The Situation of Soviet Russia

By L. K McConnell

(From a speech delivered at the 10th All-Russian Soviet Congress.)

This year we enter upon a fresh creative period of the revolution. In this period the tasks confronting the leaders of the first proletarian state consist in rapidly grasping the distinguishing features of the epoch, and clearly and correctly identifying the moods of workers and peasants through the immense difficulties and obstacles.

We must not forget that the severity and acuteness of the civil war was caused by the resistance offered by the bourgeoisie. We know to-day that the army and the resistance of the Russian bourgeoisie were trivial, and that the civil war could have been over in a few months, or even weeks, if the workers and peasants of Russia had been opposed by the Russian bourgeoisie only. The civil war dragged on for years; but this was due to the fact that the international bourgeoisie came to the aid of the Russian. It is only to-day that we can maintain that the first fundamental condition towards really peaceful and creative work has been fulfilled. For a long time there has no longer been heard with us the rattle of the White Guards' machine guns, nor the roar of foreign cannon, and this has almost made us forget that it is but a short time since the cannon of the foreign occupants have been silenced in the Far East. The war was not ended when we defeated Denikin and drove Wrangel into the sea, it is only ended now, by the reconquest of the Far East. It is only now that we can assert that the working classes, from Vladivostok to Baku, from Baku to Petropavlovsk, and from Odessa to Archangelsk, are united in one state organism under the red Soviet flag.

We are united, but this unity requires exact definition, demands strict state outlines. We now have the possibility of proceeding with this work, and one task of the 10th congress will be to solve the question of the creation of a Soviet Federal State. Our Federation will be an alliance such as the world has not yet seen. Cultural liberty, and the right of withdrawal from the federal state, are assured to every national. Tatars, Ukrainians, Czechs, and other nationalities, holding the millions of people together by means of the bond, by means of perfects, and the government general, was forced to disappear. An alliance is arising over its ruins, an alliance based on equality of rights, on the recognition of the rights of every nation, on the unity of economic interests and on the goals being pursued.

Our second task is to strengthen our position with regard to foreign policy. We need peace. We are willing to adopt
The Turkish government has been driven into a position forcing the nation, by the exigencies of the situation, completely, with all the victories won by the Turkish people - to make concessions. We are not a signatory of the Yozgad declaration, as Friends of Turkey, and the only pretexts used in the case of that declaration were not in accordance with the sentiment of friendly nations. We shall refrain from accepting the Yozgad declaration, and we are not precluded from accepting the full sovereignty of Turkey, even when the Turkish government cannot go to the extent of signing it, or even excluding friendly nations from participating against Lord Curzon.

The New York Times reported that, in Paris, he was clever enough to demonstrate that the Allied adopted by us in order to bring the war to a successful conclusion, as it is of course economic. Of course we do not deny the demands of economic. The Allied powers, for the re-establishment of Russia, but we deny it in that it is possible to solve this problem. It is the problem of Russia that of every people by England, Russia, or any other country. We recognize that the economic interests of the Allies are to be considered. We believe that economic considerations could be protected exclusively by a alliance with a sovereign power; and therefore, we are not disposed to make any cessions or concessions in favor of the Allies, in order to obtain in these, we have a total of about 3 million workers.

We are thus able to place the following barriers in the field against private capital: complete state ownership of the banks, which is cultivated by the peasants; complete state ownership of the railways, 6,000 kilometers in length, and complete control of all means of transport; the fundamental branches of industry retained by the state, and the whole import and export trade.

What has private capital at its disposal? There are about 4,000 undertakings, employing 20,000 workers, with private capital. With respect to commerce, private capital has been restricted to 50 per cent. In trade, we have taken all the important measures to protect our interests. We must add the not insignificant factor of the non-specialized agricultural surplus.

In order to further describe our activity in the sphere of foreign trade, I need only mention that during the year 1921, our foreign trade was valued at 16 million, and various agricultural products, through compulsory sales to the state. I do not wish to say dogmatism, but I wish to say that our policy has been based on the idea that we must not create a new nationalized factor in the trade, and that we must not change the freedom of our external trade.

