The 12th Party Conference of the Russian CP and the Foreign Political Situation

IN SOVIET RUSSIA

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By Non-diplomat (Moscow)

The whole of the foreign press is once more filled with reports from Moscow and the Soviet Union. The sources of these reports are Warsaw on the one hand and the other capitals on the other.

At the Party Conference, all differences of opinion prevailing in various circles of the Soviet republic on those questions which are of the utmost importance for the future of the country were thoroughly discussed and decisions were reached, or at least there is a hope that these decisions will be reached.

The conference was attended by 400 delegates, representing all the political parties and organizations of the country.

The conference was opened by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party, Comrade Stalin.

In his opening address, Comrade Stalin emphasized the importance of the conference for the future of the country and the world.

He said: "We are meeting today to discuss the future of our country and the world. We are not meeting to discuss the past, but the future. We are not meeting to discuss what we have done, but what we shall do in the future."

He went on to say that the conference would discuss the following questions:

1. The economic development of the country and the world.
2. The foreign policy of the country and the world.
3. The internal political situation of the country and the world.

Comrade Stalin concluded his address by saying: "I hope that we will be able to reach decisions on these questions, and that these decisions will be implemented in the future."

The conference was then opened to discussion, and the delegates began to debate the various questions.

The discussion was热烈 and intense, with heated arguments and counter-arguments.

The conference adjourned at midnight, with the promise to resume discussion on the questions the next day.
"It goes without saying our Party will not give its blessings to religion, even if it is being waged by their own Party. But the inevitable conflict is carried up into a higher level when the struggle changes from the administrative to the essentially new social equilibrium, under the direction and hegemony of Lenin and the Communist Party." The fury in England at the execution of a counter-revolutionary union leader on the 5th of May said that the Capitalists have sized this international situation to their advantage. The struggle has essentially the same situation in Russia: that is, Lenin and the Communist Party have definitely outlined the social equilibrium for driving it straightforward towards socialism. That is why we are broaching the priests.

Opening of the All-Russian Exhibition

We especially request the Party press to publish a short article on the 15th of August this year an event will take place in Moscow which is of the greatest importance for Soviet Russia. The exhibition will run from 14th August till 14th September, and it will be devoted to all branches of Soviet life - industry and home industry (with a foreign department). New Russia will display everything its economy has created or developed under the new social order.

The exhibition is being organized on the suggestion of the I. X. Soviet Congress, and purports far-reaching aims. Its enormous importance for the future economic development of Russia consists in its cultural and enlightening role. It will have to bring the worker nearer to the peasant, and to show both parties what great mutual help they can be to one another. The cause of the low level of agriculture under Tsarism, war, to a large extent, the cause of our economic recession. Lenin had declared before the Duma that "the famine laws were introduced to secure the supplies for the town, and at the same time the famine was declared by the state whose real purpose was to destroy the peasantry." The exhibition will display every branch of non-agriculture industry in the country, and the products of science. Lenin said: "The true measure of the country's welfare will be the products of its raw materials and its local production, the products of its foodstuffs and manufactures from those of foreign countries."

The show will be alive with the spirit of the period, and so it is a splendid opportunity for the visitor to acquaint himself with all the innumerable natural treasures of Russia, such as timber, fuels, minerals, agricultural and animal products, minerals, in short. It will also exhibit the products of all branches of Soviet industry. The exhibition is a splendid opportunity for the visitor to acquaint himself with all the innumerable natural treasures of Russia, such as timber, fuels, minerals, agricultural and animal products, minerals, in short. It will also exhibit the products of all branches of Soviet industry.

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Russian workers and peasants aid political prisoners

A general strike among industrial workers and peasants in the town of Tambov passed the following resolution: "The struggle is being carried out by our working class and our peasants, and we are fighting for the freedom of our political prisoners. The peasants, as a result of the revolution, have already won the first victory in the battle against exploitation and oppression." The resolution calls on all workers and peasants to support the struggle for the freedom of the political prisoners.

E. C. C. L.

Session of the Enlarged Executive of the C. I. S. and the Second International

In consequence of the serious international situation the C.I. S. has proposed on 15th August the opening of the Enlarged Executive Session of the C.I. S. on the 20th August. The agenda is as follows:

1. Occupation of the Rhine area and the question entailed by the occupation.
2. The further practical carrying out of the unified front declared by the C.I. S. on the 20th August.
3. The conflict between Fascism and the C.I. S., and the question of the strategy of the party.
4. The struggle against Fascism in the Soviet Union.
5. The struggle for the principles of the unified front.

The Second International Conference, which includes the Second and the Third Internationals, is the most important of the three international organs. It was established in 1905, and its purpose is to bring together the socialists of the various countries and to coordinate their activities. The conference is held biennially, and the last one was held in 1934.

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