Workers' Relief Committee and Comrade Coates, secretary of the British "Hands Off Russia" Committee, were instructed to make a public manifestation of solidarity with Russia and to call on all the peoples of the world, calling upon them for a more intensive relief action and demanding that all organizations put increased pressure upon the governments of all countries to enter into concrete relations with Russia.

The conference was marked by a spirit of unity before the political differences of opinion which distinguished the various problem facing the relief organizations. In spite of the sharp recognitions, they were at one in their readiness to co-operate in rendering the relief more extensive and more unified than in the past.

Aid for Soviet Russia.

G. G. L. Alexander (Berlin).

In the course of the relief work for Soviet Russia one fact stood out clearly, namely, that very little is to be expected from bourgeois circles. Most of those few forces which promised to co-operate with us dropped off after a short while. There are only a few organizations whose sympathy and aid can be counted upon.

In his pamphlet entitled "Starving Russia" and "Weed-Fed Europe," Trotsky writes that through such philanthropic organizations as those of Nansen, the Quakers and Hoover, a new attitude is being assumed by the capitalist governments toward Soviet Russia. This, he says, is due to the fact that the keenest imperialistic leaders are clearly beginning to realize that Russia has no power outside of Russia and the leading Communist Party, which could even hope to attain success in establishing order and organization, or to undertake the economic reconstruction of the country. This realization, Trotsky claims, is due to the very famine which Russia is now suffering from. But nevertheless, until the necessary aid comes from these governments, Russia depends chiefly upon the workers of the proletarian front, and the proletariat must be on the alert in creating new possibilities for aiding Russia, and in developing and utilizing the aid already furnished in the most efficient manner.

In order to make the various individual forms of relief work possible it seems to us that our main task will be to raise all the relief activities into a sphere of solidarity which will be permeated by a genuine will to aid and which will be very real. We must act in a manner so that the thought that Russia may become a daily torture. Every individual must become conscious of his duty to undertake a complete work with all his heart and soul, and not consider a single amount of aid sufficient. In order to fire this conviction for a general and lasting duty to aid in the hearts and minds of all, we must first of all launch a more extensive and permanent campaign in our press. We must also use our greater influence by contributing articles to all supplements and independent organs of the trade-unions, the Woman's, the Youth and the children's movement. It is not sufficient that the papers and periodicals corresponding articles to the utmost spread propaganda. We must carry on our propaganda daily. Not a single day is to pass without in one form or another reminding the reader in the entire press that Russia is starving, and that millions of children are exposed to cold and hunger without clothing or shelter and that they are undergoing an infinite torture! Our other task is to reiterate incessantly that it is a question of life and death for the Soviet Republic and the World Revolution! It is far more of great importance to enlighten the worker on the necessity and significance of Russia's concession policy, which the proletariat does not yet fully comprehend or appreciate, is there any other alternative but that every leaning toward the proletarian mind will be transferred to a new channel which, however slight, when they think daily of the danger which confronts a worker as gigantic as the one which the Russian proletariat has undertaken in the transformation of the system of production and feasibility when they think of the colossal misery brought down upon immense masses of people by the famine catastrophe?

The fact remains however, that the proletarian relief work must be recognized chiefly as a political action and one that is particularly one which is at present taking on some real significance and which have the Russian emigrants at their extreme sight wing. But the emigrants do not unite and organize themselves in order to aid the starving. Not their greater purpose is to furnish aid to the counter-revolution. For this purpose they make use of
the press in which they spread false reports. "The data and figures which are before me are inexhaustible", writes Trotsky, and he gives a series of illustrations. Let every proletarian editor ask himself whether it is also true of his paper or of the proletarian press as a whole that the interest of Russia is inexhaustible, or if the proletarian world-organization compares with that of the counter-revolution. Be it remembered that the reaction seeks to destroy the relief work for the Soviet Russia. It is no accident, he insists, that the anti-Soviet press inconstantly, almost always, weakens the Soviet Power. And what are we doing in our press against it? Let every editorial office get the "Bulletin of the Foreign Committee" in which plenty of material will be found for propaganda, and for articles and reports about the famine-regions, which make one's hair stand on end. But first of all we must report in our press about the political and economic situation in Russia, and throw light upon the material contained in the "Bulletin of the Foreign Committee".

