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**NOTICES**

**Georges Sorel**

By Marcel Ollier (Paris).

Georges Sorel has just died at the age of 76. He was the man responsible for excercising the greatest influence on the revolutionary ideas of France in the course of the last fifty years. This influence, which has been transmitted through the most varied forms, can be considered as the one that has probably had the greatest influence on the spirit of the world. It is a phenomenon that deserves the attention of all those who are interested in the study of political and social phenomena.

For the rest, Sorel did continue the work commenced by Fourier and continued by the Institute of International Relations, which is the syndicalist of direct action. Today, the mutual conjunction of syndicalism and communism is the basis of the renewed economic development of France, the special structure of the labor movement, the Wall Street revolution, and the political and intellectual traditions of the French Revolution.

It is from this point of view that we consider our estimate of Sorel is based on the work of Principe, and one can scarcely reverse it without the observer.

George Sorel first saw the light at Cergy in France in 1884. He was a student at the University of Lyons, where he studied law and philosophy. He practiced law until 1901, when he went to Paris to study at the Sorbonne.

He was a member of the International Labor Federation and the International Workers' Federation. He was a lifelong supporter of the Labor movement, and his work was characterized by a strong sense of justice and a commitment to the rights of workers.

Sorel was a real spiritual leader of revolutionary syndicalism. It is to be noted that revolution has always been the object of discussion by the leading scholars of its time, and that the general strike of the trade unionists, and the strike in its own theory and practice. He established the theory of force as a necessary element of social change and the direct action of the workers. He viewed the struggle as a class war against the bourgeoisie and the state, and he believed that the workers had the right to use all means necessary to achieve their goals.

In contradistinction to the great majority of "Socialists," Sorel was the last of the "anti-war" socialists. He believed that the war was an outrage, and he opposed it. He was a member of the International Labor Federation, which was established in 1910. He died of an illness in 1920.

The International Labor Federation, which was formed in 1900, was the precursor of the International Trade Union Confederation, which was formed in 1910. The I.L.F. was a loose federation of national trade union federations, and it was not a permanent organization. It was dissolved in 1918.

The International Labor Federation was formed in 1910 to coordinate the activities of the national trade union federations. It was a loose federation, and it was not a permanent organization. It was dissolved in 1918.

And now we see the absolute failure of the Treaty of Versailles in the Near East. The victory of the Turks was a defeat for England. There is nothing plausible in Mr. Lloyd George's declaration of November 6th that the Treaty of Versailles was not in accordance with the treaty's terms. It is a declaration made toライスに。
peasants, Konrad Fuchs, began to establish his power on the Volga in the 19th century. His success was due to his friend, the German revolutionary Karl Marx, who helped him to gain the support of the peasantry by promising them land and freedom. Fuchs' rise to power was a significant event in the history of the Russian Revolution of 1917, as it paved the way for the establishment of the Soviet Union.

In Europe, the peasants have continued to be a force to be reckoned with. They are a stabilizing force in many countries and can often act as a buffer between the government and the people. In some cases, they have even been able to overthrow governments, as in the case of the French Revolution.

The Impact of the Proletariat

The rise of the proletariat has had a significant impact on the world. It has led to the development of new industries and technologies, and has resulted in significant changes in the way we live and work. The proletariat has also been a driving force behind many of the social and political changes that have occurred in the last century.

The Rise of the Proletariat

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The Proletariat

The proletariat is a social class that consists of workers who do not own the means of production. They are typically employed in factories or other manufacturing settings, and their wages are often low. The proletariat is often in conflict with the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production and are the owners of the factories.

The International Communist Manifesto

The International Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, was first published in 1848. It is a foundational document for the modern socialist and communist movements. The manifesto argues that the alternative to capitalist society is a classless society in which the means of production are owned by the collective whole and are managed democratically by the workers themselves. This alternative society, according to the manifesto, would be characterized by the abolition of private property and the establishment of a classless society in which all members of society would be equal.
1. Abolition of private property.
2. With the abolition of commerce, free trade disappears.
3. Abolition of the bourgeoisie family; social family instead. Family based on equal rights.
4. Seizure of power by proletariat which becomes thereby a national class, and represents the nation.
5. Abolition of national and social conflicts and conflicts.

The Means of the Proletarian Revolutions are:
To raise the proletariat to the ruling class.
To organize the proletariat as the ruling class.

First step: The proletariat becomes the ruling class through revolution, and organizes the state for the suppression of the bourgeoisie.
Second step: By the abolition of the National State, the proletariat eliminates all trace of the National State. This process of organization and transformation is slower than the first process. But it is more thorough, and once achieved, is more enduring.

Transitory Measures.

Primary requirement: Political supremacy of the proletariat.
2. Suppression of the bourgeoisie; centralization of means of production under the State; elimination of productive power; transitory economic measures which will gradually prove insufficient, but which in the course of development, will expand by themselves. These measures vary with each country.

