Flunkeys to His Most Excellent Majesty!

By Karl Radek

The name of Snowden is well-known in Russia. In 1920, during the same time an visit from an elegant lady, Miss Snowden, who was a member of the British Embassy, arrived in Moscow. The British government was then very anxious to get information about the Russian situation. They dispatched their most competent diplomat, Mr. Snowden, to Moscow to act as their representative. Mr. Snowden was a man of substance and influence, and it was expected that he would be able to obtain valuable information.

Upon his arrival in Moscow, Mr. Snowden was assigned to the British embassy. He was received with great courtesy by the Russian authorities. The British government was pleased with his appointment, as they believed that Mr. Snowden was well-versed in the Russian language and would be able to communicate effectively with the Russian officials.

Mr. Snowden was given a comfortable residence, and he was provided with a staff of assistants to help him in his work. He was also given a car and a driver to ensure his safety and comfort. He was given a large budget to enable him to carry out his work effectively.

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in such a dilettante manner that we had to ask ourselves again and again: Insanity or crime?"

According to the bourgeois and social democratic press, the fundamental bad results of the era are all due to the policies of the French government. What they have overlooked is that the entire economic situation is disastrous in the country. The French budget was balanced, the French foreign policy was successful, the French economy was developing, the French people were happy, and the French army was victorious. What the French government did was right, but the defects in the economy were greater than those in the politics. The entire French government was divided, but the economic situation was not. This is right. But it is not so much the French invasion itself, but the economic deteriorations in France, that is the root of the problem. The French government, in order to compensate for its own economic defects, has been passing bills to increase the taxes, to cut down the expenditures, to set up monopolies, to regulate prices, and so on. Thus, the French government has been increasing the burden on the working people, and the working people have been increasing their resistance to the government. The French government, in order to maintain its authority, has been increasing the taxes, but the working people have been increasing their resistance. The government, in order to maintain its authority, has been increasing the taxes, but the working people have been increasing their resistance. The government, in order to maintain its authority, has been increasing the taxes, but the working people have been increasing their resistance...
What has actually been attained by the Lausanne conference signifies a great success on the part of Turkey, which has remained true to her Russian alliance. For her part, Russia can be called a capitalistic and their Greek avert. The whole of Asia Minor, with the exception of the northern territories, has been transferred to the Turks. The latter have received only small territories in the interior and littoral of Marmara. The Lausanne conference, which has been signed by the Turkish government, and the Czarist government, has been approved by the League of Nations. The conference was opened in Paris on March 10, and lasted until April 28. The succession of events was as follows: Turkey and Greece signed a treaty of peace and amity on April 15, 1923; the League of Nations, on April 28, 1923, approved the treaty. The treaty was signed by the following powers: Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, Great Britain, and Japan. The treaty provides for the demilitarization of the Aegean Sea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the interior of Turkey, and the establishment of a buffer zone between Turkey and Greece. The treaty also provides for the establishment of a free-trade zone between the two countries, and for the establishment of a customs union between the two countries.

The armistice with the Bolsheviks was ratified by the League of Nations on April 15, 1923. The treaty was signed by the following powers: Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, Great Britain, and Japan. The treaty provides for the demilitarization of the Aegean Sea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the interior of Turkey, and the establishment of a buffer zone between Turkey and Greece. The treaty also provides for the establishment of a free-trade zone between the two countries, and for the establishment of a customs union between the two countries.

The Lausanne conference, the armistice with the Bolsheviks, and the recognition of the new government of Turkey by the League of Nations, all signify a great success for Turkey. For her part, Russia can be called a capitalistic and their Greek avert. The whole of Asia Minor, with the exception of the northern territories, has been transferred to the Turks. The latter have received only small territories in the interior and littoral of Marmara. The Lausanne conference, which has been signed by the Turkish government, and the Czarist government, has been approved by the League of Nations. The conference was opened in Paris on March 10, and lasted until April 28. The succession of events was as follows: Turkey and Greece signed a treaty of peace and amity on April 15, 1923; the League of Nations, on April 28, 1923, approved the treaty. The treaty was signed by the following powers: Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, Great Britain, and Japan. The treaty provides for the demilitarization of the Aegean Sea, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the interior of Turkey, and the establishment of a buffer zone between Turkey and Greece. The treaty also provides for the establishment of a free-trade zone between the two countries, and for the establishment of a customs union between the two countries.

