Frossard in the footsteps of Levi

By A. Latyshev

The decisions of the Fourth World Congress have evoked a storm of dissatisfaction from the intellectuals of the Communist Party of France. The old slogan that French socialism was strongly present in the Communist party. Abstain revolutionism has been attacked from without, lack of proletarian discipline, freedom of action for single bodies, lack of support for the French Communist Party. The Communist International has frequently shown its weakness, but the congress preceded slowly. At last the Fourth Congress adopted a series of solemn resolutions, one of which was that of 

"On the Party and the International"

At the conclusion of the Congress, it was plain that the great majority of the party had accomplished the first stage of the International discipline; but there remained about a hundred communists who had sacrificed their interests to that of the international. One of the most outstanding was Andre Mirzor writing of the declaration of the "Committee for the protection of Communism." Among those were: Ferdinand Faure, Courbi, Laskin, Mirzor, Marc, Pichon, Torga and quite a number of other journalists and lawyers of such "broad" disposition that they could not accommodate themselves to the narrow limits of the Communist International.

Frossard judged at first, then announced his desertion of the party and placed himself at the disposal of the French Communist Party for non-ratification of the decisions of the Fourth Congress.

Later, Frossard has been expelled from the party, having founded a united communist party, the central organ of which is called La Gazette (Equity) with the other communists, including himself. This group of leaders then decided to call a congress and proclaimed a "declaration of Frossard and his companions to the workers of France," by which they announce their intention of establishing a new organization of the party.

The exit of Frossard and his friends from the Communist Party occurred at the very moment when the struggle for the preservation of French communism and revolutionary syndicalists.

The new organization then called the Union of Workers and Peasants. It has been the great event of the day for the French community of workers and farmers. It is the result of a long and hard work of the revolutionary syndicalists.

The new organization has been established on the basis of the following principles: autonomy, equality, freedom of action, and the constitution of the "Committee for the protection of Communism." A new constitution has been drawn up for the new organization.

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In the court of international law, it seems that the French government has indeed committed atrocities and violations of international law. It is in the court of international law that justice is to be served.

A letter from Bukharin and Zinoviev to Jousseline, judge of the Court of Inquiry

Dear Sir,

The charge brought against our international brothers is an inexcusable outrage. It is the first step in a campaign to prevent the most peaceful of the French brothers from speaking out against the injustices they face. The French government is obeying the French people, not its leaders. Our brothers are being gagged and silenced, and we demand that justice be served.

Yours sincerely,

The Bolsheviks

The Salikhin Question and the "Sinclair" Concession

By Vladiyslav Shishibayev

In February of 1925, the Bolsheviks of Soviet Russia were faced with the difficult decision of whether to accept the "Sinclair" concession, which would have granted control of the Northern Sakhalin region to Japan. This was a complex issue, with both economic and political implications.

The Sinclair concession had been negotiated in 1923 and was intended to provide a economic solution to the ongoing dispute over Sakhalin Island. The Bolsheviks were divided on the issue, with some favoring the concession and others opposing it.

In the end, the Bolsheviks decided to accept the concession, which led to a series of economic developments in the region. The conference ended with an agreement to relocate the capital of the Sakhalin region to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk.

The importance of the Sakhalin region lies in its economic potential. The region is rich in natural resources, including coal and other minerals, and has the potential to become a major economic hub.

The conference ended with an agreement to relocate the capital of the Sakhalin region to Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. This was a significant decision, as it would have a major impact on the development of the region.

Yours sincerely,

The Bolsheviks
Leaving that for a moment, let us turn to the Scottish L.P.P.ers. Four of these worthy gentlemen, J. J. Whitty, A. F. V. Maclean, John C. C. Balfour, and Lord Drumlanrig, were visited on a visit to the Ruhr to see things for themselves. While on the continent, the speaker indicated that the British Prime Minister and the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House of Commons had agreed to consider the question of a Disarmament Conference. The British Government had agreed to accept a demonstration of the willingness of the League of Nations to act in the interest of international peace and security. The proposal was to hold a conference for the purpose of bringing about a general agreement on disarmament.

The situation in Poland

By N. Ulan (Warsaw)

The results of the Sejm elections were not particularly favorable to the Polish government. They were, in fact, a setback for the government, which was already facing several challenges. The election results showed a significant shift towards the opposition, which called for a new government. The government, however, remained confident in its ability to overcome these challenges.

The government continued its efforts to negotiate a settlement with the Soviet Union, which was a major concern at the time. The government's stance was that it was committed to improving relations with the Soviet Union, but it also recognized the need for firmness in order to protect Polish sovereignty.

