

The Active Population of France in 1911*

Classes	Male		Total
	Thousands	Thousands	
Farmers	2,873	2,347	5,220
Farm laborers	2,403	890	3,293
Business men	1,660	1,546	3,206
Professional:			
Employers	122	34	156
Salaried	269	119	388
Public officials	279	168	447
Administrative personnel, agents and salesmen.....	840	339	1,179
Industrial wage-earners...	3,754	1,446	5,200
Servants	155	757	912
	12,355	7,646	20,001
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Farmers	23.3	30.7	26.1
Farm laborers	19.5	11.6	16.5
Business men	13.4	20.2	16.0
Professional:			
Employers	1.0	0.4	0.8
Salaried	2.2	1.6	1.9
Public officials	2.3	2.2	2.2
Administrative personnel, agents and salesmen.....	6.8	4.4	5.9
Industrial wage-earners...	30.3	19.0	26.0
Servants	1.2	9.9	4.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

It appears from the preceding table that the industrial proletariat in France at the census of 1911 represented 26 per cent. of the total active population. Among the males that ratio was slightly higher, viz., 30.3 per cent. If the farm laborers are added to the industrial wage-earners the aggregate number will reach about one half (49.8) of the active population. But as stated above, this number would include farmers' sons who are not proletarians and expect in the course of time to become farmers. This fact clearly appears from the comparative distribution of farmers and farm laborers by age, as shown in the following table:

Age	Number (thousands)		Per cent.		Total
	Farmers	Laborers	Farmers	Laborers	
Under 20 years	3	772	0.4	99.6	100.0
20 to 24 "	38	232	10.5	89.5	100.0
25 to 29 "	166	304	35.3	64.7	100.0
30 to 34 "	262	209	55.6	44.4	100.0
35 to 39 "	307	159	65.9	34.1	100.0
40 and over	2092	632	76.6	23.4	100.0
Total*.....	2868	2399	54.1	45.9	100.0

The preceding figures show that the ratio of proprietors to laborers among persons engaged in farming increases with age. Of the young men under 30 years the majority are described as "laborers," above the age of 30 years the majority have become proprietors.

* This table does not include those who were registered by the census as unemployed, because the wage-earners in that report were not segregated from the administrative personnel, etc., but the total number of unemployed amounted only to 140,000 males and 69,000 females, which represented in all 1 per cent of the active population, and may, therefore, be disregarded for the purposes of this table.

* The discrepancy between the numbers in this and the preceding tables is due to the fact that a small number of farmers and laborers are not reported.

Of those who have reached the age of 40, less than one-fourth (23.4) have remained laborers, while three-fourths have become proprietors. It may be assumed that there are farmers' sons or laborers who have married farmers' daughters. This assumption can be corroborated by a comparison of single and married men among the proprietors and "laborers" in agriculture, as shown in the following table:

Number (Thousands)	Single	Married	Total
Farmers	219	2,654	2,873
Farm laborers.....	1,566	836	2,402
Total.....	1,785	3,490	5,275
	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Farmers	7.6	92.4	100.0
Farm laborers	65.2	34.8	100.0
Total.....	33.7	66.3	100.0
	Per cent. Distribution by Classes		
Farmers	12.2	76.0	54.2
Farm laborers	87.8	24.0	45.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0

The preceding figures show that whereas two-thirds of males engaged in farming were married the percentage of single and married was quite different among proprietors and laborers; of the farm laborers two-thirds were single, the proprietors were nearly all married, and conversely, of the married men more than three-fourths were proprietors, whereas of the single men seven-eighths were laborers. To estimate accurately how many of those described as "laborers" were genuine hired workers and how many were farmers' sons helping on parental farms, is impossible. It may be assumed that 836,000 hired "laborers" were wage-earners; we may go still further and assume that all those described as "laborers" who are above the age of 30, were wage-earners, whether married or not,—this amounts to another 100,000 males. How many of those under the age of 30 were farmers' sons it is difficult to estimate. Though we may assume that all farm laborers under the age of 20 are members of farmers' families and that among those between the ages of 20 and 30 the ratio of wage-earners to members of family was the same as the ratio of farm laborers to farmers above the age of 30, the number of wage-earners between the ages of 20 and 30 will be less than 200,000. On this basis the number of wage-earners in agriculture may be estimated at 1,200,000. In this manner the agricultural wage-earners together with the industrial proletariat will represent about 40 per cent. of all bread-winners.