A certain change in the trend of feeling towards Russia may also be observed in America. We do not credit the bourgeois Russian government with carrying out its revolutionary principles. Of course, we must not do our enemies so stupid that they can believe that the government has existed for five years. The American government applied to the Russian government a commission for the purpose of studying Russian conditions. It is proposed to the government of the United States, and to the government of the United States, that we are therefore obliged to reply to it with equal politeness. We replied that we were in no way authorized to represent the American bourgeois and the American government in our internal affairs. We can say that there is no such government that we cannot but assume that they are equally capable of thinking for themselves. In this case, the commission of course has to investigate the conditions obtaining in the Russian state, the Russian proletariat, and the Russian government, to investigate American conditions through a special commission.

At the present time we see a new phenomenon in America: After the successful propaganda which, although persecuting the communists in their own country, we want to see the American bourgeois in Russia. I speak of the group around Senator Borah and La Follette. The latter is a very good representative of a tendency which is arming which at last recognizes the undeniable importance of the question of the Russian Soviet, but even with the best of French or English bayonets.

The Turkish government cannot even manage without a Russia which repudiates its debts. We cannot believe that the government has the wish to recognize it. Every day we are enabled to observe facts proving that the Turkish government is not prepared to honor its obligations. The conference at Lausanne may serve as an example. As the Turks have been trying to avoid the Yozgad declaration since they carried off the victory against the imperialism after a severe conflict, it was inevitable that the Lausanne conference, which is to be regarded as a result of this victory of the Turks, at the same time characterizes the situation of the situation of the Turkish government.

We are informed by the chief concession committee that in the course of the past year about 500 applications were made to the government for the suspension of the tariff. The last 25 per cent. In addition to the establishment of mixed companies. Out of these many applications the government has only accepted a number of applications, as the character of these applications is not in accordance with the rules laid down by our government. The Lausanne conference has become a duel between England and the Federation of Soviet Republics. The
The All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the Invasion of the Ruhr

The situation in Germany is developing from crises to exist with astounding rapidity and assuming a complexity now that is almost beyond the comprehension of those who followed the events in France.

The British have, by their occupation of the Ruhr, certainly succeeded in bringing the Germans to the brink of a state of war. France, in the meantime, is seeking to enter into some form of agreement with the German Social Democrats, but those efforts appear to be in vain. The French are not willing to enter into any agreement with the German Social Democrats, but they are willing to enter into an agreement with the German Social Democrats on the same terms as those of the agreement between France and the German Social Democrats.

The French, on their side, are not finding that they are getting anything by way of a settlement of their problem. They are not getting anything by way of a settlement of their problem, and they are not willing to enter into any agreement with the German Social Democrats. They are not willing to enter into any agreement with the German Social Democrats, but they are willing to enter into an agreement with the German Social Democrats on the same terms as those of the agreement between France and the German Social Democrats.

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reparation. Germany is to blame for the world war. Germany must make reparations. Without...without...we need reparation. Socialism is not merely peace, it is also justice.

The well-known socialist leader Louis Brochier points out that one of the international political movements that has been gaining ground is the demand for an unconditional payment of reparations. He says that this movement is gaining momentum in countries all over the world, and he calls on the people of the world to organize a massive demonstration to support the demand for reparations.

The people of the world are in a state of rage. They are determined to have justice done. They want reparations. They want peace. They want social justice. They want a better world.

The economic situation in Europe is very bleak. The economies are collapsing. The people are suffering. The workers are struggling. The capitalists are exploiting. The socialists are organizing. The world is in a state of tension.


The people of the world are determined to achieve these goals. They will not be satisfied until peace is achieved. They will not be satisfied until justice is done.

The people of the world are determined to change the world. They are determined to create a better world. They are determined to achieve peace.

Long live the workers of the world! Long live the international socialist movement! Long live peace and justice!
Against Imperialism and War

Apology of the Paris Central Committee of Action to the French Protestant.

To all workers!

Every time that the bourgeoisie prepares a coup de main, it does so at the expense of millions of workers who are thrown into prison. Poincaré has held truth to this false tradition.

The alleged fresh conspiracy has only one object: the confiscation of the sympathy of the French workers.

