millions of news of Mr. Gandhi's incarceration. The Non-cooperators, those who interpreted the term 'non-cooperation' as a call to action, believed Mr. Gandhi was the leader who could unite the Indian people. But without the support of Mr. Gandhi, their movement lost momentum.

Mr. Gandhi's leadership was crucial for the success of the non-cooperation movement. His continuous struggle and sacrifice inspired the Indian people. Despite being imprisoned, his spirit continued to guide the movement. His arrest and release became symbols of resistance against British rule.

The consequences of the movement were significant. It led to the formation of the Indian National Congress as a political party. The movement also strengthened the resolve of the Indian people to achieve independence from British rule.

The path of non-cooperation was not easy, but it was a necessary step towards achieving our goal of independence. The spirit of Mr. Gandhi's leadership continues to inspire generations. His message of non-violence and unity remains as relevant today as it was then.
The Conference of Tashkent

By W. Vilensky (Sibirjakov)

After long negotiations, Japan had to enter into peace negotia-
tions with Russia. The Japanese delegation has arrived in Tashkent, and the negotiations are being conducted in a spirit of mutual respect. The Soviet ministers, who are well versed in the language and customs of the Japanese, have given the Japanese a warm welcome and have made every effort to facilitate the negotiations.

The delegates of both parties, who have already left for Tashkent, are expected to arrive in the near future. The Japanese delegation is under the leadership of Count Kusaka, who is accompanied by a large number of interpreters and advisers.

The negotiations are expected to be long and complicated, as both sides are determined to secure the best possible terms for themselves. The Japanese are particularly interested in obtaining indemnities and reparations from the Soviet Union, while the Soviet delegates are pressing for the restoration of the Tsarist system in Manchuria.

The conference is expected to last for several months, and the outcome is uncertain. However, both sides are said to be well prepared for the negotiations, and the atmosphere is generally peaceful and friendly.

The Conference of Tashkent:

The Russian-Austrian Alliance and Soviet Russia.

By Eugen Varga

A few days ago a treaty was concluded in Berlin, between Russia and Austria. The treaty is an alliance against Germany, and provides for a mutual assistance in case of war. The treaty is considered as a step forward in the international relations of the two countries, and is expected to strengthen their positions in the European arena.

The treaty is also considered as a reaction to the recent developments in the German-Soviet conflict. The Soviet government has been increasing its military strength, and has been actively seeking new alliances to counterbalance the German threat.

The treaty is expected to be ratified by both countries, and will enter into force after a period of waiting.

ECONOMICS

The Labor Movement

The Left Wing Movement in the American Labor Unions

By Arie Swadob (Chicago)

Until very recently, the labor unions in the United States have not produced an opposition left wing movement in the same sense as those that exist in Europe. However, a number of developments in recent years have led to the emergence of such movements in the American labor movement. The following are some of the factors that have contributed to the growth of the left wing movement in the American labor unions:

1. The rise of the socialist and communist parties in the United States.
2. The influence of European socialist and communist parties on the American labor movement.
3. The growth of the American labor movement in recent years, which has led to an increase in the power of the unions.

The left wing movement in the American labor unions has been characterized by its advocacy of radical solutions to the problems of capitalism, such as nationalization of industry, abolition of the profit motive, and the establishment of a workers' government.

Who Pockets the Reparations?

By Albert Teitel

In am travelling now in the Department of Mellerte-Moeller, where I have been studying the reparations claims of various countries. The reparations claims of some countries, such as Russia, were based on the false assumption that the German government had caused significant damage to their territories. In fact, the reparations claims of these countries were often exaggerated.

The reparations claims of other countries, such as France, were based on the false assumption that Germany had caused significant damage to their economies. In fact, the reparations claims of these countries were often exaggerated.

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Two opposition movements which have been confined to their particular trade groups are the progressive opposition of the two largest labor organizations in the making of the largest organization within that industry, and the formation of the Ship Builders Union, which has been organized in the East and active in the International Longshoremen's Union.

The new organization was represented by about one-third of the delegates. The convention was the result of a study of the problem of organizing the industry. It had been the object of the local union to try to organize workers in this area. It is a highly skilled industry, and the methods of organizing were being used by the Trade Union Educational League.

Of the opposition movements, which were really inspired by the idea of organizing the shipyard workers, the most important was the one led by the AFL, with a present membership of about 35,000, scattered throughout the country. The other was the United Shipyard Workers, which has now dwindled to a few hundred members. These two organizations, the AFL and the ILWU, have been in existence for about 15 years. The AFL's advantage is its control of a large number of independent unions, while the ILWU has the advantage of organized labor in general.