A Released Revolutionary: André Marty

André Marty is free at last. The release of the hero of the Russian Revolution, who led the October socialist insurrection in Petrograd, was the result of the French worker and peasant class, which has been working unceasingly for his liberation. André Marty had been imprisoned for ten years, and was chosen by the Italian public representative 42 times. André Marty has thereby become a symbol of the struggle for freedom.

He possesses stirring qualities as a worker, a loyal comrade, a great soul, and unswerving. His name has power of honor and of all opposition. At the same time he is always unswerving, retreating and modest in the extreme. He studied at the high school in Mumbai before going to the university in Paris. After finishing the final examination he spent two years as a teacher of a university in Mumbai, and then returned to France to enter the engineering school, where he worked for two years as an engineer. He is a man of great courage and determination.

When André Marty was sent to the Black Sea with a squad of November 17, 1917, he was the only one of the Russian revolutionaries at the behest of the Prime Minister, who refused to make any concessions to the government. He was in the field of the business of the factories, the state, and the peasants. He was in the field of the business of the factories, the state, and the peasants. He was in the field of the business of the factories, the state, and the peasants.

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André Marty was arrested in Paris on December 1, 1923, and was sent to prison. He was freed on April 15, 1923, and was sent to prison again on May 15, 1923. He was released on May 15, 1923.

The trial reached its most interesting stage on July 20, when the prosecutor, in his closing address, gave the famous speech that was heard throughout the world. The defense lawyer for the accused, Mr. Venderveere, had told the jury that the trial was a farce and that the accused had been made to carry out with or without force.

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The Farmers in the New American Labor Party

The whole system of American agriculture and land tenure is bankrupt. During the last 40 years, the 10 million farms held by 300,000,000 acres were made to the farmer by the Federal Farmer Labor Party knowing that it is but the beginning and that it is a long, hard road to get control of the Government. They know that only through the power of the new party, and such a struggle, can they achieve their end: the land.

Manifesto of Union of Sozialist Governments

To all Peasants and Government of the World:

The Soviet republics, from their very existence have been closely connected with each other by the struggle for freedom, unity and mutual aid, later expressed in the form of international alliances. As a result of a joint struggle against the capitalist states attacking them from both within and without, it has caused the Soviet Republics to weld the system of the world to the political unification of the world into one complete whole. The solidarity of the peoples has been established as the basis of the co-operation amongst the liberated peoples. The Soviet republics are united in the international bond of the world, which overhurls the power of the landowners and capitalists, that overhauls the power of the capitalist and imperialist nations which had hitherto been the hindrances to the national and international union and were, and are the obstacles to the people.

Although they have always been ready to place the whole of their forces and means at one another's disposal, but one another mutual brother's aid; and they are bound together by treaties of alliance, they have none of these remaining separate states. The further development of the system of international relations and of the demands of the international situation is the natural development of the system of unity of the world.

The increased power of world reaction, the aggressive efforts of the capitalist states, the fresh attacks, have made the unison of the defensive powers of the world necessary. Unless the Soviet republics unite their endeavors, the economic reconstruction, which has been accomplished by war, intervention, and blockade, will be an impossible task. It can only be accomplished by the means of an economic development conducted by a uniform economic system.

It is now a subject of the new order of the Soviet republics, owing to the very nature of the work of the Soviet Government that it should along the path of unity, of concentration of the endeavors of all the social parties, all the social forces of the world.

At their recentheld Soviet Congresses the peoples of the Soviet Republics, unanimously resolved to found the Federal People's Congress of the International Revolutionary Workers and Peasants, with the aim of people of equal rights is a voluntary union, and excludes all third parties. The Second Constitution of the Soviet Republics, within the confines of this state, for every republic retains the right, as a constituent republic, to form an individual or a group of soviet republics, even those may be set up in the future, for which purpose the International Revolutionary Workers and Peasants is the base.

On July 6, the declaration, and the treaty agreed to by the Government of the United States, was put into force by the Central Executive Committee of the International Revolutionary Workers and Peasants.

