**THE MILITANT**

Weekly Organ of the Communist League of America [Opposition]

Vol. III No. 2

Telephone: 6536 New York, N. Y. Saturday, January 12, 1935

**KARL LIEBKNECHT DAY**

**A.F. of L. Opens Up in the South**

As we go to press (Monday) the American Federation of Labor opens its long protracted conference in Charlotte, N.C., "to map out a plan for organizing the wage earners of the South." It is composed exclusively of A. F. of L. officials, coming mainly from the United Textile Workers and its affiliated groups.

The whole record of the leaders of the A. F. of L., from William Green to Thomas McNamara, president of the U. T. W., is a living refutation of the statement that they will organize the Southern workers for a genuine struggle against their Bourbon masters. One need go no further than the textile field to evaluate the "work" that the first days of the A. F. of L. will do in the South.

**Remember Passaic!**

About two years ago, 7,000 of the 9,000 A. F. of L. leaders entered the Passaic strike, after the Left wing had led one of the most spirited struggles in American history, only to come to an end. In the preparations, the leaders of the A. F. of L., the executives and officials of the unions, and the employers in the textile field, were facing the same kind of workers as they are facing now. The whole record of the leaders of the A. F. of L. was exactly the same as it is today. The outcome of the Passaic strike is the same as the outcome of the textile strike will be, unless the workers strike back and organize the mill workers into a genuine union as a fighting class.

What is most significant of the A. F. of L.'s entry into the South at the present time is the effort made by the leaders of the organization, without an attempt at conciliation, the attempt to do exactly what the leaders of the A. F. of L. did in the textile field, to wipe out the Left wing and its union, the United Textile Workers of America. With what result? The bosses have set themselves the latter understanding of William Green very well. While in 1926 United States expenditures for the armed forces were $580 million, they were $685 million in 1927. As lately as 1926 United States expenditures for the increase in the cost of living were $550 million. They were $685 million in 1927. The tonnage had more than trebled —2,225,000 tons. For 1927 the number of vessels in the United States navy amounted to 37,000 regulars and 115,000 members of the national guard, or a total of 150,000. In 1928 the total strength of the regular army was 80,000 and the national guard, 135,000, making a total of 200,000.

In 1927, the regular army numbered 133,000 and the national guard 195,000. In addition to these two branches of the army, however, there were 150,000 in the officers' reserve. These, with some light coastal craft, make the total army strength of 137,500, or more than twice the figure for 1926, and more than three times the figure for the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American war.
1930 to Be. A Lean Tough Year

NEW YORK (FP)—Nineteen thirty will be a "lean, tough" year according to Robert Patric of the Commerce League, which also sponsors the leading industrial action of the year. The depression, he foresees as a world-wide disaster for worker farms, is forebode. Workers everywhere will feel the pinch of the competition in search for better living. "It's going to be a lean, tough year for every worker," said Patric.

The Militant

A Subscription for the Weekly One
L. D. Trotsky
Booklet on the Program of the Comintern

Export Industries Will Be Hit Heavily

WASHINGTON (FP)—Information re. ceived at the U. S. Department of Com merce indicates that the economic situation of the United States shows that the coming six months within the nation's industrial sphere shows the foreign export trade. Due to the serious depression in South America and Cuba, caused by a drop of 30 to 50 percent in prices of such commodities as beef, the steady drift of many European countries

Pullman Co. Absorbs Notorious Union Foe

PITTSBURGH (FP)—Standard Car Corp., ruthless and conscienceless foe of unionization, has been absoeyted by the Pullman Co., whose own record against labor is unparalleled. Typical of western Pennsylvania, Pullman is standard Steel Car's plant at Butler, near Pittsburgh. Feared to be the result of its anti-union policy among workers, the company had one of the five state police barracks placed in Butler when the plant was built. The company bought the ground and many facilities. A Company Town

The inevitable company town was built at Lima, inhabited chiefly by immigrant workers. This town wasgenerally built to control labor. The company owned all the property, including streets lined by miserable company shacks. Maternity leaves were a thing of the past for the associates. In 1930, but no attention is paid to workers. One society was held, but the employer aimed to make a living.

