The Federation of Soviet Republics

The correspondent of the Izvestie in Moscow interviewed comrade Stalin on the subject of the Soviet republics; comrade Stalin expressed the following opinion:

"I would like to make a few remarks on the subject of the Soviet republics. In my opinion, the republics in the Soviet Union are already united.

The republics are united in a number of ways. First, they are united in their economic life. They have common economic interests. Second, they are united in their cultural life. They have common cultural interests. Third, they are united in their political life. They have common political interests."

Army is reduced to 60/60,000 men. Besides being liable to military attacks, the Soviet republics are exposed to the danger of economic invasion, of being invaded by the capitalist great powers. The events that preceded the conference of Lausanne, and those of Genoa and The Hague, showed the eagerness of the Fascists to isolate the Soviet republics. Unity with regard to foreign relations is thus a question of vital importance.

The combination of all these factors has prepared the soil for the alliance. The initiative towards the alliance has been taken by the republics themselves. Three months ago the republics of Aserbaidzhan, Georgia, and Armenia, in order to create a republic of their own, brought up the question of the necessity of creating a republic of their own."

The alliance was further dictated by the position of the Soviet republics with regard to other countries. The danger of attacks on the part of the capitalist powers demands a general alliance of all the Soviet republics, just as now that the Red Army is reduced to 60/60,000 men."

*) Members, E.F.C. of the Federation of Socialist Soviet Republics, and People's Commissioner for Nationalities.

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ECONOMICS

On the Denomination of Paper Money in Soviet Russia

By E. Preobrazhensky

For the second time the Soviet government has struck off a few rubles from the face value of paper money. This has carried out a denomination. That may be clear as to the significance of the operation, since long back the government was inclined to do that. The difference is between a denomination and a new evaluation.

Denomination means a financial measure by which the state exchanges the currency with a ruble of face value, according to the rate of exchange, into new securities of fixed or fluctuating value. The state acquires the currency at its face value in the market, pays the owner either in securities or in gold, or in paper money.

The reason of such a denomination has been the currency's decline in value, and the result of the denomination is that the state acquires the currency at its face value in the market, pays the owner either in securities or in gold, or in paper money.

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Denomination is thus simply a change of the kind. Usually, it results in a fall in the value of paper money. The difference is between a denomination and a new evaluation.

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The Capitalist Offensive against the Eight Hour Day in Austria

By Ernst Haidt (Vienna).

When the National Assembly in 1919, resolved on the forty-hour week for youthful workers and women, the capitalists were still inflating the tempo of work. They were averse to any new restrictions. They show the workers a different coinage, to make them forget what the true content of the trade union movement is, the content of these three capitalist revolutions. The revolution of the National Assessorate is to the present day a cession of the State to be a servant of the State. The whole thing is sealed off; it cannot be avoided. The Social Democrat Hansch, as secretary of the executive of the Social Democratic party, has an important task, which he has published before the Social Democratic party and to which I fully agree. The struggle for the eight-hour day as the measure of the Austrian Social Democratic party and to which we must respond, is to do away with as far as possible, with the 44-hour week, which is still in force in Austria. A decree of the Federal Assembly orders that the 44-hour week (regardless of the requirement of the workers themselves) is to be abolished. This is a big step forward. All categories of workers had already fought for and won an 8-hour day in a number of cases, but the 44-hour week was not abandoned. The Social Democratic party, and this is a big step forward, has abandoned the 44-hour week and is now fighting for the eight-hour day and to render all attacks against it abortive.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

The Struggle of the Soviet Union against the Counter-Revolution

By Aschmarin.

(On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Tschaika.)

The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for combating counter-revolution and profiteering (the Tschaika) was founded in March 1919, and since then has been working in the economic field, a period of its activity, the technical apparatus of the commission includes, for the period from the beginning of the year of the Tschaika's foundation to the end of 1920, 80 and 120 employees. The development of the struggle with profiteering and counter-revolution has not only enlarged its apparatus, until it became a mighty organization of millions of workers, but it has also contributed to the broad outseat that the Tschaika has brought to light from out of cases of counter-revolution and profiteering, and to give a slight idea of all this extraordinary organ has been accomplished towards saving the workers' and peasants' state.

