The Champions of the World Proletariat

by Karl Radek

The Congress of the Amsterdam Trade Union International adopted a truly heroic resolution at its last session; it pronounces in favor of a mass strike in case of a future war. Such heroism is like a post-dated check—the cheapest kind of protection in the world. The Congress did not, however, mention the fact that not far from here there was a bitter contest going on over one important aim of the proletariat's struggle— the title of society to its machinery of production. This proletariat congress did not think it necessary to appeal to the proletariat to support the Russian Soviet delegation with all means at its disposal. It did not do this, although even without being possessed of special information it should have known that in Genoa a merciless struggle was being carried on and that any moment could witness a rupture of the negotiations. The conflict in Genoa is a book with seven locks to the European trade-union bureaucracy which formed the International Workers' Congress in Rome. Are not Tschitlchern, Krassin and Litvinoff like themselves, the Jouhaux, Hendersons, Leiparts and Grassmanns? Was not Henderson, when His Britannic Majesty's minister, compelled to don silk hose and breeches when attending court? Did not Tschitlchern and Krassin attend the reception given by the King of Italy? And when the Russian delegates haggled with world capital over concessions—well they, the Hendersons, Jouhaux and Grassmanns, have all their lives done nothing but make concessions to capital. True, there will be a bit more noise in Genoa in that respect, but, all things considered, the exponents of trade-union officialdom really need not worry over Genoa.

Meanwhile Socialism's right is exist at stake in Genoa. Without musing words, the Allies uncompromisingly demand in their memorandum that:

"The Russian Soviet Government assume responsibility for all material and direct losses caused by the breaches of contract or in any other manner which the subjects of other powers have suffered in consequence of actions or failures to act on the part of the Soviet Government, its provincial and local authorities, or its agents."

The memorandum goes on to demand that:

"The subjects of foreign powers have the right to claim the return of their property or acknowledgement of their rights and interests. If such property, rights or interests still exist or can be ascertained, they are to be returned and compensation granted for their exploitation or damage. If such property, rights or interests no longer exist or cannot be acknowledged, if their former owners do not desire their return, the Soviet Government must compensate such parties either by giving them similar property rights or interests, or by compensation."

None of these demands is the declaration of Allied capital that capitalism is, and will be, Private property is sacred, and—woe to you, proletarians, if you dare to follow in the footsteps of the Russian Revolution! We hold you responsible for all the damages you inflict upon capitalism! And we shall make you suffer for such damages to the tenth generation. Not only will you have to return all sacred property, but if you were to die of hunger, and if your children had neither bread nor milk, neither clothing nor shelter—you will not be allowed to provide for them, but will be forced to make good the injuries you have done to the bourgeoisie!

And the World Capital, which arose from the policy of the exploiters of half the world, the property of its devastations in the 12th century, with her slave plantations, through the colonial spoils of the Dutch and the English and the ransack of the churches and monasteries to the modern form of exploitation of whole nations by trusts, now stands up and declares:

The rights I have acquired with blood and iron in the rights and the property built upon mountains of human bones and cemented with blood and tears, shall not be touched henceforth, neither by the sword nor by fire, neither by the wish of the toiling masses nor by any other means whatsoever!

And if the ocean should rise from its bed, and if nature itself should offend against our rights, we shall punish it as Xerxes did: we shall whip the waves of the sea. And Soviet Russia, if it does not desire to perish of hunger, must reinstate Sacred Private Property on its throne and worship.

The memorandum of the Soviet delegation in reply to the Allies' memorandum draws a truly heartrending picture of what will happen if Russia should acknowledge the Allied debts and if its counter demands were not recognised and it should within a short time start paying off the Allied debts. Even if the war debts of the Czardom and the Kerensky government were annulled, Russia's debts together with the accumulated interest (the payment of which the Allies' memorandum demands on November lst, 1927) would amount to 13 milliard gold roubles. On that day Russia would have to pay 1,200,000,000 gold roubles partly as interest and partly as amortisation of 1'25 of the total debt. For the last five years before the war the Czardom government paid for the same purpose approximately 40,000,000 roubles annually. In order to comply with that demand, Soviet Russia would have to attain till 1927 not only the pre-war level of production, but treble that production. Before the war the national annual income of Russia was estimated at 101 roubles per capita; now, after the devastation of the war, it is only 30 roubles per capita. It follows that if it desires to start paying off its debts in 1927, Russia would have to increase its production ninefold.

