Communists Sentenced in Jugoslavia

On February 10, 1930, a group of 23 Jugoslavan Communists were convicted of trying to assassinate King Alexander of Jugoslavia.

The defendants, who were members of the Communist Party, were charged with planning the assassination of the King, who was at the time on a visit to the country.

The trial lasted for several weeks, and the defendants were found guilty of plotting against the state. The sentences ranged from 10 to 20 years in prison.

The case made headlines around the world, and it was seen as a major victory for the Jugoslavan monarchy and its counterintelligence services.

The trial and conviction of the Communists helped to巩固 the power of the monarchy and its allies, and it set a precedent for the prosecution of political dissidents in the region.

Despite the interruptions of World War I and the resulting hyperinflation, the Jugoslavan monarchy was able to continue in power until the end of the 1930s.
Thus the Washington Conference has at least temporarily deflected the attention of the Home Office from the possibility that the treaties are a prelude to the establishment of an imperialist system. The conference succeeded in establishing a compromise on the question of China, which has been one of the most serious problems in the Far Eastern area. However, the decision reached by the conference may well lead to a new phase in the development of the Far Eastern situation.

In particular, the conference has been able to maintain a balance of power among the major powers interested in the Far East. The conference has been able to achieve this balance through a series of agreements and understandings, which have resulted in a stabilization of the situation in the region.

The conference was held under the leadership of the United States, which has been the driving force behind the conference. The conference was supported by the other major powers, including Japan, the United Kingdom, and France. The conference was also supported by the smaller powers, which have a stake in the region.

The conference was held in Washington, D.C., and was attended by representatives of all the major powers interested in the Far Eastern area. The conference was scheduled to last for two months, but it was concluded after only three weeks.

The conference was able to reach a number of significant agreements, which have had a lasting impact on the Far Eastern area. One of the most significant agreements was the Five-Power Treaty, which was signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, and Italy. The treaty established a new system of collective security, which was intended to prevent any one power from gaining too much influence in the region.

Another significant agreement was the Nine-Power Treaty, which was signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy, Russia, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Portugal. The treaty established a new system of arbitration, which was intended to settle any disputes that might arise in the region.

The conference was also able to establish a new system of financial and economic cooperation, which was intended to promote trade and investment in the region. The conference was also able to establish a new system of cultural exchange, which was intended to promote understanding and friendship among the peoples of the region.

The conference was able to achieve these results through a combination of political pressure and economic incentives. The major powers were able to use their influence to get the other powers to sign the agreements. They were also able to use their economic power to get the other powers to cooperate in the region.

However, the conference was not able to achieve all of its goals. The conference was unable to resolve some of the most serious problems in the region, such as the question of Japan's occupation of China. The conference was also unable to prevent the outbreak of World War II, which would eventually lead to the destruction of the conference's agreements.
A Political Murder in Finland.
The Democratic Minister of the Interior shot by Monarchists.

Yevo Sretov (Moscow).

"On the 8th of this month the Minister of the Interior, who shot while walking in the street in Helsinki, was shot again by his own hands. The Minister of the Interior was rumoured to have been murdered by anti-monarchist terrorists when he was exiled to the West, but this has not been confirmed. The Minister of the Interior is a political figure of some importance in Finland, and his death will have serious consequences for the political situation in the country."

Four years ago, when the working-class of Finland revolted against the taxation of the reactionary forces which threatened the democratic movement, the Minister of the Interior was a leading figure in the resistance. He was well known for his anti-monarchist views and his support for the working-class movement. His murder is likely to have far-reaching consequences for the political situation in Finland.

The Labor Movement.
The Splitting of the French Trade Union Movement.

As a result of the National Congress of the CGT, which held its session on the 13th, 14th and 15th of February 1922, there has been a split in the French trade union movement. The Congress was held in Bordeaux and attended by delegates from all over France.

The split was caused by differences over the question of the control of the unions. The CGT is a large and powerful union, representing millions of workers, and any split within it has serious consequences for the workers' movement.

The Labor Movement.
The Destruction of the German Building Trade Unions by the National Socialist Party.

The National Socialist Party, led by Adolf Hitler, has been engaged in a campaign to destroy the German building trade unions for several years. The party has used various tactics, including intimidation, violence, and propaganda, to try to weaken the unions and turn the workers against their own organization.

The party's goal is to replace the trade unions with a new system of labor management that is more in line with the party's ideology. They want to eliminate the unions' role in representing the workers' interests and give the employers complete control over the workplace.

The destruction of the unions is part of a larger effort by the National Socialists to undermine the institutions of democracy and create a new, authoritarian regime. They believe that the unions are a threat to their vision of a new Germany, where the party will control all aspects of society.

The government of the Weimar Republic has been unable to stop the National Socialists, and the unions have been forced to operate in a hostile environment. Many union leaders have been arrested, imprisoned, or killed, and the unions have been stripped of their power.

The workers are deeply divided over the issue of the unions, with some supporting the National Socialists and others refusing to give up their organizations. The conflict is likely to continue for some time, with the National Socialists seeking to weaken the unions further and the workers fighting to protect their rights and freedoms.

The government has been powerless to stop the National Socialists, and the unions are struggling to survive. The workers are facing a difficult time, with their organizations under attack and their rights and freedoms at risk.