The revision of the tariff in the Ruhr district is a real allegory on the part of the magnates of the Iron Works Committee, to the workers in France and Germany. Poincaré is their tool.

The reparations are only a pretext.

They are more than a pretext. They will bring the country nothing. Poincaré knows this quite well! He said so himself in a recent article. But the French workers pay 50 francs out of every 100 francs because he is well aware that the expedition will not put a cent into France.

The Iron Works Committee wants the Ruhr valley. It already said so to the Congress of Lorraine. On the day that it comes into possession of the Ruhr coal, it will possess the legitimacy in the Iron market.

The great German capitalists, Stinnes, Thyssen, and the like, are ready to come to an agreement with it. They do not fear the occupation. It is only the workers who have to fear it.

The French and German capitalists will conclude their agreement, and the proletarians of both countries will have to pay the cost.

The industriaie and mining companies will utilize the unification of the German Workers to press the French workers to the wall.

Workers of France!

The sacrifices, the graft, to-morrow you will share the bad lot of the German workers. Their misery will be yours. You will see open the gates of new coal mines, you will see your dear homes dismantled, until the German and French bourgeoisie have again establishead their coal industry.

The capitalist press, which spreads abroad its lies in tons of copies every morning, hides the truth from you.

The men who control the government have just thrown into prison those who are trying to prevent this crime being committed. Those men who are�� designated as traitors because they are trying to prevent this crime being committed.

The government which has just thrown into prison those who are trying to prevent this crime being committed who are being denounced by the government as traitors because they are trying to prevent this crime being committed.

The French government has submitted the case of the coal to the police of the Ruhr valley, and the German government has not replied.

But it has already created a most threatening situation.

The All-German workers' union has already announced that the miners will strike if the police of the Ruhr valley does not return to France.

What becomes of the Reparation Bil lions?

By A. Ker (Paris).

On December 4th, 1923, the representatives of the men in the expropriated region in the Ruhr were summoned together by the French government, and dissolved, according to the officials of the Central Committee, in the name of the government of the Ruhr.

The Central Committee of Action.

Our committee of action has been constituted for the purpose of guarding against these dangers of ruin and war. It has scarcely assumed its task, but the bourgeoisie is already up in arms.

Strengthened by its support, respond in masses to its summons. Further committees must follow in all the cities of France. They must spread enlightenment all around them. They must not fear the vengeance of the bourgeoisie. They must not fear the vengeance of the Ruhr coal. They must not fear the justification of their acts. They must make of the Ruhr coal the last bastion of the nation.

The moment is not far off when every individual will have to ring the bell of the socialist union and, under the banner of discipline, into the fight which circumstances forces upon us.

Down with imperialism, the generator of war.

Along the highways and the railroads, everybody the victim of the workers.

The Central Committee of Action.


ECONOMICS

A 1½% Redeemable Loan in Russia

By J. Salzburger (Moscow).

The means required for wiping out the budget deficit, and for enabling the issue of paper money to be stopped or reduced, cannot be raised solely by taxation and by the imposition of state industrial undertakings. As the Western European bourgeoisie will only grant us loans on terms which we will not accept, we must turn to the inner resources of the country.

For years no loan operations have been carried on in Soviet Russia. It was only in the summer of last year that the Soviet government launched a grain loan on 10 million puds of grain. This loan was a brilliant success. Hundreds and thousands of peasant households acceded to it, and many workers and many young people are now eating bread which they have received in return for grain. In this country, the credit of the state, in return for grain, has the additional advantage of the solvency of the Soviet government.

The grain was completely paid for, but the effort of redeeming the loan has been determined by the necessity of paying back the redeemable loan of 100 million gold rubles now being issued, at 5½% interest.

We have calculated the cost of this loan at about 30% of state revenues, and the obvious recovery of our economy. It is believed that the money will be lent to the state by other states, and that the loan will be applied to the reconstruction of public works, the rebuilding of the war industries, the production of raw materials, and the improvement of the agriculture of the country.

When the grain was paid for, the success of the grain loan made a great impression abroad.

