Famine Relief Economic Relief

**From the very beginning of the pestilential relief action it was clear to everyone that the famine condition was the result of the poor harvests in Western Europe and especially of the harvest failure in Russia. The Russian famine was, in fact, the result of the harvest failure in the Ukraine and the Donbas region, which produce most of the wheat for the Russian Empire. The famine in Russia, therefore, was not a result of any internal or local causes, but rather a consequence of the international conditions of the time.**

The campaign of the Swiss Communist Party for the famine relief in Russia was launched in May 1921. The campaign aimed to raise funds and collect aid for the Russian famine victims. The Swiss communist party organized a series of meetings and rallies to raise awareness and funds for the relief effort. The campaign was successful in raising a significant amount of money and resources to help the victims of the famine.

**The campaign was supported by the Soviet government, which appreciated the efforts of the Swiss communists to alleviate the suffering of the Russian people.**

In conclusion, the famine relief campaign of the Swiss Communist Party was a testament to the international solidarity and the global interconnectedness in the face of the famine in Russia. The campaign demonstrated the role of international solidarity in responding to humanitarian crises and highlighted the importance of collective action in addressing global challenges.
THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Situation in the Swiss Trade Union Movement.

The leaders of the Social Democratic Party rejected our proposal that the Congress of Government Officials should take place in the present atmosphere of battles, and they ordered the members of the party not to participate in the conference. The leaders of the Communist Party, on the other hand, decided to participate in the conference, although they were disturbed by the difficulties of the situation. The leaders of the Social Democratic Party, however, took the position that the Congress of Government Officials should not take place in the present situation, and they ordered their members not to participate.

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The situation in Switzerland is marked by a struggle between two major forces: the labor movement and the capitalist class. The labor movement represents the interests of the working class, while the capitalist class represents the interests of the employers and owners of the means of production. The labor movement has made significant gains in recent years, but it still faces numerous challenges.

The labor movement in Switzerland is currently facing a number of challenges. The most pressing issue is the ongoing struggle for better working conditions and higher wages. The labor movement has made some progress in this area, but there is still a long way to go.

Another challenge facing the labor movement is the ongoing struggle for better representation in the political process. The labor movement has made some progress in this area as well, but there is still a long way to go.

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The Red Trade Union International to the Congress of the Trade Unions of Czecho-Slovakia

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the Trade Union International, we send our warm fraternal greetings to all the workers of Czecho-Slovakia. We extend our greetings to the working men and women of other lands under the fierce oppression of Capital.

In the past few years since the bourgeoisie passed their power into their own hands, the bourgeoisie has fought a bloody battle to destroy peace. Now, more than ever before, the working men and women of all countries are called upon to make every effort to overthrow the bourgeoisie and establish a new society.

It is incomprehensible why the Working Mans' International has been condemned as anti-Soviet and as a "sympathizer" of the Trotskyite organization. The majority of the leading comrade members of the Working Mans' International were arrested in Czecho-Slovakia. Reports have been made about their being sentenced to hard labor. At the same time, the working men and women of Czecho-Slovakia are being systematically starved.

In the name of the Red Trade Union International, we wish to express our solidarity with the trade union organizations of Czecho-Slovakia and to declare in the strongest terms our support of the work of the trade unions in their labor struggle.

We are deeply concerned about the economic situation in Czecho-Slovakia. The working men and women are suffering from the effects of the economic crisis. The currency is in decline, prices are rising, and the working class is becoming poorer.

The situation in Czecho-Slovakia is similar to that in other countries of eastern Europe. The working men and women are being exploited and oppressed by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie is trying to maintain their power at all costs. This is why the workers and peasants of Czecho-Slovakia are fighting for a better future.

We are requesting that the guilt of all traitors be abolished and that the trade unions of Czecho-Slovakia be granted the right to organize, to strike, and to resist the exploitation of the bourgeoisie.

Signed:
The Red Trade Union International

Belgium

The White Terror

In the Land of the White Terror

The regime in Jugoslavia is doing its utmost to crush the workers and to prevent them from organizing. The workers are being driven from their homes and are being subjected to a continual terror. The regime is trying to suppress all forms of resistance.

In Jugoslavia, the workers and peasants are suffering from the effects of the economic crisis. The currency is in decline, prices are rising, and the working class is becoming poorer. The regime is trying to maintain their power at all costs. This is why the workers and peasants of Jugoslavia are fighting for a better future.

We are requesting that the guilt of all traitors be abolished and that the trade unions of Jugoslavia be granted the right to organize, to strike, and to resist the exploitation of the bourgeoisie.

Signed:
The Red Trade Union International

Belgium
POLITICS

The Russian Famine and the Relief Necessary

by Victor Kapp

Report to the Berlin International Conference of Organizations working for the Relief of the Russian Famine.

**The picture of the famine in Russia is horrible enough and does not need any exaggeration. Almost the entire population of the striken districts and, moreover, also a great part of the population of the entire country is in want. In addition to this, there are about twenty million people—are affected by the famine. It is no exaggeration to say that half of all the people are at the present moment on the verge of starvation. The number of starving children alone amounts to at least five millions.**

As soon as the first signs of the catastrophe became apparent, the Russian government energetically employed all the means at its disposal to deal with the situation. Two important questions had to be solved immediately: first, the inhabitants who were leaving the place of disaster in panic, had to be retained by immediate aid so as to secure the cultivation of the land. In spite of the very great efforts of the government, this could be succeeded within a few weeks in gathering the necessary seed-subsids, the transportation of millions of pounds of and in transporting it to the famine district.

Thus the first problem was solved. The panic was stopped, the stream of emigration was in a sudden, the work of sowing was accomplished. However, hereby only the first steps were made, but the question as to the relations between the temporary home and the long-seas-timate, was left untouched. The population till the next harvest became every day more urgent. The hard winter that had meanwhile set in tended the population in possibility of obtaining food and fodder in the fields and woods, and made millions of people even the cost of saving. The suffering districts require for their maintenance at least 800,000,000 pounds of grain, 170,000,000 of which for human consumption. The district itself has produced in all only about 200,000,000 pounds, so that in order to maintain the population it is essential to obtain elsewhere 120,000,000 pounds. As a result the entire harvest this year was rather small. It is an essential condition that there was no harvest all over Russia. The only source from which one could draw the necessary surpluses is the western world market glutted with grain. There are the granaries of North America, where harvest this year probably a very good one. Russia, on the other hand, is a country, but the reason why Goths supplied the foreign countries, the Russian farmers, the authorities had to take a decision that is evidently correct, and that they are in a position to lead the starving out of the population of Russia or to procure the required quantities of food.

The response the appeal has so far met with abroad is, without exception, very generous. It is true, that all the organizations here represented are working with all their utmost in combating the carre. Yet all that has been done by these organizations and also by the Hoever Organization has so far been of so meagreness that it is of utmost importance to present the full and entire part of Russia from turning into a cemetery of several millions of human beings this winter.

The Russian Famine as well as that of the Near East are chiefly organizations for the relief of children. The number of children that will be maintained by those organizations during this winter is estimated at about 2,000,000. Several hundreds of thousands of children are being saved by the measures of M. Commissar, the Governor of the Interior's, and the near East committees in their respective districts or by evacuating them to the better-off districts where they are being distributed among the paupers. Nevertheless, by all these measures it will hardly be possible to maintain more than a third or half of the children.