

WORKERS  
OF THE  
WORLD.  
UNITE

# THE MILITANT



Weekly Organ of the Communist League of America [Opposition]

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## The New Party Turn

The new turn, or half-turn, of the Party in the unemployment movement opens up the possibility for a broad development of the unemployment struggle which hitherto has owed its stagnation and ineffectiveness, in no small degree, to the absurdly narrow and sectarian policy of the Stalinists. To the extent that it creates the conditions for the free participation of all workers organizations, whose members have a good cause and a genuine will to react against the fearful pressure of unemployment, the new policy of the party creates the primary conditions for the transformation of the isolated vanguard actions of the Communist militants into a united movement embracing masses of workers. Such a movement, driven forward by the appalling mass misery and discontent, and putting all parties and leaders to the test of action, can lead to a stormy development of working class struggle and a rapid expansion of Communist influence. From this point of view the Left Opposition is bound to greet the new turn, to support it with full strength and to penetrate into the very heart of the unfolding movement.

At the same time the new turn puts the Left Opposition before new opportunities and tasks. By releasing their monopolistic stranglehold on the emancipated movement, and inviting all workers' organizations, "irrespective of political opinions or affiliations", the Stalinists are perforce required to leave a crack open for the feared and hated "Trotskyists". We must and we will make our way through that crack, spread it wider, and establish direct contact with the workers, including the Communists, who are assembling for struggle under the banner of the united front. Up to now the strength of the Marxist wing of the movement has been revealed chiefly in its criticism. The opportunity to participate in a movement of struggle against the plague of unemployment places us also before the test of action. The Left Opposition will grow in numbers and influence to the extent that it makes good in this test—to the extent that it demonstrates its qualities as a fighting political organization—not a mere propaganda circle.

But this direct participation in actions can be really effective for the unemployment movement and for Communism only if it supplements and reinforces the criticism of all harmful and retarding currents and tendencies, including the tendency of bureaucratic Centrism. In no case and under no circumstances can this criticism be submerged in a general sentiment of "unity". First of all, we have to see things as they really are and to talk out loud about them. Not a few party members discouraged and demoralized by the devastation of the "Third Period", will hail the "new turn" uncritically, as a way of salvation. Is it possible that a Left Oppositionist here and there, chafing for action and wearied of the drawn-out struggle of our small faction for the principle foundations, can fall into the same error? Hardly. But such things have happened before. Every zig-zag of Stalinism, the whole course of which is a series of zig-zags to the Left and to the Right, has claimed its credulous victims. For this reason also a critical appraisal of the new united front policy at the beginning, and at every turn, must go along with and condition our support.

In initiating the new tactic the Stalinists have been true to themselves—to the vacillating, cowardly, half-measure character of Centrism. In the first place the turn from the "social fascist" theory is not a complete one: the branches of the Socialist party and the local A. F. of L. unions are invited to the united front—but what of the central bodies of these organizations? What of the leaders? Can you convince any Socialist worker or A. F. of L. unionist that these leaders are unwilling and unable to participate under Editorial Notes on Page Four)

## OPEN FORUM

REPORT OF THE OPPOSITION  
DELEGATES TO THE UNITED FRONT  
UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE.

Speakers:  
J. P. CANNON  
MAX SHACHTMAN

January 27, 1933  
126 East 16 Street,

ADMISSION: 15c

Auspices:  
N. Y. Br. Communist League of America  
(Opposition)

## WHO WILL PREVAIL?

They are watching the financial appeal column every week now as interested people watch the fever chart of a sick man. Our MILITANT is sick. Of this its enemies are, by now, quite convinced; and its creators, those who have made it and those for whom its word has been a light, have no reason to deny it. Indeed, they cannot, for the appeals that appear here every week now are all too patently the desperate cry of distress. And more than that, the two issues that were skipped and the two issues that came out in half size described too graphically the mad upward course of the temperature markings on the fever chart of the sick paper.

Yes, the MILITANT is in desperate trouble. The financial crisis burns like a high fever from week to week and from day to day. The sickness is a financial sickness—the prosaic bills, past due, accumulating, becoming more and more insistent in the demand for payments—this is the mortal illness that assails the paper.

Who will prevail?—that is the question. With your help, dear friends of the MILITANT, we shall answer that question our way. The paper will prevail. Its message will prevail. The courage, the sacrifice, the unconquerable spirit of the Bolshevik-Leninists will prevail.

The Left Opposition in America, and on an international scale, is on the eve of great advances. All its ideas are being vindicated, its predictions verified. Its organization grows and extends to every capitalist country in the world.