In order to compare the class divisions of the French population with those of the United States, the males alone must be considered, because statistical classification of the family population of the United States, as has been explained above, is not the same. In order further to eliminate most of the farmers' sons who are not wage-earners, we shall consider only those persons who are above the age of 20 in France and above the age of 21 in the United States. The comparative figures are shown in the table next following:

Classes	France 1911		United States 1900 Per cent.
	Thousands	Per cent.	
Farmers	2,870	26.9	27.4
Farm laborers	1,631	15.3	8.9
Businessmen	1,653	15.5	9.1
Professional	618	5.7	4.4
Administrative personnel, agents, salesmen	685	6.4	7.2
Industrial wage earners	3,092	29.0	36.4
Servants	129	1.2	0.8
Unclassified	—	—	5.8
Total.....	10,678	100.0	100.0

The preceding comparison shows that the ratio of the industrial proletariat to all bread-winners was higher in the United States in 1900 than in France in 1911. On the other hand the ratio of farmers' sons and agricultural wage-earners was higher in France than in the United States. This fact shows that the movement from the farm to the city had progressed further in the United States than in France. The ratio of business men is much higher in France than in the United States. But this is largely due to the fact that the United States census statistics of occupations of 5.8 per cent. were not described with sufficient clearness to permit of their classifications as wage-earners or proprietors. A part of them were probably proprietors, so that the difference in the ratio of

business men in France of 1911 and the United States of 1910 was not as large as may appear from the preceding figures.

In the French occupation statistics professional men were also classified into proprietors and salaried men. There is no such classification in the American occupation statistics. The number of professional men above the age of 20 who were engaged on a salary by private employers amounted in 1911 to 228,000 persons which represented 2.1 per cent. of the total male population of the same age. If that number likewise be added to the Proletariat it will increase the ratio of the proletariat to 31.1 per cent. The number of hired farm laborers above the age of 20 has been estimated as 1,200,000 which represents 11.2 per cent. of the total number of bread-winners. If this number be likewise included in the proletariat, the total French proletariat will reach 42.3 per cent, which is still short of a majority. To be sure, this was 10 years ago. But as we know, from the example of the United States the ratio of the proletariat to the total population could not have increased very much during the past 10 years. From 1900 to 1910 the relative number of the proletariat of the United States increased by 10.7 per cent. If the same ratio be applied to France, its proletariat cannot represent to-day more than 45 per cent. of all adult males, which is still short of a majority.

The Storm Center of the Comm. International

By JOHN KIM

(Concluded.)

10. This point demands a stubborn fight against the Amsterdam International of the yellow labor unions.

The effectiveness of this agitation will grow in proportion to the strength of the newly created Red Labor Union International which is a counterpart to the yellow Amsterdam International. We consider that this is one of the most difficult requirements, on which there is a division of opinion among the Communists themselves. They all agree that the yellow labor International should be defeated, but they do not fully agree on the methods to be employed. However, we shall return to this point later in another connection.

11. This point requires a most searching control over the parliamentary groups and the elimination of unreliable elements therefrom.

In view of the havoc worked by the treacherous conduct of the parliamentary representatives of the Second International during the war, the above requirement is amply justified. People still have more reverence for those placed in conspicuous positions. Therefore, the conduct of the parliamentary representatives should be free from blemish.

12. The principle of democratic centralization is emphasized.

Undoubtedly this point will create much discussion. Its application will differ with each country. No communist will deny the necessity of enforcing strong discipline among the party members. However, not

all communists will agree that the method of appointment will always work best. Appointed party committees, appointed executives, appointed editors, appointed delegates may break the party discipline and infringe the regulations which their very appointment was intended to guard against. But in general, the principle of centralization of power is sound and should be applied to organizations requiring quick decision and immediate action.

13. This paragraph requires periodical expulsion of unreliable members from the party.

We venture to suggest that this clause will be the hardest to apply. It will not be always easy to prove beyond reasonable doubt that this or that person is a heretic or has violated the party principles. A trial by a membership body will always be necessary and without a verdict of the majority elimination of members by mere executive order will tend to disrupt the party organization. It would be better to prolong the trial period and not to admit candidates to membership unless they are thoroughly tested for their loyalty to the principles and to the party organization.

14. This clause requires every possible assistance to the Soviet Republic in its struggle against the counter-revolutionary forces. It is urged that Communist parties induce the workers to refuse to transport military equipment intended for fighting the Soviet republics, etc.

Obviously, such a propaganda is imperative because the counter-revolutionary forces are applying their propaganda to fool the workers and to induce them to fight against their own interests.