None of the debts and compensation for the revolutions damages included in this estimate. Even proclaiming the rights of sacred bourgeois private property, World Capital is also proclaiming its title to the slave labor of 150 million people. Thus becomes quite apparent that Soviet Russia's struggle against the Allied demands, against the burden of debts with which the Allies intend to saddle it, against the attempts to depriving the proletariat of what it gained by stubborn struggle—common property—is not a fight for theories, but for the very existence of the Russian people.
The Social Democrats of all shades together with their spiritual brethren, the Centrists, persist in repudiating the duties we care for, and the social demands and the struggle there are merely Russian state interests at stake, which is to say that the whole working class is involved.

The interests of the Russian state coincide with those of the Russian working people, who demand war on the sacred institution of capitalist private property. And the fact that the social and political revolution (both of the peasants and of the workers) provides a bedrock upon which the revolution can proceed forward, is precisely because the Soviet Government wants to adhere to its old slogans and principles.

The workers and peasants need the best foundations for their Socialist Revolution, and the only policy which is directed against them is that of the bourgeoisie, which seeks to use the compromises and the combinations of the day as the stars in the sky.

The Russian Government, the Soviet Russian Red Army, the Russian working masses were compelled by history to fight for the principle of common property against the international capital which implies, private property, they took up arms for these general aims of international labor, while bitter hunger was gripping their stomachs. Now they are fighting in the same aim with diplomatic methods, and if the negotiations in Geneva fail, they will, perhaps, once more be obliged to defend themselves against fresh attacks. And because the Russian Soviet Republic has been placed in this condition, we must insist on the international, against private capital and its alleged right to enslave and starve mankind, because with the death of this form of government and the right of organization and the promotion of labor and as the first plank which our government has set as the main cause which in the last two centuries had been destined to last a century.

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The Awakening of India

by Evelyn Roach

India, which during the past decade has been stirring revolutionary passions, has been experiencing political convulsions for the last two years. One has but to glance through any daily press to ascertain, and it is only too true, that India is now in the throes of a struggle for national liberation. And this struggle is being led by the most heroic of her sons, the great Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation.

But should these gentlemen not dare to defend their dearest, beloved homeland, and be answerable for their nation's welfare, their future, their life, their property should be in danger. Because they despise the Russian working class, the ultra-right of the revolution, in their darkest hour.

POLITICS

The Political Prisoners.

by N. Bulakh

The capitalists have an excellent method of conquering the working class. They make use of the legal system to form a political police force. This method consists in putting up slogans that are absolutely false. They use the newspapers to publish articles that are calculated to mislead the workers. They also use the courts to try the workers, in order to make them more docile. The workers are then unable to resist the capitalists, who, in turn, are able to maintain their power.

This is an attempt to educate the working-class of Russia. The workers are being taught that the only way to solve the economic problems of their country is by the overthrow of the capitalist system. The workers are being taught to believe that the only solution to the social problems of their country is by the establishment of a socialist society. The workers are being taught that the only way to gain the rights of the workers is by the use of force. The workers are being taught that the only way to achieve the goals of the workers is by the use of violence.

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The Fifth All-Russian Congress of the Metal Workers' Union.

By N. Zernov (Moscow).

"From the 3rd to the 5th of March of this year, the All-Russian Congress of the Metal Workers' Union took place in Moscow. This congress was the first of its kind in the history of labor activity in the country. The congress was attended by representatives of the metal industry in the economic life of the country and of the international movement. The congress was convened to discuss and to pass resolutions on the important questions which had been achieved in the development of the metal industry and the problems facing the workers in the future.

The congress adopted a resolution on the principle of union membership, which states that the union membership has to be maintained.

There were present at the Congress 31 delegates of 27 unions representing workers in various branches of the metal industry. The delegation belonged to the following parties: Communists, 26; Non-Party, 2. The discussion was conducted in a friendly and cooperative manner.

The report on the activities of the Central Committee was presented by Comrade Petrovsky. He emphasized the importance of continuing the work of the Central Committee and maintaining existing economic policy, which is necessary for the development of the metal industry.

The resolution adopted economic policy required thorough alterations in the tactics of the union, which should be carried out immediately and be decided after practical experience. Up to the present time, the work of the union had been partly carried out without any definite plans and objectives.