The present situation about the industry is considered the leading forces in depression are the prices. Workers are formed in the old Pullman car, last fall continued unabated, and the industry in this city was not at its lowest point in 1939. That means a smaller demand for new passenger cars, and all the products that go into such a plant. The company's construction is therefore never recovered.

Profits Rise

Workers' situations are not the best part that many employers will attempt to justify their new stories of falling profits. But the net income available for distribution in 1929 is estimated at $26,000,000 for 10 leading industrial firms. This is an increase of 17.6% over the previous year.

Poverty Spreads in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (FP)—With more than 1,000 workers' families applying for charity during the first 17 days of November, 1930, has seen destitution established that is in this city unparalleled during the history of organized charity.

These facts are revealed by the official Journal of the St. Louis Provident Aid Association, which says, that "disturbances, including strikes and other labor disturbances, are eliminating the possibilities of strikes through careful foresight."

The Militant is a "lean, hard, tough" year according to L. D. Trotsky's brilliant criticism of the draft program of the Comintern. International (300 pages) is thirty-five cents. Under the terms of the special offer, both the yearly subscription and the booklet can be obtained for only two dollars ($2.00). The blank is for your convenience. Fill it out immediately and send it in.

The Militant

15 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Name

Address

City

State

I am enclosing $2.00 to cover the subscription and the book toward hard times, American export trade faces the worst crisis since the war. Millions of American workers may suffer between now and July, from the collapse of foreign industries. The Department of Commerce export report on Latin America, writing in the Commerce Report of June 5, predicts serious political current in Brazil, Colombia and other countries of South America as a result of the present business disorder.

Pullman Co. Absorbs Notorious Union Foe

PITTSBURGH (FP)—Standard Car Corp., ruthless and conscienceless foe of unionization, has been absoeyted by the Pullman Co., whose own record against labor is unparalleled. Typical of western Pennsylvania, Pullman is standard Steel Car's plant at Butler, near Pittsburgh. Feared to be the result of its anti-union policy among workers, the company had one of the five state police barracks placed in Butler when the plant was built. The company bought the ground and many facilities.

A Company Town

The inevitable company town was built at Lima, inhabited chiefly by immigrant workers. This town wasgenerally built to control labor. The company owned all the property, including streets lined by miserable company shacks. Maternity leaves were a thing of the past for the associates. In 1930, but no attention is paid to workers. One society was held, but the employer aimed to make a living.

The present situation about the industry is considered the leading forces in depression are the prices. Workers are formed in the old Pullman car, last fall continued unabated, and the industry in this city was not at its lowest point in 1939. That means a smaller demand for new passenger cars, and all the products that go into such a plant. The company's construction is therefore never recovered.

Profits Rise

Workers' situations are not the best part that many employers will attempt to justify their new stories of falling profits. But the net income available for distribution in 1929 is estimated at $26,000,000 for 10 leading industrial firms. This is an increase of 17.6% over the previous year.

Poverty Spreads in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (FP)—With more than 1,000 workers' families applying for charity during the first 17 days of November, 1930, has seen destitution established that is in this city unparalleled during the history of organized charity.

These facts are revealed by the official Journal of the St. Louis Provident Aid Association, which says, that "disturbances, including strikes and other labor disturbances, are eliminating the possibilities of strikes through careful foresight."

The Militant is a "lean, hard, tough" year according to L. D. Trotsky's brilliant criticism of the draft program of the Comintern. International (300 pages) is thirty-five cents. Under the terms of the special offer, both the yearly subscription and the booklet can be obtained for only two dollars ($2.00). The blank is for your convenience. Fill it out immediately and send it in.

The Militant

15 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Name

Address

City

State

I am enclosing $2.00 to cover the subscription and the book toward hard times, American export trade faces the worst crisis since the war. Millions of American workers may suffer between now and July, from the collapse of foreign industries. The Department of Commerce export report on Latin America, writing in the Commerce Report of June 5, predicts serious political current in Brazil, Colombia and other countries of South America as a result of the present business disorder.

Racketeer is Pal of Matty Woll

By Harvey O'Connor

NEW YORK (FP)—Pres. Paul Vaccar- rilli, of the American Leader Press, on the first pages of the metropolitan press his known in the labor world as the "Pal of Matty Woll," a racket which promises prominent labor men on Labor Day, its performance on last Labor Day was held at a Long Island resort, where holdout "FBI, a feared partner, plumed a medal on Edward P. McGrady, of the outstanding labor man of the year.

