

factory. Uprising and revolution resolve what began as an economic struggle. If we look closely at the recent so-called riots we see that economic demands were remote. The immediate struggle was for power. Would the state control the streets or would the people wrest the streets from the state. Would the police control the people or would the people control the police. There is no possibility of conducting such a struggle on the economic level.

At the end of the final stage, these polarities suddenly step away from the line of compulsion that has held them together. They pass through one another, taking on some features of each other. The proletarians gain property but are not bourgeois. The bourgeoisie loses its property but does not become proletarian. The antithesis (the former proletariat) becomes the thesis of the new quality and the old thesis begins the process of dying away.

The Stalin Period

The understanding that it is possible to skip political stages answers questions that have haunted communists for years. More inquiry is needed, but this point of view explains the Stalin period in the USSR.

The subjective "Stalin period" and the objective industrialization of the USSR overlay. Stalin's assumption of power and his passing away took place at the beginnings and ending of a whole quantitative stage of Soviet political development. The Stalin period began and ended co-incidentally with the beginning and ending of Soviet industrialization. Industrialization is a qualitative stage in the development of the productive forces. Very often the two concepts become intertwined and confused.

Stalin assumed leadership of the USSR with the completion of the first stages of the consolidation of Soviet political power. The First Imperialist war had ended. The Red Army crushed the counterrevolution. The economy stabilized. The New Economic Policy (NEP) had run its course. Stalin turned his strength and singleness of purpose to the obvious task at hand. That task was the gathering up of the scattered economic energy of the Soviet Union and concentrating it in the form of giant industry. In the capitalist countries