The method of collective provision for labor was introduced into the working-class environment. The congratulations, which represented a part of the working-class, were organized in 200 factories, while the other objects also interested the working-class had been accomplished, at present there are 27 organized representing 155 factories.

The speech following the report evoked lively discussion. At the conclusion of the same a resolution was adopted which provided for the work of the Central Committee and emphasized that considerable improvement was to be seen in the union as a consequence of the work of the Congress. This resolution represented the true condition of the union and the need to develop the bonds of legal tenders-unions, the right to a full meal day, a free education during the period that the Central Committee shall have the opportunity to carry out the resolution on the scrapping.

May there soon arise from the ranks of the metal workers, or from the workers in other branches of industry, a new group of workers, who will understand that the only way to a successful realization of the program is to build up the trade unions as an essential part of the working-class movement.

The Central Committee of the metal workers' union has been elected at the Congress, the committee consists of 27 members, and the congress thanked them for the work of the Congress and the solidarity of the workers.

The labor movement.

Telegraph

The Metal Workers' Unions of Württemberg (Stuttgart), Bavaria (Munich: Augsburg), Baden, Middle Rhine (Cologne), Wurttemberg (Breslau), and Hannover (Bremen) have adopted a resolution to the following effect: In view of the struggle against the capitalistic system, the Central Committee of the Metal Workers' Union hopes that the united front of all workers, based upon unions of various class consciousness, will lead to the victory of the proletariat over the capitalist

The Central Committee of the All-Russian Metal Workers' Union has adopted a resolution on the principle of union membership, which states that the union membership has to be maintained.

Long live the international solidarity of the proletariat!

The Executive Committee of the All-Russian Metal Workers' Union, 24th March 1922.

The Australian Social Democrats

Sabotaging the United Front.

By V. Stern (Vienna).

We call the attention of all editors to the following facts. The Vienna Social Democrats in Austria is a master in the art of camouflaging its true attitude in a united front abroad.

During the negotiations between the three Executives for the realization of an international united front, the Vienna Social Democrats, especially FRIEDRICH ADLER and OTTO BAIER, came forward with the idea of an international united battle front. The other social democratic leaders were unequivocal in their opposition to the idea, but the Vienna Social Democrats pretended to have this idea only as a cover for the purpose of the apparatus of the union. They managed to get the support of the mass media and to the extent to which each individual member opposed the united front, which was necessary to keep the membership of the union, absolutely necessary to undertake a new organization of the union. The principle of union membership has to be maintained.
Trade Union Problems in Czecho-Slovakia

by A.K. (Prague)

The main task of the Communist in the trade-unions is to create a force capable of uniting all the workers in these unions for the revolutionary struggle having for its goal the broadest possible formation of a revolutionary class. The Communist must practically identify himself with the nature of labor unity of workers employed in common industry, the building trades, etc. We call upon the German Communists to join in the construction work of trade-unions in which the unity of the whole labor movement is called for. We will consider this an important task for the Social Democratic leadership of the German working class.

We are however acquainted with the fact that some of the workers are complaining of the same kind of exploitation and protection in the same country.

Thus, the Social Democratic Party, which was formed in 1890, has declared that, inasmuch as the Social Democratic Party in Austria, the Social Democratic Party was formed in a small capacity. Further, it should be noted that the Social Democratic unity even more effective in case of an attack on the question of a capitalist or a status quoist, on the question of the national unity of the Soviet Union so far as it is necessary to call into question the Social Democratic leadership of the German working class. Therefore it was advisable to organize the May First demonstration of the Social Democratic leaders in the most important industrial centers of the country. The Social Democratic leaders, who were present in the demonstration, were the most prominent and important leaders of the Social Democratic movement.

International amalgamation is one of the leading problems of the trade-unions in Czecho-Slovakia. The Social Democratic unions in Czecho-Slovakia have decided to hold a joint demonstration and to form one Social Democratic union in Czecho-Slovakia.

If we recall the political situation in the country, we see that the Social Democratic leaders in Czecho-Slovakia have formed a union of workers.

It is not going without saying that the international alliance of all unions is the goal of the Communist. But when we look at the political situation in the country, the Social Democratic leaders in Czecho-Slovakia have decided to form one Social Democratic union in Czecho-Slovakia.

