Twenty-One Years After

Twenty-one years ago last Autumn, Woodrow
Wilson's...
Stalinists Plot To Drive Martin From U.A.W. Post

(Continued from page 1)

The coming campaign of espionage and sabotage that the Stalinist factions are planning to wage against U.A.W. posts throughout the country is already under way. In addition to the picketing of U.A.W. posts and the blocades of union halls, the following actions have been announced:

1. Financial espionage and sabotage of the economic activities of the United Auto Workers. This campaign will involve the infiltration of the union with spies and saboteurs who will work to undermine the economic strength of the U.A.W. by spreading false reports and misinformation about the union's finances and activities.

2. Espionage and sabotage of the political activities of the United Auto Workers. This campaign will involve the infiltration of the union with spies and saboteurs who will work to undermine the political strength of the U.A.W. by spreading false reports and misinformation about the union's political activities and positions.

3. Espionage and sabotage of the educational activities of the United Auto Workers. This campaign will involve the infiltration of the union with spies and saboteurs who will work to undermine the educational strength of the U.A.W. by spreading false reports and misinformation about the union's educational activities and programs.

4. Espionage and sabotage of the social activities of the United Auto Workers. This campaign will involve the infiltration of the union with spies and saboteurs who will work to undermine the social strength of the U.A.W. by spreading false reports and misinformation about the union's social activities and programs.

The Stalinists are determined to destroy the United Auto Workers and to replace it with their own organization, the Communist Party. They are using all available means to achieve this goal, including espionage, sabotage, and terrorism. The United Auto Workers must be prepared to meet this threat and to defend itself against the Stalinists. The United Auto Workers must be united and strong to overcome this challenge.
Consider Arbitration Board To Settle Rubber Disputes

ANCON.—A tentative proposal to set up the rubber industry's most urgent labor dispute on a sound basis for permanent settlement was unveiled yesterday under consideration by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Standing Arbitration Board and the International Labor Board.

The move followed the reaction of the industry to the recently adopted arbitration board, which had been the result of the conference between the Standing Arbitration Board and the International Labor Board.

The plan calls for the setting up of an arbitration board to settle the labor dispute between the rubber and the workers.

The plan is based on the principle that the arbitration board should be composed of representatives of both the employers and the workers.

The plan is designed to provide a basis for permanent settlement of the labor dispute, and to prevent further strikes and lockouts.

The plan is supported by the Standing Arbitration Board, which has been charged with the task of setting up an arbitration board to settle the labor dispute.

The plan is opposed by the International Labor Board, which has been charged with the task of setting up an arbitration board to settle the labor dispute.

The plan is supported by the workers, who have been charged with the task of setting up an arbitration board to settle the labor dispute.

The plan is opposed by the employers, who have been charged with the task of setting up an arbitration board to settle the labor dispute.

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The mother of the following letter, a leading member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, was released from a Japanese prison in November 1957, after serving six years in prison for her activities in support of the Soviet war against the Japanese. Her conviction was based on the belief that the Japanese government was guilty of war crimes, and that the Japanese people had a moral obligation to support the Soviet Union in its struggle against the Japanese. She was sentenced to six years in prison, and was released on parole in November 1957.

The letter was written to the New York Times, and was published in the New York Times on March 31, 1957.

Stalin’s Purge Reaches POLAR EXPEDITION HEROES

(Continued from page 11)

the expedition. The Archenheim expedition, under the leadership of Rear-Admiral E. E. Erikson, was one of the first to try to reach the Pole, and was led by the ship "Seabird." The expedition was financed by the British government, and was sponsored by the Royal Society.

The expedition was well equipped, and had a large crew of experienced explorers. The ship was designed to withstand high winds and rough seas, and was well provisioned.

The expedition made its way to the North Pole, and was able to reach the Pole on October 31, 1957. The team consisted of four members: Rear-Admiral Erikson, Captain V. G. T. Sutton, Lieutenant Commander J. E. Smith, and Lieutenant Commander A. R. H. Smith.

The expedition was received with great enthusiasm upon their return to England, and was hailed as a great success. The expedition was awarded the King George V Medal for their outstanding service.

The expedition was not without its difficulties, however. While on the way to the North Pole, the ship became stuck in the pack ice for several days, and had to be rescued by another ship. This delayed the expedition by several days, and caused some concern among the crew.

Despite these difficulties, the expedition was a great success, and was recognized as one of the greatest achievements of the 20th century. The expedition was a major step forward in the exploration of the Arctic, and was a testament to the courage and determination of the men who embarked on this dangerous journey.