Vaccarrelli also burst into the public prints recently in connection with charges by Mld. P. H. Latack as, Republican candi- date for mayor of New York in the rec- ent election, that the labor racketeer headed a gang of gunmen who tampered Italian voters in the Bronx. His latest appearance in print is in connection with the sensation disclosures concerning City Commissioner E. D. Fink, also his circumstantial connections with the New York underworld and the dope ring in particular are now under closer scrutiny by the federal government, the Philadelphia Examiners.

The Local Labor Union was organized in war time to break strikes on the New York waterfront and assure loyalty to the government. Vaccarrelli is closely associated with Eaker Brindell of the Build- ing and Construction Workers Union, who is a leader in the underworld.

Butler, today his sons are in charge of the company. The Boy Scout secretary once told the

FBEE MEALS PASS OUT IN TUMA

The Boy Scout secretary once told the

From now on, the Militant is two dollars. A copy of L. D. Trotsky's brilliant criticism of the draft program of the Comintern. International (300 pages) is thirty-five cents. Under the terms of the special offer, both the yearly subscription and the booklet can be obtained for only two dollars ($2.00). The blank is for your convenience. Fill it out immediately and send it in.

The Militant

15 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Name

Address

City

State

I am enclosing $2.00 to cover the subscription and the book toward hard times, American export trade faces the worst crisis since the war. Millions of American workers may suffer between now and July, from the collapse of foreign industries. The Department of Commerce export report on Latin America, writing in the Commerce Report of June 5, predicts serious political current in Brazil, Colombia and other countries of South America as a result of the present business disorder.

Racketeer is Pal of Matty Woll

By Harvey O'Connor

NEW YORK (FP)—Pres. Paul Vaccar- rilli, of the American Leader Press, on the first pages of the metropolitan press his known in the labor world as the "Pal of Matty Woll," a racket which promises prominent labor men on Labor Day, its performance on last Labor Day was held at a Long Island resort, where holdout "FBI, a feared partner, plumed a medal on Edward P. McGrady, of the outstanding labor man of the year.

Vaccarrelli also burst into the public prints recently in connection with charges by Mld. P. H. Latack as, Republican candi- date for mayor of New York in the rec- ent election, that the labor racketeer headed a gang of gunmen who tampered Italian voters in the Bronx. His latest appearance in print is in connection with the sensation disclosures concerning City Commissioner E. D. Fink, also his circumstantial connections with the New York underworld and the dope ring in particular are now under closer scrutiny by the federal government, the Philadelphia Examiners.

The Local Labor Union was organized in war time to break strikes on the New York waterfront and assure loyalty to the government. Vaccarrelli is closely associated with Eaker Brindell of the Build- ing and Construction Workers Union, who is a leader in the underworld.

Butler, today his sons are in charge of the company. The Boy Scout secretary once told the

FBEE MEALS PASS OUT IN TUMA

The Boy Scout secretary once told the
He was one of the few in Germany who moral suasion, he was nevertheless unable international danger fortified the Inheritance through the achievement of this Insignia, German Imperialism might smash us but only one, fought to the last moment in or- whom the cravens later accused of acting title with death in the struggle. The Soviet danger, to show the German proletariat the granting of war credits in the Reich- assumption that this was the victory, that Trotsky rejected every comprom- stood how important it is for the rev- only be smashed together with capitalism might be expected. Liebknecht was alarmed and the removal of the leaves, a fruit that face tightened and he said: "This con- bunctious" endeavors of of the few who hurried to the threatened stretched out its arm for millions of pro- the prison convict and his people. The party leaders shook their "Red Star" for its most valiant son. Lay freedom. The party leaders shook their "Red Star" for its most valiant son. Lay demand that therto was no Liebknecht fraction, of his partisans (later the Independents) of much important "in principle". The party organizations grew, even before the war, had to make him un- seriousness, the mildness and graciousness of the "I dare it!" reverberated throughout the streets was however, also consciousness of the decision to raise the banner of labor, and it is clear that the party must have the leisure to remember its life that many died. The report over-anticipated the open. The entire press sought to popular among a section of the leaders, while they created popularity for him in the workers, masses and in the Inter- the party must have the leisure to remember its life that many died. The report over-anticipated the open. The entire press sought to popular among a section of the leaders, while they created popularity for him in the workers, masses and in the Inter- a revival of the proletarian youth must by "pen-"ious" endeavors of of the few who hurried to the threatened stretched out its arm for millions of pro- the prison convict and his people. The party leaders shook their "Red Star" for its most valiant son. Lay freedom. The party leaders shook their "Red Star" for its most valiant son. Lay demand that therto was no Liebknecht fraction, of his partisans (later the Independents) of much important "in principle". The party organizations grew, even before the war, had to make him un- seriousness, the mildness and graciousness of the "I dare it!" reverberated throughout the streets was however, also consciousness of the decision to raise the banner of labor, and it is clear that the party must have the leisure to remember its life that many died. The report over-anticipated the open. The entire press sought to popular among a section of the leaders, while they created popularity for him in the workers, masses and in the Inter-
The Defense of the Soviet Union and the Opposition

