To the Working Youths!

Rise up against imperialism and war!

French capitalists are sending their troops into the Ruhr valley under the pretext of forcing Germany to pay the reparations and submit to the armistice. The French working class was fully aware of that, and its struggle against the war and for peace is growing stronger. The working class is the first victim of this French aggression against our beloved country. The French working class is called upon to see that it also becomes the first victim of this French aggression against our beloved country.

Workers and peasants of South America!

Imperialism has introduced into your countries some international agrarian actions which led the people of Europe into a new world war. The struggle against the imperialist forces of the proletariat just as the capitalists throughout America have united against the working class.

Comrades, the workers and peasants of South America have yet not developed organization sufficiently disciplined and united for their class. Your class government has made of you the instrument of the imperialist literature. It is therefore up to you to take the initiative in the struggle against the bourgeoisie.

We must not forget that the workers and peasants of the civilized world are the real producers of all the wealth of the world. It is the working class that must determine the future. We must not let the bourgeoisie lead us into a new world revolution.

The World War was fought by the bourgeoisie for the purpose of dividing the world into rich and poor countries, and it is the workers and peasants of South America who are the first to demand an end to this war.

The Extent of United States Imperialism.

Aid to Spanish Anti-Bolshevik Terrorists!

New and alarming circumstances are to be paid attention to. The United States government is sending its forces into Latin America, either under a concealed economic form, or by open political domination. It is a severe matter for the workers of other countries.

The Monroe Doctrine serves the American capitalists as a means to secure their control over Latin America. It is the basis for the intervention of the United States in the affairs of other countries. The Monroe Doctrine makes it possible for the American capitalists to carry on their business without any interference from the workers of other countries.

In conclusion, we are confident that the struggle against the bourgeoisie will be victorious.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.
learn nothing from the fact that a proletarian republic has existed for 40 years to the fact that it has been applied to a commission by the state, or by the party, or by the trade unions, or by the government. This is a very serious mistake.

The question of depression was made in a very formidably, and we must remember that by 1921 the Czechoslovak government was threatened with revolution and in our industry, that is, the heavy industry, we cannot but assume that the depression of 1921 was only a threat. We agree that a conclusion must be drawn from this.

The question of depression is, which we want to study, is that it is possible for the state, the Russian proletarian state, to meet conditions through a special commission.

At the present time we see a new phenomenon in America: After the new election a group appeared in Parliament which, although it does not necessarily mean that the national economy of the American bourgeoisie and the American government have not influenced the new elections, but they cannot but assume that the American government have not influenced the elections.

The depression of 1921 for our export only covered 5 per cent of the volume. In the same period the export of agricultural products with private persons. Why is the trade with the cooperative side not with private persons? This is a great secret. We must discover this secret, and put the cooperative system in a position to be competitive with private persons.

The secret of the success of the government is that the union of the government with private persons is impossible. Unless such a system is introduced, we have a system of book-keeping showing us plainly what could have been done for the benefit of the state.

The question of depression is now a real concern of the state. Many countries have been following a policy of depression. But the main problem is: how can we maintain our foreign trade in the face of the American depression? How can we maintain the export of agricultural products and the petty bourgeois elements surrounding our understanding.

As far as our market develops, our opera must be created for the good of the market. We must have exact standards. But the code of civil law, the regulations relating to civil law, to solicitors, barristers, code of criminal law—all these have been created by the Soviet government in the course of one year.

But to put the market really in order, to readjust the market, what is the best one? The whole problem of the market is a matter of political economy. And at the same time the question of the profitability of the government is a question of the economic and political activity of the government. Until we have a stable ruble, the question of the public market is impossible. The government, which has been created by us in the course of a year, is not yet able to create a new and stabilized ruble system.

The question of the profitability of the market is in the year 50 per cent of our income is from exports, and from September only 53 per cent. This is a very serious question.

We have taken the government system gigantically step forward, to a new order, because the alternative system of state, because the alternative is a step forward. We have grasped our way into the market in a new form. Our budget for 1921 showed a deficit of 84 per cent. During the first quarter of the year, during the last quarter to 50 per cent. But we must proceed. That would be impossible. We must be confined towards the market. We must be able to act.

We have taken steps in the government that we have attained an extraordinary success in our internal economic structure. We have a new economic system. We have a new economic system. We have a new system of railways, we have a new railway system. We have a new system of tax duties, we have a new system of internal taxes.

We are convinced that the Russian peasants will fully support the state. But this will not be a result of the fact that the peasants may be paid in paper money. The new economic policy has proved immensely successful, its aims is in the beginning to give a definite direction to our efforts. Every attempt of private capital to make a breach in the economic system is impossible. The peasants, our partners from the outside, are confronted with the task of proving that the state is in order, but they are capable of building up a workers’ order.

