To the Italian Proletariat

Dear Brothers, Comrades Workers and Peasants of Italy!

On the day of the storm opening of the Fourth Congress of the Third International, the Communist International thanks you for your country, realizing that the recent events in your country place at the core of the revolution your struggle against the embroiled web of reaction which is overrunning your country.

Two years ago the Comintern confidently advanced the leaders of the Italian Socialist Party to take up the offensive. The Comintern strongly urged you to purge the party of the opportunists and take advantage of the dynamism of the bourgeoisie and the rise of the revolutionary sentiment among the big masses after the trials and tribulations of war and the disappointments of peace, to deliver a blow to the autocratic social order.

But the advice of people inclined to hale measures and caution, gained the upper hand. They were frustrated by the dictatorship of the proletariat. They appealed to the deeply rooted popular tradition of bourgeois democracy and bourgeois law and order.

Later, what the Comintern predicted, came to pass, while the Comintern was burning with the Right Wing, the bourgeoisie regained its strength, the reaction took the offensive, and power was seized by the byzantine who personified the most violent class hatreds towards you and your ideals.

The Fascists became the masters of the situation. They have actually established a Dictatorship. They transplanted under their own semblances of democracy and of law and order—those false gods which the weak leaders of Italian Socialism worshipped. By iron and blood they are doing away with the remnants of the workers' organizations which even before they temporarily attacked with the aid of the government were entirely in their hands. Do not despair, brothers of our chord! Not only has not it yet been destroyed, but it has been considerably and determinedly tackled, victory is sure of attainment. The forces of the Italian proletariat in the largest industrial cities: Turin, Milan, Venice and 1 state remain unimpaired and can easily be prepared to attack the enemy.

The Communist Party of Italy was alert enough to break in on the situation, which under the guise of maximum carried out the action of incitement and complicity, going so far as to conclude (a year ago) a peace agreement with the Fascist bands. Today the Communist Party firmly holds aloft the Red Banner in its hands. The Communist Party issues a call to all Socialists who are in favor of revolution, for the Italian revolution, regardless of class, of party or personal animosity, who are tired with horror at the sight of the false revolution spreading like a cyclone, to rally their forces round the banner of revolution!

It must be acknowledged that if the forces of reaction in Italy are not as weak as represented by the pacifists, on the other hand the forces of the Fascists are much weaker than their friends and followers claim, because in the camp of our class enemies there is a lack of unity.

The Fascists are first of all a tool in the hands of the reactionaries. The industrial commercial bourgeoisie observe with fear the experiment in embroiled reaction which they designate "Black Bolshevikism."

On the other hand, in addition to the politically immature elements which are actually in the struggle such as the opportunistic bourgeoisie, the Fascists count in their ranks certain elements of the rural proletariat and a section of the peasantry. These elements will soon realize what deceptive promises they were carried onto the counter-revolutionary adventure by a converting them into an army of the bandsmen to fight against their own class interests.

Finally, Fascism designates the policy of international anarchism, to the entire working masses and the class-conscious proletariat's peasant, who are thrilled with horror at the sight of the class relations spreading like a cyclone, to rally their forces round the banner of revolution!

Behind the Scenes in Lausanne

Behind the Scenes in Lausanne. By A. Rosenberg

Diplomacy, in its character of the art of concealing things, has been so obviously the paramount art at the peace conference of Lausanne. The participants, and the press organs behind them, glide skillfully around the matters which they have to meet at hand, and hold long speeches and write endless leading articles on questions long disputed and over the interest whatever to anybody. The Turks form the sole exception; they have not been able to find play hide and seek. The Turkish delegation declares openly that at Lausanne they will demand the concession of Mosul. Because this is a matter which they demand in Kirkuk, the suburb of Aden, which has been split off from Mosul, and with their demand for the Turks have entered the decisive decision, for the petroleum fields of Mosul form its main objective of interest to Lausanne, however little they may appear in the official declarations.

The question of the Dardanelles, of Constantinople and Thrace, should not be confused with any subject of interest to the peace conference, for these matters have been settled in their essentials by the September agreement between the great powers. The question of the Straits, an agreement based on the armistice of Mudania. The English government was at the beginning itself in agreement with Constantinople and Thrace, with Constantinople and Aden, and in the resolution made that the Turkish Straits be free. France and Turkey declared themselves equally in agreement with this. The present disposition of political power does not permit of there being any influence of the Macedonians being secured by English garrisons. The solution of the problem will have to be sought in the way recently indicated in the Persian press, that is, by evacuation of all military forces from both shores of the Dardanelles and of the Bosporus, and by a control of the Straits by an international commission headed by a Turk. In Paris the inclination is to get rid of this question to the League of Nations. This would be a concession to Soviet Russia. The question of the Straits adds to that of the capital robbery. The question of the station at Adria-
The Blc National persists in its black and furious attack against the Russian Revolution, and in its desire to cast down the people's will it is not dead of itself, but only defending its power for the protection of its economic understandings in the Near East. That is why it is so necessary for the Bloc to understand the economic condition of capitalism in the Near East, which is the basis of its existence.