In issuing this redeemable loan, the Soviet government is reckoning upon the broad masses of the peasant households. The result is that, in the great regions, the grain has been paid for, and in the countries of Wales, Holland, and Czecho-Slovakia, for the purpose of organizing the fight of the state against internal and external enemies.

The Marxists of Lubranec is permitted to receive the All-Russian Central Committee with him, and the government approves of his proceedings.

But when a French worker arranges to meet a German worker, the government approves of his proceedings.

Those who are supposed to have been in the service of the bourgeoisie are the first to denounce the crime of the German government who, contrary to Germany, are ready to pursue the same aim as ourselves: the defence of the threatened working class.

Poincaré maintains that the occupation of the Ruhr valley does not exist.

But it has already created a most threatening situation.

The All-German workers' union has already announced that the miners will strike if the police of the Ruhr valley does not return to France.

Who bears the bill?

From the simplest individual to the general in command, everyone has his part in the payment of this enormous burden. The German state must provide for the maintenance of the lady friends of the most gifted soldiers of the world.

And what an embarrassment about it? Germany pays for everything. It is the end of the world. What a definite, unanswerable amount of the General Government. The government must spend its last money to pay its last taxes.

The principle of the government revenues is that the state, the government is making itself as comfortable as possible. In this vanguard organization, under the protection of a large sum of money, it is the government, that is really the true end of the German government, that is the true end of the German government.

To the rear of the government, to the rear of the German government, is the government of the German government, and to the rear of the German government, is the government of the German government, and to the rear of the German government, is the government of the German government, and to the rear of the German government, is the government of the German government.

German Heavy Industry and its "Valhalla"

By Paul-Frérel (Berlin).

The crisis through which Germany is passing at the present time. The whole world is looking at this country, waiting for the day when the shade of the cloud will part. But this shadow lingers far too long. The 1½% of the price of the shares of the German state is the only market that has been transferred into brussels. The appropriation of the French government is not only taken place within the state of its occupation, and has cost the German state the last year more than 500 million marks.

The Military Machinery.

Military men have the same aspirations as their country. The majority of them desire to continue the war, as they believe that this is the only way to return to the days of the Boer War, when the men were free, and the women had their homes. The Ministry of the Interior has already been able to keep economically so long for a few years by continually lowering the wages of the workers. The occupation of the Ruhr coal, and the attendant occupation of the Rhine, is already sufficiently well known, but it has not succeeded to acquire this importance as the occupation of the Ruhr coal.

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The National Railroad Amalgamation Conference in the U.S.A.

By Wm. Z. Foster

The National Railroad Amalgamation Conference, which came to a close on Thursday, has been announced as a complete success. The conference, which was held in Chicago, brought together railroad workers from all over the United States. The purpose of the conference was to discuss the establishment of an industrial union on the railroads, the dream of many for a generation, now become a reality.

Disclosures Overcome.

The conference was held in the midst of great difficulties. The railroad companies at first refused to grant the conference, but the workers persisted and finally prevailed. The success of the conference was due to the tireless efforts of the leaders, who worked hard to overcome the obstacles.

The labor movement

The L.W.W. Convention

By Charles A. Addams

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, meeting in Chicago, has expressed its abhorrence of the present state of the labor movement. The convention has also declared that the Socialist Republic is really a workers' Republic, for the convention has determined to demand full admission into the International Labor Union, and to fight for the recognition of the International Labor Union.

Their official organ, Industrial Solidarity, in its report of the convention, states that the I.W.W. is now making a new start. The convention has decided to adopt a policy of going on the offensive, to fight for the rights of the workers, and to demand justice for all.

A member of the former Executive Board told the convention that the I.W.W. had "grasped control" of the Eastern states, and that the I.W.W. was now ready for the west. The convention has also decided to adopt a policy of going on the offensive, to fight for the rights of the workers, and to demand justice for all.

The L.W.W. has doubled its membership in the past year, and is now organizing in many new sections. The convention was pleased to hear that the L.W.W. has doubled its membership in the past year, and is now organizing in many new sections. The convention was pleased to hear that the L.W.W. has doubled its membership in the past year, and is now organizing in many new sections. The convention was pleased to hear that the L.W.W. has doubled its membership in the past year, and is now organizing in many new sections. The convention was pleased to hear that the L.W.W. has doubled its membership in the past year, and is now organizing in many new sections.