Having regard to the necessity of uniting all the forces of the Soviet Republics for self-defense against outside pressure, it was decided to form a Joint Federal People's Military and Naval Command of the Soviet Republics. The Soviet Republics have been induced to establish a Joint Federal People's Command for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republics as a result of the necessity of completely centralizing foreign trade on the principle of state monopoly, for the purpose of combating the economic reconstruction, for the purpose of realizing the tasks of the foreign trade of the Soviet Republics; has promised the latter to establish a Joint Federal People's Command for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republics.

The systematic leadership of economies demands unity in trade, hence the Joint Federal People's Command for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republics, and the Federal People's Command for Traffic Service, as also for Post and Telegraph Administration of the Soviet Republics.

The farmers of these states are also in part subject to economic supervision by the joint federal economic organs, and in part exclusively in the hands of the separate republics.
The immediate administration of economics and of state finance, the organization of food supplies, the state protection of the rights and interests of workers and employees, a thorough agrarian inspection and the control of the national and socialized economy, the whole state apparatus, will remain a domain of the central authority, in which the uniform centre is required, and in the hands of the special centre of each federal republic.

These commissariats having special national tasks, connected with the state, are to be turned into a kind of instance public enlightenment, home affairs, justice, etc. are also at the disposal of the respective nationalities of the Allied Republics.

The unity of will of the working masses throughout the whole Federation is expressed in its supreme organ, the Federal Council Congress, on which each nationality is specially represented in the National Council, which will work in parallel with the National Council of the Soviet Republics, the latter will be elected by the Congress.

The Federation is a conceptual principal of a federalist state form among the peoples of the Soviet Republics, the Federation is the self-organization of the peoples of the Republics, it is the self-organization of the peoples of the world.

And what are the prospects of international action among the socialists of the world? The first question is: what is the practical policy of the Second International. It is known that the Second International is a federative organization.

The Federalist of the Second International, stands for practices in the federalist theory. Mr. Ben Tillet, as a practical man of Alibon, is in favor of the principle of the Federation. To accept the dictatorship of the Red International would be the death of the Federation, and dictatorship cannot be reconciled.

The International Federation and the Second International are the only possible federations. The Second International is the only organization in the world in which the unity of the workers of the whole world will be realized. The Second International is the only organization in the world in which the unity of the workers of the whole world will be realized. The Second International is the only organization in the world in which the unity of the workers of the whole world will be realized.

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The CLASS STRUGGLE

The Class Struggle in Eastern Canada

By W. Murray (Toronto).

In February of this year, the British Empire Steel Corpora
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The union at this time numbered approximately 250 workers. The corporation had tried to strike, remain strikebreakers, and force its employees to strike. If the workers refused to work, the corporation backed out, the discharged employees were re

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Strike of British Book Workers

The unofficial dock strikes in London, Hull, Bristol, Manchester and Liverpool, etc., which also extend to Ireland, in the attempt to force the Convention of Lloyd's against the gradual lowering of the standard of life of the workers, have been followed by similar attempts, and have been followed by similar attempts, and have been followed by similar attempts, and have been followed by similar attempts, and have been followed by similar attempts, and have been followed by similar attempts, and have been followed by similar attempts, and have been followed by similar attempts.
scale is a method of regulating wages under capitalism. Nor should trade union leaders be allowed to sign away the right to strike for the workers in the event of the workers losing their fight. Moreover, we are bound to support the strikers in their struggle, even though we will always fight against the sharpening of the capitalistic form of production.

The official policy of the T. O. U. C. rests on the assumption that the present-day trade unions will be able to gain their ends by making concessions to the capitalist class. We understand that they do not oppose their workers to the workers of other unions, and that they have not yet divided their workers into the "normal" and "important" groups, but we are prepared for the eventuality today, when they will divide the workers instead of uniting them. The present-day trade union leaders are not prepared to fight against the capitalist class as one, and on the contrary, they are preparing to meet the capitalist class as a single entity.

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against one another, while both are arming against Soviet Russia. Europe is arming against Japan; in short, the whole capitalist world is feverishly preparing an armed struggle, the outcome of which the last war was only a mere child's play. The working and peasant masses of Japan and of all Asia have lost all their hope in the League of Nations. They must mobilize all forces against the threatening war!

The task of the working and peasant masses of Russia is to organize a workers' and peasants' army and take the country out of the war. For this purpose we must begin by organizing the workers' and peasants' militia.