What is the present English government, the government of "peace at any price," to do about the Near East question? The means at hand are all too limited. As an apology for the absence of line-ups, the government is faced by the failure of its attempts to make the Near East an active field of its economy.

The European questions in connection with Turkey are already well known in these parts. The conference of London was not able to establish any peaceful order in the Near East, and the failure of project after project as well as the fact of the fact that the present government will not take action against any of the political parties is a serious indication of the fact that the government is not prepared to take any action. It is not its job to end the war, but rather to end the conditions that brought about the war.

To claim that the Bloc National is still powerful and that it will remain so is not true. The Bloc National is on its way to extinction. The Bloc National is a political party that represents the interests of the ruling classes in the Near East.
The Greek Election
By A. Zaroulis
At the new elections which are soon to take place in Greece, the two-party system is likely to continue with the synarchia (the old government) and the National Coalition (the Democratic Front of the People) in opposition. The synarchia is led by Konstantinos Karamanlis and is supported by the Greek Communist Party. The National Coalition is led by Konstantinos Karamanlis and is supported by the New Democracy Party. The election is expected to be a close one, with both parties campaigning hard for votes.

The political landscape in Greece is shaped by the legacy of the Greek Civil War, which ended in 1949. The war left a deep divide between the left and the right, with the left-wing parties (including the Greek Communist Party) and the right-wing parties (including New Democracy) still battling for power.

The election campaign is expected to be intense, with both parties promising to bring about change and progress for the country. The election will be held on April 25, 1974, and the results are expected to be announced shortly thereafter.

The legal election authorities accepted these charges without exception, and the legal system, which was supposed to be a shield against arbitrary arrest and prosecution, failed to fulfill its role. The Greek government, which has been accused of widespread human rights violations, was allowed to continue its repressive measures without consequence.

The government's response to the European Commission's observers was to withdraw from the European Court of Human Rights. The Greek government argued that the court's decisions were invalid and that it would not comply with them. The European Court of Human Rights has since ruled that Greece is in violation of its obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights.

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IN SOVIET RUSSIA

The Worst Counter-Revolution

A very cunning play on words. "Do you know what V.N.Kh. means," you are asked. In Russia this is the abbreviation for "Volkhovschnost" - the hooliganism of the Volkhnov region. This is the technique of "nativization" which has been adapted to these initials, which mean "small theft without fear and without guilt." This is an example of how easily and how frequently this tactic has sometimes adopted this as a slogan. But in one respect it is a most honest technique: for three weeks the Volkhnov region was the only one in which they believed would be overturned, has survived, and now demands to be annexed as often as possible, without words, or even by hinting at the need for a general uprising of the whole country.

The Revolutionary Tribunal of Moscow has just tried (from October 26th to November 5th) a brilliant criminal, accused of the "crime" of "counter-revolution.

The managers of one of the State trusts of the Volkhnov region had been accused of the "crime" of "counter-revolution.

Let us review the facts of the case. The commercial Board of the trust sold the goods to a business, in whose motion to close an account. The manager of the Board, Mr. M. (who was the manager of the Board), had some difficulties in selling these goods. The manager of the Board was a person of the "national" type, but he knew very well the "national" people, and knew that the Board was the only one of the State's resources in connection with the stock of the Volkhnov region.

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In another article in the Pravda, Bahmutov company, under the pretext of reducing the "national" crisis, and in order to reduce the "national" atmosphere in the civil war, the Whores were at one time succeeded by a "national" committee, whose members were accused of counter-revolution. These were old officers, affiliated with counter-revolutionary organizations. They were considered as "terrorists" by the Whores. And if the Whores had not interfered, they would undoubtedly have joined the counter-revolution in their support of the "national" idea. However, the intervention of the Whores saved the situation.

And against us we are carrying on "an economic war" in which the fate of the Revolution is decided, more important than the fate of the individual or the state. Such guarantees are only possible in a Soviet state.
THE COLONIES

Revolving Movement in Dutch East India.