Trotsky writes: "A new epoch is being registered in the relations between Russia and the capitalist world". He believes that the bourgeois organizations of the Quakers and the like are not only philantropic organs, but that consciously or unconsciously they fulfil a certain function in the struggle for existence of their class and its rule; he also thinks that independent of all personal and individual will, these organizations are performing emissary work on a large scale and are furnishing support and creating an atmosphere for good will. Upon this supposition and these observations the Foreign Committee called a general International Conference of the Relief Committee for starving Russia; this conference took place in Berlin in the beginning of December, and effected the co-operation of the Workers' Committee with the majority of private philantropic organizations, such as the Quakers, Nansen's, Hoover's, etc., on the ground that certain co-operative actions are admissible which will accelerate the relief-work. Such cooperation will undoubtedly simplify the purchase and transportation of food and other articles but the sources of relief will hardly benefit by this. The proletarian must therefore continue to remain on duty. If as Trotsky says, all the aid furnished by philantropic and proletarian organizations can only be used as weapon of defense, it is certain that there is only one radical means of saving Russia from the famine visited upon it, and that one means is: The uniting and most extensive political propaganda, the propaganda of the revolutionary class-struggle, and recruiting for the world-revolution and for Communism, which must culminate in the Revolution.

As far as the practical relief work for Russia is concerned, we must above all concentrate our energies upon the furnishing and completing of homes for children, and upon the activities carried on by the Workers' Committee. It is necessary that lists must be posted in all relief offices, containing the names of those who at the time of the first relief call, were ready to take care of one Russian child. These should therefore regularly contribute a monthly sum which should correspond to that required to support the child. Every one who is able to do so must in this manner undertake to save a child. A permanent home for children could thus be kept up.

A new proposal is the organization of an "International Subtotal"—Saturday Volunteer Work—which the Communists must create and organize in all factories. The German workers' Relief methods of instituting the raffling of books and art-magazines, and of making art and poster-exhibits must be imitated, the moneys thus taken in are to be given over to the relief organizations.

The Proletarian Relief Work in Austria

by Paul Friedländer (Vienna).

1. The Communist Collections.

The workers organized in the Communist Party have on the average given more than a day's wages for Soviet Russia. The members of the Austrian Communist Party, having had their shares in the total, have given more than 200,000 crowns to the Communist Party.

The work achieved by those participating in the proletarian relief work in Austria, namely, that of the Communist Party, the Workers' Council, the Trade-Union Commission, and of the Social-Democratic Party respectively, may be summarized as follows:

The independent Communist Relief has thus far gathered 2,500,000 crowns. 2,100,000 crowns of this fund have for some time already been incorporated into that of the Workers' Council. Outside of this, the collections made by the Workers' Council contain at least another 800,000 crowns contributed by Communists. Then, there are various large factories, in which the Communists have considerable minorities, consisting of the average of one third of those employed in the factory, who hand in contributions to the Workers' Council. Of these the following are examples: the largest Austrian co-operative factory—the "Arsenal", the largest factory in the Ostrau district of Vienna and the Wachau chemical factory—"Semperit Rubber Factory". This happened only because the Communists insisted most energetically upon handing over the moneys collected in common by the Communist and Social-Democratic workers, to the body of the Austrian Trade-Union—"the Workers' Council". This was done in other factories also.

Then, there are at least 2,000,000 crowns of Communist contributions, contained in the collections made by the Trade-Union Commission, and by the Social-Democratic Party; this being a conservative estimate. This came about because most of the collections in the factories were made by the council through wage-assessments. The refusal on the part of the workers to have this assessment carried out is a breach of union discipline. In various large factories in Vienna, in the Floridsdorf locomotive factory, for instance, or in the industrial districts of Lower Austria, as in the Wollersdorfer Wollwerke, the Traisental chemical factory, and in the other Austrian industrial plants, in which the Communists constitute a considerable minority, the contributions which in some large factories often amounted to 200,000 crowns, were handed over completely to the care of the Social-Democratic workers. The trade-union officials and the collections made by the Trade-Union Commission.

Indeed, in one of the largest iron-works in Austria, in the "Schöllwerke von Ternitz", where the Communists are in the majority, the contributions amounting to about 1,000,000 crowns were likewise handed over to the Trade-Union Commission. The organized workers of the Communist Party have thus contributed at least 3,500,000 crowns for Soviet Russia. When we consider that out of 2,100,000 crowns which were able to contribute, the share that falls to each comrade amounts to 460 crowns. This contribution is bigger than the average daily wage of a worker on the 1st of September of this year.

2. The Collections of the Workers' Council.

The contributions gathered by the Workers' Council amount to about 5,500,000 crowns, 2,100,000 of which came from the independent Communist aid (as were shown above), and 1,000,000 of which moneys are to be attributed to Communists, only about 1,000 crowns were able to contribute, the share that falls to each comrade amounts to 460 crowns. This contribution is bigger than the average daily wage of a worker on the 1st of September of this year.

