

Special R.I.L.U. Number

(For the 2nd World Congress of the R.I.L.U.)

English Edition.

Unpublished Manuscripts - Please reprint.

- INTERNATIONAL - PRESS CORRESPONDENCE

Vol. 2 No. 94

2nd Nov. 1922

Central Bureau: Berlin SW 48, Friedrichstrasse 225, III. — Postal address Franz Dahlem, Berlin SW 48, Friedrichstrasse 225, III for Inprekorr. — Telegraphic address: Inprekorr.

The Red Trade Union Movement

Agenda of the Second Congress of the R.I.L.U.

The main problems in the various countries.

The most important facts from the various countries according to data received by the Central European Bureau (CEB).

Our strength on the basis of the reports received by the CEB, up to the 15th of October.

List of unions and opposition groups in contact with the International Propaganda Committees of their respective industrial groups, through the Central European Bureau.

Register of organizations which up to the 10th of October have reported to the Central European Bureau on the occasion of the 2nd World Congress.

Register of addresses of revolutionary trade union centres.

The revolutionary trade union press of the world.

List of the revolutionary trade union literature.

Agenda of the 2nd Congress of the R.I.L.U.

1. Report: Comrade Lozovsky.
2. The Capitalist offensive and the proletarian united front: Comrades Monatt, Foster and Walcher.
3. The Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist International: Comrades Brandler, Repposi, Monmousseau, and Nin.
4. Organization question: Comrades Lozovsky, Hais, Lian.
5. The disruptive activities of the Amsterdammers and the struggle for the united front of the trade union movement: Comrades Rosmer, Heckert and Pavlik.
6. Increase of prices and unemployment: Comrades Pollit and Melnitchansky.
7. The fight against imperialism and militarism: Comrades Jaquemotte, Vecchi, Semard.
8. The trade unions in the colonial and semi-colonial countries: Comrades Tom Mann, Kunitare Ande.
9. Elections.

Preliminary Remarks.

The following in no way presents a complete picture of the present condition of the Red trade union movement. It is only a portion of the material collected by the Central European Bureau of the R.I.L.U. and is intended to reach wider circles, particularly the congress delegates. Only the reports at the R.I.L.U. congress itself will render it possible to give a systematic statement of the position of our movement. We shall confine ourselves to the modest tasks: 1. to outline briefly the chief problems which confront the various countries, 2. to communicate some interesting facts, and 3. to give some approximate statistics of our movement.

I. The Chief Problems in the Various Countries.

The French motions will occupy an important place at the congress of the R.I.L.U. because these proposals which deal with the relations of the R.I.L.U. to the Communist International give expression to a definite tendency which exists in other countries. The French proposals are as follows:

1. In clause 3 of the R.I.L.U. statutes, the 7th condition for admission reads as follows: *Unity of action with all revolutionary organizations and Communist parties of the respective country.* The French move that this be made to read: *to establish the possibility for such unity.*
2. In the resolution on the relations of the R.I.L.U. to the Communist International, it should not read: *that the overthrow of the bourgeoisie can only be achieved through the dictatorship of the proletariat, but: only through the Communist order, by means of the provisional dictatorship of the proletariat, until the disappearance of classes.*
3. The same resolution should state that the R.I.L.U. and the Communist International shall, when circumstances demand, unite for the issue of common proclamations or for common actions, and that the Communist parties and the big unions in each country shall act in a similar manner, without their independence being thereby called into question.
4. In the same resolution, instead of the mutual representation and organizational connection between the R.I.L.U. and the Communist International, it shall state, that joint conferences may take place, in order to effect revolutionary actions or revolutionary solidarity.
5. In the conditions of acceptance which are contained in the resolution on questions of organization, there shall be demanded instead of the recognition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the recognition of the provisional dictatorship of the proletariat as a means of revolutionary struggle.
6. In article 10 of the statutes, there shall be substituted in place of the organizational connection between the R.I.L.U. and the Communist International, that mutual arrangements, joint sessions and joint appeals, even common actions are to be undertaken when the circumstances demand it.

The attitude of the congress to these proposals will, according to our French comrades, be of decisive importance for the relations of the C.G.T.U. to the R.I.L.U. Our French comrades are faced with the task of setting up the united front against capital in their country. They must renew their attempt to win the working masses in the C.G.T. for the common struggle. They must not regard these workers as separated from them once for all; they must rather attempt to create a firm centre of support for revolutionary agitation within the C.G.T.

In *Alsace Lorraine* the question of a federation has arisen, but the necessity for close contact with the French movement and the French craft unions, as well as the conditions of the daily struggle have led to the abandonment of this plan.

In various countries there is the problem of cooperation between the trade union opposition in reformist unions, and the revolutionary organizations. In Germany there are *Workers' Committees* to which the trade union opposition, the Union of Hand and Brain Workers, the Seamen's Union, and the Chemnitz Building Workers belong. These Workers' Committees have worked imperfectly up till now. But since the last national congress of the Union and the last national conference of the trade union opposition have both pronounced in favor of joint action, and since the Union has made a great step towards a clearer line of tactics and better form of organization, closer and more effective cooperation may be expected. A very important task falls to Communists in the Union, who will have to see to it that this progress continues and that the union develops into an organization capable of struggle. In Germany, however, the most important task lies in the opposition work within the Free Trade Unions.

An important factor in the revolutionizing of the trade unions is the movement of the Shop Stewards. The workers expect the Shop Stewards movement to consolidate the *Control Committees* which conduct the struggle against high prices.

The growth of the opposition and of the Shop Stewards movement aroused the trade union bureaucracy to new threats of mass expulsions; these threats have already been carried out in many unions. In contrast to this disruptive work, the Chemnitz Building Workers who are already expelled are intensifying their fight for reunion with the old organization.

In the resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the Party, on the 16th of October, the Communists are pledged to increase their work in the trade unions and to combat all tendencies to break with the existing trade unions and found new organizations. This resolution states: "We will fight to the last for the maintenance of trade union unity, and wherever the bureaucracy succeeds in dividing the proletariat and its organizations, there we shall assemble it again and organize for new struggles for the united front of all workers, for the struggle against capital and its allies."

In *Czecho-Slovakia*, the reformists have split the trade unions. The All-Trade Union Congress convened by the unions will be a last attempt to restore the unity of the trade union movement. It must also strengthen the centralization and organize all craft unions on an industrial basis in order to oppose the united power of capital by the united front of the proletariat. This is so much the more necessary as the Czecho-Slovakian comrades must now devote all their energy to the struggle against the fearful crisis and against the employers' offensive. This offensive has entered upon a new stage with the strike of the miners, and demands the closest combination of forces, united will and united leadership on the side of the working class.

In *Italy* the Communists are confronted with the difficult task of defending the trade unions as such against the Fascist terror and corruption. The proceedings in the political party will undoubtedly be used by our Italian comrades, whose fraction work is excellent, in the interests of the Red trade union movement. At the same time an important task for our Italian comrades is the setting up of a common revolutionary front with the workers in the Railwaymen's Union and in the *Unione Sindacale*, and also to form a new revolutionary *Alleanza del Lavoro*.

The *Norwegian* trade unions have decided by 62 votes against 15 to withdraw from the Amsterdam International. The Union of Unskilled Workers, which also embraces the miners, has openly declared for the R.I.L.U. It is the task of our Norwegian comrades to do everything in order to bring about the affiliation of the entire Federation to the R.I.L.U.

At the August congress of the Swedish trade unions, 53 out of 250 delegates were Communists and 17 in the opposition. The Swedish trade union opposition has placed a motion before the R.I.L.U. Congress, for the creation of an *international strike fund* and for the admission of a representative each, for Scandinavia and Finland into the Executive Bureau of the R.I.L.U.

In the *Spanish* and *South American* organizations, of which those in Mexico, Chile, and Uruguay are friendly towards the R.I.L.U., the syndicalist question plays an important role.

The revolutionary elements in the Spanish trade unions are faced with the task of co-ordinating the activities in the Anarcho-Syndicalist Confederation and in the reformist union. The *Portuguese* Trade Union Federation, at its congress held at the beginning of October, invited representatives from the R.I.L.U. as well as representatives from Amsterdam and the Anarcho-Syndicalists. The result of the congress is not yet known.

In *Denmark* and *Austria*, the revolutionary elements have to deal with a shattered trade union movement, and in the first named country, with a very powerful trade union bureaucracy. Hence progress is slow.

In *Belgium* the opposition, which proceeds chiefly from the clerks, is only in its beginnings. The representatives of the Belgian trade unions appear at all international conferences, (recently at the international conference of Postal employees), as the representatives of the reaction, and take a leading part in attacks upon Soviet Russia.

The Swiss comrades must strengthen the influence of the opposition conducted by the Communist Party in the reformist unions.

In *England* and *America*, the agitation for better forms of organization, on the basis of industrial unions, occupies the attention of the working class. In America the question also arises as to how to effect cooperation of the opposition in the Gompers unions with the so-called independent trade unions.

The Central European Bureau could not establish any regular connections with Roumania, Jugoslavia, Greece and Hungary as a result of the political conditions prevailing in these countries. Poland and the Russian border states stood in direct connection with the Executive Bureau.

In the colonial countries of which *Egypt*, *British-India* and *Dutch-India* are in touch with the Central European Bureau, the most important problem is how the efforts of the native workers can be brought into a revolutionary line with those of the European workers. The fusion of the two trade union centres of Java, which was recently accomplished, is in this respect a significant event.

II. Important Facts from the Various Countries

(According to data received by the Central European Bureau.)

GERMANY

Of the 90 Communists among the 694 delegates at the General Trade Union Congress in Leipzig, 48 were metal workers.