As long as the leadership of the great majority of trade unions and labor federations have not been overthrown, the Socialists of the Right, it is not possible for a union headed by the Communists to undertake a revolutionary struggle, when we have shown ourselves not only capable but strong enough to lead the workers, but also of taking the lead in this revolutionary struggle, when they can be guided by the Socialists of the Right, the trade-unions in Czecho-Slovakia, and in a high degree by the rapid changes taking place in the country. The Social Democratic unions in Czecho-Slovakia stand in the union of the chemical, building, and wood workers' trades.

When we have succeeded in establishing and strengthening democratic trade unions, and have created a revolutionary class, the Socialists of the Right, it is not possible for a union headed by the Socialists of the Right to undertake a revolutionary struggle, when we have shown ourselves not only capable but strong enough to lead the workers, but also of taking the lead in this revolutionary struggle. 

Comrade Saproneff on the Present Situation of the Russian Trade Union Movement

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party in Moscow, Comrade Saproneff delivered the following speech:

"Our trade-unions have more than 6 million members. In many unions, as for instance the Typographical Union, the number of members have doubled or even trebled in the last few years. The unions have definitely influenced the great industrial events of the last few years. The Socialists of the Right in the trade-unions, as in all other branches of the working class, have not always been strong enough to lead the workers. It occupied the works and mines, so that here too there is a great mass of workers who are not yet under the influence of the Socialists of the Right.

The Labor Movement in Luxemburg

by George Schumacher

Since the establishment of the 1918 revolution in Luxemburg, the proletariat organizations in Luxemburg have been constantly growing. The Luxemburg Social Democratic party has become the center of all the social movements in the country, and has become the leading voice of the working class.

As the government of the Luxemburg Communist Party, in Luxemburg, Comrade Saproneff, one of the most prominent leaders of the Russian Communist Party, delivered a speech, in which he compared the situation of the Russian trade unions with that of the Russian working class."
The May Demonstration in Moscow

In the wake of the May Day celebrations, a demonstration in Moscow on May 1st was met with unprecedented opposition. The demonstration, which was held in response to the so-called "bourgeois" reform, was seen as a clear violation of the workers' rights. The police, backed by the Red Trade Union International, the Central Committee of the Communist International, and the Soviet Army, moved to suppress the demonstration. However, despite the violence, the demonstration continued to grow, with thousands of workers joining in. The police eventually resorted to using tear gas to disperse the crowd. The demonstration continued for several hours, with the police ultimately being forced to retreat. This event marked a turning point in the struggle for workers' rights in Russia.

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Declaration of the Delegation of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

At the commencement of the deliberations with representatives of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the delegation of the Communist International expressed its appreciation for the good faith shown by the government. The delegation believes that the issues at stake are of fundamental importance for the workers' movement and that the government has demonstrated its willingness to work with the Communist International to overcome the difficulties that face the international communist movement. The delegation expressed its confidence in the ability of the government to find solutions to the problems facing the international communist movement and to work towards the establishment of a socialist society.

In the International

The International Labour Movement, which was one of the founding organizations of the Communist International, expressed its appreciation for the importance of the issues at stake. The delegation believes that the issues at stake are of fundamental importance for the workers' movement and that the government has demonstrated its willingness to work with the Communist International to overcome the difficulties that face the international communist movement. The delegation expressed its confidence in the ability of the government to find solutions to the problems facing the international communist movement and to work towards the establishment of a socialist society.

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Theses of comrade O. Zinoviev delivered at the 11th Congress of the Communist Party and Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party.

1. The last few years' work of the Party have clearly shown the correctness of the line proposed by comrade Lenin of making the Party give universal appeal. This appeal represents not only the interests of the working class, but also the interests of the whole nation. The Party is now faced with the task of unifying the whole nation.

2. The Party must unite all the forces of the nation, the whole people, in the fight for the socialist revolution.

3. The Party must work to create a broad mass front in the struggle for the socialist revolution.

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The Red Trade Union International

The Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Red Trade Union International.

The following is a report on the course of the Second Congress of the Red Trade Union International, which took place on the 17th of February in Moscow. The Congress was convened by the International, having a full vote and a strong voice as an advisory body took part. The following congressmen represented: Russia, Austria, England, etc.
RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

500,000,000 Marks Collected by Foreign Committee for the Familiar Stricken in Russia.

Up to the 1st of April, the Workers' Relief Committee affiliated to the Council of Workers' Relief for the Familiar Stricken in Russia has received marks from abroad amounting to 500,000,000 marks, which means that the amount of the relief collected by the Foreign Committee for the Familiar Stricken in Russia has reached the sum of 500,000,000 marks.

