The Foreign Press

This week has seen the beginning of the last round of the great Austrian election campaign. The Social Democrats, who have been in power for the last six years, are now facing a challenge from the Nationalists, who are expected to gain a significant number of seats. The campaign has been marked by a series of debates and public meetings, with both sides emphasizing their policies and platforms.

The Austrian election is significant because it marks the end of the Social Democratic Party's long reign, and the Nationalists' victory could lead to changes in the country's political landscape. The campaign has been intense, with both sides using the media to reach voters and gain support. The outcome of the election is uncertain, and it will be watched closely by both domestic and international observers.

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THE VICTORY OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

By O. Zinoviev

The whole delegation at first unanimously accepted the Communist International's order. The Moscow political bureau in its resolution on the question of the situation in Austria, which came out on 14th October, condemned the Vienna government's policy of occupation and its interference in the internal affairs of Austria. The resolution condemned the inaction of the Social Democratic Party and the Austrian Communist Party in the face of this policy.

In the fall of 1920 a most important movement appeared in Italy which finally took form in the occupation of the factories by the workers. At the most decisive moment, the reformists refused to join the movement, and the Social Democrats, with their reformist leaders, stood aside, opposed to the action. The result was the formation of the Italian Communist Party, which, although it had been in existence for some time, became a powerful force in the country.

The Communists were too weak to take an independent stand. The bourgeoisie had won its first victory over the proletariat. The offensive of the capitalist developed. The I.S.P. sank lower and lower. It became apparent at that time that the international struggle for the reassertion of the reformist gains was to be fought by the reformists. The result was the formation of the Italian Communist Party, which, although it had been in existence for some time, became a powerful force in the country.

At the time when we write, we do not know the details of the situation in Austria. It is very probable that the Maximalist wing, even with the reformists, will find the greatest difficulties in the coming period. The leading figures of the Social Democratic party, with their reformist leaders, will find themselves in a more difficult position. The conditions of the Communist International will be brought to the test of the situation. The formation of the Italian Communist Party is of great importance, for it is the first concrete victory of the Communist International in Europe.

The I.S.P. went through two hard years of defeats before it came into being. In 14th October it confronted a situation of the utmost gravity. The situation of the Italian working class had been weakened as a result of the mistakes of the Social Democrats. But with the defeat of the Social Democrats, the situation improved.

The I.S.P.'s victory was not a simple victory. It was a victory over the Social Democrats, who had been in power for many years. The victory was a triumph of the working class over the ruling class. The I.S.P. was able to organize the workers into a powerful force, and the Social Democrats were forced to retreat. The victory was a signal to the world that the working class could defeat the ruling class.

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The Victory of the Communist International

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This is the content of the page as a simple text representation.
To the Paris Congress of the Communist Party of France

On the very eve of the Paris Congress of the Communist Party of France, it was announced that the Executive Committee of the Communist International (E.C.C.I.) had decided to hold a special session at the Congress of the Communist Party of France to discuss the following:

1. The E.C.C.I. requests the Paris Congress to take special steps to mobilize all its members to ensure that the congress and the work of the party are conducted along the lines of the Fourth International and to support and develop the work of the Communist Party of France.

2. The congress will discuss the following issues:
   a. The international situation and the role of the Communist Party of France.
   b. The development of the revolutionary movement in France.

The congress will be held from [date] to [date] at the [venue].

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

IN THE INTERNATIONAL

The Party and the Trade Unions in Germany

By Fritz Heckert

The beginnings of the German trade union movement — The growing influence of the Social Democratic Party — The first congress of the Social Democratic Party — The establishment of the trade union movement — The activities of the trade union movement — The role of the trade union movement in the German Revolution — The development of the trade union movement under the influence of the Communist International — The significance of the trade union movement for the working class.

No labour movement can exist without the trade union movement. The trade union movement is the foundation stone of the workers' struggle for their rights. The trade union movement is the most important political force in the working class. The trade union movement is the basis of the workers' struggle for democracy.

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Towards Effective International

By A. Dunay (Paris)

On the day before the Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, a number of national organizations of trade unions and railway workers met in Paris to discuss the problems of the international labor movement.

The Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions was held in Paris from [date] to [date]. The congress was attended by delegates from a number of countries, including [list of countries].

The congress was opened by [name], the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The congress discussed the following issues:
   a. The role of the trade union movement in the fight against fascism and imperialism.
   b. The need for a strong international labor movement to defend the interests of the working class.
   c. The need for a unified international labor movement to fight against the capitalist system.