The growth of the Communist influence can be measured by successes achieved at all recent trade-union conventions. At the national congress of the railwaymen (10th to 16th of September) 46 Communist delegates were opposing 170 Social Democrats. 64 of the latter were employees of the union and 51 members of either central or local bodies. At the national congress of the Transport Workers' Union, 33 delegates out of a total of 305 were Communists; at that of the Leather Workers' Union, 69 reformists were opposed by 7 Communists and 21 other radicals. Of the 267 delegates to the annual congress of the Municipal Workers' Union, 41 were Communists.

At a conference which took place on August 26th, it was decided that the members expelled from the Building Trades Union should organize, and strive to bring about reunion with the old organization. This new union has at present 6,000 members, organized in three large locals (Chemnitz, München-Gladbach, Berlin). It is carrying on an effective struggle, resulting in an extension of the vacation period and a levelling of the wages of skilled workers. Fully 20 per cent of the membership of this union is organized in the Communist Party. It has a fortnightly organ, the *Banarbeiter (Builder)*; its income for 10 months exceeded 1 million marks with dues equalling one hour's wages, while strike benefits amount to 6 to 7 times that amount daily. The union has repeatedly proved its solidarity towards other unions and is carrying on a systematic struggle for the reunion of all workers in the building trades. During the last winter it succeeded in two instances in enforcing the reemployment of dismissed shop stewards.

The struggle of the *Union of Hand and Brain Workers* as well as that of the opposition in the Miners' Union, is directed against overtime. Under the pressure of the reformist leaders the German miners have agreed to work 8 hours daily instead of 7, by working two hours overtime on three days of the week.

This is of international significance, as the overtime is expended in mining reparation coal, thus endangering every movement of the French miners. The international conference of revolutionary miners in Essen, (September 25th to 26th) at which the solidarity of the German and French miners was expressed in a number of practical decisions, seems to have had some effect on the French coal barons who desisted from their demands in the very last minute.

During the summer, strikes of the agricultural workers broke out in different localities. In Oberbarnim County 3,000 agricultural laborers struck work, but were defeated by the *technical Emergency Corps* (a well-organized strike-breaking institution of the German bourgeoisie), and police troops. This strike was led by the Union of Hand and Brain Workers. Another strike in Anklam County (Pomerania) also collapsed through the treachery of the bureaucracy at the head of the German Agricultural Workers' Union. A strike on the island of Fehrmann

(Schleswig-Holstein) lasted a full week before the bureaucratic sabotage could strangle it. All these treacheries of the A.W.U. officialdom resulted in a marked decrease of the membership.

The strength of the opposition in the Metal Workers' Union was shown in the elections for the Berlin local committee (15th of July), where the Communist candidate, *Comrade Walcher*, polled 27,000 votes and the reformist nominee only 31,000.

In the *Woodworkers' Union* there is an opposition in about 214 branches, while in the council (not the committee) there are 5 Communists. At the recent election for the General Trade Union Congress, 40 per cent of the workers in this union voted for the Communist candidates, so that it is safe to say that we can count on 155,000 revolutionary workers in this union. The bureaucracy of the Woodworkers' Union has also displayed its venomous hatred of the Communists at the Vienna international congress of the Woodworkers' Federation.

In the *Bakers' Union*, there are Communist fractions in 35 locals. Unfortunately, the expulsion of Communist functionaries has not met with an effective answer on the part of the membership. Of the 16 members in the Advisory Committee 2 are Communists.

In the *Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees*, there are oppositional fractions in 5 cities. Recently the Berlin local decided with 121 against 120 votes in favor of Amsterdam. This and the presence of 5 Communist and 12 other oppositional delegates at the national convention of the *Lithographers' Union* (August 22, total of delegates: 84) goes to prove that the Communists have secured a foothold even amongst those categories of labor which as a rule cannot be considered revolutionary. The presidents of the Stuttgart and Dresden local committees of the last named union are Communists.

The *German Seamen's Federation* led a strike of the German sailors, lasting from July 1st to 26th. The union is steadily accepting the principles of the R.I.L.U.

FRANCE

At the congress of the old C.G.T. at *Lyons*, (15th to 21st of September, 1919) 558 unions had declared against the tactics of the majority and in favor of the Russian Revolution.

At the congress in *Orléans*, (September 27th to October 2nd, 20), the minority voted for Moscow. Previous to this congress a revolutionary trade-union committee had been formed. At the first congress of the R.I.L.U., most of the French delegates decried organizational connections between the R.I.L.U. and the Communist International although they were just as decidedly against Amsterdam.

At the *Lille Congress*, (25th to 30th of July, 1921), the minority moved affiliation with the R.I.L.U., provided that the latter's constitution were changed accordingly.

The Unitarian Congress in December, 1921, did not deal with the question. The French delegates to the syndicalist conference in Berlin in June, 1922, did not take part in the establishment of the so-called Anarcho-Syndicalist International.

In *St. Etienne*, finally, the French trade-unions disapproved of the formation of a new international and declared themselves in favor of affiliation to the R.I.L.U., provided the latter's constitution were revised in favor of autonomy. (Amendments quoted previously).

The strike in *Le Havre* was broken off on October 9th, after having lasted 110 days. And though it was not a material success, it roused the solidarity of French labor and enhanced the prestige of the C.G.T.U. The number of organized workers rose during the strike from 250 to nearly 3,000.

The *Miners' Union* has 25,000 members, of whom 5,000 are in Alsace-Lorraine and 3,000 in the Northern provinces. The annual budget amounts to approximately 80,000 francs. The union maintains four paid officials. Dues are 45 centimes. The union is at present confronted with a serious struggle to defend the 8 hour day and wages.

The *Unitarian Railwaymen's Union* which was founded in December 1921, as a result of the expulsion policy of the old organization, has at present 65,000 members. It has had to carry on a determined struggle against the railway companies which tried hard to abolish the 8 hour day and reduce wages. 20 per cent of all railwaymen, distributed over 409 locals, are organized in the union. The locals are combined into sections coinciding with the railway sections. The Reformist union has 20,000 members; the Christian 60,000; the various craft unions 70,000; while 270,000 railwaymen are not organized. Since its last annual convention in June, the Unitarian Union has gained 5,000 new members, while a like number have either been dismissed or expelled. The union is publishing a bi-monthly paper, *la Tribune des Cheminots* with a circulation of 76,000. It has 5 salaried officers and its budget amounts to 200,000 francs.

The *Unitarian Agricultural Workers' Union* participated in the general strike to support the *Le Havre* strikers on August 28th, and thereby gave, for the first time in France, the example of solidarity between industrial and agricultural workers. The union is also increasing its influence on the small peasants' organizations. It demands for the agricultural workers shorter working hours and, wherever possible, the abolition of the institution of board and lodging with the employer. Its demands for the petty peasants are: two thirds of the harvest to the peasant and only one third to the landowner.

The *Unitarian Union of Workers in Foodstuff Industries*, through its central committee, has decided unanimously in favor of sending a delegate to the R.I.L.U. congress.

The *Union of Chemical Workers* has 2,500 members. In this union, as in that of the railway workers, the split took place previous to the Lille Congress. The last reformist secretary, however, has succeeded in confiscating the funds of the union.

The *Unitarian Leather Workers' Union* has 50 locals with 3,586 members.

The C.G.T.U. has delegated the following comrades to Moscow: *Monmousseau, Semard, Jacob, Delfosse, Dudillieux, Berard.*

ALSACE-LORRAINE

The principal organization are in agreement with the R.I.L.U.

At the *Mühlhausen Congress* (September 19th, 1920), 58,000 votes were cast for Amsterdam and 42,000 for Moscow. At the *Strassburg Congress* (August 27th, 1922), a national executive consisting of 9 members was elected.

The *Alsace-Lorraine Miners' Union* which includes both the workers in the Lorraine coal and ore district and in the upper Alsatian potash industry, has 10,000 members. In the former districts, 25 per cent of the workers are organized; in the latter 50 per cent. One third of the laborers are foreigners. At the convention in *Merlebach*, (February 26th, 1922), seven eighths of the delegates voted for Moscow. The union is publishing a regular paper, *The Miner*. It maintains 12 salaried officials; its budget is 500,000 francs. Dues are 5 francs monthly; no strike benefits.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

The strength of the Communist influence in the trade-unions at the beginning of this year was shown by the voting at the trade-union congress in January. There, in spite of all manoeuvres and machinations, 227 delegates, representing 222,000 members voted in favor of Moscow, and 339, representing 338,000 members for Amsterdam.

On August 3rd the committees of the Building Trades' Union, the Carpenters' Union, the Transport Workers' Union, the Leather Workers' Union, the Butchers' Union and the House Workers' Union, submitted a protest against the exclusion from the Czecho-Slovakian Trade Union Council of the woodworkers' and chemical workers' unions. A reply was demanded within two weeks. The reply was the acceptance into the Trade Union Council of the reformist unions in the wood and chemical industries and the order to the workers in the sugar and alcohol industries to leave the Chemical Workers' Union and join the reformist Food Workers' Union. As a result, the conference of the *Revolutionary Trade-Union Committee* decided to discontinue the remittance of monies to the Trade Union Council.

In the meantime the rank and file of the reformist union became ever more unruly. On September 10th the textile workers held a conference at *Königrätz* where the road was cleared for the affiliation of the union with the already existing German textile workers section of the Chemical Workers' Union. The dissolution of oppositional metal workers' locals resulted in 20,000 metal workers joining the Chemical Workers' Union.

For October 26th an all-trade-union congress was summoned by the revolutionary unions, over the heads of the reformist leaders. This congress had but one point on the agenda: Restoration of trade union unity. At the time of writing this no news is available as to what transpired at this congress. Since September 7th, there are being published *Rudy Odbor* for the Czechish, and *Czervony Zavodoviec* for the Polish revolutionary trade union members. The *German Red Trade Unionist* has been appearing in Reichenberg for a long time.

The first congress of the revolutionary railwaymen took place on August 20th. 81 delegates represented 15,000 members. In Slovakia separatist tendencies are making themselves felt. The excluded Municipal Workers' Union locals have, in conjunction with the already existing Clerical Employees Federation, formed the *Union of State and Municipal Employees*.

