

power positions in all fields of social life taken by the working class and the other working people under the leadership of the Bolshevik party, was the creation of a firm revolutionary legal order in the whole country. The constitutional question was regarded as an important part of the struggle for the realization of the socialist revolution by the Bolsheviks. The drafting and passing of the constitution took place during a hard class struggle. During the V. Congress of the Soviets the counter-revolutionary putsch, contrived by the left-wing Social Revolutionaries with the assistance of diplomats from the imperialist countries had to be overcome. Under the leadership of V. I. Lenin the drafting of the constitution was finished, the unity of economy, policy and ideology in the Soviet structure and in the constitution were guaranteed. V. I. Lenin especially underlined the growing role of the Communist Party.

The German Left, the revolutionary forces of the German workers' movement got to know the first Soviet constitution under the condition of the rising people's revolution in Germany. Together with the first works by V. I. Lenin and other documents of the Bolshevik Party and Soviet power accessible to the German working Class movement the first Soviet constitution played an important part in the process of bringing the Spartacus Group and other left forces nearer to Leninism, by the gradual ideological clarification of decisive questions in the struggle for the power. Thereby the ideological contest with the revisionists of all directions especially the opinions of Kautsky sharpened. Lenin's words were confirmed: "It is sufficient to make our Soviet constitution known among these proletarians and these masses and they will say immediately: there are our genuine friends, this is the genuine working class party, the gen-

uine workers' government, for it doesn't deprive the workers of the fruits of their struggle by talking of reforms, . . . but it really struggles against the exploiters, it really makes revolution".

Vertical Integration in the West German Agriculture

by *Erich Krauß*

The vertical integration of agriculture is a method of the organization of the agricultural production process typical of state monopolist capitalism under the leadership of the monopolies. It serves the interest of the monopolies of commerce and industry in gaining profits and accelerates the capitalist process of concentration in agriculture. By means of the vertical integration the monopolies dictate the peasants the terms of production and delivery of agricultural products. The integrated peasant change into de-facto paid workmen of the monopolies. The juridical form of realizing the vertical integration is the private legal contract. By its help the capitalist integrator takes a decisive influence on the shaping of production and management in the farms, gives obligatory instructions for the production and controls their fulfillment. The risk of production and price is unilaterally imposed upon the farmer by contract. The author sketches the different forms of contracts.

In the recent time the system of vertical integration has been supplanted by a system of horizontal integration in the form of fusions of farms to communities of producers managed and controlled by the state for which special acts are prepared. While the farmers regard the foundation of producers' communities as a way to preserve and