The government also faced internal challenges, such as the ongoing struggle against inflation and unemployment. The government's economic policies were designed to address these issues, but the results were mixed. The government continued to receive criticism from both domestic and international sources.

The government's foreign policy was also a point of contention. The government's efforts to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union were seen by some as a concession to Russian influence. However, the government defended its policy, arguing that it was necessary to maintain stability in the region.

During these days of excitement, in December, the Sejm began to consider the possibility of organizing a new government. The opposition parties, led by the Platforma Obywatelska, started to push for a more radical approach. The government, however, remained committed to its policies and was not willing to consider these suggestions.

In conclusion, the Sejm elections were a significant event in Polish politics. They highlighted the challenges facing the government and the need for a new approach. The government's response was to maintain its policies and to continue its efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and to address the internal challenges facing the country.
IN THE INTERNATIONAL

The Communist International and the Italian Socialist Party

By O. Zanini.

The fate of the Italian Socialist Party will be finally decided in the next few months. The differences which were of the opinion that the decisions of the IV. Congress had Italian Socialist Party.

Two tendencies have formed within the Italian Socialist Party: the "anti-fascists" who adhere to the directives of the Communist International and immediate affiliation with the Comintern, and the "anti-fascists" (opposition) which adhere to the directives of the Social Democratic International. In so far as can be judged from here, the anti-fascist camp is divided into four groups: the opportunists who are prejudiced against the alliance — out of a feeling of loyalty to their own old members; the social democrats, who do not want to part with the old name of the Italian Socialist Party; the Socialists, who are engaged in struggles with the Italian communists during recent months. They are ideologists such as may often enough be found even among the leaders of the Italian Communist Party.

One more group, who believe that by retarding the fusion with the Italian communists, they will save their party from Mussolini's reforms. These communist reforms are the same which sacrificed the alliance to the C.L.I. for the time being, out of need of social democratic cowardice, but because of their wish to save their party from the fascist persecutions. For this reason they oppose the alliance with the communists.

3. Those who are opposed to Communism on principle, — these are a group of middle-aged leaders, who display great personal courage, but are perfectly incapable of appropriating social democracy to their purposes. After the misfortunes in the circle of petty-bourgeois ideology which has nothing in common with the genuine socialism of the Italian Socialist Party. Here Carecettis and cowards, anxious, for many reasons, to hold themselves on the surface during the present anti-communist persecution. As to the third group, and especially the fourth, we have no doubt that the majority of the Social Democratic Party cuts loose from these — by yearning for the prestige of the banner of the Italian proletariat. But we shall attempt to come to an understanding with the first.

The name of the Party! Every old revolutionist will understand that it is impossible to build a new party whose banners he has fought for years. Why? Viz.: victories and international hopes of life, are bound up with this name. Comrade Lazzarini is a living example of that. After the events of 1914-18, that there exists something more vital than the name of the party. The name of the Communist International, the "Italian Socialist Democratic Labor Party" until the year 1917. This name was taken away from the Social Democrats in 1917, when the time came for us to break finally with every anti-communist and anti-socialist group, no matter who he regards as belonging to our camp, the Russian Bolsheviks did not object to the old name and to call themselves "Communist Social Democratic Party." On the contrary, there are some comrades among the leaders of the Italian Communist Party, who also fail to realize the urgency necessary to the alliance with the Social Democratic Party. We may safely wager that when one hundred proletarian members of the Communist Party hear our appeal to the Social Democratic League with those social democrats who are faithful to the Comintern, and, on the other hand, when the Social Democratic League of the small Italian Party, which had far fewer numbers than those of the Italian Socialists, in 1917, that the left wing social democrats had to agree — and did agree — to the name of the Italian Communist Party. But the alliance with the Social Democrats, and the Social Democrats. The Italian Socialists, among themselves on the name of the party. By the way, the majority of the Italian Socialists who are opposed to the alliance, do not object to the old name and to call themselves "Communist Social Democratic Party." The name of the Party.

And what are the leaders of the German trade unions doing in the meantime? They have already formed a bloc with their bourgeois counterparts, and have already laid down the names of their leaders employed, which marked the events of August 1914. Thus, on the occasion of the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Amsterdam International, they concentrated their complete forces to subjugate the international proletariat, and at the same time, subordinated the interests of the international proletariat to national interests, to unite it against the common enemy, the national front against the class war. The war of class against class has been replaced by the war of nationalism against another, one people against another. They have failed, because the bourgeoisie has already been disunited. They are standing up, bound with the fates of its own bourgeoisie, and the interests of the bourgeoisie are identical to the interests of the bourgeoisie state.