3. The Collections made by the Austrian Trade Union Commission in common with the Social-Democratic Central Committee.

According to the latest report on the total receipts, made on the 10th of October, their collections amounted to less than 2,300,000 crowns. Since then over 1,000,000 crowns have been collected. Two of these eighteen million come from Communist sources, as was pointed out before; the rest of the money comes from Social-democratic workers.

4. Various collections made in August and in the first half of September.

All together the total result achieved by all of the Austrian proletarian relief organization is this:

24,000,000 crowns.

The uses which the proletarian moneys are put to.

1. According to the decision of the National Labor-Council, a large quantity of important medical supplies, with a total weight of 6625 kilograms, was purchased 3 weeks ago. In the next few days these goods will be sent directly and unconditionally to the Soviet Government, through the local representative of the Red Cross, that is through the representative of the Soviet Mission in this country.

2. With the aid of the trade-union collections, an amount of less than 6,000,000 crowns was collected. These are now to be sent from Amsterdam to Soviet Russia. How the remainder of the trade union collections are to be spent is not yet known.

3. In case the Communist fraction in the Workers' Council should be discontinued, the moneys, amounting to a total of 400,000 crowns, which have recently been collected by the Russian Relief Committee of the Party will be handed over to the Berlin Foreign Committee for Workers' Relief to Russia.
RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

For the Suffering in Russia.

An influential group of Greek intellectuals have signed the following appeal for starving Russia, published in the official organ of the Communist Party of Greece, "Rizospastis".

Maxim Gorki, spiritual father of all literature and with him the most representative intellectual workers of the world, have addressed a moving appeal to the intellectuals of all countries independent of their social and political opinions and invite them to assist in the European and American organizations which have as their object the saving of that part of the Russian people which on account of poor climatic conditions is otherwise doomed to die of hunger.

The most terrible disaster has descended upon this immense and heterogeneous earth where to-day the human mind is attempting its most ambitious flight. We do not need to discuss the events in Russia or whether these events are acceptable to all of us. Posternity will judge them when it will have at its disposal all the facts. It would be criminal to discuss at a moment when millions of human beings are in danger of death. At this moment when the funereal cortège of death passes before us, let us respect Russia's sorrow and let us think only of the horrible scourge raging over that distant country.

We Greek intellectuals as well are the spiritual children of Dostoievsky, Tolstoi, Gorki, Andreyev and of all the other Russian masters who have aided us to see artistic truth and the path of civilization more clearly. We cannot refuse to recognize all the sacrifices which the Russian mind has never refused to make for the deliverance and the purification of humanity. We, the Greek intellectuals, must now repay a part of our debt at the time when cruel nature is torturing Russia.

Our country, as all other civilized countries have already done, must aid these people in danger of death by starvation. Russia, which is doing all in its power with the aid of the civilized world to neutralize the disastrous effects of a rigorous climate, will no doubt be able to extricate from the terrible situation in which it now finds itself. But we Greek intellectuals, as all disinterested men, are obliged to show our devotion and must not behind in the great moral work undertaken to save the Russian people, tormented and killed by hunger.

Even enemy countries and lands where opinion is against the Soviet regime are doing all in their power to relieve Russia. Our country is passing through difficult days. Poor, ruined by war, it can not be of much material aid to Russia, but our moral assistance, independent of political opinions, ought to be given without stint.

All you who have drunk of the spiritual milk of Russia and have been guided by the Russian flame, all you Greek intellectuals who recognize the necessity for human mutual aid, do not forget what we owe to Russia and how much poorer our ideas and our feeling would be if we had not known the Russia of great writers and of great creators.

The Communist International's Relief for Russia.

The total of the wage donations, which in accordance with the suggestion of the Communist International, have been contributed by the Communist parties and the Communist municipal deputation for the Russian famine-stricken, has reached the sum of 80,000,000 German marks. On the 1st of November the total was 70,000,000 marks. However, when the results of the collections on November 7th are tabulated, the total of the donations will reach 100,000,000 marks. The Berlin workers' Relief Committee has done all in its power to turn the collected sums into food as quickly as possible. During October the following shipments were made by the Berlin Committee:

The German steamer "Siegfried" with 60 carloads of food and medicines and a shipment of food via Reval; the Swedish steamer "Miranda" from Stockholm to Petrograd. In November the steamer "Beckland" with 100 tons of flour, sugar and rice and the steamer "Werner" with 200 tons of rice, beans and fat left Hamburg for Petrograd. A steamer left Copenhagen with sugar, cocoa and condensed milk and the steamer "Delphin" with 400 tons of milk, herring and cod-liver oil left Norway for Petrograd. 30 carloads of flour arrived from Bulgaria at the beginning of November. On November 12th the steamer "Frida Holm", flying the flag of the International, arrived at Petrograd from Stettin with a cargo of 400 tons of flour, 100 tons of beans, 60 tons of rice and 240 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs. On the 17th of November a steamer left Marseilles for Odessa with a cargo of 1,000 tons of rice and 200 tons of clothing. The cargoes of all ships were handed over to the Central Relief Committee which takes care of the further transport of the food into the hunger regions. The food thus far shipped suffices for the daily maintenance of 50,000 people until the next harvest.
American Workers' Relief for Russia