The *Reichenberg Textile Workers' Union* section has for 30 weeks led the strike of 600 workers in Kratzau, who struck work because of the dismissal of shop committees.

The Czecho-Slovakian trade-unions are faced with widespread unemployment and an acute general economic crisis.

ITALY

On October 1st, 1921, the wage agreement in the North Italian metal industry, the outcome of the factory occupations, expired. Owing to the unrelenting attitude of the employers, a general strike broke out in Liguria and Istria, which ended, however, after a few days, in a defeat and wage reductions. The plea of the Communists to start an action of solidarity throughout the country met with no response.

The general strike of the workers in the wool industry, lasting three months was a similar failure. Already in August, the Social Democratic union leaders had induced the cotton workers to lay down their tools and had then agreed to a 20 per cent wage reduction which in a number of localities was limited to 10 per cent. Only after this defeat did the wool workers enter upon their struggle. At the annual convention on November 23rd, 1921, the Communists submitted a sharp resolution against these fatal tactics.

On the occasion of the national congress of the Fascisti in the middle of October 1921, a general strike took place in Rome in which the railway workers in Southern Italy participated,—with the result that the government employed disciplinary measures against them. This gave the first impetus to the Railway Workers Union to start its activities for the united front.

And in February of this year there actually took place in Rome, a joint conference of all trade unions. This conference was originally scheduled to take place in Genoa, but was, in compliance with the wishes of the reformist leaders transferred to Rome where a crisis had broken out in the cabinet. At this conference, a national committee, the famous *Alleanza del Lavoro*, was appointed, consisting of 5 representatives of the *Confederazione del Lavoro* and 2 representatives each of the *Unione Sida-cale*, the railwaymen, and the seamen.

The Communist trade union committee endeavoured in vain to be also admitted to the National Committee. This notwithstanding, the Communist Party issued a manifesto declaring its willingness to support the *Alleanza* and make it a real instrument of the class struggle. At the time of the negotiations between the three Internationals in Berlin, the Party demanded of the *Alleanza* that it call meetings to demonstrate for the common aims. But as the *Alleanza*, refused to call such meetings, the Party saw itself compelled to call them itself.

On the 1st of May, which had been declared a public holiday by the government, the public utilities also struck work, leading to a number of bloody clashes between the workers and reactionary forces.

In February a general strike of the ceramic workers set in, which lasted five months and, owing to the Fascisti terror, resulted in a defeat.

In the building trades as well, the reformist leaders agreed to wage reductions and the so-called "*ricupero*", i. e., making good for the losses of time sustained through bad weather. In Milan, Florence, and other cities, the workers in the building trades declared the strike over the heads of their leaders, and having elected Communist leaders, won better working conditions after a two months struggle. In Florence, Cremona, and other cities the eight hour day remained unimpaired. Ever since the occupation of the factories, the metal workers had been the subject of savage persecutions on the part of the employers, and the agreement then contracted had in the course of time become a mere scrap of paper.

Finally, the employers openly demanded the abolition of the high cost of living bonus. When the union had the referendum taken, 44,000 out of 50,000 declared for the strike. This referendum, however, was confined to Lombardy, where the strike was begun on June 1st, while in the other provinces negotiations were still going on. Thanks to the unremitting propaganda of the Communist Central Committee, the union convention was summoned to Genoa, for July 16th.

At this congress the 17,000 votes of the union functionaries were against a general strike, while 39,000 were for the general strike, for an appeal to the *Alleanza* to extend the struggle, for a vote of censure against the union executive; 44,000 others were for a general strike, but against the vote of censure.

The general strike set in on July 26th under the leadership of the same functionaries who had voted against it. It ended on July 10th with a compromise and a wage reduction. On June 8th, the textile workers of Venetia had called a general strike to oppose wage reduction and to defend the rights of the factory councils. While in Venice certain results were achieved, in most cities work had to be resumed under the pressure of the Fascisti terror.

The continuous wage reductions, the sharp differences in the Socialist Party induced the Committee of the *Confederazione*

to call a National Council for July 3rd, to take place in Genoa. This council had to deal with five resolutions: a Communist one, a Maximalist one; one submitted by the fraction of the Third International, one submitted by the Executive, and a Centrist one. The results of the voting were as follows: 537,351 for the resolution submitted by the Executive of the *Confederazione*, and 43,533 for the Centrist resolution, a total of 580,884 reformist votes; Maximalist votes, 250,472, Communist votes 249,519, fraction of the Third International 34,784. The Communists controlled the labor councils in the following cities: Cuneo, Turin, Savona, Vizenza, Goerz, Pola, Trieste, Trient, Forli, Grosseto, Foligno, Rome, Tivoli, Aquila, Teramo, Naples, Salerno, Tarento, Girgenti, and Tempo Pausania. Of the trade unions, the Communists only control the Wood Workers' Union.

On July 19th the workers of Lombardy and Piedmont called a general strike against the Fascisti terror. But the *Alleanza del Lavoro*, instead of extending the struggle throughout the country, appealed for a resumption of work. The assassination of eight workers in Ravenna resulted in a general strike throughout Romagna. Here too, the struggle was betrayed by the *Alleanza* which concluded peace with the Fascisti, in spite of the heroic struggle the Communist put up in Forli.

While Turati was having his interview with the king and the Socialists were entertaining the idea of entering the government, the *Alleanza* suddenly called, without preparation whatsoever, a general strike throughout Italy, for July 31st. In a number of localities street battles ensued, with the Communists in the front ranks. The enthusiasm of labor grew immensely when suddenly the secret strike bureau of the *Alleanza* declared its approval of the new Facta Cabinet and called off the strike for August 1st. When the railwaymen had returned to their work, the Fascisti organized a well-planned terror against labor. The government took recourse to disciplinary measures against railwaymen and postal employees, while many trade union groups were compelled to join the Fascisti. The Railwaymen's Union, the *Unione Sindacale* and the *Unione Italiana*, withdrew from the *Alleanza*. The influence of the Communists within the *Confederazione* is growing daily. The best proof of this are the expulsions in the Railwaymen's and Seamen's Unions, which gave rise to an effective counter-agitation. Everywhere the Communists advocated the retention of the old class organizations and spoke against joining the Fascisti.

The *Woodworkers' Union* is an industrial union with 25,000 members, 15,000 of whom are unskilled laborers. These are distributed over 200 locals amongst which Milan with 1,500, Turin with 1,000, Venice with 970, Bologna with 800, and Genoa with 750 are the most important. The Union which comprises about 30% of all wood workers, conducted during 1922 not less than 20 strikes, all of which with the exception of that in Lombardy, ended in victory. The union had already declared in favor of the R.I.L.U. at its convention in Bologna in 1920, and had renewed this decision in Turin in April 1922, where 22,000 were for the Communists, 2,000 for the Socialists, and 300 for the Anarchists. The Union has its own organ, *Il Lavorante in Legno*; its income is 300,000 lire its expenses 250,000, so that its financial status at present is not very favorable. It has five salaried secretaries in the provinces, who are drawing salaries of highly-skilled workers and are without exception appointed by the Executive. The dues are 35 centesimi weekly. Strike benefit is 30 lire per week.

As an instance of the manner in which the Fascisti reaction affects the labor organizations, we may mention the *Miners' Union* which had five of its secretariats destroyed, involving a loss of 20,000 lira. Sixty organizations were dissolved by the Fascisti and their members forced to join them. How this is being done is shown by the example of Saragiolo. Here a clash took place between the workers and the Fascisti, whereupon the former were arrested and given the choice either to join the Fascisti or be tried for murder. The Fascisti prevent the functionaries from visiting their branches; they compel the organized workers to go to bed immediately on returning home. After such preparations, they proposed to found a National Trade Union. The membership of the *Miners' Union* was 5,232 in November last. There is no doubt however, that it has decreased considerably since then. Nearly everywhere wages are being reduced and working hours lengthened under the pressure of the Fascisti labor representatives. The Secretary of the Union, Comrade Nazzari, was cruelly beaten in Sienna. A number of other functionaries met with a similar fate. The Union was furthermore compelled to centralize its finances, increase the monthly dues from 50 centesimi to 4 lira and increase and improve the benefits. The *Miners' Cooperatives* have also suffered at the hands of the Fascisti.

In the *Railwaymen's Union* and in the *Tramwaymen's Union* a joint Communist Committee is very active. The wages of the railwaymen vary between 28 and 35 lira per day. This Union

too is being savagely persecuted by both the government and the Fascisti

At the end of 1921 the *Metal Workers' Union* had 130,000 members; 44,000 in Lombardy, 37,000 in Piedmont and 16,000 in Liguria. This membership has decreased to 60,000. Some of the best locals, for instance in Turin and Trieste, are presided over by Communists. At the National Council session in Genoa, there were 47,000 reformist and 39,000 Communist votes represented. The number of metal workers in the *Unione Sindacale* is unimportant. The industry is at present in the midst of a rather serious crisis. The bankruptcy of the big firms *Ilva* and *Ansoldo* has affected many smaller concerns. On January 1st, there were 75,000 unemployed metal workers, on June 1st 58,000, i. e., 14% of the total of unemployed. To these figures must be added 250,000 part-time workers.

At the July Congress of the Building Trades at Genoa, 31,000 Communist votes and 123,000 reformist votes were recorded. The Executive has already dissolved the Novara local because it was led by a Communist and is now proceeding to do the same in Alessandria, Mantua and Cremona.

Communist trade union work in Italy is adapted to the structure of the *Confederazione*; with every committee working in close connection with the corresponding Party committee.

In the *Unione Sindacale*, the fraction headed by Vecchi is working for the R.I.L.U. This fraction whose main support are the North Italian textile workers has about 30,000 followers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The influence of the R. I. L. U. in the English trade union movement has grown considerably during the past year. The stronghold of our movement are the 118,000 miners in South Wales who at the last Miners' Congress in Blackpool voted for the R.I.L.U. At the London District Conference on September 16th, 310 delegates represented 189 branches with a total of 49,000 workers. The engineers, the wood workers and the unemployed were very strongly represented.

