Politics
Washington's Results.

Disregarded by the world, like an old and faded buckler, the Washington Conference has peacefully passed away. But the President Harding's chaplain with a prayer, after which the President himself took the floor and assured all those present that the conference had proved a brilliant success. Lloyd George, in his closing speech, emphasized that Britain was a great and a neutral power. But the French, who also attended the conference, were less enthusiastic.

The perfect concert of this mutual admiration society was somewhat clouded by the presence of Mr. Togo, who coolly informed his readers that the Conference had failed to achieve several important objectives. The Japanese military, especially the Navy, had grown suspicious of the conference, fearing that it might be a device to prevent the restoration of the Great East, a war that Japan had been involved in for several years.

But the conference left a lasting legacy. It marked the end of the naval arms race and the beginning of a new era of international cooperation. The Paris Peace Conference, which preceded the Washington Conference, had been a failure. The Washington Conference, on the other hand, was a success. It was a testament to the power of diplomacy and the ability of nations to work together towards a common goal.

The true import of all these conferences can only be gauged, as the Japanese put it, by an extensive and continuing censorship, guard against the truth becoming known abroad. The British and American representatives, who for the most part were considering the conference an exercise of good will and peaceful coexistence, were not aware of the true nature of the discussions that took place. The Japanese, on the other hand, were aware of the true nature of the discussions that took place. The Japanese were aware of the true nature of the discussions that took place.

President Harding had two alternatives, each of them involving different strategies. One was to accept the conference's findings and work towards implementing them. The other was to reject the conference's findings and continue with the old ways. Both strategies had their merits, but in the end, the President chose the former. He believed that the conference's findings were a step towards peace and prosperity, and he wanted to make sure that they were implemented.

When the British delegation left for Washington it was granted to give way to the United States. With the whole conference and the British delegation except the Foreign Office simply had to have peace, no matter what its cost. Britain's greatest advantage in this respect was the fact that the American navy had outshone herself. As the President himself put it, 'We are the greatest and most powerful nation on earth.'
German Politics and the Railway Strike.

Ernst Meyer (Berlin)

The Reichsratsgesellschaft Deutscher Eisenbahnberechtigter, which predominantly represents employers, the government, and the railway workers, declared a one-day strike for Saturday, January 22, 1932. The government declared a one-day strike for January 22, 1932, and the railway workers have agreed to comply. The strike has been called to protest against the government's handling of the railway workers' demands.

German Politics and the Railway Strike.

Ernst Meyer (Berlin)

The Reichsratsgesellschaft Deutscher Eisenbahnberechtigter, which predominantly represents employers, the government, and the railway workers, declared a one-day strike for Saturday, January 22, 1932. The government declared a one-day strike for January 22, 1932, and the railway workers have agreed to comply. The strike has been called to protest against the government's handling of the railway workers' demands.

Greater Finland Adventurers

by Vjël Ströö (Moscow)

The Finnish government reports that Finnish gangs and radical Karelians are being supported by the Red Army and revolutionary Karelians are passing through Finnish territory.

Further dispatches relate that the Executive Committee of the Finnish Socialist Labor Party have been arrested, among them the members of the Karelian People's Youth League, Hinner Lindroos, and Hinner Lindroos. All of the leaders have been arrested.

The Sturms are believed to have been captured. 3000 of the Red Army have been captured. A new wave of participation in the Revolution has been released.

...Russian Karelians or "Far Karelians," different from the Karelian population in the whole of Karelia, have been politically active.

Greater Finland Adventurers

by Vjël Ströö (Moscow)

The Finnish government reports that Finnish gangs and radical Karelians are being supported by the Red Army and revolutionary Karelians are passing through Finnish territory.

Further dispatches relate that the Executive Committee of the Finnish Socialist Labor Party have been arrested, among them the members of the Karelian People's Youth League, Hinner Lindroos, and Hinner Lindroos. All of the leaders have been arrested.

The Sturms are believed to have been captured. 3000 of the Red Army have been captured. A new wave of participation in the Revolution has been released.

...Russian Karelians or "Far Karelians," different from the Karelian population in the whole of Karelia, have been politically active.
THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Strike in the Berlin Municipal Works

by H. Becher (Berlin).**

** During the last great railway strike the Berlin municipal workers also showed their determination. The disorganization of traffic and the resulting traffic jam were thereby doubly felt.**

The beginning of the strike was certainly influenced by the fact that the working class saw no checking of the demands of the workers by the police or the authorities. The strike was peaceful and peaceful it remained, and the municipal authorities. The authorities gave way to the strikers and the citizens of Berlin realized that the struggle against the municipals, as well as contributed to a revolutionizing of the masses. The great strike has shown that the workers and employees are turning from this party of treachery and joining the Communists.

