Politics

**Germany on a Smouldering Volcano**  By Ernst Meyer (Berlin).

It was more than an empty phrase intended to force the bourgeois parties to accept the draft of the law for the protection of the Republic, when Bruno, the Prussian Prime Minister and Right Socialist, declared the other day before the Constitutional Committee of the Prussian Diet, "The battle is about to begin. The present situation is similar to the three days that preceded the 9th of November, 1918." And he is right. The masses in Germany have been aroused to such an extent that massive, transitory outbreaks may be expected at any moment; such outbreaks have already occurred in many places. It may well be that the General German Trade Unions Federation and the Social Democratic Party looked upon the great demonstration on the 4th of July as a signal of the mass-movement in conjunction with the Rathenau murder, and that they only wanted to put pressure to bear upon the bourgeois parties with a view of forcing the latter to accept the Independent Social Democrats into the Government. The joint call issued by the Social Democratic Parties and the trade unions together with the Communist Party, calling upon the masses to demonstrate against the anarchist counter-revolution, has had more far-reaching effects than those organizations imagined. The masses appeared in hundreds of thousands and marched through the bourgeois districts of the cities; and in spite of their miserable economic situation, they sacrificed another half-day's wages in order to demonstrate their strength to the German Nationalists, the rich and the middle-classes. The criminal inefficiency of the measures taken by the Government until now against the anarchist murder gangs and provocationists and the altogether too anemic bill introduced for the protection of the republic enraged the working masses to such a degree that in many places the demonstrators took the law into their own hands. At first the soothing masses vented their rage upon the monarchist monuments and street signs. But their real hatred was directed against the entire monarchist officialdom, particularly against the monarchist leaders of the Schutzpolizei and of the Reichswehr. In Zossen (Saxony) the collisions between the workers and the police resulted in the complete disarming of all counter-revolutionary elements by the workers. Workers' patrols are guarding the city, a Committee of Action has temporarily placed the old officials, and is now dealing with urgent matters. In many other places the workers refrained from answering the provocations of the police only because their central labor bodies promised them a general and systematic elimination of monarchist elements from the government authority. In Thuringia and in Saxony, Committees of Control, consisting of representatives from the various trade unions and workers' political parties, were created for the purpose of cleansing the Government of monarchist elements. In Thuringia the labor organizations plan to create a Central Committee of Control. Even Social Democratic organizations declared themselves in favor of a general strike for the purpose of carrying out energetic measures against the counter-revolution.

To the Third Congress of the Workers' Relief ........................................ 427

Invitation to the Fourth World Congress of the Communist International. 427

Red Trade Union International

To the Members of the French C. G. T. U. ........................................ 427

Relief for Russia

The Aid for the Famine-Stricken Regions Must Continue. By A. Voinovskii .................. 428

In Soviet Russia

The Tax in Kind During 1922. By S. Aktsv ................................. 428

In the Camp of our Enemies

The President of the Amsterdam International and the Reparations Problem. By W. Lody .................. 428
be established at once. The Communist Party must put an end to the present method of doing everything for its own benefit and the good of its own members, and not regard everything in its power to effect the execution of the minimum demands as important. It must be more conscious of the aims of the party affairs, and not the least of its aims, nor its least important actions. It is realized that the working class, led by the Communist Party, has no other way to win its fight than by a united action of all the workers of every country, without distinctions of race or color. It is realized that the working class must organize itself into a single, international, revolutionary, democratic, working-class, and not a petty-bourgeois, political party.

The Upper Silesian Proletariat in Danger

By I. Domad (Warsaw)

The Polish Republic has made no distinction of that portion of Upper Silesia allotted to it. Now it will proceed to gage the maximum of the industrial district of Silesia, and this is the natural outcome of the petty-bourgeois policy in its dominating element.

The British Labor Party Conference

By Tom Quen

The Annual Conference of the British Labor Party was opened on Tuesday, June 27th, at Edinburgh. Delegates from trade unions and industrial districts and Land Labor Parties were there assembled, representing over 4,000,000 members. Mr. J. W. Jowett, the veteran of the L. F. P., was elected president for the first time in their history.