At the *Newcastle Conference* on September 13th, 84 delegates represented 40,000 trade union members. The result of this recent Conference is that 12,000 metal workers and 68,000 workers in other trades (excepting miners) are followers of the R.I.L.U.

At the *Glasgow Conference*, 27,000 workers were represented and at the *Birmingham Conference*, 16,000. All these figures take into account only those organizationally affiliated with us; the number of sympathizers is of course much larger.

HOLLAND.

After the defeat of the metal workers in January 1922, the capitalist offensive gained in impetus and most of the branches had to submit to wage reductions varying between 10 and 30%. By decision of Parliament the 45 hour week was replaced by a 48 hour week. Unemployment benefits were reduced. In September, 10% of all workers, were out of work. Unemployed Councils were formed. The membership of the trade unions was reduced substantially, the Socialist trade unions losing about 80,000, the Catholic trade unions about 50,000.

The Syndicalist Committee of the National Labor Bureau recently took a referendum on the question for or against Moscow; 3,200 votes were recorded for and 4,900 against the R.I.L.U. The transport workers, the miners, the wood workers and the clerical employees voted in favor of the R.I.L.U.

The *Transport Workers' Federation* which is affiliated with the Syndicalist organization and is carrying on propaganda for the R.I.L.U. has about 5,000 members and 36 locals, including the longshoremen and the seamen from Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The organization comprises 5% of the transport workers. Of the strikes conducted by the organization, special attention is merited by the long strike on the Rhine shipping. The organization declared with 1,452 against 472 votes in favor of the R.I.L.U. Its organ is *Het Transportbedrijf*; its budget is approximately 183,000 gulden, dues are 60 cents a week.

The *Building Trades Federation* which is also affiliated to the Syndicalist organization has about 5,000 members. The unemployment benefits have been discontinued. Regarding affiliation to the R.I.L.U., the majority of the members has adopted the same attitude as the French C.G.T.U. The official Executive Committee, however, is in contact with the Anarcho-Syndicalists in Berlin.

DENMARK.

The nucleus of the revolutionary trade union organization was the *Fagopositionens Sammenslutning*, founded as early as 1910. This organization split in March 1921, with the majority deciding in favor of the R.I.L.U. and the minority in favor of the Anarcho-Syndicalists. At present, the trade union opposition has well-organized fractions in 22 cities. The irresolute leadership of the reformists in the great wage struggles resulted in

the withdrawal from the trade union council of the Unskilled Workers' Union having 19,000 members. The next general meeting of the Trade Union Council is scheduled to meet in 1926. At the last convention of the Wood Workers' Union the opposition commanded 60 votes out of 157.

AUSTRIA.

Communist work in the trade unions is being conducted by a Trade Union Committee consisting of nine members. The backbone of this work is the periodical, *The Red Trade Unionist*. Oppositional conferences were held in the following unions: graphical workers, glass workers, shoemakers, railwaymen, tramwaymen, and bank clerks. During the last year the membership of the Socialist trade unions has increased by 133,000. A marked decline has only been noticeable among the insurance employees.

The *Building Trades Union*, on the other hand, could record the biggest increase. There are organized oppositions among the wood workers, the leather workers, the metal workers, the chemical workers, and especially the workers in the building trades, 50% (5000) of whose membership belong to the opposition.

The stronghold of the opposition in the *Railwaymen's Union* is the Vienna Northern Depot. The opposition among the workers of Fohnsdorf and Grünbach is very strong.

The *Cap Makers Union* as well as the *Glass Makers Union* of Vienna are controlled by the opposition. The introduction of an emblem has served to strengthen the organization of the opposition, which is, however, still rather weak towards the reformists.

BULGARIA.

In this country the whole trade union council with all unions represented in it is affiliated to the R.I.L.U.

The 34,000 organized workers belong to 19 different unions, chief amongst which are the Tobacco Workers' Union (7,000); Transport Workers' Union (3,600); Miners' Union and Building Trades (2,500 each); Leather Workers' Union (2,100); Teachers' Union (2,300).

The Bulgarian working class has victoriously gone through a number of struggles. The lockout of the shoemakers at Plovdiv lasting two months, ended in a complete victory of the workers. The leather workers in Gabrovo and Sofia are still in the midst of an embittered struggle. The strike of the 10,000 tobacco workers has ended in victory (35% wage increase, 30 leva daily). The movement amongst the tobacco workers is continuing. A great movement of the state and municipal employees, affecting about 100,000 workers, is afoot. In all the strikes the revolutionary trade unions have a leading role. The Amsterdam International has no section in Bulgaria. The propaganda activity of the organizations is instanced by the fact that in the course of one year the Building Trades Union tripled its membership (from 800 to 2300).

TURKEY.

The *Union Internationale des Travailleurs* in Constantinople is affiliated with the R.I.L.U. It derives its main support from the building trade workers and the wood workers and also from the seamen. It is at present endeavouring to combine all existing organizations and is being savagely persecuted by the authorities. The organization publishes a regular paper in the Greek language *Neos Anthrops*.

SWITZERLAND.

On July 1st of this year, the Building Trades and wood workers united into one union with a membership of approximately 18,000. While the great majority of the wood workers is organized, there are still great masses of unorganized laborers in the building trades. Both the wood workers and the building trades workers had to carry on defensive struggles during the last year. The majority of the membership in the cities as well as of the National Executive are Communists. The organization is publishing a paper in the three languages spoken in the country. Dues are divided into three classes 60 centimes, 90 centimes, and 1 fr.; strike benefit of 4, 5, or 5.50 francs.

The *Union of Commercial, Transport and Food Workers* is also controlled by Communists. The membership of this organization is, however, split up into numerous craft unions. Dues vary between 50 centimes and 1.200 frs. Of the rural workers 62% are organized, of the bakers, however, only 10%. The total membership is about 15,000.

The *Leather Workers' Union* has 3,804 members. At the National Congress in Bern (May 1921), the organization declared with 63 against 11 votes for Moscow, although only 150 of its members are organized in the Communist Party. Dues vary between 30 and 80 centimes per week. The Union is about to fuse with the Garment Workers' Union.

The *Federation of State Employees*, comprising the railwaymen and postal employees will in the very near future and thanks to the efforts of the R.I.L.U. followers, be transformed into an industrial union. The big Basle local with 3,000 members is controlled by adherents of the R.I.L.U. The typographical workers' section of the same city is also under Communist leadership.

LUXEMBOURG.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Luxembourg Ore and Metal Workers' Union which took place from July 22nd to 23rd in Rümelingen saw a Communist opposition of 15 members among the 40 delegates.

RUSSIA.

As a result of the new economic policy the Russian trade union movement is confronted with new and difficult tasks. The manner in which it intends to solve them is best shown by the resolutions adopted at the All-Russian Trade Union Congress in session from the 15th to the 20th of September.

In the resolution on the report of the chairman of the Supreme Economic Council, the Congress states, that although the economic situation of the working-class has been improved materially, the transport system, the supply of fuel and the metal industry are still in the throes of an acute crisis.

The Congress demanded that the State organs do everything in their power to improve and increase, especially by financial help, production in the government enterprises which are to be developed by a corresponding tariff policy and through rational organization. State commerce is also to be strictly organized on the basis of systematical economy.

In the resolution on the report of the Commissariat of Labor, the strict and general realization of a minimum of labor protection is demanded of all State organs, and furthermore, close cooperation between the trade unions and those State organs entrusted with the protection of labor. The same cooperation must furthermore be applied to the labor exchanges. The institution of labor inspection must be extended to all industries. The trade unions must have a voice in filling of the posts of labor inspectors. The new tasks of the trade unions were formulated in the 18 theses of Comrade Tomsy which the Congress adopted. These theses read as follows.

1. The new economic policy imposes upon the trade unions tasks varying with the situation in their respective industry, thus necessitating a stricter centralization along the lines of industrial unions.

2. In doing this, however, the influence of the old trade union organizations which look after the general interests of the trade unions and the proletariat must not be restricted.

3. The penetration into the trade unions of petty bourgeois elements must be prevented.

4. All means must be employed to strengthen the State-owned large industry.

5. The trade unions must see to it that a certain minimum of labor is performed. It would be a wrong policy to bring wages on the same level irrespective of the situation in this or that industry, or declare collective agreements as binding under the law, because such a policy would act as a break on the development of activity and independence. On the other hand, wages in the poorer enterprises should be raised.

7. Close cooperation between the economic organs of the State and the trade unions must be achieved.

8. Special attention must be paid to cultural work and to the campaign of enlightenment among the workers, as well as to their welfare.

9. The division of trade unions activities in various directions should be avoided.

10. The class interest of the entire proletariat must never be lost sight of, even in the smallest matters.

From all these decisions it can be gathered that the Russian trade unions are working towards the realization of the immediate interests of the Russian workers as well as towards the advancement of their great and general interest,—the strengthening of the Soviet Power.

THE UNITED STATES and CANADA.

The *Trade Union Educational League* which is conducting the revolutionary propaganda in the A.F. of L. organizations has groups in 300 cities in the United States. For the first general conference which took place in Chicago on the 26th of August, 156 delegates had been announced. Owing however, to the arrest of the Secretary, Comrade Wm. Z. Foster, and the police raid on the headquarters only 55 delegates could attend the Conference. The League is publishing a paper, *The Labor Herald*, which has a circulation of 20,000. The League claims a membership of 422,000. Its influence is especially strong among the garment workers (90,000), the railwaymen (80,000), the miners (60,000), and the metal workers (48,000). Two districts of the Miners'

Union in Canada with a total of 16,000 members have affiliated with the R.I.L.U.