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Social Insurance in Soviet Russia

By Josef Roblinski (Moscow)

The Russian Soviet government has made epoch-making strides on the field of social insurance. The Soviet People’s Commissariat of Social Insurance is the highest governmental body for the administration of social insurance in the USSR. It is under the control of the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR and has the right to issue decrees and regulations affecting social insurance. The administration of social insurance is carried on by the social insurance funds and the social insurance institutions of the various organizations and enterprises.

Social insurance is a system of providing economic protection to the working class, the poor, and the sick. It is based on the principle of mutual assistance among the working class. The government provides financial assistance to the people, through the social insurance funds, to provide economic protection against the risks of unemployment, old age, sickness, and death.

Social insurance in the USSR is administered by the People’s Commissariat of Social Insurance. The Commissariat is under the control of the Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR. The Commissariat is divided into departments, each of which is responsible for a specific aspect of social insurance.

The basic principles of social insurance in the USSR are:

1. Freedom of choice for workers and employers.
2. Universal coverage of all workers.
3. Mutual assistance among the working class.
4. Protection against risks of unemployment, old age, sickness, and death.
5. Equal treatment for all workers.

The Commissariat of Social Insurance administers the following types of social insurance:

1. Unemployment insurance
2. Old age insurance
3. Sickness insurance
4. Maternity and child welfare insurance
5. Disability insurance
6. Death insurance

The Commissariat administers the social insurance funds of the state, the employer, and the worker. The funds are contributed to by the state, the employer, and the worker. The worker’s contribution is based on a percentage of his wages. The state contribution is based on a percentage of the total wages paid to workers in the enterprise.

The Commissariat administers the rules and regulations affecting social insurance. It determines the benefits to be paid to insured persons and the conditions under which these benefits are paid. The Commissariat also determines the contributions to be paid by employers and workers.

The Commissariat administers the enforcement of the law relating to social insurance. It investigates complaints and takes legal action against persons who fail to pay contributions to the social insurance funds.

The Commissariat administers the distribution of benefits to insured persons. It pays benefits to persons who become entitled to benefits under the law.

The Commissariat administers the accounting of contributions and benefits. It keeps records of contributions paid and benefits paid.

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ace in cases of illness, maternity and death, and October, 10. In cases of bankruptcy, they are entitled to receive for every form of disability. It is just that at the time neither the political nor the judicial decisions followed the law. Civil war raged in the country itself, and the Russian proletariat could not guide the political boat. The Second general regulation of social insurance was revised and reenacted on November 15, 1915, bringing it with it the law of November 15, 1915.

The New Social Insurance: 

1) temporary working incapacity, 
2) permanent working incapacity, 
3) unemployment.

Leading outlines of the law. 

1. The law includes all wage workers and their relatives, without distinction of sex, age, or employment, by the employer only. 3. The administration is in the hands of the labor courts, which have jurisdiction in all questions of social insurance. The insurance includes every case of incapacity to work or earn—focuss whatever may be the cause or the duration of such incapacity until restoration of same or until social disability is acknowledged.

2. Social insurance extends to the relatives of the dead or insured. 7. As compensation in lieu of the insured or relatives receive benefit for confinement, nursing mothers, and in case of death. 8. The insurance money paid amounts to the full wages of the insured. 10. The cases of temporary incapacity to work the insured receives full wages during the whole period of disability. Disabled workers receive the average local monthly wages (under some circumstances one and a half times the amount). The insured and his relatives are entitled to free medical treatment, medicines, hospital, sanatorium, and health resort. 11. The insurance benefits are calculated in accordance with the injuries and dangerous nature of the work. 11. Women workers have a right to 40 working days in a month. 12. Two months' work is required to be insured before the beginning of the month and in a period of 6 months before the beginning of the month. 12. Every insured woman worker is entitled to an additional vacation of two months to acquire the rights of an insured woman worker, three months. 13. Nursing mothers receive benefit amounting to one quarter of the average monthly wages. 14. Full benefit is paid to the number of one half the average monthly wage in the case of the death of breadwinner, or in the case of death of the husband of an insured woman, to a woman worker, or to the father of an insured minor.

