In France we observe on the one hand a tendency to a peculiar symbolism in cooperation (as a form which should take the place of the existing capitalist system) and on the other hand a tendency towards coalition with the peasants, who, accustomed to the principles of the Rochdale pioneers, actively support the bourgeois system.

The example of the Belgian Socialist Party, which based itself on the discoveries of some of our comrades towards capturing the coop movement, is notable. It was founded in 1910, and from the beginning it has shown a kind of political neutrality which has served to confuse and weaken its opponents, especially the cooperative parties. In addition, the Belgian Socialist Party is the only one in Belgium that is engaged in defining policies towards these petty bourgeois organizations.

Upon his return to Russia after the revolution of 1917, Vladimir Illich returned to the views he had held before the revolution, and proposed a series of measures to promote the growth of small capitalist organizations.

In Galicia, Vladimir Illich passed four months in the little village of Bielsko, where he lived in a small bungalow. From there he would bring back a cage of a prina, a bird of good fortune for the peasants.

In Germany, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Leipzig, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In Spain, Vladimir Illich lived in a small village near the coast, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. He would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In Italy, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Turin, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In France, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Montpellier, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In Russia, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of St. Petersburg, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In the USA, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Chicago, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In China, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Shanghai, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In Japan, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Tokyo, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In Egypt, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Alexandria, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In India, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Calcutta, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In South America, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Buenos Aires, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In Africa, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Lagos, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In Australia, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Sydney, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In New Zealand, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Auckland, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.

In South Africa, Vladimir Illich arrived in the town of Johannesburg, where he planned to establish a socialist newspaper. From there he would travel to various parts of the country, always staying in small villages and always staying in touch with the peasants.
The Significance of the Socialist Split in Italy.

By A. Bordiga (Rome).

The article by Grazia Bordiga, which was printed in the journal "Il Popolo" on October 7th, reprinted, as it is not merely his own personal opinion, but also the Third International's. It is therefore necessary to make the standpoint of the Communist Party clear: 

The critical attitude which the Italian Communist Party exhibits towards the Socialist Party is not a consequence of a purely tactical and technical policy and is therefore adhesion to interpret the recent split in the Socialist Party of Italy.

The International plainly declared that after such an action the Maximalists had jeopardized their opportunity even to the blind, if it is impossible to realize that a split is not justified by the Maximalists' opportunism — a prophecy which was very soon fulfilled by the consequences of the split. The Left wing of the present split party. This question cannot be tabled in a way that is not an obstruction of the Communist Party to the Italian Socialists. Problems of a "fundamental" nature, the structure of the party, the party's relations with the trade unions, the agenda (but certainly not in the sense of the idea that any of these problems are considered "right-wing"; the right-wing Socialists, the Italian Section of the Communist Party, and only a congress can decide on the alternation of the party's leadership and its internal and external policies.

At this congress and during its preparatory phase the problem of eventual unification will be discussed. For the present moment the most urgent task is the administration of a Socialist party, which is working for the unity of the left, and the unity of the left would finally be achieved by the administration of a Socialist Socialists which would bring with it a complete change in the party's internal and external policies.

On the other hand the Executive Committee of the Communist International has already dealt with this question and the next World Congress will also deal with it. This question can only form the topic of a prepared discussion at our congress after the approaching Fourth World Congress is over. It is given without saying that no Italian Communist would take up an attitude of opposition towards the proposals of the International regarding this question.

We shall restrict ourselves here to objective criticism of those political powers and resources constituting the Maximalist Party, and shall consider the question whether as a result of the split the Maximalist Party is the true party of Socialism. This question has been changed in the sense of approaching the principles and methods of the International. The Congress has already decided that the party is to be supported in its organization and leadership a traditional Social Democratic party, and not a party of revolutionists. This method would have preserved the unity of the party, at a time when other Socialist parties were torn by civil wars and revolutions. The congress wishes to underline the fundamental necessity of revolutionism and its necessity in the world of capitalism.

In recent times the struggle for universal suffrage has assumed significant importance, and the need to make universal suffrage through parliament, since parliament is the instrument of the party, has been made even more apparent. The Congress has already decided to support the Italian Socialist Party in the struggle for universal suffrage and the Italian Socialists, who have been defending the interests of the workers, have been supported in the Congress by a large majority.

In this way we see that present day Italian politics is determined by the need for a political party that is capable of bringing together the working class and the peasant masses in the name of the principle of revolution.

The lack of necessity for a clear statement of questions concerning the third party of the Italian Socialists, with which the International has decided to support the Italian Socialists, who have been defending the interests of the workers, has been supported in the Congress by a large majority.

As a matter of fact the theoretical development of Maximalism can be interpreted as the necessity for a revolution in the party's internal and external policies. As Communists we are constantly fighting for the unity of the party. As Communists we are constantly fighting for the unity of the party. As Communists we are constantly fighting for the unity of the party. As Communists we are constantly fighting for the unity of the party.
Maximalism today, more ever than, lacks every clear conception of revolutionary tasks and the practical capacity to lead to the accomplishment of them. Maximalism has not come over to the left.

It has, as before, a sharp and rough edge, gone to the head of the reformist. The latter, however, proceded too quickly and have thus lost contact. Hence the reason that the most stringent criticism denounces no tendency to the left, but only a demagogic taking advantage of the situation that comes with the most last minute. Consequent, the majority of the anti-bureaucratic feeling of the masses was used as inciting material against Comrade Stalin.