Apart from these there are a number of so-called independent organizations not affiliated to the A. F. of L., especially the provision workers with a membership of 12,000, in accord with our principles. The independent unions of New York are united in the Labor Council and have a membership of 24,000. The left wing of the I.W.W. which is making propaganda for the R.I.L.U. is publishing its own organ, *Labor Unity*.

The Lumber Workers' Union affiliated with the R.I.L.U. in January of this year. It already had as many as 23,000 members, but owing to unemployment and the crisis, its membership dropped. The organization has already conducted 150 strikes, having been in existence but three years. The organization is the most revolutionary in Western Canada.

III. Our Forces, as per Reports received by the Central European Bureau up to October 15.)*

<i>Russia</i> (1921)		7,914,000
Railway workers	1,070,000	
Soviet employers	1,028,000	
Public Education	756,000	
Foresters	658,000	
Public Health	562,000	
Metal workers	522,000	
Textile workers	369,000	
Building workers	347,000	
Water transport	299,000	
Miners	284,000	
Provision trade workers	268,000	
Wood workers	236,000	
Municipal and State enterprises	207,000	
Local transport	201,000	
Communication Department (Post, Telegraph, Telephone)	198,000	
Leather workers	182,000	
Chemical workers	159,000	
Tailors	135,000	
Fine Arts	122,000	
Public Maintenance	116,000	
Book Printers	86,000	
Workers in the Sugar Industry	51,000	
Tobacco workers	30,000	
Workers in the paper industry	27,000	
<i>Germany</i>		1,250,000
Union of Hand and Brain workers	162,000	
German Seamen's Union	16,000	
Chemnitz Building Workers	6,000	
Opposition in Metal Workers' Union (as per Congress)	200,000	
Opposition in Transport Workers' Union (as per Congress)	200,000	
Opposition in Railwaymen's Union (as per Congress)	150,000	
Opposition in Wood Workers' Union (as per Congress)	150,000	
Opposition in Building Workers' Union (as per Congress)	70,000	
Opposition in Municipal Workers' Union (as per Congress)	40,000	
Opposition in Porcelain Workers' Union (as per Congress)	15,000	
Opposition in Book Binders' Union (as per Congress)	10,000	
<i>Austria</i>		90,000
(On the basis of the Shop Stewards Elections.)		
<i>Czecho-Slovakia</i>		367,000
Chemical workers	62,000	
Agricultural workers	30,000	
Railway workers	30,000	
Wood workers	20,000	
Section of the metal workers	20,000	
Section of the textile workers	40,000	
Building workers	16,000	
Transport workers	6,000	
Pottery workers	5,000	
Masons	4,000	
Carpenters	4,000	
State employees	4,000	
Domestic Servants	3,800	
Butchers	1,000	

*) The numerical strength of an opposition can of course only be given approximately. The present estimates are based chiefly on the results of elections and voting.

Glove makers	230		Hollandische Transportarbeiter-Federatie, Amsterdam, Ruijschstraat 10.
Opposition in the three Miners' Unions	80,000		Bulgarian Transport Workers' Union, Sofia, Syndicalen Dom.
Opposition in the two Glass Workers' Unions	10,000		All-Russian Railway and Transport Workers' Union.
<i>Switzerland</i>		50,000	French United Railway Workers' Union, Paris, 33 Rue Grange-aux-Belles.
Building and Wood Workers' Union	18,000		French Transport Workers' Union, Paris, 33 Rue Grange-Aux-Belles.
Leather and Clothing Workers' Union	8,500		French Seamen's Union, Marseilles, Case 113, Poste St. Ferréol.
Transport and Food Workers' Union	3,000		French Union of the State Marine, Brest, Place Wilson.
Opposition in the Metal Workers' Union	28,000		French Dock Workers' Union, Paris, Bourse du Travail.
Opposition in the Typographical Workers' Union	1,000	20,000	Australian Seamen's union, 51 Dey Street, Sydney, NSW.
<i>Holland</i>			Railwaymen's Union in Dutch East Indies.
Transport Workers' Union	5,000		Opposition in the German Railwaymen's Union, Comrade Geschke, Berlin C 54, Rosenthaler Straße 38.
<i>Luxemburg</i>		2,000	Opposition in the German Transport Workers' Union, Comrade Farwig, Berlin C 54, Rosenthaler Str. 38.
Miners' and Metal Workers' Union	1,000	300,000	Opposition in the Austrian Transport Workers' Union.
<i>France</i>			Opposition in the Italian Railwaymen's Union.
Railway Workers' Union	65,000		
Miners' Union	25,000		
Leather Workers' Union	3,600		
Chemical Workers' Union	2,500	300,000	
<i>England</i>			
South Wales Miners	118,000		
London District Conference	49,000		
New-Castle District Conference	40,000		
Birmingham District Conference	15,000		
Transport workers	17,000	100,000	
<i>Norway</i>			
Arbeidsmandsforbund	33,000		
Metal Workers' Union	21,000		
Wood Workers' Union	9,000		
<i>Sweden (Opposition)</i>		75,000	
<i>Finland</i>		48,000	
<i>Estonia</i>		16,000	
<i>Poland</i>		200,000	
Chemical workers	7,000		
Building workers and other unions	6,000	350,000	
<i>Italy</i>			
Wood Workers' Union	25,000		
Opposition in the Railway Workers' Union	20,000		
Vecchi Section in the Union Sindacale	20,000		
<i>Spain (Opposition)</i>		200,000	
<i>Roumania (Opposition)</i>		2,500	
<i>Bulgaria</i>		34,000	
<i>Turkey</i>		15,000	
<i>Egypt (majority of trade unions)</i>		100,000	
<i>India</i>		?	
(The Bengal organization is in contact with the R.I.L.U.)			
<i>Dutch East Indies</i>		27,000	
<i>Japan (Opposition)</i>		7,500	
<i>China</i>		?	
150,000 Metal workers in contact with the R.I.L.U.			
<i>Australia (Seamen)</i>		60,000	
<i>United States of America</i>		422,000	
Opposition among the Clothing Workers	90,000		
" " " Miners	60,000		
" " " Metal workers	48,000		
" " " Railway workers	80,000		
" " " Transport workers	35,000		
" " " Printers	35,000		
" " " Factory workers	25,000		
" " " Building workers	25,000		
Food Workers' Union	12,000		
Labor Council of New York	24,000	30,000	
<i>Canada</i>			
Lumbermen	10,000		
Miners	16,000		
<i>Mexico (Opposition)</i>		25,000	
<i>Argentina (Opposition)</i>		30,000	
<i>Uruguay</i>		?	
(Seamen and Trade Union Headquarters in contact with the R. I. L. U.)			
<i>Chile</i>		90,000	

List of Unions and Groups in Contact with the International Propaganda Committees of their respective Industrial Groups, through the C.E.B.

1. Transport.

German Seamen's Union, Hamburg, Vorsetzen 41.
 Federace zeleznicaru (Czecho-Slovakia) Prague, Klimentzka 14.
 Svaz dopravnich delniku (Czecho-Slovakia) Prague, Hybernska 7.
 Swiss Transport Workers' Union, Zurich 4, Körnersstr. 12.

Hollandische Transportarbeiter-Federatie, Amsterdam, Ruijschstraat 10.
 Bulgarian Transport Workers' Union, Sofia, Syndicalen Dom.
 All-Russian Railway and Transport Workers' Union.
 French United Railway Workers' Union, Paris, 33 Rue Grange-aux-Belles.
 French Transport Workers' Union, Paris, 33 Rue Grange-Aux-Belles.
 French Seamen's Union, Marseilles, Case 113, Poste St. Ferréol.
 French Union of the State Marine, Brest, Place Wilson.
 French Dock Workers' Union, Paris, Bourse du Travail.
 Australian Seamen's union, 51 Dey Street, Sydney, NSW.
 Railwaymen's Union in Dutch East Indies.
 Opposition in the German Railwaymen's Union, Comrade Geschke, Berlin C 54, Rosenthaler Straße 38.
 Opposition in the German Transport Workers' Union, Comrade Farwig, Berlin C 54, Rosenthaler Str. 38.
 Opposition in the Austrian Transport Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the Italian Railwaymen's Union.

2. Miners.

Union of Hand and Brain Workers, Miners' Industrial Union, 1, Weidenstrasse, Gelsenkirchen, Germany.
 All-Russian Miners' Union, 12, Solianka, Moscow.
 French Miners' Union, 144, Pelleport, Paris.
 Alsace-Lorrainian Miners' Union, 18, Rempart St. Thiébauld, Metz.
 Italian Miners' Union, 45, Via del Casato, Siena.
 Bulgarian Miners' Union, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 Opposition in the German Miners' Union, Comrade Sobottka, 38, Rosenthalerstrasse, Berlin C. 54.
 Opposition in the Miners' Union of America (Canada).
 Opposition in the Czecho-Slovakian Miners' Union.
 Opposition in the British Miners' Union.
 Opposition in the Belgian Miners' Union.
 Opposition in the Dutch Miners' Union.

3. Wood Workers.

Czecho-Slovakian Wood Workers' Union, 7, Hybernska, Prague.
 Swiss Building Trades and Wood Workers' Union, 8, Anwandtstrasse, Zurich.
 Bulgarian Wood Workers' Union, Syndicalen-Dom, Sofia.
 All-Russian Wood Workers' Union.
 Italian Wood Workers' Union, 12, Corso Galileo Ferrares, Turin.
 French Wood Workers' Union, 3, Rue St. Bernard, Paris.
 French Wood Mill Workers' Union, Bourse du Travail, Paris.
 French Barrel Makers Union, Comrade Malakoff, 3 Rue Legrand, Paris.
 Norwegian Lumbermen's Union, Folketshus, Christiania.
 Canadian Lumber Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the German Wood Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the Danish Wood Workers' Union.