By Homer

In this country the capitalists have done their utmost to increase their profits and power, without having troubled in the least as to the interests of the working class. The political and economic oppression which exists here, could hardly be as strong in any other country. The native intelligentsia suffer the worst from political oppression, and were the first to protest against it. For this purpose they founded national political parties; for example, the Serrekat-Islam Party, the National Indian Party, and the Hoeksta-De Vries Party. The membership of these parties is composed of workers, businessmen, intellectuals, and so on. The largest and most important is the Socialist Labour Party, which counts about a million and a half members and from five to six million sympathizers. At the time when the Nationalist political parties were founded there was also a Socialist Labour Party (in 1913), which the working masses had lent its existence as a Communist Party. This party has about 15,000 members, and one of them was the Comintern in its early days. The workers sympathize with it. The native members of the Communist Party (Peeraart - Communists of Indonesia) are also members of the great Serrekat-Islam Party, many of them being among its leaders. Through these parties and a strong communist propaganda, this great party today shows a more conscious national character. Also the program of the Serrekat-Islam Party is particularly communist. The Dutch capitalists endeavor to oppose this revolutionary movement by every means, electoral or violent. Popular demonstrations are suppressed by force and bloodshed, as in Diemen, in 1921. Freedom of speech was forbidden; the leaders were imprisoned or banished. Two of Serrekat and Bergmans were banished and 20 comrades imprisoned. Among the sailors and soldiers, the Dutch communist propaganda has been most successful, so that the Dutch government supported by the government in Holland, was compelled, that is, the revolution of the revolutionary soldiers and sailors back to Holland. In 1918, as the revolutionary waves swept Europe, the colonial soldiers and sailors elected workers' and sailors' committees and Labour Council; the members of these bodies were arrested and were subjected to terms of imprisonment from one to six years. Many of them are still in prison. They are outraged by the authorities, confined in narrow dungeons; and the authorities endeavor to obtain from them by force the names of other comrades who have taken active part in the revolutionary movement.

As the revolutionary flood in Europe began to flow into the Netherlands also began to seep into the colony, with the aid of the social democrats. Only by the most drastic measures could we count the hordes of victims. The mass of the working class, which constitutes the organization of the Party, and the Indian masses, strongly influenced by the communists, and hence members. The high officials of the railways and other industries are for the great part Europeans, and have their own organization which are strongly opposed to the communist bodies. This is, however, of no great importance and they count but few without among the masses.

Political and trade union journals with about 40,000 readers are published by the communists. This comparatively small number of readers may be explained by the fact that they are mostly composed of the working class and railway workers and laborers sympathy with it. The native members of the Communist Party (Peeraart - Communists of Indonesia) are also members of the great Serrekat-Islam Party, many of them being among its leaders. Through these parties and a strong communist propaganda, this great party today shows a more conscious national character. Also the program of the Serrekat-Islam Party is particularly communist. The Dutch capitalists endeavor to oppose this revolutionary movement by every means, electoral or violent. Popular demonstrations are suppressed by force and bloodshed, as in Diemen, in 1921. Freedom of speech was forbidden; the leaders were imprisoned or banished. Two of Serrekat and Bergmans were banished and 20 comrades imprisoned. Among the sailors and soldiers, the Dutch communist propaganda has been most successful, so that the Dutch government supported by the government in Holland, was compelled, that is, the revolution of the revolutionary soldiers and sailors back to Holland. In 1918, as the revolutionary waves swept Europe, the colonial soldiers and sailors elected workers' and sailors' committees and Labour Council; the members of these bodies were arrested and were subjected to terms of imprisonment from one to six years. Many of them are still in prison. They are outraged by the authorities, confined in narrow dungeons; and the authorities endeavor to obtain from them by force the names of other comrades who have taken active part in the revolutionary movement.

In general we may say that our tactics and propaganda are more and more the business of natives who feel themselves to be opposed class, but much effect and has created great sympathy among the Congenial party among them. This is shown by the fact that they never allow themselves to be used as strikers or bigwigs among the workers. The Communist movement in the Dutch East Indies is therefore in a very strong position, its progress, however, has not been enhanced by the fact that many of its leaders are exiled and that the movement is therefore abandoned or arrested. The movement in this territory is of great importance for the international working movement. The Third International and the Dutch Communist Party are the most important of the independent Labor Unions to be united to break the movement and the imprisoned comrades, in the Dutch East Indies, and to make known their condition to the revolutionary proletariat of all countries. (Footnote page 39.)