E. S. Very little is known outside of the United States of the achievements of the American working-class in relief for Russia. The official American Relief Administration (A. R. A.), under the direction of Hoover, stands in the limelight and monopolizes all publicity. However, the American workers have organized and are putting into operation their own class relief organization, which is aiding the starving Russian workers and peasants without exacting humiliating and tyrannical conditions.

In October, the "Friends of Soviet Russia" was founded at a national conference of working-class organizations, for the purpose of organizing proletarian relief for the first proletarian republic. In every important city of the United States there are local branches with which are affiliated all the unions and other workers' organizations of locality. The national office of the "Friends of Soviet Russia" has drawn up detailed instructions for the effective raising of funds and has organized the work on a national scale.

Among the means employed are mass-meetings, assessments on the membership of affiliated organizations, contribution lists, pledge cards and the sale of special relief buttons. The holding of entertainments, tag-days and bazaars have also proved very effective. The organization has five noted speakers touring the country for agitation among the masses. The American labor movement is demonstrating an enviable energy in the movement for Russian relief.

Besides the "Friends of Soviet Russia", the various large trade-unions and federations are also assessing their members for Russian relief. All the funds collected in the United States by the working-class organizations are pooled in the hands of the American Federated Russian Famine Relief Committee, established under instructions from the Russian Red Cross, which makes purchases at wholesale and ships all supplies directly to Russia for distribution through the Russian Red Cross. This pooling committee collects no funds and merely acts and purchasing and shipping agent for all the relief committees. Its money is in the hand of the Labor Bank of the International Association of Machinists at Washington.

The total of the "Friends of Soviet Russia" relief fund is now well over $250,000.00. The whole country is at work, devising different methods of work. In many cities tag-days have been or are being arranged. Special Thanksgiving Day drives are being promoted. Christmas week will be the occasion of a special appeal.

Work in Canada is speeding up. There is a branch of the "Friends of Soviet Russia" in Toronto which already has collected $4,500.00 and is well on the way to $10,000.00. With the Canadian branch of Toronto affiliated the Toronto Trades and Labour Council. There are locals of the Cloak Makers' and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union connected with the Toronto Branch. There is another branch in Vancouver taking care of the Canadian Pacific coast. A farmer in that region has just offered to contribute a carload of cattle.
The Polish Co-operative Bakery of Detroit is shipping 20 barrels of dried bread every week to Soviet Russia. Farmers and grocers in San Francisco and vicinity have donated 3300 lbs. of prunes and 1300 lbs. of rice, honey and soap.

The small city of Paterson, New Jersey, has collected nearly $4,000.00 for relief and has also sent in 13 large bales of clothing. Springfield, Massachusetts, has collected $4,000.00. Los Angeles has followed with a similar amount.

The National Crotian Society, Pittsburgh, at its convention in September donated $11,000.00, which is the largest single contribution to date. The Finnish Socialist Federation, with its numerous branches, is one of the leaders in relief. Jewish workers, Lithuanian and Hungarian organizations, Russian groups and societies are sharing their earnings with their starving comrades in Soviet Russia. Spanish workers in Cuba have sent in a large check.

The United Mine Workers at their convention in Indianapolis voted a day's pay for Soviet Russia. In the meantime, many locals and sub-districts have already sent in their quota. The miners of the United States are manifesting a splendid spirit of solidarity.

The relief action of the American working-class is just beginning. It has been planned on a large scale and is to continue until the first Workers' Soviet Republic is safe. It also is serving as a splendid opportunity for awakening the workers of America from the lethargy which has bound them since the October Revolution.
RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

The English Communists' Relief Campaign
by W. McLaine (London).

Immediately the call of the Third International to the Communist Parties of the world to rally to the aid of starving Russia was sent out, the Communist Party of Great Britain set to work to organise help in Britain. The Party Chairman attempted secure the co-operation of all the working-class forces in the country in one joint famine organisation. The Labour and trade union leaders were averse to anything being done on these lines, and apparently they were of the opinion that association with the Communists even for the purpose of fighting the famine would be regarded as some concession to the Communist forces. The Party then decided to start its own Famine Fund immediately.