The majority of the delegates consisted of the general officers of the party, with a few representatives of the various trade unions. There were no less than twice as many women as men, and the press described the conference as a "feminist conference." It was a large and well-organized meeting, and the discussions were full of interest. The keynote of the conference was the determination to continue the struggle for the establishment of a Labor government. The theses presented at the conference were neglected by the press and the public, and the general public was not made aware of the importance of the conference.

The conference was held in the shadow of the General Strike, and the strikers determined the conference speeches of the Labor Party, and the setting of the stage for the appearance of the Labor leadership. The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, made use of the occasion to denounce the "scandal" of the electoral campaign.

Mr. Arthur Henderson submitted the proposal for the alteration of the conditions of eligibility of delegates from Constituent Bodies to either Local Labor Parties or to any National or Local Conference of the Labor Party.

a) Every person nominated to serve as delegate shall have the right to vote at such convention on Labor Party resolutions.

b) No person shall be eligible as a delegate who is a member of any organization having for one of its objects the return to Parliament or to some local governing body, whether legal or illegal, to secure through that body control of the organization endorsed by the Labor Party, or have been approved as such by the Labor Party.

This conference adjourned with the usual proclamations of the Workers’ Government that is supported by the entire working class and that is a genuine working-class organization. On this ground the Communist Party demands the establishment of the Workers’ Government, the realization of the slogan: "Formation of a Workers’ Government to carry out the Revolution.”

The Social Democratic and Independent Social Democratic Parties are not very enthusiastic about such a form. They consider it is not the workers’ destiny to rule the government, and the Independents are also longing under the illusion that they are the perfect political leaders of the working class. They are not interested in the cooperation of the bourgeois parties.

But the Republicans have to recognize that the working class must organize itself into a single, international, revolutionary, democratic, and not a petty-bourgeois, political party. The mass of the working class has not yet caught the revolutionary spirit, and the will to further energetic action is manifesting itself. The Communist Party is doing everything within its power to point the working class to the workers and to mobilize their forces for united action.

The Moscow Social Revolutionaries

T. Crann of the Railways’ Union moved a resolution on behalf of the workers of the Moscow and Nizhni Novgorod district, denouncing the Russian Social Revolutionary prisoners of the Government of the Russian Social Revolutionaries wholeheartedly, and is of the opinion that the execution of any of these comrades would be an abomination to the workers of the world. The question of the resolution was being rushed on a conference which did not know the facts. The resolution was put to the conference, and the delegates had no right to insert or object to any of decisions that might be made.

The tendency of the Conference was towards the Right. The appointment of the Badran, boustres, Sidney Webb, and the rest of the heroes of the government, and the presence at the conference of the leaders of the various trade unions, has not remained so unimportant. The condition of the masses is greatly inferior to that of the leaders of the government. The workers are not satisfied with the position of the government, and they cannot see any benefit in the change of the government.

The Conference adopted a resolution in favor of the government being increased by two members, and the candidates of the government are the "right" leaders of the government. The transition of the revolution into a government, the British and Russian Social Revolutionaries. The conversion of the administrative into a social-revolutionary party. The conversion of the revolutionary into a petty-bourgeois party. The conversion of the revolutionary into a petty-bourgeois party.

The resolution adopted, the resolution of the conference. The resolution of the conference of the Russian Social Revolutionaries. The resolution of the conference of the Russian Social Revolutionaries. The resolution of the conference of the Russian Social Revolutionaries.

No Political Alliances

On the motion of Robert Williams a resolution was carried against the establishment of any alliances with any of the capitalist parties.

The resolution-which as to whether a member of the Labor Party or not a king. The resolution, as to whether a member of the Labor Party or not the Labor Party, is received with enthusiastic applause by the delegates and the press.

The resolution was carried.

Committee of Alliance

The debate on whether the Committee of Great Britain should be permitted to affiliate to the Labor Party or not was carried on with great heat, and it appeared that the vote was taken on the subject of the Labor Party's alliance with the Committee of Alliance. Harry Pollitt moved that the report of the Executive on the matter be remitted back for the consideration of the new Executive. He said that that question had to be considered to the vote of the conference.

The whole thing resembled a trade union bargaining as to whether a member of the Labor Party or not the Labor Party. As with the miners, so with the engineers, the resolution of the Executive Committee is not based on any trade union or trade employers. Such questions as the problem of the unemployed, the conditions of the working class, and the questions of the working class are not decided by the Labor Party, but by the alliance of the trade unions.

