AARON GROSS—LEFT WING LEADER
by Chas. N. Zimmerman

Aaron Gross is small in stature, but quick in thought and action. The son of a grocer in New York, he was born in 1900 and spent his early years in the city. He attended New York University and became active in the labor movement in the 1920s. Gross was a leader of the Industrial Workers of the World in New York and was imprisoned for his activities. He later became involved in the Communist Party and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Fifth International. Gross was a trade unionist and a strong advocate of the rights of workers. He was a prolific writer and his articles appeared in numerous labor and socialist publications. Gross died in 1947.

AARON GROSS—COMMUNIST

by Ben Gilman

AARON GROSS—UNION LEADER

by B. Baran

The death of Aaron Gross, a former active member of the Communist Party in the United States, was announced by the party today. Gross was a leader of the Communist Party in the 1930s and 1940s. He was expelled from the party in 1946 for alleged anti-Semitism and was later reprieved. Gross was a trade unionist and a strong advocate of the rights of workers. He was a prolific writer and his articles appeared in numerous labor and socialist publications. Gross died in 1947.

WITH GROSS IN THE STRUGGLE

by E. Shapiro

Working with Aaron Gross

by B. Cohenberg

In Memory of Aaron Gross

Resolutions from Shops and Workers Organizations

FROM THE WORKERS OF THE LEOPOLD FAAS SHOP
We, the workers of the Leopold Faas Shop, hereby express our sympathy to the family of Aaron Gross, who passed away on December 15, 1947. We were deeply shocked and saddened by his death. He was a leader of the Communist Party in the United States and was a strong advocate of the rights of workers. We express our deep condolences to his family and friends. We will remember him as a leader of the working class.

FROM THE WORKERS OF THE GEORGE SMITH SHOP
We, the workers of the George Smith Shop, hereby express our sympathy to the family of Aaron Gross, who passed away on December 15, 1947. He was a leader of the Communist Party in the United States and was a strong advocate of the rights of workers. We express our deep condolences to his family and friends. We will remember him as a leader of the working class.

FROM THE WORKERS OF THE HANDCRAFT SPORSTWEAR SHOP
We, the workers of the Handcraft Sportswear Shop, hereby express our sympathy to the family of Aaron Gross, who passed away on December 15, 1947. He was a leader of the Communist Party in the United States and was a strong advocate of the rights of workers. We express our deep condolences to his family and friends. We will remember him as a leader of the working class.

FROM THE WORKERS OF THE CLEANING AND DODGE MAIN SHOP
We, the workers of the Cleaning and Dodge Main Shop, hereby express our sympathy to the family of Aaron Gross, who passed away on December 15, 1947. He was a leader of the Communist Party in the United States and was a strong advocate of the rights of workers. We express our deep condolences to his family and friends. We will remember him as a leader of the working class.

FROM THE WORKERS OF THE GILDEMAN TRADES WORKERS UNION
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We will miss Gross...
DeLeonism, Then and Now
by Herbert Jun.

In the beginning, there was Delon. The leader of the Delon movement, who was also the founder of the Delon party, had a vision of a world where all people would be equal and where there would be no more poverty or hunger. He believed that the only way to achieve this was through the use of veganism, which he taught as the only true religion. The Delonites, as they were called, lived in a commune in the mountains, where they had a farm and raised their own food. They wore simple clothes and lived a simple life, with no need for money or possessions.

However, the Delonites soon began to turn against the leader, as they became resentful of his control over their lives. They began to disagree with his ideas and to question his authority. The leader, seeing the threat to his power, decided to take action. He had the Delonites who disagreed with him arrested and imprisoned, and he took control of their commune. From that moment on, the Delonites were no longer free to express their opinions or to live as they wished.

DeLeonism, Thirty Years Ago and Today

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DeLeonism is a political philosophy that was developed by a group of radical socialists in the early 20th century. It was based on the idea that the only way to achieve true social justice was through the use of veganism, which was seen as the only true religion. The DeLeonites, as they were called, lived in a commune in the mountains, where they had a farm and raised their own food. They wore simple clothes and lived a simple life, with no need for money or possessions.

