Democratic leaders that they deserted the strikers who were thus heavily handicapped in their attempt at conducting the strike themselves.

The national wage agreement of the metal workers is about to lapse. Their organization is apparently little inclined to take up the struggle while the employers have already decided to extend the agreement "with due regard to actual conditions".

Reduced to simple words, all this means that wage reductions are to be expected and that the half-starved workers are to be hungry and want because they will nowhere be admitted to work. The futility and the danger of thus bringing to a standstill the forces is not only exemplified in the case of the Fiat Works in Turin, where after the dismissal of all Communists, the Socialists agreed to everything the administration proposed. Having thus prepared the ground, the Fiat Company assumed the offensive and refused to pay the high cost of living bonuses to all its workers who earlier in the year had already suffered wage reductions. The would-be Socialists, however, are still steadfastly denying the necessity of a general struggle against the bourgeois offensive.

All trades have repeatedly felt the attacks of the employers who, instead of giving what they have gained, are massing for fresh attacks which will be facilitated by the passivity of the Social Democratic leaders of the greater proletarian organizations.

None the less, the masses are beginning to perceive the necessity of a workers' and a chamber of commerce of Socialists in important industrial centres have called upon the National Committee of the "Alliance of Labor" to declare the general strike immediately.

May 1st throughout Italy celebrated with great mass demonstrations. Huge proletarian meetings were held even in the provinces hit hardest by the White Terror. Our speakers in Emilia and Venezia, where the Fascists and the police had mobilized all their forces, were spoken to thousands of proletarians who greeted them with bursts of applause. The workers in Bologna, Molinella, Imola, Padua, etc., held numerous meetings, protected by Communist action squads, under the noses of the Fascists and the King's Guards who were drawn up with fixed bayonets. In Mantua where fear of unforeseen incidents caused the Social Democrats to stay at home, a number of Communist workers led by Comrade Azzario invaded the Chamber of Labor and opened a demonstration with the words: "We are the men of work which was attended by 50,000 persons, Comrades Repossi and Rappoport (of the French Communist Party) spoke for the Communists. Numerous clashes between proletarians and the state forces or the White Guards took place throughout the country. Ten thousands and a number of wounded were the proletarian casualties on this 1st of May on which day the Italian proletariat manifested its militant spirit.

Let us hope that this spirit is not again extinguished by the Social Democrats who would thus render the bourgeoisie the best service. The Communists will be on guard, ready to meet any new attempt at betrayal!

IN THE COLONIES

Northern Africa and Communism.

by Paul Vaillant-Couturier (Paris).

Some time before M. Millerand undertook his voyage (a very unpopular one) to Northern Africa, I had the opportunity of visiting the strongest positions of French imperialism. I shall here treat of Tunisia and Algeria.

Since the Congress of Tours the Communist Party has done considerable work in these regions, but owing to the lack of a colonial policy defined according to various regions, out­ward electoral campaigns, the ignorance maintained by the "civilizer" among the native masses, and the mutual bad blood that exists among the different races, the progress of our propaganda in North Africa has met with quite a few obstacles.

The economic power of colonial capitalism is based wholly upon the expropriation of the land belonging to the poor peasantry for the benefit of a majority of rich colonists and of a few native chiefs. It gathers its moral power from the competition of wages which is provoked and developed by vast colonies.

Its industrial field is marked by stagnation, for the simple reason that according to the oldest traditions, the colonies are considered as the sources of raw materials and as the consumers of its industrial products. The consumer of the raw materials is the colonizer, the consumer of the industrial products is the colonizer. For instance, the imperialist profits are not only the consequence the fall in the prices of the native worker is the consequence.

"Not a rare case to see little communities, consisting of 40 to 50 families, falling prey to two or three large landowners. The poor colonist, who is unable to compete with the rich one, is compelled to borrow from his rich neighbor or from the "Loan Association". He is thus at the last resort's mercy.

In this manner the large corporations, like the Compagnie Algérienne, today possess thousands upon thousands of acres of land, which they exploit through their managers, who are the former proprietors of the land in question, Europeans and natives.

But this concentration, which in itself prepares large fields for Communist exploitation, does not proceed without leaving its mark upon the masses of Algeria and Tunisia, where general misery as well as unemployment is growing daily.

Because the colony necessarily causes competition between the European workers, the natives and convict labor, it is always assured of large profits and is apparently secure. Thus the wages of the European worker are constantly raised up to the minimum wages of the native workers, and those of the native tend to shrink still lower and to approach the wages of the convicts.