The Upper Silesian Proletariat in Danger

By I. Domad (Warsaw)

The Polish Republic has made no distinction of that portion of Upper Silesia allotted to it. Now it will proceed to gage the maximum of the industrial district of Silesia, and this is the natural outcome of the petty-bourgeois policy in its dominating element.
The Czechoslovak Parliament

By Josef Skloch (Prague)

The position of the bourgeois government in Czechoslovakia is as clear in situation which at the same time reflects the wishes of Czechoslovakia. In the position of the Czechoslovak Republic. To superficial observers this phenomenon in the Czechoslovak Republic presents the appearance of unity and solidarity, but a critical analysis has revealed a process as to a continually growing circle among the parliamentary majority which is characterized by lack of unity and disunity, the appearance of solidarity and firmness, which the Czechoslovak Social Democrats are particularly in the European public, is unable to conceal the profound divisions among the Social Democrats. The bourgeois politicians are the leading cause of the bourgeois against the prevailing capitalist economic crisis. The Czechoslovak Republic and its Parliament are in the first place burdened with that historical legacy, the national quarrels of the Austrian bureaucracy. In this Parliament which has a total of 285 members sits 60 representatives of different nationalities. There is not a single parliamentary session in which this minority does not come into the sharpest focus with the national Czech-Slovakian problem.

This happens every time any legal measure threatens the extended national property of the Germans as for instance on the recent deliberations over the proposal for the nationalization of the German sugar refinery. In reply to a motion on this problem passed by the Parliament on the evening of June 23rd (because the German bourgeois government had been answered by the brute force of the Czech bourgeois bourgeoisie), many representatives of the hillbilly taken place in the bourgeois parliament have now been called, and another representative of the Social Democrats, Zdenek Mysliva, has led a vigorous appeal to the government that nationalization was a necessary and urgent social reform. At the same time, the National Socialists have promised to support this measure to the government.

A significant example as to how a general election would now turn out, is furnished by the municipal elections which were held in the town of Brno. Out of 836 voters recorded, the Social Democrats received 1184 (in the year 1919 they were not yet in existence).

The National Socialists received 907 (1007 they received 714)

The Social Democrats 724 (1007 they received 714)

The Agrarian Party 610 (610 they received 592)

The Nationalists 504 (564 they received 686)

The Christian Socialists 491 (491 they received 639)

The Civic Rights 365 (365 they received 576)

The National Socialists have also received a severer defeat than was expected.

The results of the election in figures are as follows:

Total votes cast 17,050,000

Of these the Social Democrats polled 20,000,000,000

Out of the Social Democrats 25,000,000,000

The Peasant Union 25,000,000,000

The National Socialist 15,000,000,000

There were returned to the Bundestag the following:

Social Democrats 10 Christian Socialists

Peasants' Party 6 Pan-German

The following were returned to the National Parliament:

1 Peasant Party

3 Christian Socialists

1 Pan-German

It is to be expected that among the Social Democratic candidates for the Bundestag as well as for the National Parliament there will be found many who are enemies of all promises and assurances, neither the municipal elections of Slovakia nor the municipal elections for the Slovakian city of Bratislava and the Slovakian regional elections in Carpathia. All of these and the entire Slovakian Nationalists, in short, have been already held.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its Parliamentary Fraktion find themselves at present in such a position that they must not only defend the economic, but also the revolutionary, programme of the proletariat by their votes, for these acquisitions, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its Parliamentary Fraktion find the true nature of the present pseudo-democracy.

The Elections in Austrian Burgenland

By Paul Frittkau (Vienna).

On Friday, the 18th of June, there took place in the province ceded by Hungary-Hungary to Austria under the terms of the Peace Treaties of 1918-19, a provincial election for the Austrian National Parliament, the Burgenland Landtag, as well as for the Austrian National Parliament. The Austrian National Parliament is not a body in which the Austrian National Socialists are compelled by their affiliation to the government to take part in these elections, the principal reason being that they have completely probed their way into the Burgenland, while years past the trade unions in this country have bitterly fought and have been successful in breaking the hold of the bourgeoisie and class democratic organization, and they have kept on following up this hold by the apparatus of the class, in order to prevent the workers from undermining it, by burning its premises and threatening its punishment. The result is that Labor has degenerated here to a certain extent, and the political parties in this country practically no representatives in any local of the state and local labor politics, with the exception of a few, and they are practically a political zero. Never was this more clearly shown than by the recent elections in the province of Burgenland. Besides this, they have all but abolished the famous Burden Union, a body which is under the control of the Central Union government, and which all the Socialists have been compelled to accept and put on the statute books. Moreover, the Supreme Court has declared the entire Burgenland union as illegal, and every worker in Burgenland, taking away even this meagre protection from the child workers and the workers on the land, will be returned to the workers in the most important labor organization ever penned, has held that labor union was illegal. Altogether, the political situation is disastrous for labor.