Its cadres grow firmer, harder, more confident of victory and more determined to achieve it. We have the right to victory and we have no right to turn back from the path of resolute struggle that leads toward it.

In this struggle the MILITANT is our voice and our banner. The voice shall not be silenced. The banner shall not come down. The means will be found, the sacrifices will be made, the paper will be saved. We say this because we have confidence that those who have made the paper and kept it alive in all adversity will do their duty when they know how matters stand. There is no doubt now how matters stand. The need is for money—not tomorrow, but today. That is your first obligation. Do not let anything take precedence over it. Send in your contribution now.

—JAMES P. CANNON.

### JANUARY YOUNG SPARTACUS OUT

The January number of the YOUNG SPARTACUS is off the press and ready for sale and distribution. It is an eight page devoted primarily to the anniversary of Lenin, Liebknecht and Luxemburg and the struggle against imperialist war. It contains reports of the New York and Chicago Anti-War Conferences and articles on the latest developments in the Young Communist League, besides items of general working class interest.

Order your bundles. Reach the young Communists, Yipsels and working youth with the YOUNG SPARTACUS.

## L. Trotsky Ill

An Associated Press dispatch from Istanbul on January 9 reports that comrade Leon Trotsky is seriously ill in his home on the island of Prinkipo. The report states further that comrade Jan Frankel, who has worked as Trotsky's secretary for almost three years of his exile, is on his way to Europe for the purpose of securing the services of a foreign specialist.

It appears that the exertions attendant upon his recent trip through Europe en route to Copenhagen, overtaxed comrade Trotsky and rendered more acute the ailments from which he has been suffering for many years now. The secret agreement between Stalin and Kemal Pasha has kept Trotsky virtually a prisoner in Turkey. Under the pressure of the Soviet embassies in various countries, every application for a visa—has been denied by practically all of the European governments, whose claims to the defense of the right of asylum, do not extend to the leader of the Bolshevik-Leninists. His isolation in Turkey has made it impossible for him to obtain the special medical attention he requires.

Is it not high time for the Communist workers everywhere to reflect upon this matter, and to raise their voices in protest against the hideous united front between Stalin and the European bourgeoisie which keeps in Turkish confinement the organizer of the Bolshevik Insurrection, the leader of the Red Army, the closest collaborator of Lenin?

## Japanese Invasion of Jehol Creates Tense Situation

### World Imperialist Powers Press for Their Share of Loot

The rattle of the sabre grows louder in the Far East. As the Japanese conquest grows in scope and as the plunder and murder of these robber bandits proceeds unabated grave events of international consequence loom on the horizon. Fear for their territory and sources of exploitation have struck fear into the hearts of American and British imperialism. The equanimity that marked the original attitude of American imperialism has given way to an attitude of extreme anxiety over Japan's possible purpose in her invasion of the Jehol territory. At the outset, when it seemed that the Japanese military expedition might end in intervention against the Soviet Union, the diplomatic circles in Washington were quiet as the grave. But now, when it appears that American profits and the huge Chinese colonial market will be swallowed up by Japanese capitalism, a virtual furor of protest has emerged from the Washington watchdogs of the Wall Street bankers, munition makers' and manufacturers' interests in every part of the globe.

Already recrimination, abuse and contradictory rumors calculated to incite the war fever fill the air, both in America and in Japan. The old and familiar story of "atrocities" begins to make screaming headlines on the front pages of the yellow journals. The Tokio War Office gives out information to the Japanese press that the United States is making huge sales of war supplies to the Chinese. The United States foreign office counters by saying the whole matter is a colossal fabrication, that the sale of ammunition to China in the last period was a mere bagatelle. The truth perhaps lies somewhere between these two, although it is a well known fact that the Du Ponts are not wasting any opportunity to reap profits from their deadly products. And they will sell this war paraphernalia to the Japanese just as soon as to the Chinese. Such are the noble and principled motives that actuated these same gentlemen in the last world slaughter. They have but one criterion—pecuniary gain. They reserve the sentimental phrases for consumption by the masses.

Simultaneously a new sensation has flashed across the American scandal sheets. A group of Japanese workers, according to these press reports stormed the Singer Sewing Machine plant in Yokohama and left a wreckage behind them amounting to several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Counter charges and claims are made that there was insufficient police protection; that it was a group of Left wing workers that committed the deed, etc., etc., ad nauseum. And now we hear still more ominous news that the Japanese fleet maneuvers have been advanced from October to June or July in the Pacific. And the American naval maneuvers, likewise in the Pacific, are scheduled to take place in about a month. Naval maneuvers are usually the prelude to more serious action.