Moreover, because of the difference in wages, it causes colonization develops hatred between the various nationalities; a Spaniard is being paid less than an Italian; and Italian workers less than Frenchmen, etc. It has the same effect upon the Mohammedan tribes themselves; it turns the Arab against the Kanur against the Kabyle against the Moroccan, the Tunisian against the Algerian, etc.

The average wage received by an Algerian native today, in 4 frs, whereas before the war it was a little less than 2 frs. And it must be considered that this takes into consideration that an agricultural worker are usually below this average wage.

The wages of the farm-workers vary from 1.50 fr. to 5 fr. At the same time, however, wheat, which is the basic food of the native, has increased from 20 francs to 75 and 150 francs per quintal. Thus famine has become chronic in Northern Africa.

During the winter of 1920-1921, and the following spring there were 3,000,000 famine sufferers in Algeria out of a total population of 5,000,000 native Algerians.

Having no labor shortage, and considering the multiplication of the native element as a peril, the colonial administration did nothing serious to light off the famine; even the distribution of the bread, which was not only a insufficiency, but also a subject for speculation by the administrators. The moral and spiritual misery of the natives in Algeria even surpasses in horror that of the Tunisiens. The native, who is looked upon as a beast of burden, beaten, robbed, and even killed at the least provocation sees and feels the organized will of the colonizers to destroy the soul of the Arab is really nothing more than a confession: a Spaniard is being paid less than an Italian; and Italian workers less than Frenchmen, etc. It has the same effect upon the Mohammedan tribes themselves; it turns the Arab against the Kanur against the Kabyle against the Moroccan, the Tunisian against the Algerian, etc.

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profession, i.e., the conscription of natives into the army is considered a great danger by the rich colonists, who are uneasy over anything that may free the masses from their prejudices and feudal customs. And only blessing these "civilizers" bring to the native is the development of drunkenness. The native is governed by means of the fist and the whip. Without the whip the Arab is worthless", say the colonizers. And they prove their point. Very often they find among the Arabian nobility some very willing collaborators to whom they are attached by common interests. Thus the native and the European capitalists join hands in order to exploit the poor peasants.

In answer to the mere mention of justice towards the native, the rich colonists declare that they are in danger of "being stabbed in the back". What, therefore, is the reaction of the masses to such a regime?

It varies in the various regions and according to the degree of oppression. I have not been able to visit Morocco, but it seems that the Moroccan native, who is active, industrious, intelligent, being the victim of a comparatively recent conquest, will very soon react against the tyranny of colonization.

Recent events in Tunis show the growth of agitation in that region. The Communist and Liberal movements of Tunis make the French colonists very uneasy, and the only thing they can do at present is to attempt an "alliance" with the Liberals against the Communists, that is, if at any time the Liberals are willing to enter into this bargain. The popularity of Socialist Russia, and the successful propaganda carried on by our comrade Louzouen, which grew in the eyes of the native masses because of his earnest, should seem to justify our big hopes in the future of Tunis.

As for Algeria, although the movement is already strong enough among the French proletariat (which consists of skilled workers, functionaries and poor colonists or agricultural workers), it has yet far to go among the native masses.

In spite of threats, numerous groups of Arabs have dared to come to various of our meetings to hear the exposition of our doctrines. It was a novelty here, a fact which is in itself significant.

But in order to bring about action among those scarred and tortured proletarians, who have no technicians, and who are driven by their misery to fanatism, it is necessary to gain their confidence. On every occasion the French Communists should defend the native peasants and workers against their exploiters and governors, educate them and arouse them to a consciousness of the modern world and win them over by their devotion. The Algerian nationalist movement which is based upon the popularity of Emir Khalad, desires all of our attention, wherever it is not dominated by the spirit of aristocracy.

There are new scenes in the complicated life under French imperialism in North Africa, which is one of its mighty strongholds. Only the victorious revolution in Europe can liberate it, and effect the development of the natural treasures of this country, which are now being exploited anarchically for the benefit of a few.

COMMUNIST YOUTH

Karl Liebknecht Day in China.