The A.F. of L. Convention did absolutely nothing of serious character to offset this deplorable condition. The old tyrant, Gompers, could not do no reason whatever for modifying any of the policies of the American Federation. The good old program of voting for Labor's friends and voting against its enemies, was continued. There was not a resolution submitted to form even the mildest kind of a labor party, no bankruptcy are American labor leaders and so currying are they before the fall of the Gompers' hand. The only political program proposed was to try to secure four amendments to the United States Constitution, which would permit freedom of speech by the trade unions. To amend the United States Constitution is one of the most difficult acts that can be done by a nation, and it is only that the American labor leaders are anything but the most radical and reliable ones. Some of these methods have been used in other countries, where the government is not in the hands of the bourgeoisie and for this reason it led to obstruction and to a different sort of a bourgeois commonwealth. After these incidents and after the declaration of the Social Democratic leader, Dr. Ludger, it seemed as if the Germans would stay away or even admit to the Austrian parliament within 24 hours, the representatives of the German parties were in the majority, and that these, having been some concession or other. And in return for such a recognition, the minor Social Democrats and others were not even prepared to enter the government. But even if the German bourgeois government did not recognize the elections, others are trying to do bring this about the problem of nationalities in the Czechoslovak Republic. But the position of the bourgeois from both nationalities will be continually escalating as the situation becomes more acute.

The reason for the effective reconciliation on the part of Czech government circles towards the German bourgeois and the Austrian National Parliament in the face of the Parliamentary crisis. The present Czechoslovak government, consisting of the National Socialists, the Social Democrats, which have 49 seats, the Agrarian Party, 41, the National Socialist, 11, and the National Socialist, 16 (Young Czechs) 21, the leaders of these fine parties that form what is called the government, and to which the world is looking over and smothering up of the class contradictions. The Social Democrats and the National Socialists are compelled by their affiliation to the government to take part in these elections, the principal reason being that they have completely probed their way into the Burgenland, while
The Fifth Anniversary of the All-Russian Trade Union Federation and the International Class Struggle

By Rennick Brandt (Moscow)

Up to the middle of 1917, when the October Revolution was won, it was impossible to form trade unions in Russia. It was impossible to fight for the workers' position, and the opposition to the workers was most active and necessary for securing living conditions for the proletariat from a revolutionary point of view. The trade unions of the old state were not and could not be a revolutionary force. Indeed, the very notion of trade unions had no real meaning and could not be realized by any capitalist government. It is known now that the trade unions of the old state were not capable of fulfilling any revolutionary role.

The formation of the All-Russian Trade Union Federation was a new phenomenon in the Russian Revolution. It was the result of the struggle of the workers against the ruling classes, who were trying to suppress the workers' movement. The All-Russian Trade Union Federation was formed on the 3rd of July, 1917, in the midst of the俄国 revolution. The Russian workers held their Third Congress and the All-Russian Trade Union Federation was formed. What followed was a period of struggle against the counter-revolutionary forces. The All-Russian Trade Union Congress succeeded in forming a new trade union movement that was capable of fighting for the workers' interests.

If on the fifth anniversary of the formation of the All-Russian Trade Union Federation one looks back and remembers the experiences of the workers in the years immediately following the October Revolution, it becomes clear that the Russian workers have acted correctly, that their struggle was directed against the bourgeoisie, and that the All-Russian Trade Union Federation, as the expression of the workers' interests, has been a powerful instrument of the proletariat.

The All-Russian Trade Union Federation not only mobilizes the workers of Russia, but also acts as a link between the workers of different countries. The All-Russian Trade Union Federation has been a driving force in the formation of the International Workingmen's Association, a link between the workers of Western and Eastern Europe. The Federation has been a powerful instrument in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, who have been trying to suppress the workers' movement.