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VENIZELOS MOBILIZES FOR WAR
by Basil Kalfides

With the Turkish designs on Thrace, the war cloud that has been gathering for months in the Balkans, the Balkans soon were to be renewed. The Big Five, which are to meet in London in a few days, will be able to deal more promptly with the serious issues that the Balkan question involves. The Balkan question is not a war question. In the Balkans, the Balkan question is a question of the Balkans. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states. The Balkan question is not a war question, but a question of the Balkan states.

The New Mosul Pipe Line
by J. B. (Jerusalem)

The Mosul Pipe Line is a project that has been in the planning stage for many years. The pipeline is to be built from the oil fields of Iraq to the port of Mosul on the Mediterranean Sea. The pipeline is to be used to transport oil from the oil fields to the port, where it can be loaded onto ships for export.

The pipeline is to be built in two sections. The first section, from the oil fields to the town of Kirkuk, is to be completed in 1938. The second section, from Kirkuk to Mosul, is to be completed in 1939. The pipeline is to be constructed by the British Petroleum Company, which has been awarded the contract for the construction of the pipeline.

The pipeline is to be a standard gauge pipeline, with a diameter of 30 inches. The pipeline is to be laid in a trench that is 20 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The pipeline is to be insulated with a layer of tar and covered with a layer of concrete.

The pipeline is to be capable of carrying 1,000,000 barrels of oil per day. The pipeline is to be operated by the British Petroleum Company, which will be responsible for the maintenance and operation of the pipeline.

The pipeline is to be a valuable asset to Iraq, as it will enable the country to export its oil and to increase its revenue. The pipeline is also expected to be a boon to the United States, as it will enable the country to import oil from Iraq and to lessen its dependence on Middle Eastern oil.

The pipeline is to be a symbol of friendship between Britain and Iraq, as the two countries have been close allies for many years. The pipeline is also expected to be a symbol of the growing economic relationship between Britain and Iraq.

The pipeline is to be a source of controversy, as some people are concerned about the environmental impact of the pipeline. The pipeline is also likely to be a source of political controversy, as some people are concerned about the use of oil as a weapon of war.

The pipeline is to be a reminder of the importance of energy in the modern world. The pipeline is also likely to be a reminder of the importance of international cooperation in the face of global challenges.

The pipeline is to be a symbol of the future, as it is a testament to the fact that the world is moving towards a more integrated and interconnected world.

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The Socialist City Convention

Groups in the S. P. - Perspectives of the Left Movement - The Line of the Communists

by Will Herberg

The New York City convention (Provisional Committee of the Socialist Party of America) held in New York Sunday, May 16, 1937, was a landmark in the history of the American labor movement. It was the first time that a national convention of the Socialist Party of America had been held in New York City, and it marked the beginning of a new period of growth and development for the party.

THREE GROUPS IN THE SP

The Socialist Party of America is divided into three main groups: the Socialist Laborers, the Socialist Progressives, and the Socialist Realists. Each group has its own distinct philosophy and approach to socialism. The Socialist Laborers, led by Samuel Gompers, advocate a gradualist approach to socialism, emphasizing the need for reform within the existing capitalist system. The Socialist Progressives, led by Eugene V. Debs, advocate a more revolutionary approach, arguing that the only way to achieve a socialist society is through the overthrow of the existing capitalist system.

THE LINE OF THE COMMUNISTS

The Communist Party of America was established in 1919 as a result of the split within the Socialist Party of America. The Communist Party is committed to the revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment of a socialist society. The party's goals include the creation of a classless society, the end of exploitation and oppression, and the establishment of a world without war.

The Socialist City Convention was an important event in the history of the American labor movement. It marked the beginning of a new period of growth and development for the Socialist Party of America, and it helped to lay the foundation for the development of a socialist society in the United States.