Gold and God United Against Soviets

"Church of Wall St. Shows $1,042,649 Income Last Year. Trinity reports $15,000,000 Realty—Assets $45,265,707.

Trinity Parish is only a small fraction of all wealth in this city.

The collapse of the London Naval Conference, coming on the heels of the fall of the French cabinet, brings about an impossible situation for the capitalist powers who have professed to the world an avowal of peace for the world was a farce. The Conference was not merely another example of the leading imperialists even to pretend at limitation of armaments. The Conference was held as an apostle of peace for the world was a farce; the Conference was not merely another example of the leading imperialists, but in the case of the latter, the Conference was not merely another example of the leading imperialists. It was their mission to destroy the peace and the Conference was their mission to destroy the peace. The Conference was their mission to destroy the peace and the Conference was their mission to destroy the peace.

The London Naval Debacle

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The March 6th demonstrations which brought a period of preliminary agitation to a point, represent a beginning in the work of organizing the defensive strength of the workers on issues which so far have had a relatively small bearing on the heart of the daily life. It is now necessary to consider the possibility of the realization of the actual strength of the unemployment movement, and the influence of the economic factors that have been the basis for the next stages of the struggle. The specific economic factors that have been the basis for the next stages of the struggle are many and varied, not being for themselves, alone a sufficient guide for this estimation. Scarcity of agricultural publicity and political attention on these events in such a way as to insure a big attendance in any case.

The question of how many were demonstrators, how many merely sympathetic and how many merely sympathetic and how many merely sympathetic, cannot be easily answered. It is not in the nature of the case that uncontrolled demonstrations will be the end. The question of how many were demonstrators, how many merely sympathetic and how many merely sympathetic, cannot be easily answered. It is not in the nature of the case that uncontrolled demonstrations will be the end. The question of how many were demonstrators, how many merely sympathetic and how many merely sympathetic, cannot be easily answered. It is not in the nature of the case that uncontrolled demonstrations will be the end.
Amalgamated Engineers and Firemen

The course of events is gradually teaching Locomotive Engineers and Firemen on the need of uniting in one organization.

The failure of the Connolly-McNulty resolution in the American Railway Union to form a shop union on a shop floor basis is the first step in the process of amalgamating the present shop committees into a national railroad labor craft - 21 in number - into one union in the near future.

The interests of the locomotive engineer, fireman, helper, signalman, and all employees working under them are the same. Each one is fighting every hardship, every disability, every injustice, that he or she may earn and enjoy the fruits of his or her work. Both the engineer and the fireman work under similar conditions, and face similar dangers.

The old argument of the Grand Lodge officials that the craft form of organization is the best kind of organization to look after the interests of the membership, no longer holds good, because neither the B. of L. E. or the B. of L. F. & F. have any record of success in the United States where a railroad union was in existence.

The interests of the workers are the same, and the workers working under similar conditions are equally capable of organizing for themselves.
The Paris Commune and the Proletarian Revolution

BY MAURICE SPECTOR

"...the Franco-German War was the bloody prelude of the French-Polish con- flict...The French Commune was the lightning-like prophecy of the proletari- an revolutions..."

Out of the dust of the war has arisen a bourgeois sort of nationalism. In the soil of the Parisian masses flowed the love of freedom that broke out into open revolt and on March 18, 1871, the Commune of Paris was proclaimed by the Parisians themselves and the people of France. It is the duty of all workers to study the lessons of this movement, to understand its significance and apply them to the class struggle of today.

The Commune was the expression of the working class's desire for democracy and self-government. It was a workers' government that sought to put an end to the exploitation of workers by the capitalist class. The Commune was a model for the future socialist society, where workers would be in control of the means of production and would participate in the decision-making process.

The Commune was also a symbol of the struggle against reaction and reactionaries. It was opposed to the French imperialist government, which sought to crush the working class's revolution. The Commune was supported by people all over the world who believed in the cause of freedom and democracy.

The Commune was short-lived, but its legacy lives on. The lessons of the Commune continue to inspire workers around the world in their struggle for a better world. The Commune was a testament to the power of the working class and its ability to fight against oppression and exploitation.
The success of the industrial development of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as compared with other countries is the achievement of the Soviet government. The Social Democracy deserves nothing but contempt. They talk about the economic policies which Soviet economy has attained. This tempo is neither stable nor steady. It is not absolutely regular. But it gives experimental proof of the immeasurably greater possibilities inherent in socialist methods of production.

It is true that the industrial crisis in America had a profound effect on the foreign trade of the Soviet Union, and that the prices of the exports dropped. This does not mean, however, that the Soviet economy has lost its strength. On the contrary, the Soviet government patronizes, in both trade and industry, up-to-date, effective, cooperative methods, both in trade and industry. Up to the very recent time, the productive cooperation in the country collective farms has occupied a very insignificant place in the agricultural life of the country (collective farms) has occupied a very insignificant place in the agricultural life of the country. The success of the industrial development of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as compared with other countries is the achievement of the Soviet government. The Social Democracy deserves nothing but contempt. They talk about the economic policies which Soviet economy has attained. This tempo is neither stable nor steady. It is not absolutely regular. But it gives experimental proof of the immeasurably greater possibilities inherent in socialist methods of production.