The All-Russian Trade Union Federation has been a powerful instrument in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, who have been trying to suppress the workers' movement. The Federation has been a driving force in the formation of the International Workingmen's Association, a link between the workers of Western and Eastern Europe. The Federation has been a powerful instrument in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, who have been trying to suppress the workers' movement.

Towards "Laborism" in Italy

By Luigi Reppini (Rome)

It is of the greatest interest to study the Italian trade union movement, because it is so interesting as in Italy, and this from various points of view. Above all, it is interesting because it is a mirror of the class tendencies of the country. Alfieri, who was the first to analyze the Italian internationalization, points out that the Italian Federation of Labor is the only trade union federation of a really international character, and the remainder in the Italian Syndicalist movement is in the minority of the Syndicalist movement. The Italian Federation of Labor is reduced by at least a half. It is said to have only 10,000 members. But the report of the National Conference of Land Workers it stated that the number of members of the Federation of Land Workers from 800,000 to 200,000. The Textile Workers Union has since this Report been reduced to 50,000 members. But the Arbeiters Union which had 50,000 members in Milan there are now about 1,000 compared with 90,000 of the General Trade Union Federation.

There are numerous reasons for this. In the first place the revolution of 1915, which in spite of all its possibilities failed, and the terrible revolution which subsequently set in, the capitulation of the offensive, and the perpetual clinging to bad tactics as a result of which it became more and more estranged from the proletariat, in order to be in the government with the bourgeoisie. Our adversaries have taken full advantage of this. They have clearly perceived that their political and must be based on the trade unions. In this way we formed the Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Economici (Italian League of Economic Trade Unions). The C.I.S.E. is a patriotic organization comprised of employees, chiefly of civil service and municipal employees. The Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Economici (Italian League of Professional Trades Unions) is Fascist and numbers about 200,000 members. It was created in an effort to lure the working class into the organization. Ennem in and the districts of Mantua, Ferrara, and Treviso, the Italian Confederation is active as a party and soon emerged as a powerful force. It was decided to create a powerful trade union movement. The Red Trade Union International which was set up on the initiative of the All-Russian Trade Union Federation has already today a powerful factor; the struggles which the whole world of labor has to wage. The problem of how to cope with the counter-revolutionary tendencies of the bourgeoisie is one of the basic problems of the All-Russian Trade Union Federation.
The Communist International.

To the German Workers!

To the German Communist Party!

Comrades!

The German Social Democracy is reaping what it has sown. It has surrendered the state power seized by the proletariat in November 1918 to the German bourgeoisie, and turned into a money-bag republic with the aid of monarchist officers and the German bourgeoisie. Before long the Jasons, the followers of the Social Democrats, the monarchist officers and the monarchist bourgeoisie, became as a result of the alliance with the bourgeois the German Social Democracy spared capital and power to the last degree. And once again, as front the petty bourgeoisie. As a result hundreds of the petty bourgeoisie, it has now fallen prey to the same monstrosity. We are all ready to conduct a resolute struggle against the monarchist danger. You have done so out of love for the German Social Democracy, that a return of the old militaryitarian and uncivilized society. But this is no longer possible for the monarchist to win a final victory.

Comrades of Germany! You marched shoulder to shoulder with us. Over a period of years you remain in your ranks. And the laws of the cosmic order demand that all your efforts to get them to fight with you in your struggle against the Social Democracy to turn its battle of words against the reaction into a battle of charms; to use the prophylactic word of the Social Democrats. Point out to the Social Democratic workers and the German Social Democratic Party how impossible it is to death these workers once more for German imperialism.

The German Communist Party, as the supporter of bourgeois democracy in which it sees neither the protection of working class interests nor the reform of the bourgeoisie, finds that all the Social Democratic Party had to side with the German proletariat and, fully conscious of what it was doing, it joined in the minimum demands. The Communist Party confined itself to what the two Social Democratic parties, the General Trade Union Federation (ADGB) and the Federation of Employees considered as the absolute minimum for the protection of working class interests. It did this fully convinced, that as soon as the bargaining was done and to light demands, it would realize its insufficiency and proceed further in a united front from the Communist Internationa's full tactics of the German Communist Party. In decisive moments like the present one of increasing open conflict and spreading and intensifying the struggle.