In the month of August a great famine campaign was commenced. A "Famine Week" was organized and all the organizational resources of the Party were placed at the disposal of the newly created Famine Department. Approximately 200 meetings were held and at these meetings not only was the Famine itself discussed but also the reasons why the Famine had come about, so that the lies of the press that the famine was a result of Communist rule could be effectively exposed. The information disseminated in the course of this "Famine Week" was very valuable, and from time to time we have been asked to supplement it by additional information on the matter.

During the "Famine Week" the party members threw themselves wholeheartedly into the work. The result of this work was that our fund received good publicity and was opened in good spirit. 250,000 special appeal leaflets were sent out to the trade unions all over the country, and were made the basis of discussions at branch and other meetings. It can be said that this circularising of the trade-union leaders had the effect of forcing the trade union leaders to take up the question of famine relief, because those branches which perhaps did not desire to send their contributions through us began to press for action on the part of their own organisations.

Money began to come in to the party famine fund during August. It came in from all sources, party branches, party meetings, members' levies, trade-union subscriptions, private donations and even collections from the unemployed. It did not come in as fast as the party had hoped, but this can be explained by the fact that there are now in Britain no less than 2,000,000 workers in the unemployed, and in addition, at least about another 1,000,000 working short time. The miners who would undoubtedly have been our chief contributors had just passed through a three months' struggle with the employers, and had been defeated. Similarly the engineers have had to submit to two serious reductions in wages, and are now working (those that are working) for less real wages than they had before the war. All these things have had their effect upon the fund but nevertheless the party without the assistance of any outside body, has been able to collect £ 3,400, and money comes in every day at a steady rate no less in volume than at any period of the famine campaign.

In addition to the ordinary methods of raising money by means of collections at meetings, the following other methods have been made use of:

Subscription lists.
3,500 lists have been printed and put into circulation. These enable comrades to make personal appeals to individuals in the workshops, etc.

Famine Badges.
40,000 small badges specially designed and bearing the words "Russian Famine Fund" have been manufactured, and are being sold by comrades in workshops, in union branches and to individuals.

Collection of Jewelry.
Recently the party issued an appeal to comrades to follow the example of the Moscow comrades who have sacrificed their personal jewelry to help to swell the relief funds, and to send such items to the headquarters of the fund so that they might be sold. We have received in response to this appeal: wedding rings, watches, gold chains, brooches, bracelets, medals, etc. It is significant that even war medals have been sent to be melted down for this purpose.
Steps are now being taken to organise an International Fair on a large scale in one of the large London halls, early in the new year. At this fair goods of all kinds will be sold for the benefit of the fund and it promises to be a great success.

In addition to the direct work done for the fund organised by the party, members in different parts of the country have been able to spur others on to action. In some districts, by means of letters to the newspapers they have started local discussions, and these have led to the formation of Town Committees under the leadership of the mayor of the town. In such cases, however, the funds collected do not come to us but the fact that it is thus possible to set other activities going is a tribute to the energy of those members responsible.

Several trade-unions journals have opened funds of their own, and in some cases, despite the fact that the trade-union fund has been opened, they are sending the money to us, because we have been able to convince them that we are able to relieve the famine-stricken in the most expeditious manner.
PROLETARIANS OF ALL COUNTRIES!
TO THE AID OF RUSSIA!

Workers! In the entire world capitalism is going over to an imminent attack against you. The more the capitalist world decays, the higher the wave of unemployment and crisis rises, which like an avalanche rolls from country to country, the more
impudently capital attacks your organizations, the louder it trumpets forth its strength and its power. Its chief heralds and troubadours, however, the ministers and presidents, the bankers and kings, are preparing a new war for humanity and are working out new armament programs. They want to plunge all the countries of the world in which will be a war more destructive, inhuman and horrible than the predecessor. It will fall like a stone upon another and will kill and cripple millions of human beings—workers and peasants, the productive population of city and country.

Comrades! All of you, without distinction of party, must realize this. You must all understand that the only guarantee for your victory is your own strength, your own proletarian power. Who at the present time holds in check the insanely foolish plans of the capitalists? Who fills them with terror and fear?

Your Soviet Russia! For every capitalist governmenf fears the armed Russian workers. For every capitalist government understands that Soviet Russia is today the chief instrument, the main weapon, in the hands of the world proletariat. Imagine that Soviet Russia has fallen. Then the wave of bloody reaction would overwhelm the entire world. Capitalism would then stride in a triumphant march over the skulls of the working-class. It would consolidate its positions for long, long years.

Therefore Help Soviet Russia!

Help its workers which have been the brunt of the combined blows of reaction.

In Your Own Interests Hurry to the Assistance of the First Soviet State.