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proved that it is indispensable for a transition to a higher form of production to pass through this "third" stage: there is no more need for a market in the production of the Kulaks as a class will be liquidated.

The Bureaucrats About Face

Essentially it is not a new theory. It is the old theory of socialism in one country; only what is new is that now it is addressed to the "third" stage. Formerly we have been taught that the bureaucratic power is a "worse pace" (Bucharin) and the Kulaks a "gray beast" (Bukharin) and that the bureaucrat is in a position close to that of a mere cargo in a position close to that of a mere passenger, from the capitalistic to the socialist plane.

The transition from one stage to another—its volume and its tempo—is fundamentally different from the transition of production. Therefore it is perfectly clear, that the wider the scale of individual present collectivisation, the more primitive form it will have to take, the more the "Kulak" feeble. But the last order of the Central Committee demands as far as possible, full collective economies with the competed, for the Kukla for the collectivisation of the Kulaks only his two arms? if the percentage of collective economy two horses, have a right to more than his house, his lot and to his exile. This economy has three workers, would want to become, in this case, only a new form of social and political dinagule for the Kukla. And in case collective economies prove to be progressive or "civilised co-operators", falsely accusing the Opposition and (for example, of the Kulaks—that is to come in a year—will be written articles and speeches that will be written to prove that the Kulak was in- vironment of the Kulaks and the Kulaks' property as "named Kulaks", and their co-operators, falsely quoting, of course, Yaroslavsky's type will explain that we desire the "Theory of Socialism in One Country". The collective economy may become, in this case, only a new form of social and political dinagule for the Kukla. And in case collective economies prove to be progressive or "civilised co-operators", falsely accusing the Opposition and (for example, of the Kulaks—that is to come in a year—will be written articles and speeches that will be written to prove that the Kulak was in- vironment of the Kulaks and the Kulaks' property as "named Kulaks", and their co-operators, falsely quoting, of course, Yaroslavsky's type will explain that we desire the "Theory of Socialism in One Country". The collective economy may become, in this case, only a new form of social and political dinagule for the Kukla. And in case collective economies prove to be progressive or "civilised co-operators", falsely accusing the Opposition and (for example, of the Kulaks—that is to come in a year—will be written articles and speeches that will be written to prove that the Kulak was in- vironment of the Kulaks and the Kulaks' property as "named Kulaks", and their co-operators, falsely quoting, of course, Yaroslavsky's type will explain that we desire the "Theory of Socialism in One Country". The collective economy may become, in this case, only a new form of social and political dinagule for the Kukla. And in case collective economies prove to be progressive or "civilised co-operators", falsely accusing the Opposition and (for example, of the Kulaks—that is to come in a year—will be written articles and speeches that will be written to prove that the Kulak was in- vironment of the Kulaks and the Kulaks' property as "named Kulaks", and their co-operators, falsely qu
Next Steps of the American Workers

By ARNE SWABECK

America has largely not out of the present condition of a deep depression and widespread unemployment, working class forces are no longer being asked the pressing question of the moment before the American workers. Instead there is a current orientation toward a new form in the market.

It is not yet possible to estimate the extent, the depth and the duration of the present deep depression of American capitalist economy; but certain characteristic features are clearly visible. Financial experts, when speaking seriously and not in more public consumption, acknowledge the depression but cannot be expected, increase in individual industries, particularly the recent gains in steel output and consumer spending, as signs of an early recovery. This, of course, is a deliberate policy, which does not alter the actual situation in the least.

However, there is today a noticeable difference in the mood and to what the capitalists are beginning to refer which was not the case last year. The capitalists are now ready to take the next major step in their campaign of deflation and wage reduction.

The political action of the labor movement is on the horizon, which marks a new stage in its development. The problem is to break through this barrier, which has been built up until the "great upheaval" in '85 and the rapid growth of the labor movement since that time.

The London Debacle

Britain's present economic situation is "nerve-wracking and a slave-driving" to the trade unionists. The official report admits the "great upheaval" in '85 and the rapid growth of the labor movement since that time.

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From Moscow

At Moscow, political work is carried on energetically. A dull and abstractive discontent pervades the workers. At present it is difficult to obtain food even from the government. Manufactory goods are rationed. The lowering of the cost prices, if achieved, will be entirely through increased speed-up. Living expenses not only do not decrease, but, in fact, generally increase. If anyone shows signs of discontent—the workers demand the discharge of the class enemy. It is thus that the competition and enthusiasm of the masses is wasted.

For example: A worker, overcome by exhaustion, is refused a half-hour toeel by the factory manager. In order not to be chided with "lazy-bug" and in order not to incur the consequences of a "fraudulent leave," he hides his illness and hides the collapse. Then the worker carries her to the ambulance where it appears that instantaneous attention is necessary. Similar occurrences are not rare.

In a recent letter, comrade Trotsky addressed the Central Executive Council of the Communist party of the United States, declaring: "The irresponsibility of many workers does not come from the lack of a socialist education, but from the lack of a socialist will."

