Accusations and Counter-Proposals of Amsterdam

As a member of the T.U.I., I am responsible for the split in France. I declare, therefore, that I find it impossible to agree to any of the charges that have been made by the League of Nations. I have no intention of discussing the matters in detail as I believe that they have already been sufficiently dealt with by the League of Nations itself.

The League of Nations has condemned the T.U.I. for its alleged role in the split in France. The T.U.I. claims that the League of Nations is responsible for the split in France and that it is not willing to discuss the matter further. The T.U.I. considers that the League of Nations has made a series of unfounded and illegal accusations against it.

The T.U.I. welcomes the efforts of the League of Nations to resolve the situation, but it believes that the League of Nations has not taken the necessary steps to prevent the split in France. The T.U.I. is not willing to discuss the matter further until the League of Nations has taken the necessary steps to prevent the split in France.

The T.U.I. is determined to continue its fight against the League of Nations and to ensure that it is not able to achieve its aims.

The T.U.I.

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POLITICS

The Third Factor in the Revolution in Egypt

By R. Trumovsky (Moscow)

The present political crisis in Egypt is considerably greater than the crises in Spring 1919 and Summer 1921. The international situation and the government both have changed. The government is now more open to exploitation and domination and the masses have become aware of this.

When the native bourgeoisie widened its national front, and deluded itself into believing that it was on the eve of victory, it was due to the rebellions in March 1921. The Egyptian bourgeoisie became convinced that whenever the masses participate in a national movement, they will, under certain conditions, permeate the government and take it over. This happened after the industrial workers, the peasants of the Nile valley and the Arabs from the desert had taken it over. In 1919, it assumed the proportions of an elementary mass rising. The native leaders, at the height of the rising, revolutionary tide, gave in to the British and concluded an agreement on the definite status of Egypt. In 1921, the working class of the March rebellion was due not merely to the British arms but also to the bourgeoisie's fear of the masses. At that time, the Egyptian masses were organized neither on the industrial nor on the political field. The general political sensation caused by the efforts of the Nationalist party made the workers demand more than just the abolition of the “status quo.”

The nucleus for the latter was provided by the scattered socialist groups which, in the approaching great national crisis, came into existence as early as 1917, with the object of spreading cultural enlightenment.

The new party has set itself both political and propaganda tasks. In this special situation, accuracy is being paid to the individual actions of the workers, who had been under the influence of nationalistic and Pan-Islamism. On the initiative of the Egyptian Social Democratic party, there were formed 27 revolutionary groups, of which 20 now have members at present 60,000 members. The Egyptian Communist Commission, consisting of Comrades, has organized the new party, with three of whom are Communists. A periodical printed in German, “The International,” has been published in German and is widely distributed, and an active propagandist is engaged in spreading the ideas of the party among the masses. The whole of the mass work, the government of the party, the struggle for the political education of the masses, are all the work of the socialists.

We have to face the fact that the campaign against war has led to the formation of a new political party, the Russian Social Democratic party. It is necessary of all other parties to form a new party, as the case in the majority of the nations, and this new party is in the process of forming. It is necessary to form a new party because the general strike was to be the basis of the new party. Even after the collapse of the Social Democratic party, the masses supported the disarmament. But the Social Democratic party is not in a position to lead the masses to victory. The Russian Social Democratic party is the only party in the world that can accomplish this task.

Let us take for instance the campaign against war. In every country the masses have been a force of progress. It is necessary to organize new forces to lead the masses to victory. In cases where the Social Democratic party has failed to organize new forces, the Social Democratic party has been forced to form a new party. In some cases this new party has been formed by the Social Democratic party itself. But in the case of the Russian Social Democratic party, it has been formed by a new party. The Social Democratic party has no right to lead the masses to victory. The Russian Social Democratic party has the right to lead the masses to victory. It is in the process of forming a new party that can accomplish this task.
The Methods of Despair

By V. Storo (Vinnia)

**Australian capitalism is becoming conscious of the fact that it is about to breathe its last. Politically it still feels a bit of life, especially in the mass parties, and even in the mass-party and because of the weak organization and small membership. The history of the workers’ movement has shown how the low value of the Australian capital has ensured that the whole of the mass parties are merely a facade for the world economy.**

The labor movement will not be led by rich pathas, but by workers and industrial workers. And though imperialist countries are still rich in the subcontinent, we do not doubt that the Russian revolution, which has run the same course as the first and is far from being a direct democracy, will not be a direct democracy. Without a doubt, the future of the workers’ movement will be the third factor in the Egyptian revolution, the workers and peasants of Egypt.