The Russian workers have only now obtained the possibility of building up their economic life. Only now is production beginning to grow, are the chimneys of its factories beginning to smoke. But the drought is clipping the wings of the Russian proletariat. In the rich Volga region the grain has been completely withered. Millions of Russian workers are dying under horrible tortures. Sickness and death by starvation are mowing down old and young, and little children are dying with the cry for assistance on their lips. The situation is serious. The misfortune is great.

Proletarians, Hurry to the Aid of Soviet Russia!

A number of workers' organizations have already donated their share for the Russian workers and peasants. The Communist Internationale have collected 100,000,000 marks. Other workers' organizations have also aided considerably. This assistance renders possible the feeding of about 50,000 persons.

However, That is not Enough! Haste, Friends of the Working-Class!

Especially you, workers of North and South America, Australia and South Africa. You have not yet gone through the bloody battle with capital. You have not yet been drawn into the final conflict. But the capitalist monster is already grasping you by the neck. It is already throwing millions of workers out of work. It is ready to deal you the final blow as well.

Hurry to the Assistance of Your Chief Fortress Soviet Russia!

Help it to grow strong and to consolidate. It will return your aid one hundredfold. Together, in serried battle ranks, enter the struggle against the famine in Russia.

Long live the solidarity of the workers who will not sell their brothers in distress and misery!

Moscowl December 4, 1921.

The Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale.

From Famine Relief to Aid for Soviet Russia

by Willy Münzenberg (Berlin).

In the last few weeks the working-class press has ceaselessly to stress the famine relief action. However, it would be an error to believe that the proletarian relief action for the Russian workers has come to an end. On the contrary! In several countries, as Sweden, Norway, Italy and Bulgaria, the relief action has only recently commenced an extended and successful campaign. Thus, in France, the parliamentary group which unanimously decided to demand at once from the English government more effective aid for the famine-stricken and the resumption of trade relations with Russia under the extension of the Anglo-Russian Agreement at the request of the Government of Bulgaria has now drafted a bill for 1,000,000 Leva representing the total of their collection campaign to date. The relief fund of the Czechoslovakia Party has attained the total of 1,000,000 crowns, the relief fund of the Communist Party of Norway, 1,250,000 crowns and the British Communist Party's fund £ 350. The relief action is now being carried on with especial energy in the overseas countries—the United States, Canada, Brazil, Argentina and South Africa. The relief fund of the American "Friends of Soviet Russia" has reached total of $ 200,000 and this committee has equipped and sent to Russia four ships with food and medicines. The Argentine Communist Party has recently sent the Foreign Relief Committee in Berlin 1,000,000 marks as the first instalment of their contribution.

The International Committee of Workers' Relief Committees, which met in Berlin on the 1st of November and December, decided to continue the relief action in all countries, but greatly stressed the necessity of especial concentration on the overseas countries. We have also succeeded in obtaining a renewal of interest in the relief campaign in several trade-unions, particularly in England, and in a number of bourgeois organizations. Thus, Herr von Wallenow, representative in Berlin of the Nansen organization, reported to the Foreign Workers' Committee that in England alone about $ 300,000 are being collected daily, at the present time. Similarly, the relief is beginning to make itself felt in Russia. The purchases of the Foreign Workers' Committee, as well as the food shipments of the Nansen organization are daily arriving in the famine regions in ever-increasing quantities.

In part under the pressure of the continually expanding relief action which has taken hold of all the strata of the population in various countries, the governments are beginning to relinquish their at first extremely hostile attitude. Thus, the French government has voted 6,000,000 francs to the relief fund. The Spanish government has placed medical supplies to the value of $ 250,000 at the disposal of the Soviet government; and a resolution has been introduced into the Italian Chamber of Deputies for the appropriation of 80,000 lire.

However, more important than the practical results of the relief campaign is the fact that in the course of work the attitude of all organizations, even those of the bourgeoisie, toward Soviet Russia has undergone a fundamental change. The first appeals of the Trade Union International as well as of the bourgeois relief committees and organizations were merely appeals to the sympathy and charity of the workers and peasants. In fact, in several statements and meetings it was declared very emphatically that only the starving, the beaten and children were to be relieved and that under no circumstances were the Bolsheviks to be assisted. Certain relief organizations went so far as to distribute their food and soups only to children. The poor, innocent children were to be saved, the wicked adult Bolsheviks could die of starvation. This point of view has to-day been totally changed in the majority of these organizations.