The Soviet Republic inherited many mighty bourgeois organizations from the Kerensky government; these had gradually decayed Kerensky, and being deactivated with the revolution, endangered to our return to the previous state. The Russian bourgeoisie, and the liberal democrats closely related to it, gathered together in the Social Democratic party, which was supported from the Coalition Government, and attempted to mobilize all the bourgeois forces. The situation of the middle of October the National Political Council was formed, which was organized to make up the gap opened up connection with the counter-revolutionists Kolchak and Denin, etc.

The Trade and Industrial Committee united the big bourgeoisie's trade and industrial organizations, which supported from the Coalition Government, and greatly feared the threatened proletarian revolution. The trade and industrial committee was one of the hidden side of the struggle of the bourgeoisie against the October revolution. In February 1919, this committee visited the German embassy in Moscow, at the same time keeping up relations with the Allies. The agents of the Committee succeeded in penetrating into various Soviet organs. The Committee also visited the Governor of the State Bank, and was made active preparations for recovering the national currency, which was made subject to the counter-revolutionary organizations.

We now pass to the organizations which were founded after the October revolution.

The Right Centre was founded in March, 1919, by the representatives of the trade and industrial organizations of the counter-revolutionary organizations. Its main object was to overthrow the government, and to this purpose it received the instructions of the Entente, and was organized at the instance of the Entente. The Right Centre collapsed, as most of its leading functionaries went over to the revolution, and was made distinctly clear by the trial of the Eight-hour Revolutionaries. The League of Arbeit occupied a common platform.
with the monarchists and Cadets, acknowledged Kolchak's power, and kept up relations with the Entente and with the White Guards in the future.

The National Council was founded in May-June 1918. It represented the interests of the White Russian forces and the Ecumenical Patriarchate. It was headed by Timoshchenko, who was also the leading figure in the White Russian government. The council was established on the basis of the groups of the Association of Professional Cadets, which had been formed in 1917. The main tasks of the National Council were to promote the interests of the White Russian army and to coordinate the activities of the various White Russian forces.

The council was dissolved in 1918, but it continued to exist under different names and with different organizational forms. In 1920, it was replaced by the Organization of Allied Cadets, which was directed by General K. M. Timoshchenko.

In March 1918, the Tcheka participated in the council, represented by its military office. The council was dissolved in June 1918, but its activities continued under different names and with different organizational forms. In 1920, it was replaced by the Organization of Allied Cadets, which was directed by General K. M. Timoshchenko.

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The All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the Invasion of the Ruhr

To the people of the world!
The army of imperialist France has invaded the Ruhr. Foreign slave drivers have taken possession of the industrial heart of Germany, and the German people are being dragged into a terrible blow, and Europe is once again menaced by a cruel international butchery. This critical moment the workers' and peasants' republics of Russia cannot remain silent. Faithful to the interests of social revolution, we hold out the saving defense of the right of every people to independence, and to the demand for disarmament. Russia once more raises her voice in indignation and protest against the crime that the French Government is now committing.

Five years ago the imperialist war, after a duration of four years, was ended by the Treaty of Versailles. During the war the Allied Governments had proclaimed in all parts of the world the principle that only strong efforts in the interests of liberty and in the name of the nations' right to free and democratic self-government could ensure peace and save the nations from the horrors of the war. This treaty proceeds beyond all question that the statesmen of the Europe which is not thinking of liberty but only of war, of the war license, of the destruction of the nations but of cruelly enslaving them.

After having violently torn from Europe, on a number of occasions, and for a very long period, the workers from all the millions of slavery, the Versailles Treaty also robbed her of almost all her merchant fleet, of a third of her coal industry, and of three-quarters of her iron mines. It laid upon the German people a colonial burden of reparation payments of 110 billion marks. This treaty permitted the re-establishment of imperialist economic relations between the peoples of Europe and plunged Europe into economic and political war. The workers of the world were subjected to the most terrible struggle for existence affecting not only Europe but the entire world. These

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The (following statement on the French invasion of the Ruhr was issued on January 15 by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the Council of People's Commissars of Russia).

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