For nearly two years, the most important countries of the capitalist world have been writhing in the grip of an unprecedented depression. This depression is as serious as the many other depressions that followed the depression of the 1930s, and the United States has not been able to escape it. The depression has taken its toll of human lives and property, and has plunged the world into a period of economic and political uncertainty.

Who is suffering most acutely the effects of the crisis? The millions upon millions of workers tending the streets in vain search for work, their hungry, despondent families, and their impoverished homes are an eloquent reply to the question of whose shoulders will not bear the brunt of the depression. A second group of millions, the unemployed, whose suffering is not correspondingly great because their situation is not as desperate as that of the workers, is suffering from the depression because it is a result of the depression. The depression is the result of the capitalist system, and it will end only when the system is abolished.

The capitalist class, with its millions of workers, is not suffering from the depression. It is the capitalist class that is behind the depression, and it is the capitalist class that will be the first to benefit from it. The capitalist class will use the depression to enrich itself, and to increase its power and influence.

The workers of America, who are being driven into the deepest crisis it has ever known, are being told that they must bear the brunt of the depression. The workers are being told that they must work harder, that they must accept lower wages, that they must accept longer hours, and that they must accept the depression. The workers are being told that they must accept the depression because the depression is the result of the capitalist system, and that the depression will end only when the system is abolished.

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EDITORS' NOTES

THE MINERS' CONVENTION

The miners' convention at St. Louis marked the beginning of a new period in the struggle of the miners and their allies. The hall was filled with the spirit of the miners, and the speeches were full of hope and determination. The convention was the first effort of the miners to organize themselves into a national body, and the resolutions adopted were a clear statement of their demands.

The sense of unity and purpose among the miners was evident in the speeches. The delegates were united in their determination to fight for the rights of the miners and to improve their living conditions. The convention was a turning point in the history of the miners, and it marked the beginning of a new era.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions, each of which was a call to action. They demanded the right to organize, the right to strike, and the right to sufficient wages. They also called for the abolition of child labor and for the enforcement of safety regulations in the mines.

The convention was a demonstration of the miners' determination to fight for their rights. It was a testament to their strength and their ability to stand up for what they believe in. The miners were united, and they were ready to fight for their future.

TROTSKY

The Revolution in Spain

From The Militant

Miners Revolt Checked at Mustafab

(Continued from page 1)

Joe, who was present at the meeting of the National Miners' Union, but not a dele-
tee from any floor party, defeated the motion of the Minority, and the motion was carried. Joe then added a vote of thanks to the committee.

The new resolution of the Convention was that the minority had made a mistake, and that the minority's motion was wrong. The new resolution was carried.

The minority then withdrew, and the Convention adjourned.

The next meeting of the Convention was at 7 o'clock, and the meeting was called to order.

The Convention then adjourned.
The Daily Worker Explains Some Differences

By SYLVIA BLEEKER

"A worker to South Bend, Washington," the Daily Worker (3/17-3/31) informs its readers:

"The Industrial Union, which is an international organization, with the object of protecting the workers, in the case of a strike or lockout, against the action of employers or employees. It is a national union, and it is not subject to the jurisdiction of any one state or city. The Industrial Union has a charter from the government, and it is recognized by the law as a labor organization."}

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Behind the Scenes in the Russian Party

MOSCOW—Recent weeks the newspapers have devoted a lot of space to greetings from Stalin to Molotov. This is not surprising. It is not only the modern, since 1924. If I am not mistaken, the most important persons in the party. The main theme is the promotion of Molotov. This is not a matter of personal promotion, however, but a question of the party's interests and the future of the revolution. Stalin's influence is growing, and this is not without reason. Molotov is the son of a peasant, and he has always been close to the people. His writings and speeches are full of passion and conviction. He is a man of action, and his words are backed by deeds. He is a true believer in the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and he has shown himself to be a skilled organizer and strategist.

However, the situation is not without its challenges. The party is faced with many problems, and it is not always easy to make the right decisions. The challenges of the international situation, the struggle against the enemy, and the internal politics of the party are all complex and difficult.

In this context, the leadership of the party is of utmost importance. The decisions of the party leadership can determine the fate of the revolution and the future of the country. The party leader must be a man of vision and strength, who can make the right decisions and guide the party towards victory.

The challenge for the party leadership is to balance the interests of the party with the interests of the people. The party must be responsive to the needs of the people, and it must work for the benefit of the people. This is the only way to ensure the long-term success of the revolution.

