The decisions of the Third World Congress of the Communist International are being interpreted in every possible way. Not only oppositionists but also official Soviet leaders have had to understand the significance of the Third Congress. And yet all the Communist parties must completely change their position. The Congress of the Communist and the Fourth International is in the position in the far more critical situation in order to better organize the attack on the bourgeoisie.
The Italian Socialists

by L. Terracina

The predictions with the Italian Communists had made concerning the results of the Milan Congress came true with admirable precision: no expulsion, no split, an enormous majority for our secret group, for the un-maximalists, an almost triumphant for the avowed reformists. The evolution of the Italian Social Democracy is proceeding in accelerating tempo, while the working masses at the country are beginning to recognize their depths of depression, are beginning to reorganize their ranks and to advance to the political sphere.

Let us establish this characteristic fact: until very recently the Italian Socialist Party could be referred to as a bourgeois party, with the proletariat, it was always under the masses whose spontaneity, their spirit of reform, their boldness, their revolutionary spirit was to a large extent the expression of their class consciousness. And it was the duty of the minority of social democrats to act as mediators between the masses and the leaders of the party. To-day, when conditions in general have fundamentally changed, and the condition of the masses is in a process of continuous revolution, the Socialists have to withdraw from the role of mediators and function as a political party on their own account. In other words, they have to present themselves as the vanguard of the working class, not as a mere instrument of the masses, but as being themselves the leaders of the working class. This is the revolution, this is the new life of the working masses, this is the new life of the working class. And the new life of the working class is the new life of the working man, the new life of the proletariat, the new life of the masses, the new life of the revolution, the new life of the revolution of the masses.

On their arguments he and the other Maximalists took great exception, not only because they were not justified in making the Left give up its revolutionary program, but because they were not justified in making the Left give up its revolutionary program. The reformists, on the other hand, found in Milan that freedom of self-expression, which for ten years was denied them, that in 1927, when their party was in opposition, in Regina Emilia, they made a complete break with the coalitions. So it happened that in Milan they found themselves in the position of having to admit that, after all, they were not the only ones who could co-exist in the party, that there were others who could express themselves freely.

The main topic under discussion was collaboration with the bourgeois. The Maximalists theoretically rejected it, although they recognized that the bourgeois would be impossible to overthrow without the support of the bourgeois. They believed that, by building up a broad front against the capitalist class, they could achieve the political aim of the Maximalists.

The congress, in which the majority of the delegates were represented, opened with a presentation of the situation in Italy and the need for immediate action. The keynote was the need for unity and a united front against the fascists. The delegates agreed that the only way to achieve this was through the formation of a Popular Front, which would include all political parties, including the Communist Party. The congress decided to call for a general strike and to support the Popular Front.

The congress was attended by representatives of all the major political parties in Italy, including the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Christian Democrats, and the liberal parties. The congress was a major event in the history of Italian politics, and it marked the beginning of the Popular Front, which would be a major force in Italian politics for the next few years.
COMMUNIST
RECRUITING WEEK

The Almanac of Recruiting-Week

By Hallam

With the motto "Go to the Masses," the Communist international summons all its members to agitate during the week of Communist-revolutionary activities. The new recruiting-week concluded on November 19, 1928.

The Communist international is undertaking for the first time a general mobilization of the world's proletariat in defense of the revolution, to give the workers and peasants a mass struggle, to drive the capitalists back from the world market, to force them to destroy workers' enterprises in order to improve the workers' economic position. The recruiting-week was designed, therefore, to decrease the world's capitalist economies by means of the seizure of all productive forces, thus creating lock-outs, mobilizing strike-breakers and organizers. With the help of the revolutionary workers, the Communist international is able to destroy workers' enterprises in order to improve the workers' economic situation.

The recruiting-week aims to reinforce the slogan of the workers. The recruitment of workers for the Communist movement is one of the most subtle strategies of taxation on the capitalist class. In order to oppose the expansion of the Communist party, the capitalists buy the periodicals, the newspapers, controls the information, and exploits the masses of the workers in a manner favourable to his own interests.

The Communist international is investigating the situation of the workers in Europe and the world. The recruiting-week is attended by all the ideological organizations, especially the labor unions. With a subtle system of propaganda, the Communist international is able to attract the workers from all over the world into the recruiting-week. The recruiting-week aims to fight against the capitalist class. It shows that the workers are not alone in the struggle against the capitalist class. The recruiting-week is attended by all the workers, both men and women, and it aims to strengthen the work of recruiting workers through the use of all the ideological methods of propaganda. The recruiting-week is attended by all the workers, both men and women, and it aims to strengthen the work of recruiting workers through the use of all the ideological methods of propaganda.
HELP FOR RUSSIA

Famine and Counter-Revolution

by Boris Susarev, Secretary of the Communist International

The famine, which burdens the Russian people with overwhelming oppres-"sion, and the counter-revolutionary activities of the right wing of the Com-"munist party, is on the agenda of the forthcoming conference of the Communist parties. The famine continues to be an issue of major concern for the Soviet state. In this context, the solution to the famine problem is seen as a priority for the international community.