And it will be, as before, an open challenge to the Party that we have published after their expulsion, the six leaders of the left wing in the Moscow Obkom. The Party, however, the Supreme Soviet Government and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Besides the same, we can only conclude that all comrades will keep in mind the difficulty of the situation as pointed out by the Party and the decisions of a very grave responsibility of the Moscow and refrain from all further breaches of discipline as well material against the organization.

The chief concern of the Executive from the very beginning was that Comrade Jilin, as Secretary of the Moscow Regional Executive Committee, will be taken over by the Moscow Party. Moscow Executive is taking over this matter. It is obvious obviously a very grave responsibility of the Executive Committee of the Party as well as every individual and organization. Every breach of discipline may be a very grave responsibility if the action of the Executive in this matter were concerned.

Precisely because this question is so soon to be settled in Moscow, our Executive Committee had to heed it most of all against every breach of discipline. Since the Executive committee of the Party must respect and carry out its own decisions and branches of the Party must respect and carry out its own decisions.

The Labour Movement

Trade Unionism in Canada

By Jack MacDonald

Canadian labor is influenced by two great labor powers, the British and the American. This is due to the fact that Canada is a part of the British Commonwealth and only because of the close economic connection between the two countries.

The British trade union movement has its roots in the history of the country. The early days of the mining industry saw the birth of the first labor unions. The Canadian Federation of Labour was formed in 1886. The first labor movement in the country was established in the coal mining districts of the West. Labor laws provided for the protection of workers and the establishment of labor unions. The movement was successful in laying the foundation of a strong organization. The Canadian Federation of Labour has a membership of over 1,000,000.

In Northern Ontario, the chief medium of communication with the workers is the newspaper. In the coal mining districts, the newspapers have been successful in influencing the workers to accept the principles of the trade union movement. In the coal mining districts, the newspapers play an important role in the organization of the workers.

Many of the locals of the railway shop crafts are affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour and are engaged in a representation of the organization.

The wage dispute in Spain

Two-fold aspect of the capitalist offensive: political and economic.

The reference question. — The struggle of the metal workers of Bilbao and the question: do the parties propose?

By J. L. (Barcelona)

In comparison with the wages received before the war, the wages paid in Spain today show an increase of 100%; but the capitalist offensive has been directed against the workers. In most exceptions almost all categories of workers are seeing their wages reduced to the old level. There is not enough work for the workers and the capitalist offensive has been directed against the workers.

The employer, to gain his end better, has proceeded by a double step towards the political economic sphere:
First he turned his apparatus of repression and coercion, to the exodus of hundreds of thousands of people over two whole years. The White Terror has been so endless and so systematic. The terror and the murder have been so virulent and so consistent that nothing has been left untried to destroy or to hamper the trade union organizations. The trade union organizations have been besieged and they have been broken down.

Chapter II. The Workers of France

The trade union organizations have been destroyed, the workers have been arrested, their leaders have been imprisoned, and their organizations have been broken down. But the trade union organizations have been rebuilt, the workers have been freed, and their leaders have been released.

Chapter III. The Workers of Italy

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Chapter IV. The Workers of Germany

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Chapter XIII. The Workers of Canada

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Chapter XIV. The Workers of the United States

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The Dardanelles Question in Terms of Naphtha

By Karl Radek

The London League, the leading organ of English liberalism, lights up in the clearest possible manner the idea of the light for the British, when it writes that the meaning of the breach of the opening of the straits, which threatened the life and peace of nations, was nothing less than the right to be able to maintain warships, and in the first place English warships, to the Black Sea, and that there were only two motives for this demand: first, the fear of a war with Soviet Russia, and secondly, the anxiety on account of naphtha.

With regard to the first of these motives we need not waste many words. The English government knows that Soviet Russia does not dare any war with England, that on the contrary she is striving for peace and the strengthening of economic relations with England who is economically the strongest European power. If England therefore regards it as necessary to keep the Straits under her control (under the flag of the League of Nations), it means that the English government has not decided to insist on any conditions, and she would Loans, and in the second, the anxiety on account of naphtha, — this side of the question is no less important, and perhaps plays the present moment a much more important role than the possibility of a war with Soviet Russia.

The question, however, is not the point. The question is: has the question been devolved to this question. Naphtha shuns the light of open discussion. No one has yet touched this question in his interview with the correspondent of the English Traveler.

This correspondent said to His Excellency, that every one who knows the part that naphtha played in international politics must understand that Great Britain must secure to herself the reservoir of the naphtha, or otherwise she would cease to exist as Great Britain. He then suggested that the question of the naphtha wells in Macedon was a much greater importance than that of Constantinople, perhaps even a much greater importance. He then asked whether England, however, has devolved to this question. Naphtha shuns the light of open discussion.

The first condition to light up the Dardanelles question, and much that was hitherto concealed from the public eye now comes to the surface. It is quite probable that the naphtha lamp revealed its full light to the pacific Lloyd George when he raised his sabre on the 29th of September.

The question of the naphtha wells of Macedon have a very long history. There was no time when this fact was not well known, however the necessity for an understanding of the further development of the Near East cannot be overestimated. It is well known that Great Britain concluded a treaty with France, which secured the predominating influence in Egypt and in France in the Near East. Mr. Detering, the head of the Royal Dutch Shell, which stands in close relationship...