The party leadership must also be aware of the dangers that lie ahead. The enemy is strong, and it is determined to stop the revolution at all costs. The party must be prepared for any eventuality, and it must be ready to defend the revolution with all its might.

In conclusion, the leadership of the party is of utmost importance. The party must be guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and it must be responsive to the needs of the people. The party must be prepared for any eventuality, and it must be ready to defend the revolution with all its might. The future of the revolution is in the hands of the party leadership, and it is their responsibility to ensure its success.
The Theory of Stalinism and the Revolution in Spain...

By MAX SHACHTMAN

One of the most striking marks of the Stalinist line in the revolutionary movement is its contempt for the theories which underlie it. No one is further inside the movement than can be seen from the present book. The study of the political and social thought of one of the most prominent figures in the world of communism is for the moment impossible without a detailed investigation of the phenomenon which has arisen under the general name of "Stalinism". The Stalinist line in the revolution is a phenomenon of such a magnitude that it is impossible to ignore it, no matter what the consequences may be. Stalinism is the dominant force in the world of communism, and its influence is felt in every part of the world, from the farthest reaches of the empire to the most remote corners of the earth. The study of Stalinism is of fundamental importance, not only for the understanding of the present world, but also for the future. For Stalinism is the driving force behind the present world, and it is only by understanding Stalinism that we can hope to understand the forces that are shaping the future.

Stalin in Spain

The first reliable dispatch from Moscow (New York Times, 14.11.1937) gives the following illuminating information on Stalinism in Spain:

The first Soviet command on the events in Spain appears in the leading article in the Moscow Pravda. But the organ of the Russian Communist Party seems none too jubilant over the prospects of the revolution in Spain. It clearly expects to follow Alfonso’s downfall.

"The unexpectedly pessimistic tone of Pravda, which many believe to be in the Kremlin, is to be deplored. Stalin’s expected explanation by Soviet authorities is yet to come. For Alfonso’s downfall is not only a cause for celebration in Spain but is also a symbol of the growing power of the proletariat in the world."

In other words, the interests of socialist construction in the Soviet Union are not only opposed to the interests of the so-called "bourgeois" world, but are also opposed to the interests of the "bourgeois" revolution in Spain. This attitude, which is based on the theory that the revolution in Spain is a bourgeois revolution, is a serious error.

The attitude toward the events in Spain is extraordinarily interesting, and it is clear that the Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude. It is not only because of the interests of socialist construction, but also because of the interests of the "bourgeois" revolution in Spain, that the Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude. The Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude, but it is also because of the interests of the "bourgeois" revolution in Spain, that the Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude.

An Objectives Answered

There are only a few words to answer in advance—and I am not even an expert on the "bourgeois" revolution in Spain. The attitude toward the events in Spain is extraordinarily interesting, and it is clear that the Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude. It is not only because of the interests of socialist construction, but also because of the interests of the "bourgeois" revolution in Spain, that the Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude. The Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude, but it is also because of the interests of the "bourgeois" revolution in Spain, that the Soviet Union is not alone in this attitude.

The recent years of revolutionary history have unfortunately given more than one indication of the "bourgeois" revolution’s tendency to revert to the old methods of the past. The situation in Spain is a clear example of this tendency. The revolution in Spain is not only a "bourgeois" revolution, but it is also a revolution in the sense that it is a revolution against the old order, against the旧 order of things, and against the old forms of society. The revolution in Spain is a revolution against the old order, against the旧 order of things, and against the old forms of society.

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THE SLOGAN OF THE SIX-HOUR DAY

DISCUSSION ARTICLE

(Continued from Last Issue)

The adoption of the six-hour day slogan has arrived at without considering thoroughly present or future conditions. The claim is that the six-hour system of work is the normal standard of work. It is projected in an absolute manner as a new thing. Doubtless it is influenced by looking backward over the past and industrial time-moving of 1880 and confusing the present situation with the conditions prevailing at that time.

The struggle for a shorter working day does not necessarily arise because of unemployment. It can arise from such causes as unemployment and other causes. Therefore, it is not always a political struggle. In many cases, it is not necessary to be raised to the level of a political struggle by the class consciousness. In order to do this, it is necessary to begin at the very bottom and either influence or bring about the six-hour working class to the slogan. The slogan should be changed as the work week with an end in perspective.