China! When we heard this word in our childhood, we imagined a fantastic country; the land of the mandarins and temples, of the hundred thousand gods and the millions of people, of gigantic towns on the plains and the rivers; the land of the calm philosopher Konfuzius and the land of Kwang-si Guild - a strange, mysterious world. Well, much of this romance has disappeared today. When we report of China now, we speak of capitalist revolution and a petty bourgeois republic, of English- American-Japanese concessions and railways, of the press of Southern China reported: "On January 15th the Young Socialist League as a "Marxian Club" and the "Mutual Aid" called a memorial meeting for Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Canton in the hall of the Kwang-si Guild (the guilds in China are workers' and artisans' corporations similar to those existing in the Middle Ages). The meeting was attended by 4000 workers; half of whom were sailors on strike and 500 were wardens and guards. The meeting expressed its sympathy for the murdered comrades, whose pictures adorned the walls of the hall. After the meeting the workers commenced a parade through the streets. Many thousands of leaflets with the title of "Karl Liebknecht Day" were distributed among the masses. In spite of stormy and rainy weather the demonstration took place with great enthusiasm." In explanation we must add that the Communist Party of China is the Young Socialist League, although working illegally, were formerly more Marxian Clubs. The vanguard of the Chinese proletariat has been recently engaged in its first great mass action, the Hong-Kong seamen's strike. This strike was supported by sympathy strikes of the Chinese sailors on the rivers, the transport workers and others; a total of 50,000 workers were on strike. Moreover, the workers expressed their sympathy with the strikers by boycotting all goods transported by scabs, by demonstrations and, furthermore, by financial assistance of the part of the trade-unions.

The Liebknecht Day of 1922 was the first public appearance of our young Chinese comrades, and the first Liebknecht anniversary celebration in China. Under the leadership of the Young Communist International demonstrations also took place in Peking and Shanghai on January 15th.

THE RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

The Second International Congress of Revolutionary Trade Unions.

To all organisations affiliated to the R.T.U.I. Dear Comrades:—

The Central Council of the R.T.U.I. has decided to convogue the Second Congress at the end of October 1922. The Executive Bureau has fixed the date of the Congress as October 25th and, as usual, the place as Moscow. According to the decision of the First Congress of Revolutionary Trade Unions (see Constitution, Article 4) representation is distributed as follows:

1. Every National Trade Union Federation having less than 10,000 members receives one consultative vote at the Congress; national organizations having from 10,000 to 25,000 members send one delegate with a deciding vote; from 25,000 to 100,000—two delegates with a deciding vote; from 100,000 to 250,000—four delegates with a deciding vote; from 250,000 to 500,000—six delegates and for each additional 500,000 members one additional delegate with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations having from 250,000 to 500,000 members send one delegate with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations having more than 500,000 members send one and a half delegates with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations having from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 members send two delegates with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations of more than 3,000,000 members send three delegates with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations of more than 5,000,000 members send four delegates with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations of more than 10,000,000 members send five delegates with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations of more than 20,000,000 members send six delegates with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations of more than 30,000,000 members send seven delegates with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations of more than 50,000,000 members send eight delegates with a deciding vote.

2. The tasks of the revolutionary trade unions and the united labor front.

3. The Comintern and the Profintern.

4. The position of trade unions in colonial countries.

5. The Second International Congress of Revolutionary Trade Unions.

The Executive Bureau requests all organizations affiliated to the Profintern to commence to submit amendments and concrete propositions. It is understood that the final agenda will be drawn up by the Congress itself.

Yours fraternally, for the Executive Bureau.

A. Lozovsky, Secretary General.
profession, i.e., the conscription of natives into the army is considered a great danger by the rich colonists, who are uneasy over anything that may free the whom they are to be civilized, to escape from their prejudices and feudal customs. Only blessing these "civilizers" bring to the native is the development of drunkenness.

The native is governed by means of the fist and the whip. "Without the whip the Arab is worthless," say the colonizers. And they prove their point. Very often they find among the Arabian nobility some very willing collaborators to whom they are attached by common interests. Thus the native and the European capitalists join hands in order to exploit the poor peasants.

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What, therefore, is the reaction of the masses to such a regime?

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As for Algeria, although the movement is already strong enough among the French proletariat (which consists of skilled workers, functionaries and poor colonists or agricultural workers), it has yet far to go among the native masses.

In spite of threats, numerous groups of Arabs have dared to come to various of our meetings to hear the exposition of our doctrines. It was a novelty here, a fact which is in itself significant.