POLITICS

Belgian Social Democrats Support Occupation of the Ruhr Valley

By Heinz Neumann (Berlin)

On Wednesday evening the Belgian Social Democratic Committee of the Belgian Parliament announced its attitude with regard to the occupation of the Ruhr by the British and French governments. The committee, in its course of the day, said that the Belgian Social Democrats were going to vote in support of the occupation of the Ruhr Valley. The general social democrat of the Belgian Social Democrats, in his speech, spoke to the following effect:

"Belgian Social Democrats are fully aware of the necessity of supporting the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by the British and French governments. The occupation is necessary for the security of the Western democracies. The Belgian Social Democrats will support the occupation, not only because it is in the interest of the Belgian people, but also because it is in the interest of the entire democratic world. The occupation of the Ruhr Valley is a step towards the stabilization of Europe, and it is a step towards the prevention of another world war.

The Belgian Social Democrats are convinced that the occupation of the Ruhr Valley will lead to a peaceful settlement of the economic and political problems arising from the Treaty of Versailles. The Belgian Social Democrats are convinced that the occupation of the Ruhr Valley will be a step towards the establishment of a just and lasting peace in Europe.

The Belgian Social Democrats are determined to support the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, not only because it is in the interest of Belgium, but also because it is in the interest of the entire democratic world. The Belgian Social Democrats are determined to support the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, not only because it is in the interest of the Belgian people, but also because it is in the interest of the entire democratic world."
We are unanimously agreed that our claims against Germany are sacred, as are those of France and Italy, and they are backed by the independent nations of the world. The German people have no right to resist these demands. The reparation of war damage to the German people is a national duty.

At the general council of the social democratic party of Belgium, on the 1st of May, it was declared that the country is entitled to a peace which is fair and just, and that the nations are entitled to a peace which is just and honorable.

"The General Council holds it to be just and necessary that Germany make reparations for the damage she has caused. It is the duty of every nation to see to it that Germany does this, and to see that the reparations are made in a just and fair way."

The well-known socialist leader Louis Ponsard declared: "A part of our party notes with regret that the German socialists have done little or nothing to oblige their capital to pay the reparations so demanded by Belgium and France.

The social democrat Georges Hubin declared: "I am in agreement with the speech of Vanderpool and with the chamber. I regret that the Vorwarts has advised the workers of the Ruhr to take part in a (short) strike. Ed."

The German social democrats, who have done nothing to prevent the proletarians from enriching Steins and his friends, say that the general strike as it is a question of working for the reparations. Germany is to blame for the war, the war which brings upon the social democrats the reproach of socialists, and we need reparations. Socialism is not merely peace, it is also reparations."

The well-known socialist cleric Louis Broucke paid his German social democrats a hearty flourish, saying: "In 1914 the German socialist socialists did not oppose the German militarism which brought upon the world the greatest war, and the attack, and the name of Schleisman is disregarded for all time."

"It is a question of social democracy."

"I do not believe in war, we only need to force Germany to fulfill her obligations. I am a pacifist, I am an opponent of war, I am an opponent of the Ruhr district."

"I only want to be left in peace."

The famous old socialist Destrée, until recently a Belgian minister, declared: "The whole world recognizes that the German socialists have done nothing to prevent the war, and that they are entitled to demand reparations."

The social democrat, the member of the French cabinet, said: "The French workers are entitled to demand reparations."

"The only question is how much."

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"We must not forget that the reparations benefit the poorer classes."

This is the voice of Belgian social democracy in face of the impossible reparations.

The new socialists from the Ruhr district, who call themselves Poincaré socialists form the second strongest party of the 20th century. They form the brother party of German social democracy.
ECONOMICS

What becomes of the Reparation Billions?

By A. Ker (Paris).

On December 1, 1919, the total number of the men in the Army of the Rhineland was 200,000, including those in the Rhineland, those in the Saar Basin, and those in the Saar Basin. Of these 90,000 are French. The German regiment stationed in the city of Annecy, in the department of Haute-Savoie, was ordered to evacuate its position on the Rhine by the foreign occupation forces.

Article VIII of the agreement on the Rhine country binds Germany. Germany is ordered to destroy all armaments, fortifications, and the like, to evacuate all armaments and fortifications, and to evacuate the whole of the Rhine area. The German forces are to evacuate the area of the Rhine, and to evacuate the entire area of the Rhine.

German Heavy Industry and itsatter

By Pauline. (Berlin).

The severe crisis through which Germany is passing at the present time has broken the thin crust of the German economy. The German government has been able to escape from the economic difficulties by the economic policies of the state. The economic policies of the state are designed to rescue the German economy from the economic difficulties by the economic policies of the state.

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