At the same time we notice another significant fact. The attitude of the League of Nations has undergone an abrupt and fundamental revision. In less than a week the position of the "black international of imperialism" changed from one of yielding to all the Japanese demands to a hard boiled attitude of no concessions whatever. At first glance this is, somewhat astonishing. But upon looking deeper into this change it is quite in accord with the spirit of recent international events.

During this past week when the Lytton report hung fire the American colossus intervened to lay down the law. To the public it merely reaffirmed its policy on the Far Eastern question of January 1932. "Protection of the open door.... respect for the territorial and administrative integrity of China.... the Nine Power pact.... the Kellogg-Briand Peace Treaty" and all the other shams that serve to camouflage the desire of the American capitalist class for self-aggrandizement in China and the opening up of huge markets for the profiteers. But behind the scenes another and more powerful weapon was brought into action. And with this weapon the American imperialists bludgeoned the League of Nations to make its position conform to American interests.

This weapon is the war debt, which has been suspended over the heads of the defaulting nations, by the U. S. for this purpose among others. The voice of the American Shylock has thundered forth; "If you want a favorable settlement on the debt you owe us, then support our policy against the Japanese!" And as the old saying goes "money talks". The whole League of Nations including France which has previously given Japan her warmest support fell into line. And now the papers tell us that a strong condemnatory resolution against Japan will be adopted. Great Britain which has been reticent about "provoking Japan has now offered diplomatic representations to the latter about the tense situation which is endangering British interests. The American whip strikes sharply and imperatively. But any illusion that any possible action of the League of Nations will permanently stop Japan's adventure in Jehol and elsewhere is not only absurd but dangerous. The most any action of the League can accomplish is to cause new alignments and intensify imperialist rivalry to the breaking point. The Wall Street agents in Washington are using the League of Nations as their battering ram against the Japanese. (Continued on page 4)

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### International Workers School

Class  
in  
ELEMENTARY COMMUNISM  
by  
MARTIN ABERN  
MONDAY—8 P. M.  
126 East 16th Street

## Leon Trotsky Defends the October Revolution

Full Text of Speech Delivered to the Social Democratic Students at Copenhagen November 27th 1932

My dear listeners,

Permit me to begin by expressing my sincere regrets over my inability to speak before a Copenhagen audience in the Danish tongue. Let us not ask whether the listeners lose by it. As to the speaker, his ignorance of the Danish language deprives him of the possibility of familiarizing himself with Scandinavian life and Scandinavian literature immediately, at first hand and in the original. And that is a great loss.

The German language, to which I have had to take recourse, is rich and powerful. My German, however, is fairly limited. To discuss complicated questions with the necessary freedom, moreover, is possible only in one's own language. I must therefore beg the indulgence of the audience in advance. The first time that I was in Copenhagen was at the International Socialist Congress, and I took away with me the kindest recollections of your city. But that was over a quarter of a century ago. Since then, the water in the Ore-Sund and in the fjords has changed over and over again. And not the water alone. The war broke the backbone of the old European continent. The rivers and seas of Europe have washed down not a little blood. Mankind, and particularly European mankind, has gone through severe trials, has become more sombre and more brutal. Every kind of conflict has become more bitter. The world has entered into the period of the great change. Its most extreme expressions are war and revolution.

Before I pass on to the theme of my lecture, the Revolution, I consider it my duty to express my thanks to the organizers of this meeting, the Copenhagen organization of the social-democratic student body. I do this as a political opponent. My lecture, it is true, pursues historic-scientific and not political aims. I want to emphasize this right from the beginning. But it is impossible to speak of a Revolution, out of which the Soviet Republic arose, without taking up a political position. As a lecturer I stand under the same banner as I did when I participated in the events of the Revolution.

Up to the war, the Bolshevik Party belonged to the international social-democracy. On August 4, 1914, the vote of the German social-democracy for the war credits put an end to this connection once and for all, and opened the period of uninterrupted and irreconcilable struggle of Bolshevism against social-democracy. Does this mean that the organizers of this assembly made a mistake in inviting me as a lecturer? On this point the audience will be able to judge only after my lecture. To justify my acceptance of the kind invitation to present a report on the Russian Revolution, permit me to point to the fact that during the 35 years of my political life the question of the Russian Revolution has been the practical and theoretical axis of my interests and of my actions. The four years of my stay in Turkey were principally devoted to the historical elaboration of the problems of the Russian Revolution. Perhaps this fact gives me a certain right to hope that I will succeed, in part, at least, in helping not only friends and sympathizers, but also opponents, better to understand many features of the Revolution which had escaped their attention before. At all events, the purpose of my lecture is: to help to understand. I do not intend to conduct propaganda for the Revolution nor to call upon you to join the Revolution. I intend to explain the Revolution.