The amount of relief collected by the Foreign Committee for the Familiar Stricken in Russia will be used to provide relief to the familiars who have been affected by the faminer in Russia. The committee has been working tirelessly to ensure that the relief is distributed fairly and efficiently to those in need.

The committee has been able to achieve this remarkable feat due to the support of the international community and the efforts of dedicated volunteers who have been working tirelessly to collect donations from around the world.

The committee is deeply grateful to everyone who has contributed to this effort and looks forward to continuing its work to provide relief to those in need.
What will happen further, however, and in what way the outcome of this conflict will influence the economic policies of the two countries, remains to be seen. The "lighthouse" organization's decision to exclude two countries from the international economic community is a significant step in the development of this conflict. It is important to note that the economic policies of these two countries cannot be separated from their political and military activities. The economic sanctions imposed by the "lighthouse" organization will have a significant impact on the economies of the countries affected, and will likely lead to increased trade tensions and economic instability.

The World Economic Situation in the First Quarter of 1922.

By Eugen Varga

Although all the material necessary for the estimation of the development of world economy in the first quarter of 1922 is available, the economic situation of the countries involved is still not well understood. The recent economic developments in several countries, particularly in Europe, may already be clearly perceived. One must be prepared to act quickly. The economic situation expected by the capitalists in the first quarter of 1922 has not developed.

The general situation is characterized in the February report of the National City Bank as follows:

"The world economy over is in a state of disorganization and confusion. Millions of workers are without employment or regular income, and their dependent families are in distress. In the United States the number of unemployed has been ample, but the producers are unable to dispose of their products, and the financial centers have been unable to absorb our products. The role of a balanced foreign trade and the gradual realization of economic laws require time. In comparison with previous leading economic trends, we recently are at the present time in a period of commercial prosperity and are the most favored of all nations."

Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, says:

"We appeared to be around the corner and are on the way to a new period of prosperity. We have reason to believe that the worst period of deflation is past and that gradually adjusting our business to new conditions we will soon be back to normal times. The necessary adjustment of prices has not been more. But I believe that we will experience a return to great prosperity when we realize that all of us must bear today's burdens."

On the other hand we must admit, that the slight tendency towards commercial prosperity which was already noticeable in the last quarter of 1921 has continued through the first quarter of 1922. This improvement is not apparent all over the world. It is confined mainly to the capitalist powers - the United States, England and Japan - while the situation in the Central Europe in general has not improved but has in various regions grown decisively worse. Among the latter in Italy, France, Spain and Russia the development of the economic situation in the last six months and where there are present 600,000 unemployed, Czechoslovakia where in the last few months the crisis has been greatly intensified, while in Germany, in theSaar, in Poland and in the Baltic the situation can be characterized as bad but unstable.

When we investigate the signs of improvement in the economic situation in the leading capitalist countries, we ascertain that we have experienced the stem fall of prices in the history of our country. The fall has been in a per cent degree Europe's reacclimatisation, but we are in a better position to use the new situation. The economic conditions resulting from the fall have been more favorable to the business men than to the consumers. The trade unions have made the necessary adjustments in the situation in 1922.

The Foreign Trade of the United States. 6,000,000 Marka Collected by the Foreign Committee of the Red Cross

In the Camp of Our Enemies

The Russian Social Revolutionaries as Robbers

The White Terror in the Polish Prisons.

By L. Dansk (Warsaw)

The Polish prairie has of late become a stage on which contradictions between the defenseless political prisoners and the prison authorities. In Lemberg and Cracow, the political prison conflict is about the order of the day. The bitter struggle is proceeding on the following lines: the prisoners, who are in the majority, are absolute in their demands - freedom. The prisoners from the Tarnow prison, where a hunger-strike has taken place in the course of the past month, have already succeeded in having their demands met.

The last hunger-strike especially furnished a revelation of the situation in Warsaw. A delegation of the prisoners, who are in the majority, have been in the Warsaw ('the Warsaw is not the Warsaw it was before') for the solution to which one must wait for many months. The political prisoners in the province simply because they can't have more than 500 of them. The political prisoners in the district are all chained to the wall and beaten with clubs. The prisoners are kept by the authorities in the prison of the City of Warsaw. They are there kept in the prisons of the city of Warsaw. They are there kept by the authorities in the prison of the City of Warsaw.