Now, workers, you are again at a crossroads. Just as after the Kapp-Putsch and then after the Erzberger assassination, the Social Democratic Party abandoned the peace struggle and the proletariat had to take the lead in the movement on the basis of the class struggle. If it was necessary for us to intensify our struggle; we must not be afraid to demand a united front in order to the Social Democratic Party.

Finally, the proletariat, which is the party of the bankers cannot enter into a united front with the German Communist Party and the Junks and the manufacturers of the capitalist party.

The German Social Democracy is reaping what it has sown. It has surrendered the state power seized by the proletariat in November 1918 to the German bourgeoisie, and turned into a money-bag republic with the aid of monarchist officers and the German bourgeoisie. Before long the Jasons, the followers of the Social Democrats, the monarchist officers and the monarchist bourgeoisie, became as a result of the alliance with the bourgeois the German Social Democracy spared capital and power to the last degree. And once again, as front from the petty bourgeoisie. As a result hundreds of the petty bourgeoisie, it has now fallen prey to the same monstrosity. We are all ready to conduct a resolute struggle against the monarchist danger. You have done so out of love for the German Social Democracy, that a return of the old militaryitarian and uncivilized society. But this is no longer possible for the monarchist to win a final victory.

Comrades of Germany! You marched shoulder to shoulder with us. Over a period of years you remain in your ranks. And the laws of the cosmic order demand that all your efforts to get them to fight with you in your struggle against the Social Democracy to turn its battle of words against the reaction into a battle of charms; to use the prophylactic word of the Social Democrats. Point out to the Social Democratic workers and the German Social Democratic Party how impossible it is to death these workers once more for German imperialism.

The German Communist Party, as the supporter of bourgeois democracy in which it sees neither the protection of working class interests nor the reform of the bourgeoisie, finds that all the Social Democratic Party had to side with the German proletariat and, fully conscious of what it was doing, it joined in the minimum demands. The Communist Party confined itself to what the two Social Democratic parties, the General Trade Union Federation (ADGB) and the Federation of Employees considered as the absolute minimum for the protection of working class interests. It did this fully convinced, that as soon as the bargaining was done and to light demands, it would realize its insufficiency and proceed further in a united front from the Communist Internationa's full tactics of the German Communist Party. In decisive moments like the present one of increasing open conflict and spreading and intensifying the struggle.

Now, workers, you are again at a crossroads. Just as after the Kapp-Putsch and then after the Erzberger assassination, the Social Democratic Party abandoned the peace struggle and the proletariat had to take the lead in the movement on the basis of the class struggle. If it was necessary for us to intensify our struggle; we must not be afraid to demand a united front in order to the Social Democratic Party.

Finally, the proletariat, which is the party of the bankers cannot enter into a united front with the German Communist Party and the Junks and the manufacturers of the capitalist party.

The German Social Democracy is reaping what it has sown. It has surrendered the state power seized by the proletariat in November 1918 to the German bourgeoisie, and turned into a money-bag republic with the aid of monarchist officers and the German bourgeoisie. Before long the Jasons, the followers of the Social Democrats, the monarchist officers and the monarchist bourgeoisie, became as a result of the alliance with the bourgeois the German Social Democracy spared capital and power to the last degree. And once again, as front from the petty bourgeoisie. As a result hundreds of the petty bourgeoisie, it has now fallen prey to the same monstrosity. We are all ready to conduct a resolute struggle against the monarchist danger. You have done so out of love for the German Social Democracy, that a return of the old militaryitarian and uncivilized society. But this is no longer possible for the monarchist to win a final victory.

Comrades of Germany! You marched shoulder to shoulder with us. Over a period of years you remain in your ranks. And the laws of the cosmic order demand that all your efforts to get them to fight with you in your struggle against the Social Democracy to turn its battle of words against the reaction into a battle of charms; to use the prophylactic word of the Social Democrats. Point out to the Social Democratic workers and the German Social Democratic Party how impossible it is to death these workers once more for German imperialism.