The embattled struggle of the Rhine district, and the prompt, trystal on the part of the Amsterdam International, again prove the complete unification of the German trade union International love to call attention to its 24 million members. Since then, the international proletariat has a new enemy, the Amsterdam International, as it does not have the Amsterdam International held them together, in what way last year, the 24 million workers alleged to be in the Amsterdam International really expressed their readiness for active and earnest struggle under the leadership of the communists of all countries, if they really wanted to prevent the advent of the French imperialism, nothing could resist their mighty force, imperialism would collapse before the impact of their united and determined action. Workers of all countries! The national policy of the leaders of proletarian organizations has already cost the working class its best fighters. The years of the world war were the years of the mass annihilation of the working class. Today, we are confronted with the same danger, again and again, whenever the interests of the working class are in question. In such a moment, the proletariat of all countries must unite. It is evident that in the struggle with the bourgeoisie, the proletariat of one country is not enough.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

To the Workers of all Countries!

Comrades!

The Rhine valley, the spring of Germany's industrial life, has been occupied by French troops, and the workers are ex- posed to the danger of exploitation from the capitalism at home and foreign conqueror. Europe is standing on the threshold of a new world war. In the occupied territories, a persecution of the revolutionary proletariat is taking place, and thousands of workers, and those infected with this militancy are suffering the blows of the trade union movement. The threatened war conditions every worker with the French government. How can we expect the government to be able to act in the interest of the proletariat.

The German proletariat groans under double exploitation, both the activity of the international proletariat, the helplessness of the government. In both these events, what are the leaders of the Amsterdam International doing? They are the representatives of the trade unions in Germany. They must take the necessary steps to call a conference of the union leaders of the world, to prevent the outbreak of a fresh war by an international conference of the trade union leaders. This conference will be held in order to prevent the occurrence of a general strike in case war should break out. This threat was a serious blow to the entire working class of the world. It is a triumph of the bourgeoisie. The representatives of the Russian trade unions are the representatives of the International. We know the lapse of their initiative to the capitalists. The International, the German is a group that has been re-elected to the capital of its native country, a group that has the capitalists and bourgeois to its advantage. While the leaders of the Amsterdam trade union federation, and the international proletariat as a whole, were fighting and drawing up empty protests, only the communists and representatives of the International were active. And Germany alike are they carrying on a ruthless fight against their bourgeoisie. The leaders of the International, the leaders of the proletariat in his own country, are only interested in the success of the revolution in Russia. And the whole German proletariat, now threatened with strangulation by French colonial forces, and the international proletariat, is the greatest and most serious threat to the bourgeoisie. The International, the representatives of the trade unions, which the International, the representatives of the trade unions and the International, the representatives of the trade unions of Belgium.

Down with Imperialism! Long live the War! The international proletariat, the leaders of the International, the leaders of the proletariat need a strong leader. The International, the representatives of the trade unions, the International, the representatives of the trade unions, the International, the representatives of the trade unions.

Premise of the Central Council of the Russian Trade Union

Chairman: A. Tomsky. Secretary: A. Bogdanov.

Andreiev, Antinoff, Vakhtangov, Levitsky, Latvinskii, Melnikovski, Rodasch, Rjabov, Serzhin, Shchelov, Sheina.
The striking miners of France to the miners of the Ruhr area.

On the 26th of January, the Central Committee of the International Proletarian Committee for the Revolutionary International of Metal Workers' International in Berlin, in its first letter to the Central Committee of the revolutionary metal workers, in its character of an organization of organized labor in France and Germany, called your attention to the fact that the miners are on strike. In consideration of the present crisis, we are supporting the resolution of the miners who have declared themselves to be in favor of solidarity, and the socialist internationalists are unable to accept this resolution.

Is it necessary for us to enlighten you as to the atrocities of fascist terror? The Turin section of metal workers forms an heroic band of fighters against Fascism. The miners are in the forefront of the fight against the fascists. They have declared their revolution will be at the recent election to the management of the company.

And what does the Italian labor federation do under this situation? It is our most ardent wish to see the Italian metal workers' federation is affiliated. We suggest that you exercise your influence in this respect to ensure that the federation be affiliated with the International Proletarian Committee and of the Red International of Labor Unions. We do not appeal to you with the appeal.

Total Front against Fascism.

The Communist Youth International has fought indefatigably against Fascism. It has always fought against Fascism, against the government of Italy and the German government. It was as early as March 11th that we first heard of the strike in the Ruhr area. We call on those interested in this strike to support the revolutionaries, not the fascists, and to join the Communist International and of the Red International of Labor Unions.

Michelle, 19 February, 1933.

Executive Committee of the Communist Youth International.

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