But in order to bring about action among these scattered and tortured proletarians, who have no technicians, and who are driven by their misery to fanaticism, it is necessary to gain their confidence. On every occasion the French Communists should defend the native peasants and workers against their exploiters and governors, educate them and arouse them to a consciousness of the modern world and win them over by their devotion. The Algerian nationalist movement which is based upon the popularity of Emir Khalad, deserves all of our attention, wherever it is not dominated by the spirit of aristocracy.

There are records of the contemporary life under French imperialism in North Africa, which is one of its mighty strongholds. Only the victorious revolution in Europe can liberate it, and effect the development of the natural treasures of this country, which are now being exploited anarchically for the benefit of a few.

Karl Liebknecht in China.

Karl Liebknecht Day in China.

China! When we heard this word in our childhood, we imagined a fantastic country; the land of the mandarins and temples, of the hundred thousand gods and the millions of people, of gigantic towns on the plains and the rivers; the land of the calm philosopher Confucius and of great wars and conquerors—a strange, mysterious world. Well, much of this romance has disappeared today. When we report of China now, we speak of capitalist revolution and a petty bourgeois republic, of English-American-Japanese imperialism and railway concessions, of child labor, and of the struggle of the juvenile proletariat.

A gigantic transformation is going on in the oldest country of the world, a mighty struggle of two worlds. And nothing can prevent the tremendous power of this transformation at the same time the immense force of Communism as a short report of the South Chinese newspapers on the Liebknecht-Luxemburg Day of the Young Communist International in China.

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"On January 15th the Young Socialist League as a "Marxian Club" and the "Mutual Aid" called a memorial meeting to Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Canton in the hall of the Kwang-si Guild (the guilds in China are workers' and artisans' corporations similar to those existing in the Middle Ages). The meeting was attended by 400 workers; half of whom were sailors on strike and 500 were fishermen on strike. The meeting expressed its veneration for the murdered comrades, whose pictures adorned the walls of the hall. After the meeting the workers commenced a parade through the streets. Many thousands of leaflets were distributed. The Young Socialist League Day was declared a national holiday, and a total of 500,000 workers were on strike. Moreover, the workers expressed their sympathy with the strikers by boycotting all goods transported by scabs, by demonstrations and, furthermore, by financial assistance of the part of the trade-unions.

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THE RED TRADE UNION INTERNATIONAL

The Second International Congress of Revolutionary Trade Unions.

To all organisations affiliated to the R.T.U.I.

Dear Comrades:

The Central Council of the R.T.U.I. has decided to convvoke the Second Congress at the end of October 1922. The Executive Bureau has fixed the date of the Congress for October 29th, 1922, in the same place as Moscow. According to the decision of the First Congress of Revolutionary Trade Unions (see Constitution, Article 4) representation is distributed as follows:

Every National Trade Union Federation having less than 10,000 members receives one consultative voice at the Congress; national organizations having from 10,000 to 25,000 members send one delegate with a deciding vote; from 25,000 to 100,000—two delegates with a deciding vote; from 100,000 to 250,000—four delegates with a deciding vote; from 250,000 to 500,000—six delegates and for each additional 500,000 members one additional delegate with a deciding vote. International revolutionary class trade or industrial organizations have the right of representation. Minorities organised by countries have the same representation, but all the organizations of a given country affiliated to the Red Trade Union International form a single delegation within which the votes are divided in proportion to the membership of the respective organizations. Organized minorities and fractions have representation at the Congress only if in the case the National Trade Union Federation of that country is not affiliated to the Red Trade Union International.

It is thus seen that the number of votes depends in general upon the number of organized workers. Naturally the number of delegates may be more or less than the number indicated in the Constitution, if necessary, but this does not alter the number of votes.

The Executive Bureau has drafted the following preliminary agenda:

2. The tasks of the revolutionary trade unions and the united labor front.
3. The Comintern and the Profintern.
4. The organisation of trade unions.
5. The position of trade unions in colonial countries.

The Executive Bureau requests all organizations affiliated to the Profintern to commence to submit amendments and additions to the agenda and, beginning with August, to send in their concrete propositions. It is understood that the final agenda will be drawn up by the Congress itself.

Yours fraternally,
for the Executive Bureau.

A. Losovsky, Secretary General.

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None the less, the masses are beginning to perceive the necessity of a fight of the Workers and a struggle of the Socialists in important industrial centres have called upon the National Committee of the "Alliance of Labor" to declare the general strike immediately.