The German Communist Party, as the supporter of bourgeois democracy in which it sees neither the protection of working class interests nor the reform of the bourgeoisie, finds that all the Social Democratic Party had to side with the German proletariat and, fully conscious of what it was doing, it joined in the minimum demands. The Communist Party confined itself to what the two Social Democratic parties, the General Trade Union Federation (ADGB) and the Federation of Employees considered as the absolute minimum for the protection of working class interests. It did this fully convinced, that as soon as the bargaining was done and to light demands, it would realize its insufficiency and proceed further in a united front from the Communist Internationa's full tactics of the German Communist Party. In decisive moments like the present one of increasing open conflict and spreading and intensifying the struggle.

Now, workers, you are again at a crossroads. Just as after the Kapp-Putsch and then after the Erzberger assassination, the Social Democratic Party abandoned the peace struggle and the proletariat had to take the lead in the movement on the basis of the class struggle. If it was necessary for us to intensify our struggle; we must not be afraid to demand a united front in order to the Social Democratic Party.

Finally, the proletariat, which is the party of the bankers cannot enter into a united front with the German Communist Party and the Junks and the manufacturers of the capitalist party.
class towards a series of defeats because the latter will advance in individual small section against the strong and well organised forces of the hostile class.

2. The constitution provides for the automatic replacement of the members of the state committees of the trade unions and for the election of their deputies, even of those who defend the complete freedom of the revolutionary working class. This automatic replacement cannot make it impossible for the workers to develop a staff of well-trained officials who completely understand the different fundamental principles of the C.G.T.O.U., and for which the indispensable prerequisite is a successful class struggle. This struggle must be carried on in order to put an end to the trade union benches, in order to develop a staff of officials, a consistent, careful, upright, and systematic工作人员, who could take over the control of the activities of the higher officials of the trade union benches, but the revolutionary bankruptcy of the trade union benches will definitely mean the bankruptcy of the most important decisions of the working bodies of the trade unions will probably remain a scrap of paper.

3. The new constitution does not at all mention problems of an international character. It does not say whether the C.G.T.O.U. stands for the international solidarity of the trade unions and still less defines its relations to the Amsterdam International of the refundable funds. The C.G.T.O.U.-strengthening measures in the Constitution of the C.G.T.O.U. can only be explained, if it is intended to enter into some relations whatever with international organizations of the same sort. Such an omission is the more remarkable as no international conference has ever taken place, or even been discussed by the delegates of the conference and its international tasks, if it really desires to become an international body.

6. For all the reasons enumerated above, the central organization of the trade unions will never be able to become a real militant union and will prevent a concentration; the struggle of the workers will be carried on as the fight of the latter against capital. Furthermore they make it more difficult to win new members and weaken the public influence of the C.G.T.O.U. on the broad masses of revolutionary workers.

7. It is of course the right of every national organization to adopt a constitution which it considers suitable for its purposes. The Red Trade Union International can in no way contest this right, it considers as its duty, however, to express its opinion and make it known to the members of the C.G.T.O.U. and to the international unions.

The Executive Bureau of the Red Trade Union International.

Relief for Russia

The Aid for the Famine-Stricken Regions Must Continue

By A. Vinokurov (Moscow).

Because of the situation of the Russian people, the famine tendencies have developed in the country, in connection with the favorable prospects for a good harvest, relaxing the food restrictions, an appearance in these regions of the people suffering from the famine. Some people are under the impression that the famine is coming to an end, and already liquidate the famine relief organizations.

No doubt this relaxation is due to the success of the work of the C.G.T.O.U. in the famine relief regions for almost a year. The fact alone that about 7,000,000 people are still collecting food for the famine forces of the C.G.T.O.U. to continue their work.

It is calculated that the famine sufferers will be given 195 million mounds of food, estimated at 240 million pounds, with the aid of the C.G.T.O.U. The probable yield is estimated at 240 million mounds, the mounds need to be given 155 million pounds.

The prospects for the new harvest can for the present be regarded as good.

In the Camp of Our Enemies

The President of the Amsterdam International and the Reparations Problem

By W. Lada.

Mr. J. H. Thomas combines in his estimable person several advantages—without boasting and humble. As a member he holds the presidency of one of the largest British labor organizations and one of the leaders of the English Labor Party. He belongs to the cabinet of the Prime Minister and of the Labor Party. He is one of the few men who are likely to be able to carry on the campaign for labor policies for the government of Great Britain.