As against these “property taxes”, there are mass-tax and institutional taxes, which are used for the benefit of the workers and peasants who have to pay them. The government determined it to be all through at once or repeatedly. Of course, it was not difficult, because the Social Democrats did not name “in the name of the masses” that these taxes were not granted. The Social Democrats were there on the spot, and did not need to make a move among the people, because what disappeared from them and a compromise was struck by the Social Democrats themselves. The government is already in the process of completing the preparations for the future measures. The effects of this law are as follows: after about 50 billion rupees, the government will impose once again the mass-tax on the peasants, who will have to pay it in the next year. This is the most essential necessity to a large extent, and it must be designed to secure its implementation. As in the case of other measures, it is clear that the taxes will be levied annually, and that the amount of money will increase. Whether the government can achieve this with the help of the workers and peasants who have to pay them, is the most essential necessity to a large extent, and it must be designed to secure its implementation.

The struggle for survival must be undertaken upon the stage of mass conflicts and struggles. Not that in Austria not enough money is earned. On the contrary, it is earned by the emancipation of people for huge sums. But they can do some at the expense of the system, and not in a way that would be acceptable to the masses. The government could in this way carry on the struggle against the exploitation of the proletariat and capitalists in a way that would be acceptable to the masses. But they can do this in a way that would be acceptable to the masses. Not that in Austria not enough money is earned, but that the government could in this way carry on the struggle against the exploitation of the proletariat and capitalists in a way that would be acceptable to the masses.

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and a profound knowledge of the prevailing situation in their important social democracy, which is under the name of the export of Lenin's works when he said that the proletariat's state had become an impossible task for a long time, not forever. There is also the question of having been taken speed with our large industry is restored, and opinion victories on the international Front of Labor

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Syndicalists and "Communist" in France

by Julius Pinczowski (Moscow)

The following article is an excerpt from the article which appeared in the Russian version of "Socialist International" in the Moscow edition and in the "Socialist International" in Moscow, in the issue dated 20 November, 1925. In view of the recent developments of socialist and revolutionary movements in France and other countries, it was deemed important to publish the article in this issue.

As the first paragraph of the article states, "The question of the relations between the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade-union movement is everywhere, and particularly in France, one of the most important problems of the revolutionary movement. In order to realize the unity and to cooperate with all revolutionary and socialist elements in France, we must take into consideration and even partly accept the traditions of the past. The Communist Party of France is young, and since its Congress at Tours which was held before the war, it has developed rapidly. But in any other country of the labor movement, it has not yet come to realize the value of the revolutionary trade-union movement and the influence of the influence of the political parties." The article goes on to say that the Communist Party of France has been accepted by all the trade-union organizations in France, and that all the Communist trade-union movements have been recognized by the Communist Party of France.

Under these circumstances the revolutionary minority faces the danger of being isolated and the scattering of its forces. This undesirable situation is due to the fact that some of the revolutionary trade-union organizations in France have adopted a policy of "pure" syndicalism, which means that they have kept to the traditions of the past, and which, while not necessarily harmful, is not in the interests of the revolutionary movement. The article goes on to say that the "pure" syndicalists have no sympathy for the revolutionary trade-union movement and that they have been excluded from the ranks of the Communist Party.

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The Suffering of the Masse in Sweden

by Ernst Meyer

Since the end of 1926 Sweden has been in the throes of a general strike. The workers have been on strike for over six months, and as a result of the strike, the government has been forced to make large concessions to the workers. The government has agreed to increase the wages of the workers and to improve their working conditions.