The AFL has a great deal of power. It has a strong influence over the labor movement in the country, the Amalgamated Metal Workers, with a few thousand members, and the United Steelworkers of America, with about 15,000 members in the East and Midwest. The AFL and the ILWU, combined, have at least 100,000 members in this area. The AFL's strength is in its ability to organize large numbers of workers, while the ILWU has the advantage of being able to organize small groups of skilled craftsmen.

In a second category it should perhaps be noted that the AFL and the ILWU are the two largest labor organizations in the country. The AFL has a membership of about 100,000, while the ILWU has about 25,000 members.

A New Vigerous Movement

In this new development the AFL and the ILWU join the Trade Union Educational League with a program of unionization and community organizing. The AFL is a large and powerful organization, capable of enlisting a great many workers. The ILWU is a small organization, but it has a strong influence over labor in the country. The AFL is in the process of organizing the shipyard workers, while the ILWU is organizing the steelworkers. The AFL has the advantage of being able to organize large numbers of workers, while the ILWU has the advantage of being able to organize small groups of skilled craftsmen.

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Recent Labor Legislation in Soviet Russia

By J. Larin.

One of the most significant developments in the Russian working people's movement this past year has been the rapid growth of trade unionism. The number of workers affiliated with trade unions increased by 1,800,000 in 1937 alone, and the total membership of trade unions now stands at 10,000,000, representing 40% of the country's working class.

General: Ligation Rights of the Trade Unions

The last six months in Russia have seen a number of encouraging developments in the realm of labor legislation. The country's workers have been granted an unprecedented measure of legal protection, which has been reflected in a significant increase in the number of trade union members. The legislation has come into effect, and workers in major cities have begun to enjoy the benefits of this new-found legal framework.

1. The reform of the work of the employers to recognize the trade unions as the legitimate representatives of the workers, with the right to enter into collective agreements, or the recognition as representatives of the employers, or the possibility to enter into collective agreements, or to enter into such agreements with the agreement of the workers. The legislation provides that the trade unions shall have the right to enter into collective agreements with the employers, and that these agreements shall be subject to the legal standards and the principles of collective bargaining. The rights of the trade unions are regulated by the law on trade unions, and the rights of the workers are governed by the law on workers' rights.

2. The reform of the work of the employers to recognize the collective wage agreements (the trade unions are not held responsible if such agreements are violated by any of their members). If an employer refuses to abide by the agreement, the trade union, apart from the punishment provided by law, may bring action against him for compensation for any losses incurred.

3. The trade unions have been granted the right to enter into collective agreements with the employers, the terms of which shall be in accordance with the law. The agreements shall be subject to the legal standards and the principles of collective bargaining. The rights of the trade unions are regulated by the law on trade unions, and the rights of the workers are governed by the law on workers' rights.

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The Russo-Japanese Peace Negotiations

By Karl Radek

The peace negotiations of the Far East Republic and Soviet Japan with Japan were opened at a railway station of the city of Vladivostok, in the Far East Republic, on 10th of March 1922. The negotiations aim to hold the negotiations in Tokyo, Peking, Chita, or Moscow. By this choice of a place lying out of all connection with the world, the Japanese Government proves its fear of public opinion even of the Japanese people. The Soviet Government would have had no fear of holding the negotiations in Tokyo, since not only every Commonwealth, but also every labour movement in Japan is hostile to severe punishment. Although in Tokyo not single workers' papers appear, Russia was quite able to say that the people would agree with the greatest sympathy. In fact the Soviet Government has not sent any other demand to the Japanese Government than that of a conclusion of peace, based upon mutual benefit, and this demand perfectly accords with the demands of Japanese public opinion, even of the public opinion of the bourgeoisie.

It is characteristic of Japanese Government that it has no idea of what dangers for Japan the conclusion of the arbitration policy that is going to be followed in future. It appears that these negotiations will save Siberia, regardless of whether it can come to an agreement with Russia or not. We beg our such declaration from the Japanese Government at the Tokyo Conference. On the other hand, the necessity of holding the negotiations in Moscow is not at all important. For this reason it had to be necessary to remain in Siberia for the time being. What, then, has changed since the Japanese Government has been able to meet the requests of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, who met all the declarations of the Japanese Government concerning Siberia one after the other, and who had said that the Japanese Government must not have broken its promises? If it were not necessary to avoid everything which could disturb the negotiation process, I would appeal here to the passage of the book of Solomon, three of the journalists, very clearly in touch with the American Government, on the