The government has been powerless to stop the National Socialists, and the unions are struggling to survive. The workers are facing a difficult time, with their organizations under attack and their rights and freedoms at risk.
The expelion on mass is without doubt the introduction to the general condemnation of the common elements announced some time ago. What however has caused the expulsion of the mass is the influence of the executive committee of the Amsterdam Trade Union International to the German Communist Party and the German Social Democracy and almost all trade union leaders and congresses in the trade union movement in the building trades federation that made itself prominent in the nationalist movement of the workers against the Centre and the opposition in the communist movement as politicians. It was in the "Centralist" the left of the German Communist Party that the mass effect appeared and it was there that the sentence appeared.

But the moment we come down with their English trade colleagues at the same table for the purpose of negotiation.

After the end of the war the Central Committee were among the main players in the working alliance with the employers. Already during the war but especially after the outbreak of the revolution a strong opposition against the Central Committee began to be noticeable in which not only the communists but also in a very large measure the socialists. At that time, the Opposition was firmly organized by the Independent Socialists and they were, in a way, held throughout the country, with the purpose of overthrowing the Right Social-Christian Committee. In a large number of local organizations the Independent Socialists secured the majority in the same way the administrative committee of Berlin was almost completely controlled by the independents.

With the revival of the Amsterdam Trade Union International between the revolution with the war, the winging of the stage Moscow began but in this struggle all the independent leaders went over to the independent Socialists. It was not possible to discern between them and the Right Socialists adherents to the General Strike and the Social Democrats. The struggle during the war-surpassed the trade union bureaucrats in all of the German working class pro-peace propaganda, it now showed itself as the most financial antagonist of the communists. It was the first amongst the many problems that it seemed to be a moral victory. Indeed, it was the beginning of 1921 to destroy a complete local and national party. Owing to thelovakia, the Socialists and Communists very soon had the majority of the members of these parties who were trade union functionaries for many years are not expelled of their function.

But its object to make the Federation free from Com- munist officials and therefore of the Communist officials grew increasingly. The fact that the expelled were at the same time the richest and most energetic fighters in the class-struggle against the employers raised the resistance of the members against the Central Committee officials. The Berlin local committee is, no doubt, in opposition to the Central Committee and expropriation of the chair of the Berlin local committee.

Thus the process of the accidents in the building trades federation began during the war and at the reconstruction after the war, and on the other hand, the social environment of the working people and the workers in the trade union organizations who were expelled began to sit on the Central Committee and expropriation of the chair of the Berlin local committee.

The report on the political situation and the situation within the Communists and the working-class as well as their ties with the opposition will be the common sessions of all the items of the agenda outlined here.

The two main questions held by leading-comrades of the Central Committee will at the same time be met by the International Executive Committee. The international is aware of the fact that the masses of the working class of the USSR and the nationalities of the colonial territories have a practical value for their further work in the unions and for the preservation of our mass organizations from the enemy's conspiratorial activities.

The main issue of the Conference is thus characterized by the gigantic amount of work to be performed by the members of the International Bureau. The final completion of these tasks may mean a mighty advance, will mean that the young guard of the working class in the arena of the whole movement and is ready to do them.

\section*{IN SOVIET RUSSIA}

\section*{The Communist Youth}

\subsection*{A Conference of the Young Communist International}

\textit{By Otto Lange (Moscow)}

In the middle of March the session of the International Bureau of the Young Communist International will be held. Almost eight months have elapsed since the First Congress of the Young Communist International. During this time considerable experience has been gained with regard the fulfillment of the tasks set forth by the Congress. In the meantime, the growth and development of the youth movement is transforming and developing process. Thus the important duty of the International Bureau, which is due to meet, is to supervise the growth and development of the youth movement and to promote the new course of work laid down by the First Congress. In this connection, the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International decided to hold a special conference of the Young Communist International.

Their agenda will be extremely extensive. The questions to be discussed will include the following:

1. The question of the relationship of the youth movement in the two principal spheres of activity of the youth organizations, i.e., the school and the trade union movement.
2. The question of the development of the youth movement in the trade union movement.
3. The question of the development of the youth movement in the trade union movement.
4. The question of the development of the youth movement in the trade union movement.

In addition to this, the agenda will include the following:

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The work done up to now with regard to these two aspects should be such that the process of transformation in the union movement could only be achieved by exertion of all our efforts. This is partly due to the fact that the importance of this work has been only realized by all the trade union officials. On the other hand, we have to understand that this movement is not only a social movement but also a political movement.

In this connection, the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International laid down the plan for the development of the youth movement in the trade union movement. In addition to this, the agenda will include the following:

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4. The question of the youth movement in the trade union movement.

The trade union movement must once more create strike funds and prepare themselves for the upcoming struggle. The direct and indirect effects of the new economic conditions in defense of the interests of the workers who are employed by private enterprises are of the greatest importance to us. We shall always act in the strike and in the trade union movement.

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POLITICS

- On the United Front

by L. Trotsky

"The function of a Communist Party is to lead the proletarian revolution. In order to call upon the proletariat to act power directly and in order that this may be realized, the Communist Party must be supported by the overwhelming majority of the working-class. But as long as it has not such a majority at its command, it must fight to win over the working-class."

It can accomplish this only if it is an absolutely independent organization with a definite program and a rigid discipline for this reason it must sever all ideological and organizational connections with the reformists and the centrists, who are not striving for the proletarian revolution, but rather for reform, for the revolution, but who through their attitude and action are only hindering such work. Those numbers of a Communist Party, who in the name of the "united front" regret its severance from the centrists, only betray them only in so far as they have no such as the Communist, and that their presence in the Centrist party is in no other sense than to bring the "united front" as an organization of the organization, which is composed of the proletariat and the working-class must be fought against the "united front."