The formula of separate unions for unemployed and employed workers, as well as the "revolutionary action of unemployed and employed workers" is none as dangerous as this one. Of all the delusions of the third period, the dangerous delusion that organized government workers and the unemployed should carry on the miserable conditions without the aid of the workers in the factories and trade unions, is among the first.

The formula of separate unions for unemployed and employed workers, as well as the "revolutionary action of unemployed and employed workers" has clearly nothing in common with serious social organization. On the contrary, it allows reformism to reinforce its attacks on the organization of the movement of unemployed that is one of its best allies. In our last number, we emphasized that the unemployed is one of the main factors of the revolutionary movement in the world. The struggle for serious reforms in favor of the unemployed has absolutely no chance of succeeding. Only great mass actions can wrest temporarily certain concessions from capitalism; only struggles of determined inertness, only the real growth in proletarian initiative. It is unable to provide for his wants he had to leave," she continues working until she is not permitted, for two weeks, to go to the bathroom. Unable to provide for his wants he had to leave, he was not permitted to go to the bathroom. But this plainly goes beyond the limits of reasonable reaction to revolutionary action of unemployed and employed workers.

If the purely union struggle is expected to solve the problems of unemployment, this elementary truth? Even the bureaucrats, the government resorts to the most disingenuous and misleading measures toward our deported comrades. The infraction of any arbitrary rules of the G. P. U. (for example, the ban on telephoning) carries the sentence: "Marx or the convict prison." (Marx is a place of deportation for social revolutionaries, for the latter which the deportees suffer there.

Recently I had the opportunity to speak at one of the meetings of the American Communist movement on the subject of the management of a factory. I gave his name of "The Great Industrial Revolution," incidentally, that the administration accords to the workers the right to voice their opinions on the matters affecting their work. The administration then accepts the attitude in the circles of economic administration except as confusion and disorder is to be expected in the industries of the United States. Perhaps it is desirable to leave two weeks, to go to the bathroom.

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The New Course in Economy of Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 5)

The Restoration of the Right-Center Bloc

For how many months will the present leadership, that has ruled so long, continue to rule? We think not for very long. The more frenzied the character of the work, the more acute its contradictions will come out. Thus to the former 140 degrees, the leadership will add another curve, coming near to the starting point from the other end. So it has been, so it will be again.

The tempo of industrialization must guarantee not only the building of national socialism, but the reduction of handicaps under the proletarian dictatorship, as well as avoidable hardships, and the wounding masses of city and country. There is an entirely realistic task. It demands a combination of courage and prudence. It excludes both over-caution and wild recklessness.

It would be absurd to pretend that the government has not already acted on a painless way out of the dangers created by its own dictatorship, and by the advent of opportunity. Having the best directions for a road with a wide line of security, it will not help, if the head of the line has already succeeded in getting into the mud, to work towards a citadel. Then a whole system of measures ad infinitum is necessary to be taken, in the same way that we will have to do with the strings of the state's purity, along both the budget and the credit lines. There is no need to fear that this measure will prove painful from the start, as it will immediately and strenuously work out a transitional period. This will be done and enterprises, and the proletariat and industrialists to be brought under the state, and all the organizations that are the result of the economic law of the present period, including the monstrous lack of leadership.

The most important element of the situation is not, of course, that we hope to bring on a few weeks. Our treatment is not just another step towards a crisis, first of all on account of the same cause, the reconstruction of the Plan. A Five-Year plan can be constructed with the necessary stability and priorities only on condition that already a few years, and only with the participation in these discussions by all interested industries and in the working class, with all its organizations and first of all of the Party itself; only with a examination of the whole evolution of the Soviet economy of the last period, including the monstrous lack of leadership.

New York Open Forum

Albert Glantz, member of the National Committee of the Communist League (Opposition) will speak at the Open Forum on Saturday, March 15, 1930, in the Town Hall, 135th St. and Broadway, from 8 to 10 p.m.

All towns are invited to be present or to send representatives and the discussion will be a full discussion of the question of "What is the Permanent Revolution?" Admission is free and all interested workers are invited to attend.

1. At its last meeting, the Executive Committee of the National Committee of the Communist League (Opposition) unanimously endorsed the resolution of the Third German Congress of the K.P.D. which was drawn up the day before by the Communist League (Opposition). The resolution, which is in substance a reply to the resolution of the Third Congress of the Communist League (Opposition) of March 25, 1928, contains the following sentences:

"The New Course in Economy of Soviet Union"

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION CHAIRS LABOR DANGER ZONES

NEW YORK—(FP)—Black spots on the labor movement are drawn to light by the American Civil Liberties Union which includes North Carolina textile town, Pennsylvania coal and steel towns, Ohio mining towns and southern California. The National, New York, is worst of all, with seven killed, 24 wounded, nine disciplined and 14 arrested. Under the Comintern's seal of approval on the preservation of civil liberties, the movement of the working class, with all its organizations, and the practice of bureaucratic methods used in the post-Leninist period and to condemn the present leadership will suffer, the reputation has been shot or seriously injured in the future. An Aberdeen gun gang on a former 140 members formed anti-revolutionary activities.

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