there are those who have been excluded from the glass-workers' industry. In the third place, there are those who have been excluded from the glass-workers' industry. In the fourth place, there are those who have been excluded from the glass-workers' industry. In the fifth place, there are those who have been excluded from the glass-workers' industry.

Great struggles in the unions are throwing their shadow before us. The unions are in the forefront of the great peak region in the republic. The coal bosses are planning a 50% and a 25% increase in wages. The metal workers of Central Bohemia are facing serious conditions. The miners of the neighboring regions are taking place. The Morav. The agricultural worker's organization is growing and forming a new federation. The brain-workers are beginning to develop. The congress of the AfD demands the nationalization of the coal mines and the other essential positions in the trade-unions between fried and foe, the fellowship and the interests of the brain-workers. The congress demands the nationalization of the coal mines and the other essential positions in the trade-unions between fried and foe, the fellowship and the interests of the brain-workers.

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Youth in its Present Struggle against Militarism.

by F. Fejtovich.

The last war, which the world bourgeoisie presented to the international public under the name of a war, was in reality a world war and the rule of perfect democracy, is still going on; in Asia and in Morocco blood is still flowing in rivers. An armed conflict between America and Japan also appears unavoidable. Any chance for the elimination of the military dictatorship and the creation of a democratic order in China has taken a fatal turn, from the proletarian class the few liberties it had left, has established itself more firmly in power.

France has an enormous number of troops continually under arms and Russia has already begun to replace the Red Army of Poland and Roumania as a military power in the Balkans. From Poland, Roumania, the Soviet Russia, and the other nations of the "Little Entente" seems to be going on without any apparent prospect of an armed conflict. In the great powers of Europe, the Red and the White armies are the result of the conflict between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the Balkans and the social struggle for the creation of a new world in which the workers of Europe, including Japan, will be able to live in peace.

Africa has been divided into pieces among the great powers and the colonial powers.

These facts bind all the organizations of Communist Youth to work harder for the establishment of a socialist state in all the countries where the bourgeois class has been able to keep the feudal system intact. We must not wait until the country is able to live in peace. In Russia, in the name of the country, in the name of the working class and the socialist revolution, we must fight for the establishment of a socialist state, and for the establishment of a socialist state, in the Balkans, in the Balkans, in the Balkans.

The great powers of Europe, the Red and the White armies are the result of the conflict between the working class and the bourgeoisie in the Balkans and the social struggle for the creation of a new world in which the workers of Europe, including Japan, will be able to live in peace.
The Woman's Movement in Czecho-Slovakia

The National Conference of Communist Women in Czecho-Slovakia.

Last winter when the struggle concerning the 21 entrance conditions to the Third International was raging in the left wing of the Czech Communist Party, it was noted by all that for the first time in their history, the militant women and girls of Czecho-Slovakia felt that they were not only engaged in organizing the working classes in Czecho-Slovakia, but that they were also fighting for the independence of their country against the oppression of the Habsburg Monarchy. The Czecho-Slovak women who were in a position to do so, mobilized their strength and prepared to take the fight to the enemy. The struggle of the workers of southern Bohemia and Moravia against the police during the strikes of last summer, and the bravery of the women of the Czech districts which marched into the field on the side of the working class, made the Czecho-Slovak women realize that they were part of the world movement for national liberation.

In the course of the struggle for national liberation, the women of Czecho-Slovakia, by the side of the men, showed equal determination and courage. They mobilized their strength and prepared to take the fight to the enemy. The struggle of the workers of southern Bohemia and Moravia against the police during the strikes of last summer, and the bravery of the women of the Czech districts which marched into the field on the side of the working class, made the Czecho-Slovak women realize that they were part of the world movement for national liberation.

The women who are still waiting for the passage of a law guaranteeing motherhood protection for pregnant women, are ones who have been exploited in the factories and workshops for years. The struggle for this law is as important as the struggle for national independence. The struggle for national independence is not only a struggle for the liberation of the working class, but also a struggle for the liberation of the whole people. The struggle for national independence is a struggle for the future of the working class, and the future of the whole people.

The Czecho-Slovak women are not content with the laws which have been passed. They demand that the laws be strengthened and made more effective. They demand that the laws be enforced. They demand that the laws be applied to all women, regardless of their class, race, or nationality. They demand that the laws be applied to all women, regardless of their class, race, or nationality.

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**Gifts for Russia's Hungry**

The Soviet government has received the following gifts from the governments and organizations abroad: 400,000 pounds of barings, 128,000 pounds of dried cod-fish, 200,000 pounds of soap, 136,000 pounds of flour, 1,000,000 pounds of medical supplies and in addition medical supplies of a total value of 100,000 pounds.

The contributions are as follows: America 122,000 pounds of barings, England 25,000 pounds, Russia 120,000 pounds, Poland 20,000 pounds, Finland 7,000 pounds, Sweden 300,000 pounds, Norway 5,000 pounds, Netherlands 10,000 pounds, Japan 2,000,000 pounds, United States 100,000 pounds, Great Britain 100,000 pounds, Spain 20,000 pounds, France 2,000,000 pounds, China 1,000,000 pounds. The total amount of the gifts is 1,000,000 pounds.

**Osozovism.**

In the next number of the "Communist International," Comrade Zinoviev is publishing an essay on "The Tactics of the Communist International." He points out that the practical activity of the Russian workers will be greatly enhanced if the comrades in Russia will make use of the experience of the workers of other countries. In the USSR, for instance, the strike movement has been greatly strengthened by the participation of the Comintern. In the period of the Russian revolution the Comintern played a very active role in the struggle for the overthrow of czarism and for the establishment of the Soviet power.

**Central Bureau: Berlin SW 48, Friedrichstrasse 225, III. - Postal address: Hugo Eberlein, Berlin SW 48, Friedrichstrasse 225, III for Impressions.—Telegraphic address: Impressor.**

**Politics.**

The tactics of the Third World Congress of the Communist International are being interpreted in every possible way. Not only opponents of the Congress, but their friends have told us, that they do not understand the significance of the Third Congress. And yet the Congress has been decided by the majority of the working-class for Communist International, determined, and persistent preparation of the working masses for the coming struggle. Careful work in the creation of illegal organizations. Party, indomitable work for the arming of the workers. The establishment of strong, independent communist centers in all the capitals, and semi-centers.

**The Third Congress.**

The Third Congress of the Communist International was able to buy this, and only this. The Third Congress was able to take into account the changed situation and it adapted the tactics of the communists to the new conditions. It was able to call and prepare the parties for positive work corresponding to the altered circumstances. This was its great significance.

Before the Congress, the labor movement of the whole world was in a very difficult and complicated position. The international communist movement and the struggle for the overthrow of czarism and for the establishment of the Soviet power. In the period of the Russian revolution the Comintern played a very active role in the struggle for the overthrow of czarism and for the establishment of the Soviet power.