In October the Bureau of the Trade Union International pointed out in several appeals the great importance of Soviet Russia and of its continued existence for the entire proletariat of the world. It was declared with the greatest emphasis that the downfall of the present Soviet government would be followed by unconscionably disastrous consequences for the working-class in all countries and that therefore it was in the interest of every worker to aid and support Soviet Russia. All the representatives of the bourgeois and racist relief organizations now working in Russia cannot sufficiently stress and laud the wonderful support their activity has obtained from the Soviet government. At the International Conference of the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations in Geneva on the 12th of November Nansen praised the distinguished part played by the Soviet government in the campaign for the relief of the famine-stricken. At the International Conference in Berlin on the 4th of December, 1921, in which representatives of all parties and the most diverse organizations participated, all speakers stressed the fact that almost more important than the obtaining of food for the famine-stricken was immediate assistance in the economic reconstruction of Soviet Russia. The representative of the Trade Union International, Grassmann, as well as the speaker of the Quakers, the delegate of the Norwegian Workers' Party and others held that the obtaining of an unconditional resumption of commercial relations with Soviet Russia and the extension of long-term governmental credits were the chief tasks of the relief action in the future. On the 8th of December there took place in London a general conference of the English Labor Party and its parliamentary group which unanimously decided to demand at once from the English government more effective aid for the famine-stricken and the resumption of trade relations with Russia under the extension of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.
impudently capital attacks your organizations, the louder it trumpets forth its strength and its power. Its chief heralds and troubadours, however, the ministers and presidents, the bankers and kings, are preparing a new war for humanity and are working out new armament programs. They want to plunge all the countries of the world in which, will be a war more destructive, inhuman and horrible than the predecessor. It will fall one stone upon another and will kill and cripple millions of human beings—workers and peasants, the productive population of city and country.

Comrades! All of you, without distinction of party, must realize this. You must all understand that the only guarantee for your victory is your own strength, your own proletarian power. Who at the present time holds in check the insane foolish plans of the capitalists? Who fills them with terror and fear? Your Soviet Russia! For every capitalist government fears the armed Russian workers. For every capitalist government understands that Soviet Russia is today the chief instrument, the mighty weapon in the hands of the world proletariat.

Imagine that Soviet Russia has fallen. Then the wave of bloody reaction would overwhelm the entire world. Capitalism would then strike in a triumphal march over the skulls of the working-class. It would consolidate its positions for long, long years. Therefore Help Soviet Russia!

Help its workers which have born the brunt of the combined blows of the reaction and of the wareconomic conditions.

In Your Own Interests Hurry to the Assistance of the First Soviet State.

The Russian workers have only now obtained the possibility of building up their economic life. Only now is production beginning to grow, are the chimneys of its factories beginning to smoke. But the drought is clipping the wings of the Russian proletariat. In the rich Volga region the grain has been completely widowed. Millions of human beings are dying under terrific tortures. Sickness and death by starvation are mowing down old and young, and little children are dying with the cry for assistance on their lips. The situation is serious. The misfortune is great.

Proletarians, Hurry to the Aid of Soviet Russia!

A number of workers' organizations have already donated their faith for the Russian workers and peasants. The Commissars have collected 100,000,000 marks. Other workers' organizations have also aided considerably. This assistance renders possible the feeding of about 50,000 persons.

However, That is not Enough! Haste, Friends of the Working-Class!

Especially you, workers of North and South America, Australia and South Africa. You have not yet gone through the bloody battle with capital. You have not yet been drawn into the final conflict. But the capitalist monster is already grasping you by the neck. It is already throwing millions of workers out of work. It is ready to deal you the final blow as well.

Hurry to the Assistance of Your Chief Fortress Soviet Russia!

Help it to grow strong and to consolidate. It will return your aid one hundredfold. Together, in serried battle ranks, enter the struggle against the famine in Russia.

Long live the solidarity of the workers who will not sell their brothers in distress and misery!

Moscow, December 4, 1921.

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

From Famine Relief to Aid for Soviet Russia by Willy Münsenberg (Berlin).

In the last few weeks the working-class press has ceased to stress the famine relief action. However, it would be an error to believe that the proletarian relief action for the Russian workers has come to an end. On the contrary! In several countries, as Sweden, Norway, Italy and Bulgaria, the relief action has only recently commenced and extended and successful campaigns. Thus, in Sweden the Parliamentary group which unanimously decided to demand at once from the English government more effective aid for famine-stricken and the resumption of trade relations with Russia under the express special support of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Organization of Workers' Relief for the
Famine-Stricken in Soviet Russia, with headquarters in Berlin, in accordance with the demand of the presidium of the general conference and following the example of the English workers, on the 12th of December addressed a letter to all working-class parties and organizations in which they were requested immediately to take action in all Parliaments similar to those of the English workers and to demand:

1. The immediate appropriation of funds for the starving workers and peasants in the famine regions.
2. The removal of all remaining obstacles to the resumption of normal economic and commercial intercourse with Russia.
3. The extension of long-term credits.
4. The recognition of the Soviet government.