II

This year's International Youth Day, which is being observed in many countries, is a test of the attitude of the imperialists. They are not minded to await with beautiful speeches a new war tempo! They are not minded to allow workers' and peasants' storm troopers to be born amid confusion and dismay! It is in this year's International Youth Day that we march along with those who proceed to the actual struggle against the war!

This year's International Youth Day will be a great success if the young workers and peasants are prepared to take part in the trial of strength with the war-mongers and to give a sharp lead to the whole youth of the world.

The Executive Committee of the Communist Youth International congratulates all the young workers and peasants in any country on the International Youth Day and calls for a mass struggle against the imperialists and for a workers' and peasants' republic.

The COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The "Zemtrosouys"

By K. G. Ozerov

There exists in Russia today under the leadership of the central union of "Zemtrosouys", a powerful and extensive cooperative movement, organized on the basis of the principle of voluntary union bound up with the first workers' and peasants' state. The high degree of development of the cooperative movement has already been shown by Lenin's article "On Co-operation", the standpoint of which has been formulated as follows: "A number of economic, financial, and banking possibilities are now being accorded to the cooperative movement, which is the expression of the people's desire for the new social order. But if the co-operatives are to form the new social order, the state must support the new principle of the organization of labor and production." Today, the co-operatives represent a large apparatus composed of thousands of millions of individuals and millions of enterprises. It should be noted that all these bodies are united by identical interests, and that the collective character of the cooperative movement is marked by the fact that it is based on principles of equality, the unity of the workers, the social ownership of the means of production, and the unity of the workers, the social ownership of the means of production. Thus, the cooperative movement is the result of the union of all working and peasant elements in the country.

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The "Zemtrosouys" are the most important organization of this kind, and the Union of the "Zemtrosouys" has become a powerful instrument in the hands of the state. The "Zemtrosouys" is a nationwide organization of the rural population, who are divided into rural (municipal) associations and rural organizations. The "Zemtrosouys" of the rural population is the most important instrument of the state, and it is the only instrument through which the state is able to control the rural population.

The "Zemtrosouys" has been functioning since 1917, and it has been growing rapidly since then. The number of its members has increased from 100,000 in 1917 to 6,000,000 in 1924. The "Zemtrosouys" is the only organization of its kind in the world, and it is the only instrument through which the state is able to control the rural population.

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In the Camp of Our Enemies

Socialist Declaration of Loyalty in the Horbury Parliament

By Georg (Vienna)

The Horbury pamphlet, which published the socialist democratic central organ Nezavisimaya from appearing for 8 days on account of inflammatory articles, etc. The printers responded to Pasha-Pasha-Pasha by threatening the other newspapers from appearing. They declared that they would continue the struggle and demand their demand of the prohibition. This strike resolution is of immense significance. Further, when the Horbury pamphlet is published, the movement openly pursuing political aims.

The socialist democratic party leaders signed a declaration laid before the Horbury pamphlet, expressing the confidence in the horbury international. This declaration was made by the social democratic faction in parliament. But on the following day, after some secret bargaining with the Horbury government, the faction made a fresh declaration in the Horbury parliament, a declaration remarkable even in the history of the horbous faction of the 2. International.
FASCISM

Anti-Fascist Day in Germany

The appeal issued by the Communist Party, to demonstrate on July 29 against the Fascist danger, was responded to by millions of workers in all parts of the country. The bourgeois press, prepared for the day with a savage pogrom agitation against the working class, and especially against the communists with the cry that the communists are going to strike their first blow on the 29th. The government of the Republic impressed upon the provincial governments that all public demonstrations and meetings would be prohibited. The majority of the provincial governments immediately followed this advice, while all the ministers for internal affairs in Prussia, the social democrat Social Democratic Party. It was only in Saxony and in Thuringia that the government was unable to issue any prohibition against demonstrations, owing to the pressure of the working masses.