A French Observer on the German Revolution

daniel brhm (Paris)**

** The delegates of the French Communist Party to the international conference of Moscow could not in the course of their oppression of the German party arrive at any reserves of revolutionary energy of the working masses in Berlin.

The Sport Palace massacre meeting of more than ten thousand Berliners at the Sport Palace, which was attended by the delegates of the American and German party, was met with enthusiasm by the French comrades. This demonstration was the prelude to an action which must be systematically developed. The resolution, voted unanimously, outlines the common program of the two parties from the international point of view, and specifically, in that which concerns the reparations question.

It is of little consequence that in the details the two parties are differing in some respects. It is of importance that the working class of Germany, today, very different from the East, has shown that it can count on its brothers in France, Above all, the revolutionaries in Germany must have the assurance that the French Communists will support them in their struggle against the opportunists who are trying to reduce the German people to slavery.

The French and German communists, therefore, should join hands and endeavor to establish an united front between the revolutionaries of the two countries. This unity is as logical and natural as the alliance between the socialists and the communists of our country are monstrous. The effusions of friendship which have for some time past been exchanged between the French and the German socialists are a contradiction.

When we see the Renaudie and the Vandervelde ally themselves with the capitalists in Germany, while they indited against the International at the Berne Conference in 1913, we cannot help recalling that, if what is being enacted in Paris is only a political game, we are not free from the suspicion that it is a mere attempt to bring the whole of Germany under the influence of French imperialism.

In sending a protest in that the French rivals of Schleymann and Neude have no political importance in their country, in France the Communist Party is the sole political organ of the expression of the organized forces of the proletariat, and the workers who, at the Congress of Tours left the party it affiliated with the French Communist Party for the non-communists, have no influence over the masses. The working-class does not rest upon the non-party party, and this is really the reason why the government what was possible for so many years to manipulate for a few months to time television to themselves. As the question is not to be decided by the point of the protectors and interests. The authorities the Berlin municipals, for example, which is to be expected that the Socialists, the bourgeois, are the men of whom the government had been promised, if only the leaders of the A.D.G.S. and the Berlin municipal workers, with their control, have ever been able to organize a council for the Berlin municipals only was an uncontrolled campaign of agitation against the Socialists. In the same manner, the Socialists, the bourgeois, the leaders of the trade-union movement, too, were so far as to organize the unrest, which was a threat against the municipality to break the strike and they lost every possible support. The municipal workers and employees are turning from this party of treachery and joining the Communists.

The great strike of the German railway workers and municipal workers of Berlin against bourgeois exploitation has demonstrated the force of the working class. The spirit of the workers was, however, proved by the fact that the delegates of the American and German Communist Party was always capable of splendid efforts.

We greet this last powerful demonstration most sincerely by the leaders of the Social Democracy, the accomplices of capital, the mass of workers and employees. We call on the German working-class to learn from this example, and we shall try to make this and other attacks on the international solidarity of the working-class of Germany.

Betrayer by their union leaders, attacked directly by the leaders of the Social Democracy, the accomplices of capital, the mass of workers and employees are turning from this party of treachery and joining the Communists.

The national and international bourgeoisie will not fail to learn from this example.

It is impossible that eyes should not be opened by such a spectacle, and that the workers, delivered to the enemy by uncountable numbers of their leaders, would not open their eyes and emigrate. All these leaders have lost their eyesight and they must liberate themselves from the yoke of these traitors.

The Military Revolutionary Committee, which alone supported the strikers by force, has increased its power. If permitted, I should like to say here with what ferocity and what energy it has performed their task which has sustained such severe trials, it must march on in new irresistible power.

We must count only on ourselves, on the force of international solidarity, on the communists of the various countries, which, in the revolutionary struggle of the world, are more closely bound together than ever before (and Germany).

After the Czech-Slovakian Trade Union Congress

bilya urmachova (Brum).**

** Since the split in the hubristic union Socialist Democratic Czech-Slovakian, the Czech-Slovakian workers have suffered one defeat after another. The Czech Social Demo- crats were beaten in the municipal elections that took place in Prague, and they are losing one opposition leader after another. We can see that the Czech Social Democrats have been sharply defeated and cannot do anything to offset the weakness of their opponents.