The Committee concluded its call with the following lines:

"There is no doubt that a unified move in all parliaments on the part of the working-class parties, supported by the entire economic and political power of the working-class, will in no small degree hasten the slowly developing understanding between the Western states and Russia. We hope in the interest of 20,000,000 starving Russian workers and peasants, and in the interests of the entire working-class, suffering under the decay of the world's economic life, that our appeal will be heard and followed by all working-class parties."

The Communist Parties can support this move by immediately communicating with the other workers' parties and organizations in their countries and calling upon them to act in concert in the Parliaments. There is no doubt that the last few weeks and months have considerably hastened the recognition of the necessity of economic relations with Soviet Russia even in the circles of the bourgeoisie and that a determined and concerted action of the working-class can speedily bring about the necessary agreement.
RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

Recent Progress in Proletarian Relief for Starving Russia

by Willy Münzenberg (Berlin).

It is five months now, nearly half a year, that collections have been made among the workers of the West for the starving workers and peasants of Russia. It is seldom that collections for needy class comrades have been conducted with such tenacity and perseverance as those for the starving brethren of Russia. And the relief action is being continued in various countries despite its long duration; in fact, many countries show a new revival of zeal in recent weeks. At the same time, it cannot and must not be denied that to judge by the material results at the beginning of the campaign there appears a slackening in some countries and parties, especially where the work of aid began with great zeal (Austria, Switzerland). On the other hand the collections in those lands that undertook an energetic organization of the relief work much later, are in-
Two million dollars have been collected so far for the Children's Relief Fund in the United States, according to the national headquarters of the United Jewish Appeal. The fund is supporting relief work in the country and has already distributed relief aid to thousands of children in need.

In Canada, the work of aid is proceeding with energy. Toronto has a branch of the "Friends of Soviet Russia" that gathered $2,500. Many unions joined the Committee of the "Friends of Soviet Russia". The miners voted at their convention in Indianapolis to contribute a day's pay for the starving in Russia. In Brazil, Mexico and South America aid committees have been organized everywhere and successful collections have been made.

Japanese intellectuals in temporary stay in the West have issued a call for the beginning of a wide campaign in Japan to aid starving Russia.

These good financial results allowed the Foreign Committee to send to Russia until the beginning of December, 17 ships—among them two big ships of their own—loaded with foodstuffs. Other transpots are being prepared. In the next few days the ship "Terje" is leaving Christiansia for Reval with a food cargo. Another Norwegian and Swedish shipment will follow soon after.

The first days in January a bigger ship with several thousand tons of foodstuffs will leave Stettin for Reval, taking with it all necessary equipment for the Rosa Luxembourg-Karl Liebknecht children's home. The French comrades are now fitting out a special relief train at Metz that will pass through Stettin and Reval direct into the famine region. In Holland large quantities of flour and fat are being bought. America announced the departure of new relief ships. If the ships reach their destination without delay or hindrance the kitchens of the Foreign Committee will be able to feed about half a million souls in the famine region. These facts ought to remove all doubt as to the possibility of aid and induce every worker who is still standing aside to contribute his own mite to the general collection.
INTERNATIONAL RED AID

Appeal of the International Red Aid Regarding the Trial of Comrade Lancucki.

The Executive Committee of the International Red Aid has sent the following telegram to the Central Committees of the I. R. A. of Germany, France and England:

"On the 10th of March there begins before the Court of the Polish big landowners the trial of comrade Lancucki. He is charged with high treason which is punishable by the death sentence. The whole accusation is based upon a speech in which comrade Lancucki called upon the striking railwaymen to hold out in their struggle.

Comrade Lancucki belongs to the proletariat, he is a railwayman and was for many years a member of the Polish Social Democratic party. The baseness and the treachery of the Polish Social Democratic Party during the Russo-Polish war induced him to join the Communist Party. As the only Communist member of the Polish Sejm he persistently maintained the fight for communist principles and inspired the working masses by his eloquence.

In the newly-elected Sejm he, along with Krulikovsky, continued to carry on the revolutionary struggle -- in spite of all the persecutions and hindrances and although he was continually followed by police spies. After the four Ukrainian members of the Sejm had joined the Communist fraction the bourgeoisie commenced their persecutions. Against Krulikovsky there was brought a monstrous, false accusation of indecent assault.

The workers of Poland protested in great mass demonstrations in Warsaw, Dombrava, Lodz, Drohobycz and Bialostock against the persecutions. This prevented the arrest of further members of the Sejm, but did not prevent the court proceedings against Lancucki, who truly merited the love and veneration of the working and peasant masses, as he had proclaimed the truth in the revolutionary fight.

The working class of all countries must raise its voice for the liberation of Lancucki!

Down with the farce of the bourgeois trial instigated against working class members of parliament!"