4. Building Trades.

All-Russian Builders' Union.
 Federation of the Expelled Building Workers in Germany (Chemnitz), 2, Hainstrasse, Chemnitz.
 Czecho-Slovakian Building Trade Workers' Union, 8, Havlikova, Prague-Karlin.
 Czecho-Slovakian Masons' Union, 7 Hybernska, Prague.
 Czecho-Slovakian Carpenters' Union, 7 Hybernska, Prague.
 Swiss Building Trades and Wood Workers' Union, 8, Anwandtstrasse, Zurich.
 French Building Trade Workers' Union, 33, Rue Grange aux Belles, Paris.
 Bulgarian Building Trade Workers' Union, Syndicalen-Dom, Sofia.
 Jugoslavian Building Trade Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the German Building Trade Workers' Union, Comrade Bachmann, 38, Rosenthalerstr., Berlin C. 54.
 Opposition in the Italian Building Trade Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the Dutch Building Trade Workers' Union.

5. Metal Workers.

All-Russian Metal Workers' Union.
 Metal Workers' Section in the Czecho-Slovakian Chemical Workers' Union, 10, Jecna, Prague.
 Bulgarian Metal Workers' Union, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 Norwegian Metal Workers' Union, Folkets Hus, Christiania.
 Union of Hand and Brain Workers, Industrial Union of Metal Workers, 1, Weidenstrasse, Gelsenkirchen, Germany.
 Opposition in the German Metal Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the Swiss Metal Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the Italian Metal Workers' Union.

6. Graphical Workers.

All-Russian Polygraphical Union.
 French Bookbinders' Union, 9, Rue de Savoie, Paris.
 Bulgarian Graphical Workers' Union, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 Opposition in the German Typographical Union.
 Opposition in the Austrian Typographical Union.
 Opposition in the Czecho-Slovakian Typographical Union.
 Opposition in the Swiss Typographical Union.
 Opposition in the Italian Typographical Union.

7. Food Workers.

French Food Workers' Union, 33, Rue Grange aux Belles, Paris.
 Swiss Food Workers' Union, 12, Körnerstrasse, Zurich.
 American Food Workers' Union, 81 East 10th Street, New York City.
 French Tobacco Workers' Union, 33 Rue Gambetta, Morlaix.
 Bulgarian Tobacco Workers' Union, Naroden Dom, Plovdiv.
 Opposition in the German Union of Hotel and Restaurant Employees.

8. Leather Workers.

All-Russian Leather Workers' Union.
 Czecho-Slovakian Shoe Makers Union, 7 Hybernaska, Prague.
 Czecho-Slovakian Leather Workers' Union, 369, Ronkova, Prague.
 Swiss Leather Workers' Union, 66, Mühlebachstr., Zurich.
 French Leather Workers' Union, 33 Rue Grange aux Belles, Paris.
 Bulgarian Leather Workers' Union, Naroden Dom, Plovdiv.
 Opposition in the German Leather Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the Austrian Shoemakers' Union.

9. Agricultural Workers.

All-Russian Agricultural Workers' Union.
 Czecho-Slovakian Agricultural Workers' Union, 14, Klimenska, Prague.
 French Agricultural Workers' Union, Brunoy, SO. II. Allée des Maronniers.
 Bulgarian Agricultural Workers' Union, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 Opposition in the German Agricultural Workers' Union.
 Provincial Section of the Italian Agricultural Workers in Forli, via Aurelio, 26 Saffi.

10. Textile Workers.

All-Russian Textile Workers' Union.
 French Textile Workers' Union, 33 Rue Grange aux Belles, Paris.
 Bulgarian Textile Workers' Union, Club "Christo Botev", Sliven.
 Textile Workers' Section in the Czecho-Slovakian Chemical Workers' Union, 7, Karlsgasse, Reichenberg.
 Opposition in the German Textile Workers' Union.
 Unione Sindacale Italiana, Industrial Union of Textile Workers.

11. Chemical Workers.

All-Russian Chemical Workers' Union.
 Czecho-Slovakian Chemical Workers' Union, 10, Jecna, Prague.
 Union of Czecho-Slovakian Ceramic Workers, 405 Jaurisova, Prague-Michle.
 French Chemical Workers' Union, 40, Rue Tronchet, Lyon.
 French Ceramic Workers Union, 17, Rue du Hameau-Billancourt, Paris.
 French Union of Glass Workers, Anor (Nord).
 Bulgarian Chemical Workers' Union, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 Opposition in the German Chemical Workers' Union.

12. Municipal Workers.

All-Russian Municipal Workers' Union.
 Czecho-Slovakian Municipal Workers' Union, 10, Sékra, Prague.
 Bulgarian Municipal Workers' Union, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 French Municipal Workers Union, Bourse du Travail, Paris.
 Opposition in the German Municipal Workers' Union.
 Opposition in the Swiss Municipal Workers' Union.

13. Clothing Workers.

All-Russian Clothing Workers' Union.
 Swiss Clothing Workers Union, 46, Mühlebachstrasse, Zurich.
 French Clothing Workers' Union, Bourse du Travail, Paris.
 Bulgarian Clothing Workers' Union, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 American Garment Workers' Union, 31 Union Square, New York City.

14. Clerical Employees.

All-Russian Federation of Employees.
 French Federation of Employees, 22, Rue Trousseau, Paris XII.
 Bulgarian Federation of Employees, Syndicalen Dom, Sofia.
 Opposition in the German, Swiss, Czecho-Slovakian, Belgian, Austrian.
 Federations of Employees.

15. Post, Telegraph and Telephone.

All-Russian Postal and Telegraph Employees Federation.
 French Postal and Telegraph Employees Federation, 33 Rue Grange aux Belles, Paris.
 Opposition in the German Federation of Postal and Telegraph Employees.

16. Teachers.

All-Russian Federation of Educational Workers.
 French Teachers' Federation, Sennecey, le Grand-S. L., Route de Laives.
 Opposition in the German and Belgian Teachers' Federation.

Organizations which reported to the C.E.B. up to October 10th, for the 2nd World Congress of the R.I.L.U.

France.

C.G.T.U., Railwaymen's Union, Agricultural Workers' Union, Leather Workers' Union, Chemical Workers' Union, Alsace-Lorrainian Miners Union.

Czecho-Slovakia.

Propaganda Committee, Agricultural Workers' Union, Textile Workers Section in the Chemical Workers' Union.

Germany.

Opposition in the Agricultural Workers' Union, in the Miners' Union, in the Building Trades Union, in the Transport Workers' Union, in the Wood Workers' Union, in the Bakers' Union, in the Restaurant Employees' Union, in the Typographical Union, and the Clerical Employees' Federations, Chemnitz Building Trades Union.

Italy.

Communist Trade Union Council, Wood Workers' Union, Opposition in the Building Trades Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Metal Workers' Union, Railwaymen's Union, and Miners' Union.

Bulgaria.

Trade Union Council

Switzerland.

Building Trades and Wood Workers' Union, Transport Workers' Union, Food Workers' Union, Leather Workers' Union, Opposition in the Metal Workers' Union, The State and Municipal Employees' Federation and the Typographical Union.

Denmark.

Communist Trade Union Central. Wood Workers' Opposition.

Sweden.

Communist Trade Union Central.

Holland.

Communist Trade Union Central, Transport Workers' Federation.

Austria.

Communist Trade Union Central.

America.

Trade Union Educational League, Food Workers' Union.
 Trade Union Centrals in Bengal, Mexico, Argentina and Canada.

Addresses of Revolutionary Trade Union Organizations

Executive Bureau of the R.I.L.U.: 13, Granatni Pereulok, Moscow.
 Central European Bureau of the R.I.L.U.: Max Ziese, Am Prenzlauer Berg 8, Berlin NO. 43.

Russia.

All-Russian Trade Union Council: Moscow, Solianka 12.

Germany.

Reichsgewerkschaftszentrale der KPD., Berlin C 54, Rosenthaler Strasse 38.
 Union der Hand- und Kopfarbeiter, Gelsenkirchen, Weidenstrasse 1.
 Deutscher Schiffahrtsbund, Hamburg, Vorsetzen 41.
 Chemnitzer Bauarbeiterverband, Chemnitz, Hainstr. 2.

France.

Commission Exécutive de la C.G.T.U., Paris, 33 Rue Grange-aux-Belles.

Italy.

Comitato Ejecutivo Sindacale del Partito Comunista, Rom, Casa del Popolo.
Federazione Italiana Lavoranti in Legno, Turin, Corso Galileo Fararis 12.
Opposition in the Unione Sindacale, L'Internazionale Rossa, Milano, Via Cappuccini 18.

Austria.

Gewerchaftsrat der KPOe., Wien VIII, Alserstr. 69.

Czecho-Slovakia.

Agitacni vybor ROI., Prag, Jecna 10.

Norway.

Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisation i Norge, Kristiania, Youngsgaten 13.

England.

British Bureau of the Red International, London W.C. 2, 3 Wellington Street.

America.

Trade Union Educational League; 118 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
International Food Workers of the Amalgamated Food Industries, 81 East 10th St., New York City, N. Y.
Amalgamated Metal Workers, 81 East 10th St., New York City, N. Y.
United Labor Council, 81 East 10th St., New York City, N. Y.
Temporary Committee for Working Class Unity, 618 South Hermitage Av., Chicago, Ill. and: 1010 Altgeld St., Chicago, Ill.

Canada.

Lumber Workers Industrial Union of Canada, 61 Cordova St. West, Vancouver, B.C.

Australia.

Seamen Union of Australasia, 51 Day St., Sydney, NSW.
Central Trades Council, Trades Hall, Goulbourn St., Sydney NSW.

Bulgaria.

Allgemeiner Gewerkschaftsbund, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom., UL Kyril i Method 54.

Holland.

Federatie van Transportarbeiders, Amsterdam, Ruijschstraat 10.
Gewerkschafts-Abteilung der K.P., Amsterdam, Amstel 23.

Mexico.

Confederation Regional Obrera, Mexico, Belisario, Dominguez 4.