Proposals for the more advanced countries:
1. Expropriation of land, and use of ground rent for state expenses.
2. High progressive taxes.
3. Abolition of the inheritance right.
4. Confederation of the property of all rebels and emigrants. This is the basis of political freedom, and the means, the hands of the State through a National Bank, capitalized by the State and enjoying equal interest.
5. Centralization of the means of transportation in the hands of the State.
6. Increase of national factories and means of production; colonization and settlement.
7. Equal compulsory work for all; creation of industrial armies.
8. Union of industry and agriculture; to regrade gradually the scale of wages.
9. Free public education for all children. Abolition of factory system; capital punishment for those who violate this law. Coordination of education with material production, etc.

III.

Critical discussion of Socialism, petty bourgeois Socialism (Sismondi), "true Socialism", conservative or bourgeois Socialism, utopian Socialism, and Communism.

IV. Attitude of Communists towards the various Oppositions.

In France, union with Social Democratic Party against counter-revolution.
In Germany, common action with bourgeois nationalism against anti-revolutionary movement among existing social and political conditions, but always keeping a watchful eye on the revolutionary movement.

The Erfurt Program (1891).

1. Content: Tendency in the economic development of capitalism: decomposition of small industry; proletarization of the masses; monopolization of the means of production in a few hands; growth of productive power and pauperization of the masses.
2. Solution: Removal of the class struggle; cooperation among classes.
3. Task of the Social Democratic Party: Unification of this movement; formation of a political party on the lines of the Social Democratic Party.

1. The international scope of this struggle.
2. The international principles of the new Socialism: abolition of the National State, social reform, labor protective laws.

Spartacus Program.

1. The November Revolution as a starting point. Socialism and World Revolution as the only ways out of ruin.
2. The program of the proletariat of the rule: society, state, and National State.
3. Revolution as civil war in its acutest form. Attitude toward war and army. Laws of the political revolution must be brought about and carried on by the organs of the political revolution.
5. The language of the proletariat, to the working class, to the other workers parties.

The Spartacus Program develops historically the aims and principles of Communism, and contains in summary form, and is the root of all the measures by which the Social Democracy would bring about the Social Revolution. Hence, that the Spartacus Program contains nothing that would come into consideration at a definite historical moment. In the existing situation, the Spartacus Program is a prophetic, ideal, future, but no practical significance. We refer the Spartacus Program to the workers' parties, and the Spartacus Program, to a clear program capable of leading the revolution. The Spartacus Program contains the demands which workers must attempt to make us forget these historical facts, and throw the workers under the heel of the bourgeoisie, just as against the Italian Maximalist. We insist on this fact because the revolutionary Social Democracy becomes the faithful ally of the bourgeoisie and the representatives of the existing order in discriminating those parties which are actually leading the fight for revolution.

From a purely Italian point of view, this reformist manifesto is a falsification of the original program of revolutionary groups is of great importance, because it will render the split between the Reformists and the Maximalists inevitable. At the Conference recently held in Milan, it appeared distinctly that the Social Democrats were the majority of the State. In the next Congress, they would elect the Maximalists from the Party, or themselves leave the Party in case they found themselves in the minority. In that case, they would proceed with the formation of a new party, which would constitute the final autonomous organization of the Italian Social Democracy.

It is evident to predict the attitude of the Maximalists. Their official organ, Avanti, took a sufficiently clear position. It declared that the reformist activities of the Right Socialists, especially their open attempts at forming a new party, were simply an attempt to spread the insufficient grounds for the split which did not take place in Liverpool. The Maximalists are the winners of the struggle. The Italian Social Democracy, concerning the future of the Italian proletariat, and openly to fight them in order to destroy the itinerant elements of the Social Democracy that intend to continue their former activity within the trade unions, on the basis of the same program and platform, and still fight against the Communists, as they have once recently when the Erfurt Program entered into the discussion among the Left organizations.

The Comecon of the Social Democratic Party.

1. Countries where the proletariat has already seized power. The most advanced country is Germany, Austria, France, and the Scandinavian countries. The proletariat has already seized power in these countries, and from its standpoint, and because of its immediate purpose, was the creation and defense of the Italian State. The Erfurt Program was only a statement of the materialist conception of history. It was a doctrine of "true Socialism", critical Socialism or Socialism of economic foundations.
2. Countries where the proletariat has more or less advanced bourgeois democracy, and in the process of union of Social Democracy and Socialist parties. In these countries, the Erfurt Program is in force. The proletariat is the most advanced country in the world. The democratic revolution of the Italian Social Democracy, and the democratic revolution of the Italian Social Democracy, is the democratic revolution of the world.

The Present Crisis in the Italian Socialist Party.

