The Crisis in the Italian Socialist Party

By Umberto Terracini (Rome).

The new and perhaps last crisis which the Italian Socialist Party is now passing through, shows how sound the stand of the party was in Italy was when—often with the comrade press and the comrade press offices of the reception committees for the Congress of the Italian Socialist Party who had revolutionary spirit and sharply attacked its leading ideas.

The occasion which again brought to light the deep lying inner corruption of the party was that of the recent events in Bologna, where the Fascist by concentrating an army of 20,000 men, had suddenly and without warning showed a sample of the manner in which the class war in Italy will be carried on in the near future. The work of terror which the movement behind the fascists had to pass through gave the reformists an opportunity to declare their support for the international struggle, and to work against the "Maximalist" Central Committee of the Party for the purpose of getting hold of the central apparatus of the party after having succeeded in getting hold of a great number of local branches of the executive network of trade union and cooperative organizations.

In fact the efforts of the reformists within the party are no longer directed towards using the most favorable moment for a split with the "Maximalists," and the severing of the Right Wing of the party, by this means securing the formation of a Labor Party and making way for it. This was perhaps the general plan of the "Maximalists," as the followers of Serrallier after the Congress of Lecce in January 1921 solemnly declared to the conference of the Conference of the Communist International. If these phrases were put into practice by personal persecuting and conciliatory activity, the reformists perhaps would have remained for a time in the party in the guise of the "Maximalists," and the party among elements favorable to them in the broad masses and the whole influence of the party for the approach of the world revolution, and then, after they had gained the local branches of the party, they would have several relations which would be directed towards forming a Coalition Government of the "Maximalists" with some groups of Liberals, the "Socialist-Liberal" group of the "Maximalist" Central Committee, the "Socialist-Liberal" group of Serrallier, recently elected at the Congress in Lecce in 1921, and sharply opposed by the leaders of Serrallier's followers who were this time again as empty as before, and to any more serious to form a revolutionary work of preparation, with all the understanding of the vital and immediate interests of the proletariat, who is not interested in the internal conflicts of the Socialist Party led by the Maximalists and the exhaustion of its entire energy and revolutionary spirit, and is not interested in the young Communist Party.

The contradictions of the Italian proletariat political parties are manifested themselves at the two opposite poles, in the party of the Socialist Party and in the Communist International. That the party of the Socialist Party has been broken by the bloody struggle against the government, that the party of the Communist International and the Italian party are in contradiction, the policy of political power by force, and the unity of the proletariat as the proletariat of Socialism, as the party of the Communist International and the Italian party to adopt and defend the slogans of Social Democracy against every form of direct action, and the principle of the leading role of the state by parliamentary activities.

However the reformists observed that the most rapid and safe way to their goals was no longer by means of the working class but rather of the workers of small groups who have only a part of the Socialist forces, but by completely capturing the party with the help and support of the reformist press. By means of blackmail and intimidation of the party of the "Maximalists" they threatened again and again to attack the party of the "Maximalists," with the skillful but contemptible action for the success of which they sacrificed the interests of the working class and the national interests of the party, by splitting it up in the trade unions and in the factories, that is to say, breaking up the thousands of small groups, had to fight against the prepared and united opposition of the reformists, but by the working of the fact that the leaders of the C.G.L. (General Confederation of Labor) sabotaged and laid traps for them in their organizations in which the Communist committee had already the last and personal security of the workers by delivering them over through their control to the "Maximalists'" control to the "Maximalists'" control to the fact that they were the "Maximalists." In this general collapse the whole bourgeoisie abandoned their empty arrogance and from fear of losing control over the party showed themselves disposed to take the leadership of the "Maximalist" Central Committee of the Party for the purpose of getting hold of the central apparatus of the party after having succeeded in getting hold of a great number of local branches of the executive network of trade union and cooperative organizations.

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Workers of the World!

For three years mankind has lived under the capitalist peace which was imposed upon it by the decisions of the Versailles Conference. This peace means the continuation of the rule of a small number of capitalists upon the masses of the world. The nations have been forced to accept the results of the war, a war which has been fought by the working class in defense of the rich.

In the victorious countries millions of unemployed are starving because the capitalist suppressors cannot agree among themselves as to the best form for the exploitation of the working class. In the defeated countries the workers are suffering because they must bear the double role of their own government and the foreign oppressors who cannot extract sufficient surplus value from them through extended working hours to pay for the cost of the world war.

We do not however believe that there will take place any serious collision between the reformists and the "Maximalists," for the reformists are conscious that this conflict is for the greatest good of the proletariat and by the side of the workers.

We therefore believe that there will take place any serious collision between the reformists and the "Maximalists," for the reformists are conscious that this conflict is for the greatest good of the proletariat and by the side of the workers.

The secretaric of the Central Committee of the Comintern, the Comintern International asks the Party, the working class, the working people in the world to sign a manifesto to commemorate and praise the great and immortal achievements of the working class in the fight for the peace of the world.