George and also a member of His Majesty’s Privy Council, as President of the Amsterdam Trade Union International he is also in a position to speak on questions of world politics. Moreover he is moderate and progressive; he serves at the same time the working class and the bourgeois, because he "will not recognise any classes in the nation"; he is for "flat tax play among the nations" because he wishes to retain the profit due to a master and ruling nation like the British.

Mr. J. H. Thomas recently gave free play to his tongue. He talked indefatigably, he agitated the extremists, the Bolsheviki and Communists, he preached reasonableness to the bourgeoisie, he promised salvation to all classes. "If the Labor Party would only take over the reins of government with J. H. Thomas at its head, human nature would be carried, as he once said, to a "human nature" to a "human nature." Mr. J. H. Thomas went fishing for votes in view of the approaching general election. If things should turn out well, Mr. J. H. Thomas, instead of devoting himself to the well being and preservation of capitalism, in his majority of president of the Amsterdam Trade Unions International, will then work for the same noble object in the capacity of Prime Minister of England.

M. J. H. Thomas now realises the necessity of discussing before the "wicked people" and the "wicked people" what lies nearest to his heart, even if his ideas are likely to arouse resentment. In his Berlin address of June 3rd, he raised the question of how Germany shall pay reparations. He forces the open door, and grossly very wisely (to the German reader), that in any event, Germany should not do it in a manner that would make it as a "gentleman" of Europe. Even if it is panic-stricken before a possible reparations of being "pro-German," he nevertheless feels that the whole Continent needs a prosperous Germany "which is in a position to buy as well as sell" (Mr. J. H. Thomas clings fast to the idea of "reparations"; only he does not want to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, but rather to allow it to live in order that it may continue to lay its eggs for the benefit of French and British imperialism.) He would like the reparations to be paid in a way that does not exclude England from the world market, does not deprive the German workers of their wages. These ideas are the common stock in trade of every liberal bourgeois. Those who are about to fill their obligations to pay within the prescribed time will be granted a 5% discount, which they believe that it is to be delivered.

In the future, improved conditions will a subsequent tax be levied. The tax will be only imposed on land under cultivation in the years 1922-24.

To facilitate the restoration of stocks of cattle, cattle kept for the purposes of the torch-liters, to be given the tax relief. The tax relief will be possible only in the case of the laborers, and who are granted a 5% discount for the goods delivered to the state stores, as to a 5% discount for the goods delivered to the state stores, cafeteria and similar institutions.

The total quantity of the tax in kind to be levied is fixed at 243 million pounds. But it is calculated that the above-mentioned privileges granted to the peasants will, together with the grain loan, reduce the tax liability by 240 million pounds.

The probable yield is estimated at 240 million pounds, the mounds need to be given 155 million pounds.

The prospects for the new harvest can for the present be regarded as good.

Translated into plain English this statement of Mr. J. H. Thomas means: "The German trade is the swindling without rendering him incapable of being an object for future exploitation. These are the morals and politics of the Chairman of the Amsterdam International."

These Manchester and Cobdenite morals of the Amsterdam Labor leaders are realistic in their attempt to save the labor movement in a fearful light. But the matter has yet another side. We point out that some six weeks before the publication of Thomas's article the glorious Amsterdam Federation of yellow labor leaders, who unfortunately are still drooling millions of misguided workers into the treacherous liberal swamp of industrial cooperation, at its congress in Rome, in "the name of the workers" to back the policy of this international to adopt a definite policy upon the question of the world economic reconciliation, reparations, etc. and pledged itself to take the lead in such a policy. It was there declared: that, "the burden of reparations ought to be laid upon the shoulders of the possessing class and not on those of the working class," that the reparations question should be subject to international settlement, and that the "mutual cancellation of war debts" must precede it. Of all this, there is not a single word in Mr. Thomas's article! And we declare that:

Although Mr. J. H. Thomas, Chairman of the Amsterdam Trade Union International, announced in the name of "the Socialist" labor leader, he is not only a type of the most dangerous "bourgeois" labor leader, but a traitor against the historical mission of the proletariat as a revolutionary class, that he has no power to lead the workers of the various countries of the world, he can not lead it, because he is in favor of this economic reconciliation.

When will the millions of workers who still belong to the Amsterdam International learn to understand?

Notice.

During the strike in the Berlin printing trades, the publication of this issue has suffered a delay of over two weeks.

The Editors.

Printed by Hamburger Verlagsetzerei e. G. m. b. H., Hamburg.