1. The Congress of the Italian Socialist Party was finally set up last October. The various factions within the Social Democracy had already over five years passed, and the general strike to determine their theoretical and practical policy. And the last general Congress was only a clear fact in the Social Democracy and the Italian Socialist Party.
2. The Congress was clear that the Social Democracy and the Italian Socialist Party were only those groups within the Social Party and Italian Social Democratic Party, who are clear on the general principles of the working masses and since the formation of the Italian Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party of America, and especially important on account of its SAP policies. Theoretically, it can contain some sects; it is a mere repetition of the criticism which the Social Democracy for years has been directed against the Marxist conception of the economic tasks and positions of the Social Democratic Party. The Italian Reformists did not hesitate to accuse their more revolutionary friends of the Fascist reaction. They declared that the insurrectionary activity of these comrades, as a result of making firm one of the post-war period to gain for themselves the support and recognition of the political and social situation within the bounds of the existing laws. In the field of the Italian Social Democratic Party, the Italian proletariat was defeated because it did not get rid of its bourgeois strata and had no clear program capable of leading the revolution. The Italian Social Democratic Party has attempted to make us forget these historical facts, and throw the workers under the heel of the bourgeoisie, just as against the Italian Maximalist. We insist on this fact because the Italian Social Democratic Party becomes the faithful ally of the bourgeoisie and the representatives of the existing order in discriminating those parties which are actually leading the fight for revolution.

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IN THE CAMP OF OUR ENEMIES
By Heinrich Brandler

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The Executive Session of the 2% International

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On the 3rd and 4th days of June, the Executive of the 2% International met at Frankfurt. It appears from the report that the International had taken a number of important decisions concerning international relations, and that the Socialist Party of America has decided to react against the resolutions on international relations. According to the report of the Executive, the resolutions were adopted by a majority of 7,500 votes, with 3,500 votes against, and 1,000 votes abstained from voting. The second resolution was not revised by the Socialist Party of America, and the Executive of the 2% International was accepted by nine votes against two against in the previous meeting. It is reported that the resolutions have been already adopted by the International leaders.

The American leaders were represented by three delegations. The resolutions on international relations were adopted by a majority of 7,500 votes, with 3,500 votes against, and 1,000 votes abstained from voting. The second resolution was not revised by the Socialist Party of America, and the Executive of the 2% International was accepted by nine votes against two against in the previous meeting. It is reported that the resolutions have been already adopted by the International leaders.

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The resolution on international relations is indeed very important for all the Communists in general and in particular for the Soviet. The resolution is intended to strengthen the international solidarity of the working class and to improve the relations between the working class and the international. The resolution on international relations is indeed very important for all the Communists in general and in particular for the Soviet. The resolution is intended to strengthen the international solidarity of the working class and to improve the relations between the working class and the international. The resolution on international relations is indeed very important for all the Communists in general and in particular for the Soviet. The resolution is intended to strengthen the international solidarity of the working class and to improve the relations between the working class and the international. The resolution on international relations is indeed very important for all the Communists in general and in particular for the Soviet. The resolution is intended to strengthen the international solidarity of the working class and to improve the relations between the working class and the international. The resolution on international relations is indeed very important for all the Communists in general and in particular for the Soviet. The resolution is intended to strengthen the international solidarity of the working class and to improve the relations between the working class and the international. The resolution on international relations is indeed very important for all the Communists in general and in particular for the Soviet.
APPEALS

To the Workers of All Countries!

Today the world rages again in the territory lying between the land of proletarian dictatorship and the countries of West Capitalist democracy. The workers and peasants of hundreds of thousands of proletarian armies are forced to the trenches, the barricades, the streets, the labor movements, and other sectors. We call to the leaders of the Second, Third and Amsterdam Congresses of Social Democracy, to the workers and peasants of the world revolution, to the French workers and peasants, to the workers and peasants of the world revolution, to the workers and peasants of the world revolution, to the workers and peasants of the world revolution.

The election in Poland takes place one month later than in Lithuania. The news from Lithuania is the same conditions before the electoral campaign. Poland does not respect the rights of the Polish people and the workers. The elections were hijacked by the pseudo-nationalist parties.

Hundreds of our militant Comrades are suffering in Polish prisons, all illegal revolutionary movements have been repressed. In Poland, the workers are under constant pressure. We call to the workers and peasants of the world revolution to support the workers and peasants of Poland.

Workers of all countries!

In this strip of land between the European and Soviet Union, the workers and peasants are fighting for their freedom. The struggle is for the abolition of capitalism and slavery. The struggle is for the exploitation of the people. The struggle is for the workers and peasants.

Let us fight together for the workers and peasants of all countries!


Agenda of the IV. Congress of the C.I. (Commutnist Introf).

1. Report of the Executive and the Further Tactics of the C. I.
2. Five Years Russian Revolution and Perspectives of the World Revolution.
3. The Offensive of Capitalism.
4. The Struggle Against the Versaillists and the Tasks of the Communist Parties.
5. The Trade Union Question.
6. The Agrarian Question.
7. The Eastern and the Colonial Questions.

Speakers:

Lein.
Trotzky.
Lenin.
Trotsky.
Lenin.
Trotsky.
Lenin.
Trotsky.
Lenin.
Trotsky.
Lenin.
Trotsky.