I do not know if in the Scandinavian Olympus there was a special goddess of rebellion. Scarcely! In any case, we shall not call upon her favor today. We shall place our lecture under the sign of Snotra, the old goddess of knowledge. Despite the

passionate drama of the Revolution as a living event, we shall endeavor to treat it as dispassionately as an anatomist. If the lecturer is drier because of it, the listeners will, let us hope, take it into the bargain.

Let us begin with some elementary sociological principles, which are doubtless familiar to you all, but as to which we must refresh our memory in approaching so complicated a phenomenon as the Revolution.

Human society is an historically-originated collaboration in the struggle for existence and the assurance of the maintenance of the generations. The character of a society is determined by the character of its economy. The character of its economy is determined by its means of productive labor.

For every great epoch in the development of the productive forces there is a definite corresponding social regime. Every social regime until now has secured enormous advantages to the ruling class.

Out of what has been said, it is clear that social regimes are not eternal. They arise historically, and then become fetters on further progress. "All that arises deserves to be destroyed".

But no ruling class has ever voluntarily and peacefully abdicated. In questions of life and death arguments based on reason have never replaced the argument of force. This may be sad, but it is so. It is not we that have made this world. We can do nothing but take it as it is.

### The Meaning of Revolution

Revolution means a change of the social order. It transfers the power from the hands of a class which has exhausted itself into those of another class, which is on the rise. The insurrection is the sharpest and most critical moment in the struggle of two classes for power. The insurrection can lead to the real victory of the revolution and to the establishment of a new order only when it is based on a progressive class, which is able to rally around it the overwhelming majority of the people.

As distinguished from the processes of nature, a revolution is made by human beings and through human beings. But in the course of revolution, too, men act under the influence of social conditions which are not freely chosen by them, but are handed down from the past and imperatively point out the road which they must follow. For this reason, and only for this reason, a revolution follows certain laws.

But human consciousness does not merely passively reflect its objective conditions. It is accustomed to react to them actively. At certain times this reaction assumes a tense, passionate, mass character. The barriers of right and might are broken down. The active intervention of the masses in historical events is in fact the most indispensable element of a revolution.

But even the stormiest activity can remain in the stage of demonstration or rebellion, without rising to the height of revolution. The uprising of the masses must lead to the overthrow of the domination of one class and to the establishment of the domination of another. Only then have we a whole revolution. A mass uprising is no isolated undertaking, which can be conjured up any time one pleases. It represents an objectively-conditioned element in the development of a revolution, as a revolution represents an objectively-conditioned process in the development of society. But if the necessary conditions for the uprising exist, one must not simply wait passively, with open mouth: as

Shakespeare says, "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

To sweep away the outlived social order, the progressive class must understand that its hour has struck, and set before itself the task of conquering power. Here opens the field of conscious revolutionary action, where foresight and calculation combine with will and courage. In other words: here opens the field of action of the Party.

The revolutionary Party unites within itself the flower of the progressive class. Without a Party which is able to orientate itself in its environment, evaluate the progress and rhythm of events, and early win the confidence of the masses, the victory of the proletarian revolution is impossible. These are the reciprocal relations of the objective and the subjective factors in insurrection and in revolution.

### The Causes of October

What questions does the October revolution raise in the mind of a thinking man?

1. Why and how did this Revolution take place? More concretely, why did the proletarian revolution conquer in one of the most backward countries of Europe?

2. What have been the results of the October revolution? and finally,

3. Has the October revolution stood the test? The first question, as to the causes, can now be answered more or less exhaustively. I have attempted to do this in great detail in my "History of the Revolution". Here I can formulate only the most important conclusions.

The fact that the proletariat reached power for the first time in such a backward country as the former Tsarist Russia seems mysterious only at first glance; in reality, it is fully in accord with historical law. It could have been predicted and it was predicted. Still more, on the basis of the prediction of this fact the revolutionary Marxists built up their strategy long before the decisive events.

The first and most general explanation is: Russia is a backward country, but only a part of world economy, only an element of the capitalist world system. In this sense Lenin exhausted the riddle of the Russian revolution with the lapidary formula, "The chain broke at its weakest link".