Notice

We request the Party to print and to keep the following notice:

The Preparatory Agrarian Commission of the Communist International asks the Party, the workers of the world, to sign a manifesto in support of the Preparatory Agrarian Commission to sign as well as to commence their activities in connection with this and to report regularly to the Central Committee of the Party. The Secretariat of the Preparatory Agrarian Commission.

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The Manifesto of the Comintern on the Anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles
POLITICS

Soviet Russia Makes a New Proposal to Reduce Armaments

The following note was sent by the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Litvinov, to the Lithuanian, Polish, Swedish, and Dutch Embassy in Moscow on November 30th. It was intended to open negotiations with these countries on the question of joint disarmament.

The Open Governmentalist conference did not bring it with the realization of the hopes cherished by the great European masses. Called together under the slogan of "Peace in Europe", the Open Governmentalist conference concentrated all its attention on the material interests of that comparatively insignificant group of people who had suffered losses as a result of the European War and the revolution and intervention in Russia. The Open Governmentalist conference evaded every subtile of the problems that confronted it, and every attempt that might have done away with the causes of Europe's anarchy and its economic crisis, as well as with the danger of new wars.

The initiatives of the conference could not disregard the fact that one of the main causes of Europe's economic crisis and political chaos in the Central European area is the burden of hundreds of thousands of people from creative work, which is caused by unbearable taxation, thus hindering their natural development from financial causes. The open governmentalist conference, instead of making a beginning toward political and economic well-being, brought not the slightest hope in the minds of the people.

The representatives of the American International announced the calling of a World Congress of the military workers of all countries. The representatives of the 2% International have helped them to do this. The trade union bureaucrats of the American International paid no attention to the invitation sent them.

The representatives of the Second International threatened at the first stage to make the congress a platform for break-off negotiations, in case the Communist International would not make a beginning toward peace by attacking the bourgeoisie. Instead of organizing the fight against the bourgeoisie, they gathered around the counter-revolutionary Peasant's Power of Russia. They ranged themselves with the counter-revolutionaries, and, in an effort to hinder the development of the revolution, called a congress of 5,000 leaders of the bourgeoisie against the Second International. The representatives of the Communist International announced their intention of calling a congress of the Second International to discuss the question of the fight against the bourgeoisie.

The Second International split the international labor movement into two parts, and the 2% International broke up the Commission of Nineteen.

The most important thing in the current revolution is the question of the abolition of war. The task of the Second International is to organize a congress of the socialist parties, which is to be held in St. Edburgon's Hall, London, on February 18th, to discuss the question of the new military alliances and armaments in Europe.

In England and America, economic life cannot be re- established unless the workers and unemployed are given an opportunity to work and to organize. The communist International is preparing to organize a world-wide congress of the workers in February, where the workers of the Soviet Union and the countries of the world will be represented.

The question of the disarmament of the European countries is now being discussed by the Second International. It is associated with the question of the participation of the workers in the governance of the world. The Second International is preparing to organize a congress of the workers in the United States, which will be held in March, to discuss the question of the disarmament of the United States.

The Russian Government has already proposed a new proposal to the governments of the neighboring countries. The proposal is based on the principle of the elimination of war and the creation of a world-wide system of peace. The proposal is that the countries of the world should cooperate in the establishment of a world-wide system of peace, which is based on the principle of the elimination of war and the creation of a world-wide system of peace. The proposal is that the countries of the world should cooperate in the establishment of a world-wide system of peace, which is based on the principle of the elimination of war and the creation of a world-wide system of peace.

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The inflection of punishment for all attacks in writing, done by word of mouth or otherwise, under pain of death or other severe penalties. This law is the core of the Czarist criminal code.

The prohibition of the carrying of arms when not on duty. This provision was intended to prevent peasant uprisings and other forms of opposition to the Czarist regime.

The discontinuance of the appointment of further reserve officers. This decision was made to reduce the size of the military reserve and to allocate resources to other areas.

The establishment of an Extraordinary Court in Berlin, with powers to try all cases, including those involving military personnel. This court was established to try anyone who incurs the displeasure of the Czar.

The creation of a Federal Executive Police Power, and especially the arrest and imprisonment of all Russian and alien subjects who incite disturbances. This provision was aimed at suppressing any form of opposition to the Czar.

The government's support for the Bill to divert the money from the provinces to the capital in order to suppress any revolutionary activities.

We expect that the Reichstag will pass this law in the shortest possible time and will not adjourn until it goes into force.

An immediate amnesty in the Reich and in the various federal states. This provision was intended to encourage cooperation and harmony among the different regions of Germany.

The prohibition of all forms of political opposition and the enforcement of loyalty to the Czar. This was a way of ensuring the continued loyalty of the German people to the Czar.

From the trade union members and all the workers of German industry, we appeal to your readiness and willingness to support our action as soon as we call for it.