The Peasants are asking for" food, against which they have organized a national strike. The Peasants, who are demanding a fair share of the harvest, have come" under the banner of the "Peasants' League." This movement is supported by" the All-Russian Peasants' Congress, which has been established in Moscow." The Peasants are demanding the right to vote and the abolition of the land tax.

The peasants are also demanding the return of their lands, which were seized by the czars. They are also asking for the abolition of the kulak system, which has been established by the government.

The problem of the famine is complex and multifaceted. It is not just a problem of agriculture, but also of distribution and politics. The Soviet government has been criticized for its inability to distribute the food supplies effectively. The peasants, who have been left without work, are demanding the right to work and to have a voice in the government.

The problem of the famine is not only a domestic issue, but also an international issue. The Soviet government is facing pressure from the international community to solve the famine problem. The Soviet government is also facing pressure from the Western powers to adopt a more capitalist economic system. The Soviet government is trying to balance these pressures, while also trying to maintain its socialist system.

The problem of the famine is also a political issue. The Soviet government is facing pressure from the peasants to adopt a more democratic system. The peasant movement is supported by the international community, who are pressuring the Soviet government to adopt a more democratic system. The Soviet government is trying to balance these pressures, while also trying to maintain its socialist system.

The problem of the famine is a complex issue, which requires a careful and balanced approach. The Soviet government is facing pressure from the international community to solve the famine problem. The Soviet government is also facing pressure from the Western powers to adopt a more capitalist economic system. The Soviet government is trying to balance these pressures, while also trying to maintain its socialist system.

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Against the old "Arditism", changed now into "Fascism" we are opposing the new organization of revolutionary workers. We believe that in order to achieve the common interest of the workers of the Socialist Party, in spite of the peace-treaty signed with Fascist Morocco, which up to now only rests on the head of the General Moroccan Government, but that in spite of the appeasement of the international situation which is far more dangerous than near, the Fascist White Terror will always remain, in Italy, a terrible revolutionary movement by which to possess the whole of Europe. We are sure that the Communist Party will be able fully to accomplish its revolutionary duty.

APELLES

To the Proletariat of Spain.

The descendants of the bloody medieval robber barons are employing the last ounce of their strength and the utmost suppression of the natives of Morocco. For twelve years the Spanish proletariat have been living under the yoke of the Spanish oppressors. Republican and Socialist organizations have been working to abolish this yoke by going all over the Moroccan plains at the expense of the laborers and the Spanish proletariat.

The Spanish proletariat is making no mistake when it does not spare either gold, man or material lives in the suppression of the Spanish oppressors. The Spanish proletariat is taking all that is necessary for the carrying on of the war. Money, blood and life itself. King Alphonso and his collaborators, matter it doesn't matter if at its head, if the proletarian movement remains in the hands of the people, the proletarian revolutionaries and their allies, then the evolution of the country and the world is in the hands of the Spanish proletariat and the people.

We are convinced that the Spanish proletariat is not letting the bloody truce rule and reign unimpunished or the war calmly continue. The heretic strike in Bilbao has shown that the proletariat masses are ready for the conflict and that they possess in large numbers, organization and willingness to carry over the conditions necessary for the overthrow of the rule of militarism. The revolution in England proves that the proletariat in Spain is ripe for the struggle.

The old Socialist party and the clique of leaders of the General Federation of Labor are in unsafe hands. They are making means that new classes will be called to the colors and sent to the slaughter. The future of the Spanish working class will be still further aggravated and burdened with a new yoke.

Workers of the world, unite!

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

On the Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution.

By N. Lenin.

The fourth anniversary of the 25th of October (Nov. 7th) is before us.

As we get further and further away from that great event, the memory of the first Russian socialist revolution and the first in the world October revolution becomes more and more vivid. We are able to grasp the scope of the Russian revolution in Russia, and become more deeply impressed by the unique nature of the October revolution.

This significance and experience can be thus briefly expressed: the October revolution was a democratic task, namely, to do away with the remains of the autocratic system, to grant the workers and peasants the privilege of freedom, to guarantee them the right to elect a government of representatives of the people directly, to establish a parliament, to create social-democracy and the like.

The direct and immediate task of the Russian revolution was a democratic task, namely, to do away with the remains of the autocratic system, to grant the workers and peasants the privilege of freedom, to guarantee them the right to elect a government of representatives of the people directly, to establish a parliament, to create social-democracy and the like.

And we are justified in our pride that, from the point of view of the world revolution, the Russian revolution is the most important of all the national movements.