

ism. If to-day the Italian unions oppose the sending of arms and munitions to Russian White generals; if the English workers organize monster strikes and demand peace with the Soviet Government and the recall of English troops from Russia; if the French Trade Unionists openly declare their solidarity with us—the logic of the class war, rendered acute by the general ruin and ever-increasing misery, will compel them to-morrow to make a decisive pronouncement on the affairs of their own country.

The general sympathy they display toward us, and the material aid which they sometimes afford us, prove their strength more than their weakness. In taking the Russian workers under their protection they are undergoing an apprenticeship in the struggle, without yet attempting to deliver a decisive attack on their own enemies at home. Our sympathy is with a school for the Trade Unions of West European countries; it creates a line of demarcation daily becoming more accentuated between red and yellow tendencies.

Methods of Reactionary Leaders.

The defenders of the moribund forms of the Trade Union movement are trying their utmost to galvanize the movement and to resuscitate methods which have long since been abandoned. With this object in view, shortly after the "Peace of Versailles," the yellow leaders of various countries made repeated, separate attempts to bring back the International into the fold of the old Trade Unionism. They imagined that by reviving the Trade Union International they would again dress the working masses in the armour of fictitious solidarity, which in practice reduces itself to an entente with capitalism and disguised hostility to the workers of different nationality. The check suffered by the miserable efforts of the Amsterdam Congress, where the representatives of the Entente countries could not resist the dubious pleasure of once again humbling the German workers in the face of the capitalists, is generally recognized even by the defenders of yellow Trade Unionism. These efforts were received without approval and without enthusiasm. The attempts made by the Trade Unions to come to an agreement with the employers and to establish the foundations of a new International of Labour at Washington, must also be regarded as a pitiable comedy. The progress of the labours of the Conference at Washington, not to mention the attitude adopted to the conquered, and even to neutral, countries, cannot but excite a smile of pity even among the very organizers of this hypocritical and unhealthy farce. The same unhealthy atmosphere surrounded the recent efforts of Leghien, formerly one of the leaders of the German proletariat, and a "yellow" par excellence. In the name of 12 million workers, organized as he says, in a mythical organization, resident no one

knows where, he applied, if the newspaper are to be believed, to the Trade Unions of Moscow, Petrograd, and Odessa to furnish him with particulars as to their organization and to enter into relationship, with the yellow unions, in the name of which he promised material aid to Soviet Russia. It is not known who authorised him to make these declarations. It was certainly not the factory and workshop committees of Germany, nor the revolutionary unions of Italy, nor the French, nor the working masses of England, for all these display an ineradicable opposition to the yellow leaders.

Wanted: A New International.

The only reply our workers can offer to the invitations of Amsterdam, Washington, and Leghien, all desirous of again abusing the trust of the masses, is to organize the true forces of revolution, in conjunction with the reds of the Western countries, for the creation of a new International which shall be separated by an untraversable ditch from the yellow organizations; to define the real position of the two parties, and in the international arena to prepare the way for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We are satisfied that the creation of this Trade Union International will not be long delayed. The international conference of Transport Workers now being organized proves without a shadow of doubt that the sympathy of the majority of the workers is with the Third International.

Every day brings new evidence of closer union between the organizations of the various countries, and of the common aspirations of the workers in face of their new tasks.

The decay of the Second International and its capitulation to the Communist International furnishes the reds with a powerful weapon for the political struggle.

The first aim to be achieved is to strengthen the spirit of fraternity among the Trade Unions of all countries, and to unite ourselves, not merely in ideas, but also in practice.

The first task of the Trade Unions of all countries is to form in practice, as well as in theory, a powerful international organization, prepared to fight side by side with the Communist International on all now for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and henceforward to inspire new forms of international proletarian relationship and of the organization of Communist life.

The First International only demanded from its members an exchange of information and of sympathy; what is now necessary is to make the experience gained in organization and technique available to all, and to co-ordinate acts of demonstration and of offence; a uniform plan must be developed for the control of the production of the world, of food supply, and the division of the fruits of production; a single centre must be created for calculat-