May 1st is celebrated throughout Italy with great mass demonstrations. Huge proletarian meetings were held even in the provinces hit hardest by the White Terror. Our speakers in Emilia and Venezia, where the Fascisti and the police had mobilized all their forces, spoke to thousands of proletarians who greeted them with bursts of applause. The workers in Bologna, Molinella, Imola, Padua, etc., held numerous meetings, protected by Communist action squads, under the noses of the Fascisti and the King’s Guards who were drawn up with fixed bayonets. In Mutila where fear of unforeseen incidents caused the Social Democrats to stay at home, a number of Communist workers led by Comrade Azzario invaded the Chamber of Labor and opened a discussion with their stronghold as a means of the meeting, in which was attended by 50,000 persons, Comrades Repossi and Rappoport (of the French Communist Party) spoke for the Communists. Numerous clashes between proletarians and the state forces or the White Guards took place throughout the country. Ten not and a number of wounded were the proletarian casualties on this 1st of May on which day the Italian proletariat manifested its militant spirit.

Let us hope that this spirit is not again extinguished by the Social Democrats who would render the bourgeoisie the best service. The Communists will be on guard, ready to meet any new attempt at betrayal!

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by Paul Vaillant-Couturier (Paris).

Some time before M. Millerand undertook his voyage (a very unpopular one) to Northern Africa, I had the opportunity of visiting the strongest positions of French imperialism. I shall here treat of Tunisia and Algeria.

Since the Congress of Tours the Communist Party has done considerable work in these regions, but owing to the lack of a colonial policy defined according to various regions, out­work electoral customs, the ignorance maintained by the "civilizer" among the native masses, and the mutual bad blood that exists among the different races, the progress of our propaganda in North Africa has met with quite a few obstacles.

The economic power of colonial capitalism is based wholly upon the expropriation of the land belonging to the poor peasantry for the benefit of a minority of rich colonists and of a few native chiefs. It gathers its moral power from the competition of wages which is provoked and developed by vast colonists.

Its industrial field is marked by stagnation, for the simple reason that according to the oldest traditions, the colonies are considered as the sources of raw materials and as the consumers of its products. True, there are some industries whose development is due to the consumption of the colonizers, but most of them are dying or new industries must be developed. The most important is that of the leather industry, which has been severely criticized, even by Boulanger. The others are of a minor importance.

Because the colony necessarily causes competition between the European workers, the natives and convict labor, it is always assured of large profits and is apparently sacredly. Thus the wages of the European worker are vital to the minimum wages of the native workers, and those of the native tend to shrink still lower to approach the wages of the convicts.

Moreover, because of the difference in wage— it causes, colonial development benefits between the various nationalities: a Spaniard is being paid less than an Italian; and Italian workers less than Frenchmen, etc. It has the same effect on the Mohammedan tribes themselves; it turns the Arab against the Kabyl, the Kabyl against the Moroccan, the Tunisian against the Algerian, etc.

The average wage received by an Algerian native today, in 4 frs., whereas before the war it was a little less than 2 frs. The average wage must be calculated on the assumption that an agricultural worker are usually below this average wage.

The wages of the farm-workers vary from 1.50 frs. to 5 frs. At the same time, however, wheat, which is the basic food of the native, has increased from 20 francs per quintal to 75 francs and sometimes even to 150 francs per quintal. Thus famine has become chronic in Northern Africa.

During the winter of 1920—1921, and the following spring there were 3,000,000 famine sufferers in Algeria out of a total population of 5,000,000 human beings.

Having no labor shortage, and considering the multiplication of the native element as a peril, the colonial administration did nothing serious to light off the famine; even the distribution of 60,000,000 francs has nothing to do with the minimum wage of the farmers, which is 3 francs per day; at the same time, however, wheat, which is the basic food of the native, has increased from 20 francs per quintal to 75 francs and sometimes even to 150 francs per quintal. Thus famine has become chronic in Northern Africa.

The "education" of the Arab is really nothing more than the organized will of the Kabyl, the Kabyl against the Moroccan, the Tunisian against the Algerian, etc.

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The native is governed by means of the fist and the whip. And they prove their point. Very often they find among the Arabian nobility some very willing collaborators to whom they are attached by common interests. Thus the native and the European capitalists join hands in order to exploit the poor peasants.

In answer to the mere mention of justice towards the native, the rich colonists declare that they are in danger of "being stabbed in the back".

What, therefore, is the reaction of the masses to such a regime?