The congress adopted a number of resolutions, including:
   a. Resolution on the role of the trade union movement in the fight against fascism and imperialism.
   b. Resolution on the need for a strong international labor movement.
   c. Resolution on the need for a unified international labor movement.

The congress was closed by [name], the president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The congress was well attended by delegates from a number of countries, including [list of countries]. The congress was a great success and a significant step forward in the fight against fascism and imperialism.

The congress was attended by delegates from a number of countries, including [list of countries]. The congress was a great success and a significant step forward in the fight against fascism and imperialism.
The Organization of Production in Soviet Russia


The economic administration of Soviet Russia is based upon two principles: 1. The direct participation of the broad masses of the population in the management of production; 2. The Socialist centralization of production, co-existing with the decentralization of the control and management of local and industrial administrations.

However, following the Revolution, from the time when the factory and shop committees formed, to be followed by unions, as early as 1920, 6,500,000 members, the Russian administration has been on the eve of the liquidation of the production committees.

The All-Russian Congress of the Supreme Council of National Economy decided in 1920 that "the organization of production must rest essentially upon the unions..." The most important questions of political economy are determined by the Supreme Council of National Economy in conjunction with the Congress of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The actual operation of industrial enterprises is in every instance controlled by the factory committees.

Their administration and direction, however, belong exclusively to the unions of the Supreme Council of National Economy.

In case of a conflict between the S.C. of N.E. and the Central Council of Trade Unions, the latter shall arbitrate the dispute. The judges of the trade unions are subordinate to the S.C. of N.E.

The relations between trade unions are unique in that they are based upon the principle of joint general assembly of the two organs which gives the final decision.

These regulations are not derived from theory; they are the result of long, daily experience. All the members of the S.C. of N.E., as well as all the responsible workers, are over, appointed with the approval of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The political direction of industry are assigned to persons judged the most capable both by the trade union organizations and the Soviet organs.

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The Menials of English Imperialism

By Karl Radek

A telegram recently announced that the English Labor Party was plunged into great excitement over the danger of war in the Near East. We regarded this excitement of the English Labor Party with extreme suspicion. Even the labor movement has justified our suspicion.

The leaders of the English Labor Party requested an interview with Lord George. Lloyd George received them and threatened them with explanations, after which they left Downing Street pledging themselves to make nothing public regarding the prospects of their conversation with the head of the English Government.

We have before us two reports of declarations by two leaders of the Labor Party: Mr. Clynes, M.P., and Mr. Thomas, M.P. These reports which are published in the Manchester Guardian, expose the whole nature of the policies of the Labor Party, as well as the whole policy of the Second International.

Finally we have the following statement in which the head of the Labor Party in Great Britain, M. Ehrlich, made the following declaration concern to the question of the international conference of the working class in the pamphlet famine relief for both Russia and in a certain country, clearly the question of the working class in the pamphlet famine relief for both Russia and in a certain country.

The Communist International regards its conference of the international conference of the working class in the pamphlet famine relief for both Russia and in a certain country.

The question of the international conference of the working class in the pamphlet famine relief for both Russia and in a certain country is in the back of the mind of the leaders of the Labor Party.

The “past week was filled with the atmosphere of August 1914. The world was faced with the danger of a war. The concern of the Labor Party would be so less severe than the consequences of the last world war.”

Mr. Clynes declared, on his part, that “the policy of Lloyd George was in words a policy of peace but in reality it was a policy which prepared for war.” He declared that “the Labor Party repudiated all responsibility for this policy.”

We now await to hear from the representatives of the British working class who will draw after them read these premises. He can but draw one inference, namely, that the Labor Party would declare war on the government in order to prevent an international war. That they would not withdraw their support from the government is beyond the shadow of a doubt.

But only a naif person could expect such a thing from

Menzies, Thomas & Clynes and similar leaders of the English working class. Their demands are quite of another sort. They complain that the government is leading to the isolation of England from its glorious allies, and that perhaps the English First will have to defend the Struts alone. Mr. Thomas the news from Paris the agreement reached between Lloyd George and Poincaré. If these savours of humanity go hand in hand, what more can the leaders of the English labor movement ask for?

Clynes expresses himself in the same sense, but adds at the end of his speech that peace will be secured unless adequate efforts are made. Mr. Clynes, however, says no word about the efforts “everywhere” must make. This “everywhere” most probably listening to the speeches of Clynes and Thomas and then go quietly home. The leaders of the English Labor Party have no doubt that their policy concerns. If the proletariat does not, they mind the tuns, but only in order to tranquilize the workers. They turn to Lloyd George and make believe the leaders believing “that the thing is now in safe hands; they will talk to him straight.” After emerging from the ministerial reception chamber, they talk “daggers.”

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