By L. D. Trotsky

Continued from Last Issue

Not Centrism in General, but a Certain Kind of Centrism

The article in the organs of the Leninist, and the daily press in the Petrograd and Moscow districts, are against another side, "While Centralism," the author objectifies, "in a sense is a working class party which differs only in degree from the other social-republican parties, it is not a party of the workers' revolution." Such an interpretation is of little value. It is not to say that Centralism in general is reformism, for that would be absurd. It is not to say that Centralism in general is reformist in certain concrete cases. The Centralists have constantly been accused of reformism in general.

In the present case, however, the charge of reformism is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

This charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

The charge of reformism, however, is not based on the general tendency of Centralism, but on the specific situation in the present state of affairs. The Centralists, it is alleged, are not fighting for the workers' revolution; they are not fighting for the seizure of power by the working class, they are not fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Centralists, it is said, are fighting for the maintenance of the bourgeois state, for the defense of the status quo, for the perpetuation of the capitalist system.
The Split Danger in the French C. G. T. U.

The battle that took place at the last congress of the C. G. T. U. involved an explosive issue and was preceded and in some sense continued by a long period of tension and conflict between the majority and the minority factions. The situation was made more serious by the fact that the issue involved was not only a question of party discipline but also a matter of principle and of a direct challenge to the leadership of the trade unions.

The issue was whether the trade union movement should take a more active role in the struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist society. The minority faction, led by Jean Jouhaux, argued that the trade unions should be more interventionist and directly involved in political activities. The majority, led by the General Council of the C. G. T. U., maintained that the trade unions should remain primarily an economic and social organization and should not become entangled in political struggles.

The tension came to a head at the 11th Congress of the C. G. T. U. in December 1929. Jouhaux delivered a speech accusing the leaders of the C. G. T. U. of being insufficiently radical and of not doing enough to prepare for the socialist revolution. He called for a new policy that would involve the trade unions in the struggle for social change.

In response, the General Council denounced Jouhaux and his followers as opportunists and expelled them from the C. G. T. U. The split was characterized by sharp conflicts, actual splits, and a marked polarization of forces. The consequence of this split was the formation of a new trade union organization, the Union Générale des Travailleurs et des Artisans, which split from the C. G. T. U. and became a more radical and interventionist force in the French trade union movement.

The split had significant implications for the trade union movement in France, as it marked a turning point in the relationship between the trade unions and the socialist movement. It also had far-reaching consequences for the broader struggle for socialism, as it reflected the ongoing struggle within the socialist movement over the role of the trade unions and the relationship between the movement for social change and the trade union movement.

The leaders of the C. G. T. U. are in a similar position. Even though the votes of the federal congress appear to leave them in control, it is recognized that they must not be taken for granted. It has been pointed out that the split is not a new phenomenon and that similar splits have occurred in the past. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be careful not to take the split for granted and must be prepared to respond to it in a firm and decisive manner.

The situation is not likely to be resolved easily. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be prepared to face a long and difficult struggle to maintain control of the trade union movement.

---

The 11th Congress of the British Communist Party

The British Communist Party held its XI Congress at Leeds. One might think that a split like this is a phenomenon of the present, but it is true that the most important things took place behind the scenes and that the public part of the congress was very quiet. The leaders of the party, moreover, were not in the least discouraged, but the Right wing were not out of business.