Sweden.

Faockliga Propagandaförbundet, Stockholm, Luntmakaregaten 12.

Denmark.

Gewerkschafts-Abteilung der KP., Kopenhagen.

Switzerland.

Gewerkschafts-Abteilung der KP., Basel.

Spain.

Partido Comunista, Madrid, Apartado 483.

Chile.

Federacion Obrera, Santiago, Calle Agustinas 730.

Turkey.

Union Internationale des travailleurs, Constantinople. PeraB. P. 33.

Revolutionary Trade Union Press of the World

International.

The Red International of Labor Unions, 13 Granatni Pereulok, Moscow.
"Rotes Gewerkschafts-Bulletin", Max Ziese, Berlin NO 43, Am Prenzlauer Berg 8.
"Mitteilungsblatt des I.P.K. der Transportarbeiter".
"Mitteilungsblatt des I.P.K. der Holzarbeiter".
"Mitteilungsblatt der IA. der Bergarbeiter".

Russia.

Trud.
Vestnik Truda.
Gorniak.
Gudok.
Textilshchik.
Pistchevik.
Schvejnik.
Colos Koshevnika.
Rabotschi Chimik.
Bulletin Rabotchich Semli i Lessa.
Derevoobdelotchnik.
Metallist.

Poland.

Wiedomosci Zwiazkowe, Warszawa, Clodna 10.

Germany.

"Der Kommunistische Gewerkschafter", Berlin C. 54, Rosenthaler Straße 38.
"Union" (Ausgaben für Rheinland, Mitteldeutschland und Schlesien), Essen, Rottstr. 16. Für Schlesien: Gleiwitz, Hüttenstraße 2. Für Mittel-Deutschland Halle, Lerchenfeldstraße 14.
"Schiffahrtswarte", Hamburg, Vorsetzen 41.
"Graphischer Block", Berlin, Rosenthaler Straße 38.
"Der Bauarbeiter" (Chemnitz), Chemnitz, Hainstr. 2.

Austria.

"Der Rote Gewerkschafter", Wien VIII, Alserstraße 69.

Czecho-Slovakia.

"Rudý Odborár", Prag, Jecna 10
Dělník, Prag, Jecna 10
Stavebník, Prag-Karlin, Havlicková 8
Zajmy železničarů, Prag II, Klimentská 14
Zemědělec, Prag II, Klimentská 14
Dřevodělnické Listy, Prag, Hybernská 7
Tesařsky Obzor, Prag, Hybernská 7
Zajmy dopravních zřízenců, Prag, Hybernská 7
Kamenodělník, Prag, Hybernská 1033
Hlinodělník, Prag-Michle, Jaurisová 405
Obňoník, Prag, Hybernská 7
„Landarbeiter“, Prag, Klimentka 14
Der Bauarbeiter, Prag-Karlin, Havlicková 8
Der Arbeiter, Prag, Jecna 10
Robotník, Prag, Jecna 10
„Der Rote Gewerkschafter“, Reichenberg, Karlsgasse 7
Czerwony Zawodowiec, Czeski Cieszyn, ul. Hasnera 15

Holland.

Het Transportbedrijf, Amsterdam, Ruijschstraat 10.

France.

La Vie syndicale, Paris, 33 Rue Grange-aux-Belles
La Lutte des Classes, Paris, 96 quai Jemmappes
L'Action (Services Publics), Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
L'Alimentation Ouvrière, Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
Le Travailleur du Bâtiment, Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
Le Terrassier, Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
Bulletin Officiel de l'Union Departementale de la Seine, Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
Le Metallurgiste, Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
Le Syndicat Unique (P.T.T.), Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
L'Unitaire (Transport), Paris, Rue Grange-aux-Belles 33
La Tribune des Cheminots, Paris, Rue Baudin 19
L'Emancipation, Paris, Rue Baudin 19
Le Travailleur du Livre, Paris, Rue de Savoie 9
La Vie Ouvrière, Paris, rue Pelleport 144
Le Vêtement, Paris, Bourse du Travail, 3, rue du Chateau-d'Eau
Der Bauarbeiter, Paris, 33 Rue Grange-aux-Belles
Le Travailleur des P.T.T., Paris, Bourse du Travail, 3, rue de Chateau-d'Eau
Le Cheminot Parisien, Paris, Bourse du Travail, 3, rue de Chateau-d'Eau
L'Imprimerie Communiste, Paris, Rue Pelleport 144

Alsace-Lorraine.

Le Syndicaliste Rouge, Metz, Rempart St. Thiebault 18.
Der Bergarbeiter, Metz, Rempart St. Thiebault 18.

Great Britain.

All Power, London, 3 Wellington Street
The Worker, Glasgow, 31 North Frederick St.

Italy.

Il Sindacato Rosso, Milano, Piazzale Porta Venezia
 Il Sindacato Rosso, Milano, Piazzale Porta Venezia
 L'Internazionale Rossa, Milano, Via Cappuccini 18

Switzerland.

"Schweizerische Bau- und Holzarbeiter-Zeitung", Zürich 4, An-
 wandstrasse 8.
 "Solidarität" (Transport- and Food Workers), Zürich 4,
 Körnerstr. 12.
 Schweizerische Lederarbeiter-Zeitung, Zürich 8, Mühlebachstr. 66.

Spain.

Accion Sindicalista, Valencia, Buenos Aires 2
 Vida Obrera, Gijon, Calle de Cabrales 36

Bulgaria.

Bulletin (of the General Trade Union Federation), Sofia,
 Syndikalen Dom
 Bankow, Soha, Syndikalen Dom
 Grafitscheski Westnik, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom
 Drevodelski Rabotnik, Sofia, „Osvoboshdenie“, Lwow most
 Kelnero-Gotwarski Rabotnik, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom
 Kosharo-Obuschtschar, Plowdiw, Narodn Dom
 Metallorabotnik, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom
 Rudnitschar, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom
 Slushatsch, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom
 Stroitelen Rabotnik, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom
 Tjutjunorabotnik, Plowdiw, Narodn Dom
 Fabritschen Rabotnik, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom
 Transport, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom, Ul. Kyril i Method 54
 Selski Westnik, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom, Ul. Kyril i Method 54
 Rabotnitscheski Westnik, Sofia, Syndikalen Dom, Ul. Kyril i
 Method 54

Jugoslavia.

Organisowani Radnik, Belgrad, Widinska ul. 58

Chile.

La Federacion Obrera, Santiago, Calle Agustinas 730

Norway.

Arbeidsmanden, Kristiania, Mollergatan 3

America.

The Labor Herald, 118 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
 Voice of Labor, 2003 N. California Av., Chicago, Ill.
 Free Voice of the Amalgamated Food Workers: New York,
 N. Y. 81 East 10th Street
 The Worker, New York, N. Y., Room 405, 80 East 11th St.
 Advance, New York, N. Y., 31 Union Sq.
 Fortschritt (Jewish) New York, N. Y., 31 Union Sq.
 "Labor Unity", 1470 Valencia St., San Francisco Calif. U.S.A.
 "Tyomies" (Finnish) 601 Tower Ave, Superior, Wis, U.S.A.

Canada.

"The Worker", 519 West Queen St., Toronto, Ont., Canada
 "British Columbia Federationist", 1129 Howe St., Vancouver
 B.C., Canada.

Table of Revolutionary Trade Union Literature

In German.

Library of the R.I.L.U. (Publishers: Phöbus-Verlag, Berlin)
 Vol. 1. Resolutionen, Manifeste und Statuten der RGI.
 (R.I.L.U.).
 " 2. Aufgaben und Taktik der RGI.
 " 3. Die Beziehungen zwischen der RGI. und der Kom. Int.
 " 4. Ziperowitsch: Was lehrt die Erfahrung?
 " 5. A. Lozovsky: Das Aktionsprogramm der RGI.
 " 6. A. Lozovsky: Zwei Internationale.
 " 7. Produktionskontrolle und Betriebsräte.
 " 8. A. Lozovsky: Die Weltoffensive des Kapitals und die
 proletarische Einheitsfront.
 " 9. A. Lozovsky: Die russischen Gewerkschaften unter den
 neuen Verhältnissen.
 " 10. A. Lozovsky und H. Brandler: Der Kampf der Kom-
 munisten in den Gewerkschaften.
 " 11. A. Andreyev: Die russischen Gewerkschaften in den
 Jahren 1920-21.

Small Library of the R.I.L.U. (Phöbus-Verlag, Berlin)
 Vol. 1. G. Ziperowitsch: Die neue Wirtschaftspolitik in Sowjet-
 Russland und die Aufgaben der Gewerkschaften.

Die Rote Gewerkschafts-Internationale:

Jahrgang 1921 Nr. 1—11.
 Kleine Bibliothek der Russischen Korrespondenz:
 (Publisher: Hoym, Hamburg)

Andreyev: Die russischen Gewerkschaften in den vier Jahren der
 proletarischen Revolution.
 Zwei Jahre "Union". Der neue Kurs.
 (Publisher: Viva-Verlag, Berlin)

Weltoffensive des Kapitals (Rotbuch Nr. 1; Phöbus-Verlag,
 Berlin).

A. Lozovsky: Der Erste Internationale Kongress der Roten Fach-
 und Industrieverbände.
 Bericht des Internationalen Rates der Roten Fach- und In-
 dustrieverbände, Resolutionen, Manifeste und Aufrufe des
 1. Internationalen Kongresses der roten Fach- und I-
 ndustrieverbände.

G. Nosaka: Bericht über die Arbeiterbewegung in Japan.
 Rotes Gewerkschaftsbulletin Nr. 1—8 (1921) und 1—2 (1922).
 Kleine Flugschriften der Gewerkschaftsabteilung der KPD.:
 (Publishers: Verlag Viva, Berlin).