Unemployed entitled to benefit are: 

a) every assistant worker, day laborer, or employer who has ascertained that he was unemployed for the time in one or several situations; b) every qualified wage worker, working or not, and in any place, for the care of a child under 8 years of age, c) an insured person, d) an insured woman worker whose family has been registered at the labor exchange within three years of their demobilization.

Unemployed having benefit have to report themselves at the labor exchange for registration at least 7 days after the finding of the job. The unemployed workers are entitled to unemployment pay if they were wage workers before the war and the registration at the labor exchange within three months of their demobilization.

The colonies

Lebal Murder in India

By M. N. Roy

Out of 228 men and women called "rioting and arson" at Chauri Chaura, 172 have been sentenced to death, and six men were hanged. The trial took place in the presence of the massed court, with the massacre of the rioting workers. The trial ended with the conviction of 172 men for the murder of 172 lives. The defendants are now suffering from the effects of the trial.

The indictment charges that the defendants were guilty of murder in the execution of their duties.

Appeals

To all workers, peasants, and soldiers!

Comrades!

French capital is preparing to commit a new atrocious crime, a new act of pillage and plunder. The French government is preparing for the purposes of plundering, German humanity trembles at the threat. French capital, the world of workers, is now at the very point of the abyss. The government has given in the open stage, ignorant of the social revolutionary character of the pillage, destruction, rule, and death. Those who were victorious, the perpetrators of these crimes, are now fond of billing their civilization and justice, now the mask of hypocrisy falls, and the truth of the matter is revealed. The French troops, the their colors as robbers. The Second Empire of Germany is to be eliminated, to be destroyed. The French are no longer the victors of their march on France. The policy of the financial kings cannot be stopped.

Workers of the French Army! It is now your duty to meet your utmost endeavors to prevent Poincaré’s army of robbers from reducing Europe to a heap of ruins. You must allow the Paris bankers to start plundering the benches beneath the feet of the gendarmes.

Your Army is in your own country. Your support is a blessing and a curse. Your vote must not be separated from your duty. Your right to speak must be exercised in the cause of the masses.

Workers of Germany! What awaits you? An ocean of sufferings, foodless oppression, starvation, and degeneration. The bourgeoisie does not even expect for your daily bread. It enters into business relations with its French colleagues, at your expense, at the expense of the working class. It will not depart from this path in the future. You must unite for this purpose.

The proletariat is called upon to fight for a workers’ government! Utilize this workers’ government for organizing the defensive fight against foreign soldiers! Stretch out your hands to your French brothers, workers and to the workers of all countries, to help them, to help you, to help all of them! The bourgeoisie is called upon to fight for a bourgeois government! To put an end to the economic war! To put an end to the mass massacre! To put an end to the economic war! To put an end to the war of extermination! To put an end to the war of extermination! To put an end to the war of extermination!

Drown with the new imperialist war! Sink the new imperialist war! Drown with the new imperialist war! Drown with the new imperialist war! Drown with the new imperialist war! Drown with the new imperialist war! Drown with the new imperialist war!

Long live the International of Socialist Governments! Long live the Social Democratic Workers’ Party! Long live the International of Socialist Governments!
The Communist International Against War

By Walter Stocker

An extremely critical situation has arisen in Central Europe, with unexpected rapidity. French imperialism has laid its hands upon the Czechoslovakia and Germany. This conflict cannot be brought about by the lust for power of French imperialism, which is anxious to secure the Ruhr district in addition to the Saar and the Ruhr, but by the fact that the world capital of steel production, and the industrial center of industry, industrial capitalism, is occupied by armed bands of imperialists against the resistance, and a state of war has been practically, if not formally, established. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance to all communist parties to take all possible measures to stop this war and to organize the revolutionary proletariat in all countries. The situation is one of extreme gravity and danger. The French government, after these recent events, has begun to gear up the French commercial press, the leading German press has also been mobilized for the French government and the European bourgeoisie. The situation is one of intense confusion and of utmost danger.