The Right is always spoken of in the most exaggerated terms; no one or rather no one wishes to say who represents it.

The chiefs of the party, who did not have a moment to present, recognized that the situation was critical, in conformity with the orthodoxy of the day. Political, which to a certain extent

THE MILITANT

Saturday, January 13, 1930

Throughout the World of Labor

The New Turn in German Trade Union Ties

The convention of the revolutionary trade union opposition met in Berlin on November 30 and December 1. This convention, which the German Communist Party had been preparing for many months, had taken place at a very serious, a very critical, moment. It was that of creating the new front of the revolutionary trade union opposition, on the basis of an actual policy of struggle, and of establishing the first stages of a united trade union movement in Germany.

The meeting of the convention was an extraordinary event in the history of the German trade union movement. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been organized and which had been struggling for many months. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been struggling for many months. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been struggling for many months.

The leaders of the C. G. T. U. are in a similar position. Even though the votes of the federal congress appear to leave them in control, it is recognized that they must not be taken for granted. It has been pointed out that the split is not a new phenomenon and that similar splits have occurred in the past. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be careful not to take the split for granted and must be prepared to respond to it in a firm and decisive manner.

The situation is not likely to be resolved easily. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be prepared to face a long and difficult struggle to maintain control of the trade union movement.

---

The 11th Congress of the British Communist Party

The British Communist Party held its XI Congress at Leeds. One might think that a split like this is a phenomenon of the present, but it is true that the most important things took place behind the scenes and that the public part of the congress was very quiet. The leaders of the party, moreover, were not in the least discouraged, but the Right wing were not out of business.

The Right is always spoken of in the most exaggerated terms; no one or rather no one wishes to say who represents it.

The chiefs of the party, who did not have a moment to present, recognized that the situation was critical, in conformity with the orthodoxy of the day. Political, which to a certain extent

THE MILITANT

Saturday, January 13, 1930

Throughout the World of Labor

The New Turn in German Trade Union Ties

The convention of the revolutionary trade union opposition met in Berlin on November 30 and December 1. This convention, which the German Communist Party had been preparing for many months, had taken place at a very serious, a very critical, moment. It was that of creating the new front of the revolutionary trade union opposition, on the basis of an actual policy of struggle, and of establishing the first stages of a united trade union movement in Germany.

The meeting of the convention was an extraordinary event in the history of the German trade union movement. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been organized and which had been struggling for many months. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been struggling for many months. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been struggling for many months.

The leaders of the C. G. T. U. are in a similar position. Even though the votes of the federal congress appear to leave them in control, it is recognized that they must not be taken for granted. It has been pointed out that the split is not a new phenomenon and that similar splits have occurred in the past. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be careful not to take the split for granted and must be prepared to respond to it in a firm and decisive manner.

The situation is not likely to be resolved easily. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be prepared to face a long and difficult struggle to maintain control of the trade union movement.

---

The 11th Congress of the British Communist Party

The British Communist Party held its XI Congress at Leeds. One might think that a split like this is a phenomenon of the present, but it is true that the most important things took place behind the scenes and that the public part of the congress was very quiet. The leaders of the party, moreover, were not in the least discouraged, but the Right wing were not out of business.

The Right is always spoken of in the most exaggerated terms; no one or rather no one wishes to say who represents it.

The chiefs of the party, who did not have a moment to present, recognized that the situation was critical, in conformity with the orthodoxy of the day. Political, which to a certain extent

THE MILITANT

Saturday, January 13, 1930

Throughout the World of Labor

The New Turn in German Trade Union Ties

The convention of the revolutionary trade union opposition met in Berlin on November 30 and December 1. This convention, which the German Communist Party had been preparing for many months, had taken place at a very serious, a very critical, moment. It was that of creating the new front of the revolutionary trade union opposition, on the basis of an actual policy of struggle, and of establishing the first stages of a united trade union movement in Germany.

The meeting of the convention was an extraordinary event in the history of the German trade union movement. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been organized and which had been struggling for many months. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been struggling for many months. It was a meeting of the revolutionary trade union opposition, which had been struggling for many months.