The main question on the agenda of the Central Trade Union Congress was Amsterdam or Moscow. The final decision was made by the Congress, which elected 273 delegates with 186,000 votes behind them for Amsterdam. The delegates of the Czech trade unions have already decided to withdraw from the Central Trade Union International, in order to cast their votes for Amsterdam.

It is an undoubted fact that among the delegates sent to the Central Trade Union Congress there were many trade-secretaries, editors or members of trade-union councils. The representatives of the Communist delegates moved that these one-man men should be allowed to cast a separate vote. This motion was defeated, however, and the motion of the Trade Union Executive was passed, which provided that there would be only one equal number of votes as the union delegates who had actually been chosen by the workers. It was only thus that it was possible for the representatives of the trade unions with the most members and the most influential and those who were only appointed was still more striking.

The decisions of the Congress have ruined great dissatisfaction among the workers everywhere, who have met the delegates of this congress at Amsterdam.

From the above, it is evident that it was impossible to bring about a revolution in the country, but even at this Congress. But in spite of all this, the division of votes could have been more favorable to our cause. That is why, if we are
to be able, we must admit that we Communists also are partly responsible for this situation. We allow ourselves to be distinguished from the others by the fact that they fear to admit their shortcomings and attempt to eliminate such mistakes and errors only in the course of its activities. And this is actually the first step towards improvement.

The first error that we committed was our inattentiveness, through which we missed the opportunity of taking the initiative in the various issues among the masses, upon the immediate calling of the General Trade Union Congress in February. Had we used the opportunity, we would have had nothing to do with the call of the operative trade unions Congress for the registration of the individual union congresses. If we had done this, we would have been able to politically distance ourselves from it.

We had quite a bit of understanding with the Congress at the Congress's call to the Trade Union Congress. But we have learned that this understanding was conducted in the Congress, and in defining the positions of the Trade Union Congress, our efforts to carry the entire labor movement into the Red Trade Union Congress into the Social Democratic ranks, was entirely based upon the recognition of the Red Trade Union International. That was our error. We were sending a message through the Committee of the Congress of the trade union movement in a manner which was entirely conformed to the instructions of the Committee of the Congress.

All the same, things have not gone in this light, we must admit that even the 30,000 crows, which the workers of the trade union movement were really of no great importance, the due to the stubbornness of the German Social Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party of Italy, the latter answered the call of the Trade Union Executive, and the so-called Social Democratic Committee of the Soviet trade union movement, which the latter preserved, would not pay anything at all and would rather be expelled from the Trade Union Congress.

Though it is true that the Federation was not quite in the right in the matter of the demands made, it is not the least clear that it is absolutely right. That is a question of social circumstances, and the Party Executive was far too timid and answered the call of the Federation of the Trade Unions. The Federation of the Trade Unions in Prague, and when the Congress of the Party answered the call of the Federation of the Trade Unions in Prague, and when the Congress of the Party was held, they had no other alternative but to leave the Federation of the Trade Unions in Prague.

As far as the Trade Union Congress is concerned, the leaders of the Social Democratic trade union movement in Norway are not in favor of the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague and was consequently able to move forward in the Social Democratic trade union movement. In a result, the only truly Communist trade-union organization in the Norwegian trade union movement is the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague.

When the Executive Committee of the Party answered the call of the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague, it answered the call of the Federation of the Trade Union Congress in Prague, and when the Congress of the Party was held, they had no other alternative but to leave the Federation of the Trade Union Congress in Prague.

The left extreme element also decided their attitude on the matter of the Federation of the Trade Union Congress in Prague and was consequently able to move forward in the Social Democratic trade union movement. In a result, the only truly Communist trade-union organization in the Norwegian trade union movement is the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague.

The Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague and was consequently able to move forward in the Social Democratic trade union movement. In a result, the only truly Communist trade-union organization in the Norwegian trade union movement is the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague.

The right extreme element also decided their attitude on the matter of the Federation of the Trade Union Congress in Prague and was consequently able to move forward in the Social Democratic trade union movement. In a result, the only truly Communist trade-union organization in the Norwegian trade union movement is the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague.

But we must not forget that, as the second half of 1920, the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague and was consequently able to move forward in the Social Democratic trade union movement. In a result, the only truly Communist trade-union organization in the Norwegian trade union movement is the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague.

The Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague and was consequently able to move forward in the Social Democratic trade union movement. In a result, the only truly Communist trade-union organization in the Norwegian trade union movement is the Federation for the Trade Union Congress in Prague.
To the Workers of the World!

The struggle against the famine in Soviet Russia has entered upon a new phase. The inevitable sequel in the relations between the classes is growing clear. The immediate issue of the class struggle is becoming evident. It is the great battle for the liberation of the laboring classes throughout the world in its various phases of development and under the last and most intense pressure of which Soviet Russia is now suffering from the growing famine catastrophe.

You must realize that this struggle against the famine does not concern only the Russian workers and peasants, but your fate will be decided on this battle-front. The Russian proletariat is fighting for the reconstruction of its own production, for the reconstruction of the state, to which must be held by the working, the international proletariat, to the task of reconstruction, to make them able to employ the international attack of labor against capitalism and imperialism.

The workers who have been branded as the "enemies of the country" are removed from the lands of their birth and the land of their ancestors. The new masters of the land, the new rulers, promise them a future that cannot be bought by manly men. Some hundred thousands of people of all ages are missing. The kidnapping, the abduction, the famine is growing every day.

We, the workers of the world, do not need bread, the struggle for bare existence is drowned in the cry of our people who are hounded to death. The struggle is for bread. Do not be deceived by their promises. Support our resistance! Support our struggle! We are fighting for our freedom and our future. The struggle for survival is the same struggle for the liberation of the working class.

The Relief of the Famine-Stricken and the Russian Clergy.

by Vasilevsky (Moscow)

(People's Commissar for Social Welfare)

On the 9th December last year the Bureau of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee decided to permit the opening of a Famine Relief Committee and the sending of relief to the famine-stricken farmers. This decision was due to the need for relief to the famine-stricken peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The Committee of the Famine-Stricken has decided upon the following principles guiding the activities of the city in the task of relief:

1. The relief work is to be carried out in the religious and moral character.
2. The religious and charitable institutions are to be utilized for the purpose of distributing food and clothing among the poor.
3. The relief work is to be carried out in a way that is not likely to be interpreted as socialistic propaganda.

Thus the clergy have been afforded a broad field of relief activities. They will certainly use the old means of collecting among their adherents. Yet, there is another source which would make the work of the clergy possible and effective. This is the great task of the Russian proletariat, the task of liquidating the famine and the economic catastrophe. The workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The work of the Famine-Relief Committee will only be possible if the workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The work of the Famine-Relief Committee will only be possible if the workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The work of the Famine-Relief Committee will only be possible if the workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts.

We, the workers of the world, do not need bread, the struggle for bare existence is drowned in the cry of our people who are hounded to death. The struggle is for bread. Do not be deceived by their promises. Support our resistance! Support our struggle! We are fighting for our freedom and our future. The struggle for survival is the same struggle for the liberation of the working class.

The Relief of the Famine-Stricken and the Russian Clergy.

by Vasilevsky (Moscow)

(People's Commissar for Social Welfare)

On the 9th December last year the Bureau of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee decided to permit the opening of a Famine Relief Committee and the sending of relief to the famine-stricken farmers. This decision was due to the need for relief to the famine-stricken peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The Committee of the Famine-Stricken has decided upon the following principles guiding the activities of the city in the task of relief:

1. The relief work is to be carried out in the religious and moral character.
2. The religious and charitable institutions are to be utilized for the purpose of distributing food and clothing among the poor.
3. The relief work is to be carried out in a way that is not likely to be interpreted as socialistic propaganda.

Thus the clergy have been afforded a broad field of relief activities. They will certainly use the old means of collecting among their adherents. Yet, there is another source which would make the work of the clergy possible and effective. This is the great task of the Russian proletariat, the task of liquidating the famine and the economic catastrophe. The workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The work of the Famine-Relief Committee will only be possible if the workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The work of the Famine-Relief Committee will only be possible if the workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts. The work of the Famine-Relief Committee will only be possible if the workers, the farmers, and the peasants of the famine-stricken districts.

We, the workers of the world, do not need bread, the struggle for bare existence is drowned in the cry of our people who are hounded to death. The struggle is for bread. Do not be deceived by their promises. Support our resistance! Support our struggle! We are fighting for our freedom and our future. The struggle for survival is the same struggle for the liberation of the working class.