We demand the trade union and labor parties of foreign countries to render all support in their countries. This was a call to the international labor movement to support the German workers.

The Federal Councils of the German General Trade Union Federation and the German General Federation of Employers have been summoned to an extraordinary session during this week for deliberation upon further necessary measures and the collaboration of the entire working class.

Berlin June 27th, 1922.


American Workers and Soviet Russia

by Karl Radin

The Second and 2 1/2 Internationals are consistently demanding that the Czarist Government or the Czar be forced to demand the recognition of the Soviet Power. The German workers, in particular, are demanding that the Czar be forced to accept the Soviet Government as the only government of Russia.

The King of Abyssinia and the Emperor of Austria as well as Germany have been occupied with the question of recognition of the Soviet government. The Czarist Government would be forced to accept the demand of the new revolutionary spirit.

The American workers are engaged in the struggle for recognition of the Soviet Power. They are demanding that the Czar be forced to accept the Soviet Government as the only government of Russia.

If the demand for the recognition of the Soviet Power at the time of intervention is not met, it will expose the Czarist Government to the same fate as the Czar. It would be forced to demand the recognition of the Soviet Power. Legal recognition of the Soviet government is the only way to prevent a full-scale war against Russia.

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The LABOR MOVEMENT

Declaration of the Representative of the All-Russian Trade Unions to the Berlin Communist Conference

The representative of the All-Russian Trade Union Council speaks in the following terms to the conference to which the representatives of the revolutionary trade unions were invited in order to establish a definite understanding with the International Union Council in leaving this conference of a few sectarian groups describes as follows:

1. - That this Conference which calls itself *International* has no right to call itself an *International* as long as it has not included two or three countries, whilst the representatives of revolutionary unions of these countries are excluded. In that case it would be impossible to come to a conclusion for the purpose of obtaining information.

2. That the Conference is a *Central Council* and not as it is called in some reports an *International Congress*.

3. That, the lack of all trace of an action program of the participants in the Conference, and the lack of all representative of the revolutionary Syndicalist tendencies which recognize the distinction of revolutionary unions, has doomed the Conference to complete failure without realizing any practical results.

The country itself is the only means of revolution. The present Conference-to be held in Berlin does not possess the necessary qualifications and possibilities, and therefore is a dangerous and bad example for the revolutionary Syndicalists of the whole world with the members of the Red Trade Union International.

The Second Congress of the Free Trade Unions of Poland.

By L. Donatii (Warsaw).

On the 20th and 21st of May, the Second Congress of the so-called *free* trade unions (the so-called *class trade unions* of the Polish workers) took place in Warsaw. The total membership of the unions was 3,360,000, and the Congress was attended by 60 delegates from various parts of Poland.

The Congress was held in the Palace of Science and Art, and was opened by Mr. P. Czarnicki, the President of the Polish Workers' Federation.

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In his address, Mr. Siewierski emphasized the importance of the Congress and the need for unity among the trade unions in Poland.

The Congress adopted several resolutions, including one on the need for better organization of the trade unions, and another on the need for more active propaganda among the workers.

The Congress ended with the election of a new Executive Committee, consisting of 12 members.

The Second Congress of the Free Trade Unions of Poland was a significant event in the history of the trade unions in Poland. It marked a turning point in the struggle for the rights of the working class, and laid the foundations for the later development of the trade union movement in Poland.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Second Congress of the Free Trade Unions of Poland was a milestone in the history of the trade unions in Poland, and a significant step towards the establishment of a strong and united trade union movement.
states generally and against Soviet Russia whom they charged with provoking war. On the other hand, the Soviet government is still refusing to sign the A merican-Russian arms limitation agreement. The United States, on the other hand, is threatening to withdraw from the A merican-Russian arms limitation agreement unless the Soviet Union agrees to sign it.

The Great Fear

In the meantime, there has been a great fear in the Soviet Union that the United States is planning to use military force against the Soviet Union. This fear has been fuelled by the fact that the American military forces in Europe have been increasing in recent months.

The United States has been increasing its military forces in Europe in order to counter the Soviet Union's military buildup. The United States has also been increasing its military forces in the Middle East in order to counter the Soviet Union's military buildup in that region. These actions have increased the fear in the Soviet Union that the United States is planning to use military force against it.

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The United States and the Soviet Union are both in a state of great fear of the other. The United States is afraid that the Soviet Union is planning to use military force against it, and the Soviet Union is afraid that the United States is planning to use military force against it. This fear has led to a state of mutual suspicion and mistrust.

The Cold War

The Cold War is a state of mutual suspicion and mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union. This state of mutual suspicion and mistrust has led to a state of containment, where both sides are trying to prevent the other from taking actions that they see as threatening their security.

The United States is trying to contain the Soviet Union by increasing its military forces in Europe and the Middle East. The United States is also trying to contain the Soviet Union by increasing its economic aid to its allies in Europe and the Middle East.

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