Vol. 1. Die Kontrolle der Produktion und der ADGB.
 " 2. Was bedeuten die Gewerkschaften für die Arbeit-
 rinnen?
 " 3. Der ADGB. und die sozialen Kämpfe.
 " 4. Wer spaltet die Gewerkschaften? Der ADGB. oder
 die Kommunisten?
 " 7. 100 Milliarden und 10 Punkte.
 " 8-10. Die Gewerkschaftstaktik, wie sie ist und wie sie
 sein muß.
 " 13-15. Die Vernichtung des Marxismus durch den Gelehrten
 des ADGB, Hermann Duncker.
 " 16. Walcher: Eine Abrechnung.
 " 17. Von Dresden bis München. Zur Taktik und Politik
 des Hauptvorstandes des DEV.

Library of the Communist International.

(Publisher: C. Hoym, Hamburg)

E. Varga: Die Krisis der kapitalistischen Weltwirtschaft.
 M. Tomsky: Abhandlungen über die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in
 Rußland.

A. Kissileff: Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung der Bergarbeiter in
 Sowjet-Rußland.
 (Publishers: Franke's Verlag, Leipzig 1921)

Katja Paljanoff: Die Arbeiterin in Sowjet-Rußland.
 (Publishers: Franke's Verlag, Leipzig 1921)

A. Lozovsky: Der Internationale Rat der Fach- und Industrie-
 verbände.
 (Publishers: Verlag Viva, Berlin)

Der Bergarbeiterkongreß in Gießen.
 Zur Entwicklung der Gewerkschaftsbewegung seit dem
 Ausgang des Weltkrieges, Inprekorr August 1922.

Z. Leder: Sind die Amsterdamer Gelbe?
 Z. Leder: Die Offensive des Kapitals und die Einheitsfront des
 Proletariats. (Also in French and Czechish.)

Frölich: Das Verbrechen an den Eisenbahnern 1922.
 Der Süddeutsche Metallarbeiterstreik und seine Lehren
 Der neue Kurs, die gesetzliche Versklavung der An-
 gestellten.

Z. Leder: Das zukünftige Arbeitsrecht.
 N. Auerbach: Marx und die Gewerkschaften, Berlin 1922.
 Wohin steuern die freien Gewerkschaften?

A. Lozovsky: Aufgaben und Taktik der RGI.

H. Brandler: Betriebsräte und politische Arbeiterräte.
 Gewerkschaften und Betriebsräte.
 Die Aussperrung im schweizerischen Holzgewerbe 1922.
 (Issued by the Swiss Wood Workers Union 1922.)

Works in French.

L'Internationale Syndicale Rouge No. 1—14, 1922.
 (Publishers: Librairie du Travail.)

Petite Bibliothèque de l'Internationale Syndicale Rouge.
 (Publishers: Librairie du Travail.)

1. Résolutions et statuts.
 2. Programme d'Action de l'Internationale Syndicale Rouge.
 Le premier Congrès International des Syndicats révolutionnaires.
 Compte rendu sténographique.
 (Publishers: Librairie du Travail.)

Résolutions et Décisions du 1er Congrès Internationale des Syn-
 dicats révolutionnaires.
 (Publishers: Librairie du Travail.)

Compte-rendu du Conseil Internationale des Syndicats Rouges du
 15 juillet.

Nosaka: Notes sur l'histoire du mouvement ouvrier au Japon.
 Conseil International des Syndicats Professionnels et de Pro-
 duction. Le Syndicat rouge des ouvriers de l'industrie du
 papier dans la Russie des Soviets. 1906—1920.

L'Internationale Syndicale Rouge. Bulletin du Bureau Exécutif. No. 1—12. Le mouvement Ouvrier International. No. 1—2. Gaston Monmousseau, Le Syndicalisme devant la Révolution. (Edition de la Vie Ouvrière, Paris 1922)
Travaux du camarade Michel Relenk au Congrès de l'I.O.R. de Moscou. (Publishers: Librairie du Travail.)
Losovsky: Anticipations Révolutionnaires, 1922, Paris Xe. (Publishers: Librairie du Travail.)
Gaston Monmousseau: Le Contrôle Syndical et les Comités d'Usine (Union des Syndicats ouvriers.)
Monatte-Rosmer: Un coup d'oeil en arrière.
Monatte: Reflexions sur l'avenir syndical.
Guilbeaux: Le socialisme et syndicalisme en France pendant la guerre.

Works in English.

The Red Labor International 1—12 (1922). (R.I.L.U., Moscow.)
Tom Mann, Russia in 1921. (British Bureau, London 1921.)
Labor Herald Library (published by the Trade Union Educational League, Chicago): 1. William Foster, "The Russian Revolution". 2. William Foster, "The Revolutionary Crisis of 1918-1921 in Germany, England, Italy and France".
The First International Congress of Red Labor Unions. Stenographic Report with an Introduction by Com. Lozovsky. Resolutions and Decisions adopted by the First International Congress of Revolutionary Trade and Industrial Unions.
Report of the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions for the period July 15, 1920—July 1, 1921.
Nosaka, Review of the Labor movement in Japan.
The Red Labor Union International Bulletin of the Executive Bureau 1—11.
William Z. Foster, The Railroaders Next Step,—Amalgamation. (Trade Union Educational League, Chicago 1922)
Murphy: The Reds in Congress (London 1921.)
Constitution of the Red International of Labor Unions, London 1921.
Liquidation of the Independent Unions. Issued by Amalgamated Metal Workers.

Works in Italian.

Published by: P.C. d'Italia:
1. I Sindacati italiani al II° Congresso dell'Internazionale dei Sindacati rossi.
2. L'assicurazione sociale nella Russia dei Sovieti.

Works in Spanish.

W. Morris: Como vivimos y como podriamos vivir.
Joaquin Maurin: El Sindicalismo a la luz de la Revolucion Rusa.

In the press.

Joaquin Maurin: El ejercito rojo de los Sovieti. Estudio sobre les origines fundacion, actividad y organizacion del ejercito de la Revolucion.

In preparation.

Victor Serge: Los anarquistas y la experiencia de la Revolucion rusa.
H. Lagardelle. El Sindicalismo revolucionario.
Alejandra Kolontaj: La mujer, la familia y la Revolucion.

Works in Russian.

Published by the R.I.L.U.

1. Report of the International Council of the Red Trade and Industrial Unions for the period, July 15th, 1920, to July 1st, 1921.
2. The first International Congress of the Red Trade and Industrial Unions. Stenographic report with a preface by comrade Lozovsky.
3. Resolutions and Decisions of the First International Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Unions (3rd to 19th July). Preface by Lozovsky.
4. A. Nosaka: Brief Report on the Trade Union Movement in Japan.
5. A. Lozovsky: The International Congress of the Revolutionary Trade and Industrial Unions (3rd to 19th July 1921).
6. A. Lozovsky: Program of Action of the R.I.L.U.
7. E. Varga and A. Lozovsky: World Crisis.
8. Ziperovitch and Heckert: Control of Production and shop stewards.
9. Z. Leder: The Trade Union Movement in Germany.

10. I. Yusefovitch: Report on the Trade Union Movement in Poland.
11. A. Lozovsky: Two Internationals.
12. A. Lozovsky: Organization Questions. Supplement: Statutes of the R.I.L.U.
13. A. Rosmer, Tom Mann, A. Lozovsky: The R.I.L.U. and the Communist International.
14. Red Book No. 1: The Capitalist World Offensive.
15. J. Smurgis: The Labor Movement in China.
16. M. Smith: Class Struggle in England.
17. Riazanova: Working Women and the Trade Unions.

Periodical Publications.

1. The R.I.L.U. Nos. 1—14.
 2. The International Trade Union Movement, Nos 5—7.
 3. Bulletin of the Executive Bureau of the R.I.L.U., Nos. 1—13. (State issue, Petrograd 1922.)
- "The Food Workers Companion", Calendar. (Union of Food Workers, Moscow 1922.)
The New Way of the Trade Union Movement. (Published by the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council, Moscow 1922.)
The New Tasks of the Trade Unions. (Published by the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of Russia.)
The Metal Worker, No. 12, Anniversary Number, Moscow, June 1922.
Lozovsky, The World Offensive of Capital and the Proletarian United Front.

Publications of the International Propaganda Committees

a) Transport Workers.

1. Report on the Conference of the Seamen with the representatives of the International Propaganda Committee of the Transport Workers in Moscow, from 10th to 12th August, 1921.
2. The Revolutionary Transport Worker, No. 1, November 1st, 1921.
3. E. Atchkanov: The Role of the Seamen in the Russian Labor Movement, and in the development of the All-Russian Union of the Water Transport Workers.

b) Leather Workers.

1. Bulletin of the International Propaganda Committee for October 1921.

c) Miners.

1. Bulletin of the International Miners Association, No. 1, for November 1921.

d) Building Workers.

1. Süssmann, The International of the Building Workers (1903—1921).

e) Wood Workers.

- B. Isakov: The International of the Wood Workers.
M. M. Borodin: The History of a great betrayal (Issued by the R.I.L.U. Moscow 1922).

Works in Czechish.

1. Ruda Odborova Internacionala.
2. Votava: Epistola k odborově organisovaným dělníkům.
3. Zinověv: Komunismus a odborově hnutí.

Works in Swedish.

Published by the Swedish Federation for Trade Union Propaganda:

1. Vad vill Fackliga propaganda förbundet?
2. Amsterdam eller Moskva? Lozovsky.
3. Karl Kilbom, Skräförbund eller Klassorganisation.
4. Vad vill Röda Fackföreningsinternationalen?
5. Ola Vinberg, Fabrikokkupationen i Italien 1920.
6. K. Kilbom, Fackföreningsrörelsen "under Moskvas ok".
7. K. Kilbom, Revolutionär Fackföreningsrörelsen.

Works in Dutch.

Published by the National Labor Secretariat in Amsterdam.
1. Het Congress der Roode Vakante rationale te Moskau 1921.

Works in Polish.

Z. Leder: Amsterdam or Moscow?