The slogan should be "The six-hour working week with an end in perspective"

1886 and Today

We can in no way compare conditions with 1886. For one thing, the labor movement is over a whole, a period of 35 years, and has experienced great growth. We do not have anything to compare with the labor of that time. Sometimes we fail to see the importance of the six-hour day in the proper light because of the misleading idea that the slogan is largely guided by the idealistic approach of five hours a day for five years, and 8 hours for the rest. Again, there was a vast army of workers who had never even seen a strike. They had to be organized very nearly a year a year and day it and it was only a small step from the six-hour to the eight-hour day. Today, and 5 hours of work, the 8-hour, day, whereas today, the whole body of workers are energized and some workers can see the value of the slogan in the current world where the 8-hour day can be done better. If we must be governed by actual conditions, however, we must be alert to extend further, appear to be excellent. We cannot consistently approach the master in the same odd way.

In raising the slogan of the six-hour day in a general manner we will succeed in nothing. We will not be successful if the movement is not clearly understood. We are not to be true even if the Commune forces were unchangeable, since we are following a different path and is another drawback) and therefore able to make a more concerted effort. Why make it 6 hours? Why not four? Why was there more than once has been shown that all the slogans of the world can be done better. It is the great value this slogan. We must be governed by actual conditions, however, we must be alert to extend further, appear to be excellent. We cannot consistently approach the master in the same odd way.

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ON THE PARTIES' TURN IN WIDE-Scale TRADES

BOSTON—At the last council meeting of the Needham-Newton Merchants' Association, Christopher II. d. Louis miners' convention ended in defeat. The whole, the convention was a real rank and file victory, with the idealism of the Mohawks in the hands of the Mine forces. In every instance the convention was able to effect the line of the Mohawks which was purely negative, reading the real fight to the right of the room of the coal miners. The idea of the official party representatives in the convention was very hard. After calling upon the miners not to send representatives to the convention, they then realized with their disinterested, subtle, vilifying and generally inimical representatives to get kicked out of the convention, that they might have happened to our own clearcut constructive ideas.

The foremost possibility of the Mohawks taking the course they did. Many com- ments were made about our views and motives of the Mohawks. They were for the idea of the Mohawks as not going in for the getting profit of the idea. That the Mohawks would undoubtedly form a new union, a political line and achieve the Mohawks prove their total bankruptcy in the workers' union in the Northwest. The Stalins fought against this line and in their eyes to Weizmann should not take part in the party, actually support our position. In February, he gave us the same old thing. His Kansan boys, the revolutions in Russia, the world, it is great acts—without an analysis of the workers' union, it should be a necessary part of the workers' union. The Stalinists fought against this line and in their eyes to Weizmann should not take part in the party, actually support our position.

We have been heard a curious fact, regarding Poznanski. Telling us about the New York convention, he has been heard a curious fact, regarding Poznanski. Telling us about the New York convention, he was there and speaking from this platform. Why don't you say you are as much of a worker as I am and you are afraid of it?" At his summary, Poznanski replied to everybody: To the end, he said: "In privacy to myself. I wish we were here at this convention to say how much we are afraid of it. But she has a representative here and I wish it were a convention, a convention to work in the old union it was ridiculous, for the young workers [how long ago was that?]—it was great. The same applies to the Five Year Plan in Hungary, but that is another story. We are not yet the time and therefore he was danger- ously afraid of it, we must agree to what anybody says about our thing. As long as the policy is a good one for the trade union, we are going to use it." He then closed his speech, and was not expected. The meeting was then adjourned, and the room was quickly cleared out for the next meeting by the next day. The strike's success was due to the determination of the miners and the support of the community.

MUSCLEMUS AND STATISM AT THE MINERS MINER'S CONVENTION

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A Moscovite has recently arrived to our city. I understand that the name of his remarks, even though they be every peerness the facts are a bit out of date and are known to you; he was incarcerated for some time, but the contents of his remarks are unusual, even though...
The Young Vanguard

Youth Notes

The Young Vanguard

In the last issue of the Young Vanguard we considered in great detail the question of the relationship of the youth of all groups to the war. The response has been exceptionally poor. This is not, however, the result only of the lack of interest or concern on the part of the youth, but also due to the failure of the organization to reach the masses effectively. In the next few issues, therefore, we will be devoting more space to this question.

The Union Young Communist League

The National Executive of the Young Communist League has been active over the last few months in the preparation for the thirteenth convention of the League. This convention was held in New York on June 8 and 9th. The Young Worker and the Marxist-Leninist Revolution have been working closely with the League in its preparations.

The Young Worker and the Marxist-Leninist Revolution have been working closely with the League in its preparations. The main topic of discussion was the relationship of the youth to the war. The League was asked to present a program for the youth movement and to prepare a statement on the war.

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