After the prohibition had been issued, the Communist Party gave out the watchword of closed meetings, i.e., meetings in public halls and enclosed spaces. Social democrats and bourgeois required at the retreat of the communists. But the 20th of July showed that this apparent retreat was in reality a mighty advance of the working class under the leadership of the Communist Party. Never before has a summons issued by the C.P. been followed by such enormous masses. In Berlin, where 17 meetings were arranged for, overflow meetings had to be held in every case. Despite the prohibition, and despite the large force of counter-demonstrators brought into service, the workers did not allow themselves to be frightened. The workers who took part in the meetings left the building halls afterwards wearing red flags, and singling revolutionary songs. Thanks to the firm discipline exercised by the working class, the Fascist blood-curdling campaign failed.

The day before, the police fired on workers demonstrating against Staraya Zimnaya. The result was two dead and seven seriously wounded.

According to bourgeois estimates, 160,000—180,000 workers took part in the demonstrations, and the 30,000—40,000 who could not find space in the halls marched out head by head from their defense units. In Dresden 20,000 workers demonstrated, in Chemnitz 50,000, in Leipzig 30,000, in the Zwickau district 17,000.

The demonstration in Saxony and Thuringia, promoted with the idea of the united front, were of an especially impressive character. Here there was not only the strike, but also the meeting, and the organizations marched out head by head from their defense units. In Dresden 20,000 workers demonstrated, in Chemnitz 50,000, in Leipzig 30,000, in the Zwickau district 17,000. In Bad Elster, the demonstration was on the first day of the International Workers' Festival with the workers of Czecho-Slovakia. About 200 comrades from Czecho-Slovakia took part in the procession which numbered 12,000.

In Jena, the number of participants in the demonstration was 10,000, in Gotha over 25,000, in Meiningen 15,000, in Gera over 8,000. The meetings everywhere in Thuringia filled to overflowing.

In Halle, an attempt made by the Fascists to attack the workers' institutions was defeated by the workers' defense units. In Breslau, over 10,000 men demonstrated, and all over Silesia the meetings were equally well attended.

In the stronghold of Fascism, such as Potsdam, Breslau, and Wurzburg, the workers held fast to their right to demonstrate. In Munich there was even a demonstration procession. In Wurzburg 3,000 held demonstrations, with a total of 100,000 workers.

In Baden, where there was no prohibition, the Mannheim comrades arranged a demonstration participated by between 10,000 and 12,000. In the occupied territory, where the French soldiers were working hand in hand with the German Fascists against the Anti-Fascist day, genuine and legal demonstration meetings were held in spite thereof. Over 20,000 workers demonstrated in the sporting grounds at Emil Harrn. And in other places in the occupied territory the demonstrations were attended by large numbers.

The Fascists, who had anticipated great counter-demonstrations, found only a truce. The day was a complete victory for the Communist Party, a review of the millions of workers, as we enter into the great struggles which are approaching.

THE WHITE TERROR

Arrest of Communists in Roumania

The Roumanian police recently undertook a domiciliary visit to the publication offices of the Communist periodical appearing in the Hungarian language. The edition of the paper, amounting as we are informed by the high price of 15,000, was confiscated, while 22 members of the Party were arrested, including 2 leading editors. It is the first attack on the legal and permitted employment of the arbitrary methods of the authorities, that the same appeal, as issued by the Party, for ordinary demonstration meetings were held in spite thereof. Over 20,000 workers demonstrated in the sporting grounds at Emil Harrn. And in other places in the occupied territory the demonstrations were attended by large numbers.

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The Tasks of Communist Education

By L. Trotsky

The "New Man" and the Revolutionist

It is frequently asserted that the task of communist education is the education of the new man. This assertion is rather in the nature of a slogan than a serious hypothesis. The task of the revolutionist is to educate the proletariat, the working class, not the "new man," but the working man, a working man educated in the traditions of a great people, a working man who has lived the revolutionary life, a working man who knows the conditions of historical revolution.

The "new man" is a conception no more revolutionary than the "new spirit" of the French revolutionists of 1789. The "new man" is a conception of a social order in which all class antagonisms will exist, all revolution, and the revolution of the "new man" will only be the revolution of the existing order of society. The "new man" is a conception of the world as it is, and the revolution of the "new man" is only a revolution of the existing order of society.

But we have no right to make such an assumption. We are not educated to educate the "new man," but to educate the "new man" as a working man, as a revolutionary, as a worker in the class struggle. The "new man" is a conception of a social order in which all class antagonisms will exist, all revolution, and the revolution of the "new man" will only be the revolution of the existing order of society.

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