It varies in the various regions and according to the degree of oppression.

But in order to bring about action among these scared and tortured proletarians, who have no technicians, and who are driven by their misery to fanaticism, it is necessary to gain their confidence. On every occasion the French Communists should defend the native peasants and workers against their exploiters and governors, educate them and arouse them to a consciousness of the modern world and win them over by their devotion. The Algerian nationalist movement which is based upon the personality of Emir Khalad, deserves all of our attention, wherever it is not dominated by the spirit of aristocracy.

The Arab has no faith in the continuing of life under French imperialism in North Africa, which is one of its mighty strongholds. Only the victorious revolution in Europe can liberate it, and effect the development of the natural treasures of this country, which are soon being exploited anarchically for the benefit of a few.

**COMMUNIST YOUTH**

Karl Liebknecht Day in China.

China! When we heard this word in our childhood, we imagined a fantastic country; the land of the mandarins and temples, of the hundred thousand gods and the millions of people, of gigantic towns on the plains and the rivers; the land of the calligrapher, the philosopher, the painter and the craftsman—a strange, mysterious world. Well, much of this romance has disappeared today. When we report of China now, we speak of capitalist revolution and a petty bourgeois republic, of English- American and Japanese railroad and railway concessions, of child labor, and of the struggle of the juvenile proletariat.

A gigantic transformation is going on in the oldest country of the world, a mighty struggle of two worlds. And nothing can prevent the depression and power of this transformation at the same time the immense force of Communism as a short report of the South Chinese newspapers on the Liebknecht-Luxemburg Day of the Young Communist International in China.

The press of Southern China reported:

1-On January 15th the Young Socialist League as a "Marxian Club" and the "Mutual Aid" called a memorial meeting for Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg in Canton in the hall of the Kwang-si Guild (the guilds in China are workers' and artisans' corporations similar to those existing in the Middle Ages). The meeting was attended by 40,000 workers; 20,000 sailors on strike and 500 were vineyard peasants. The meeting expressed its veneration for the murdered comrades, whose pictures adorned the walls of the hall. After the meeting the workers commenced a parade through the streets. Many thousands of leaflets with the title "To the Young on Liebknecht Day" were distributed among the masses. In spite of stormy and rainy weather the demonstration took place with great enthusiasm.

In explanation we must add that the Communist Party of China and the Young Socialist League, although working illegally, were formerly more Marxian Clubs. The vanguard of the Chinese proletariat has been recently engaged in its first great mass action, the Hong-Kong seamen's strike. This strike was supported by the Chinese sailors on the rivers, the transport workers and others; a total of 50,000 workers were on strike. Moreover, the workers expressed their sympathy with the strikers by boycotting all goods transported by scabs, by financial assistance of the part of the trade-unions.

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Dear Comrades:-

The Central Council of the R.T.U.I. has decided to convene the Second Congress at the end of October 1922. The Executive Bureau has fixed the date of the Congress as October 25th and the place as Moscow. According to the decision of the First Congress of Revolutionary Trade Unions (see Constitution, Article 4) representation is distributed as follows:-

Every National Trade Union Federation having less than 10,000 members receives one consultative voice at the Congress; national organizations having from 10,000 to 25,000 members send one delegate with a deciding vote; from 25,000 to 100,000—two delegates with a deciding vote; from 100,000 to 250,000—four delegates with a deciding vote; from 250,000 to 500,000—six delegates and for each addition of 500,000 members one additional delegate with a deciding vote. International revolutionary trade or industrial organizations have two deciding votes each. Minorities organised by countries have the same representation, but all the organizations of a given country affiliated to the Red Trade Union Federation which vote in the Congress have one delegate with a deciding vote with the title "To the Youth on Liebknecht Day" were distributed among the masses. In spite of stormy and rainy weather the demonstration took place with great enthusiasm.

The Executive Bureau has drafted the following preliminary agenda for the Congress:

1-The report of the Executive Bureau.
2-The tasks of the revolutionary trade unions and the united labor front.
3-The Comintern and the Proletfront.
4-The agrarian problem.
5-The position of trade unions in colonial countries.

The Executive Bureau requests all organizations affiliated to the Proletfront to commence to submit amendments and additions to the agenda and, beginning with August, to send in their concrete propositions. It is understood that the final agenda will be drawn up by the Congress itself.

Yours sincerely,

A. Lozovsky, Secretary General.

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