The situation in Sweden is similar to the situation in many other countries, where the workers have been forced to strike in order to gain their rights. The workers in Sweden have been forced to strike in order to gain their rights, and they have been successful in their struggle. The government has been forced to give in to the demands of the workers, and as a result, the workers have been able to improve their working conditions.

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Relief for Russia
Nansen in the Famine Territory

**Dr. Fridtjof Nansen** returned several days ago from his trip through the famine territory of the Volga.

Nansen was in Moscow where he was occupied with a number of organization measures in connection with the Genoa Conference for Children Relief, this International Conference for Children Relief is not a government organization, but the chairman, comprises children relief organizations of 22 countries.

"The famine in the Volga region", said Dr. Nansen, "makes an urgent plea. It is quite certain that not only relief, a famine is, will be needed. The famine is, in fact, the second wave of the Russian famine. The first wave affected 10 million people in the south of Russia, and the second wave, in the winter, is likely to affect millions more in the north."

From Saratov Dr. Nansen went to Mannstadt (the territory of the German Commonwealth) where he visited the children in the internment camps. The German communities, therefore, have been asked to raise money to assist in the relief work. Dr. Nansen was able to send from Mannstadt 200,000 marks to the Polish relief organization.

"The situation in Mannstadt is not yet as bad as it was in Berlin", Dr. Nansen said. "But the need is great for immediate assistance."

Genoa and the Proletarian Relief Campaign

"After several governments—especially that of America—have voted increased grants for the famine-striken in Russia on the condition that the Government of Russia will not use the money for political purposes, the Genoa Conference for Children Relief has decided to send a mission to Russia to investigate the situation and to determine the aid that would bring about the desired results."

The investigation of Dr. Nansen began in the government of Saratov. Dr. Nansen visited the sheltering centers of the Volga region where he found conditions much worse than those described in the reports of the Relief Committee of Eastern Europe.

Dr. Nansen said that the Russian Government had refused to allow the Committee to enter the territory and that he had been forced to go by force of arms. The Russian authorities had also refused to allow the Committee to enter the territory.

Dr. Nansen said that the Russian authorities had refused to allow the Committee to enter the territory.

The reception of Dr. Nansen's report by the Governments of the Western Powers has been disappointing. The Governments are unwilling to give any aid until they have seen the report of the Russian authorities.

In the meantime, Dr. Nansen has been working to secure aid for the famine-stricken in Russia. He has been able to raise £100,000 for the relief of the famine in Russia.

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The German Railway Strike

by Paul Früh (Berlin).

**The present railway strike is without parallel.** The first railway strike in Germany occurred in 1910 when the first strike of the year was staged by the Independent Social Democratic Party (ISDP) in its efforts to establish a railway workers' union. This strike was not only significant for its size and duration but also because it was the first time that the railway workers had united in a national strike. The strike was supported by the International Working Men's Association (IWA), which had been formed in 1864 to promote international solidarity among workers.

The strike lasted for several days and involved thousands of railway workers across the country. The ISDP leadership had been working for months to prepare for the strike, and they were determined to win the workers' demands. The strike was a major blow to the railway companies, which had been struggling to keep up with the demands of the growing population and the increased demand for rail travel.

The strike was ultimately successful, with the workers gaining significant improvements in their working conditions. The strike demonstrated the strength of the railway workers in Germany and their ability to unite and fight for their rights. It also served as a model for future strikes and helped to establish the ISDP as a major force in German politics.

The strike was significant not only for its size and duration but also for its impact on the larger political landscape. The strike was seen as a test of the strength of the ISDP and its ability to organize and mobilize its members. It also highlighted the need for reform within the railway companies and the need for improved working conditions for the workers.

The strike was a significant event in the history of the German railway workers and their struggle for better working conditions. It demonstrated the power of unity and the ability of workers to fight for their rights, and it helped to establish the ISDP as a major force in German politics.

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