The leaders of the C. G. T. U. are in a similar position. Even though the votes of the federal congress appear to leave them in control, it is recognized that they must not be taken for granted. It has been pointed out that the split is not a new phenomenon and that similar splits have occurred in the past. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be careful not to take the split for granted and must be prepared to respond to it in a firm and decisive manner.

The situation is not likely to be resolved easily. The leaders of the C. G. T. U. must be prepared to face a long and difficult struggle to maintain control of the trade union movement.
Fascism is the second stage of the bourgeois revolution, and on an even greater scale, fascism has its origins in the failure of the bourgeois movement. We know that in Italy, fascism was born when the Social Democracy of that country was compelled to become a party of coalitions with the bourgeoisie. The Social Democracy in the beginning was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coalition. But the Social Democracy in France was not. It was not yet a party of bourgeois coal...
NEW YORK—(F.P.)—The department of research and education of the Federal Council of Trade Unions has compiled an extensive report on the strikes at Terre Haute, Ind., and other places. For background a survey of the situation is being added.

The investigation of the Terre Haute strikers and the federal CTU finally reached the conclusion that the strike was an attempt to force the workers to accept a new wage scale.

The strike, which began on September 3, and was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.

The strike, which lasted for three weeks, was called by the workers of the Terre Haute Federal Electric Company, was one of the most notable in the history of the struggle for higher wages in the United States.
LETTERS FROM THE MILITANTS

DIARY OF AN UNEMPLOYED PLOMBER

Dear Comrades:

I am unable to draw your attention to the following facts and figures that were constructed at the recent meeting of the Federation of Industrial Workers of the World on the 25th of January. We were told by the various speakers that there is a great deal of unemployment in the United States. The total number of unemployed persons is estimated at 5,000,000, with an average of 8 hours of work per week. The speakers pointed out that the conditions are much worse in the southern states, where the average number of unemployed persons is 10,000. The unemployment is caused by the decline in the prices of agricultural products and the decline in the demand for industrial products. The situation is further worsened by the high cost of living and the lack of governmental aid to the unemployed.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The Militant

Support the Militant

Dear Comrade:

I want to support the Militant in its efforts to increase its circulation among the working class. The Militant is a newspaper that is dedicated to the cause of socialism and the working class. It is a voice for the oppressed and the exploited, and it is a beacon of hope for a better world.

I urge all of you to support the Militant by subscribing, buying copies, or distributing its contents. Let us all work together to spread the message of the Militant and to build a stronger socialist movement.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The Militant

DAILY WORKER AND ILLINOIS STRIKE

In the recent strike in the Illinois coal fields, there has been a great deal of violence. The miners have been arrested and a number of them have been killed. The situation is now very serious, and the workers are fighting for their rights.

The Daily Worker is the voice of the workers in the strike, and it is necessary to support this newspaper in order to help the workers to win their struggle. The Daily Worker is printed by the workers themselves, and it is a reflection of their fight for justice and freedom.

Let us all support the Daily Worker and help the workers to win their strike.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The Daily Worker

Where to Buy The Militant

The Militant is available at the following locations: Chicago, Illinois: 174 West Jackson Blvd.; Columbus, Ohio: 23rd Street and National Avenue; Detroit, Michigan: 1302 East Grand Boulevard; Minneapolis, Minnesota: 701 Hennepin Avenue; New York, New York: 230 West 14th Street; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: 400 South 12th Street; and other locations nationwide.

The Militant is a newspaper that is dedicated to the cause of socialism and the working class. It is a voice for the oppressed and the exploited, and it is a beacon of hope for a better world. We urge all of you to support the Militant in order to help the workers to win their struggle.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

The Militant

In German

In English

In Polish

THE REAL SITUATION IN RUSSIA

By L. D. Trotsky

The following is an excerpt from a letter written by L. D. Trotsky to a friend in Poland, detailing the current political situation in Russia.

Dear Friend,

The situation in Russia is very serious. The Soviet government is facing a number of challenges, including economic difficulties, a lack of resources, and a lack of international support. The government is also facing internal opposition from various groups, including the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries.

I urge all of you to support the Soviet government in its efforts to build a socialist society. The Soviet government is doing its best to overcome these challenges, and it is necessary to give it our support.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

L. D. Trotsky

MINNEAPOLIS

TWO DOLLARS A COPI

The Militant