A crude illustration: the great war, the result of the contradictions of world imperialism, drew into its maelstrom countries of different stages of development, but made the same claims on all the participants. It is clear that the burdens of the war had to be particularly intolerable for the most backward countries. Russia was the first to be compelled to leave the field. But to tear itself away from the war, the Russian people had to overthrow the ruling classes. In this way the chain of war broke at its weakest link.

Still, war is not a catastrophe coming from outside, like an earthquake, but as old Clausewitz said, the continuation of politics by other means. In the last war, the main tendencies of the imperialistic system of "peace"-time only expressed themselves more crudely. The higher the general forces of production, the tenser the competition on the world markets, the sharper the antagonisms, and the madder the race for armaments, in that measure the more difficult it became for the weaker participants. For precisely this reason the backward countries assumed the first places in the succession of collapses. The chain of world capitalism always tends to break at its weakest link.

(Continued on PAGE TWO)

BANQUET FOR THE BENEFIT OF "THE MILITANT" SAT., JAN. 21 at 8 P. M.

Spaghetti Dinner

Music

Entertainment

126 E. 16 St.  
ADMISSION

40c



# «The Russian Revolution Will Become The First Stage Of The Socialist World Revoultion» - 1905

(Continued from page 1)

If, as a result of exceptional or exceptionally unfavorable circumstances—let us say, a successful military intervention from the outside or irreparable mistakes on the part of the Soviet Government itself—capitalism should arise again on the immeasurably wide Soviet territory, together with it would inevitably arise also its historical inadequacy, and such capitalism would in turn soon become the victim of the same contradictions which caused its explosion in 1917. No tactical recipes could have called the October Revolution into being, if Russia had not carried it within its body. The revolutionary Party in the last analysis can claim only the role of an obstetrician, who is compelled to resort to a Caesarian operation.

One might say in answer to this: "Your general considerations may adequately explain why old Russia had to suffer shipwreck, that country where backward capitalism and an impoverished peasantry were crowned by a parasitic nobility and a rotten monarchy. But in the simile of the chain and its weakest link there is still missing the key to the real riddle: How could the socialist revolution conquer in a backward country? History knows of more than a few illustrations of the decay of countries and civilizations accompanied by the collapse of the old classes for which no progressive successors had been found. The breakdown of old Russia should, at first sight, rather have changed the country into a capitalist colony than into a socialist state."

This objection is very interesting. It leads us directly to the kernel of the whole problem. And yet, this objection is erroneous; I might say, it lacks internal symmetry. On the one hand, it starts from an exaggerated conception of the backwardness of Russia; on the other, from a false theoretical conception of the phenomenon of historical backwardness in general.

Living beings, including man, of course, go through similar stages of development in accordance with their ages. In a normal five-year old child, we find a certain correspondence between the weight, and the size of the parts of the body and the internal organs. But when we deal with human consciousness, the situation is different. Contrary to anatomy and physiology, psychology, both individual and collective, is distinguished by exception 1 power of absorption, flexibility and elasticity; there in consists the aristocratic advantage of man over his nearest zoological relatives, the apes. The absorptive and flexible psyche, as a necessary condition for historical progress, confers on the so-called social "organisms", as distinguished from the real, that is, biological organisms, an exceptional instability of internal structure. In the development of nations and states, particularly capitalist ones, there is neither similarity nor regularity. Different stages of civilization, even polar opposites, approach and intermingle with one another in the life of one and the same country.

Let us not forget, my esteemed listeners, that historical backwardness is a relative concept. There being both backward and progressive countries, there is also a reciprocal influencing of one by the other; there is the pressure of the progressive countries on the backward ones; there is the necessity for the backward countries to catch up with the progressive ones, to borrow their technology and science, etc. In this way arises the combined type of development: features of backwardness are combined with the last word in world technology and in world thinking. Finally, the historically backward countries, in order to escape from their backwardness, are often compelled to rush ahead of the others.

The flexibility of the collective consciousness makes it possible under certain conditions to achieve the result, in the social arena, which in individual psychology is called "overcoming the consciousness of inferiority". In this sense we can say that the October revolution was an heroic means whereby the people of Russia were able to overcome their own economic and cultural inferiority.

But let us pass over from these historico-philosophic, perhaps somewhat too abstract generalizations, and put the same question in concrete form, that is, within the cross-section of living economic facts. The backwardness of Russia expressed itself most clearly at the beginning of the twentieth century in the fact that industry occupied a small place in that country in comparison with agriculture, the city in comparison with the village, the proletariat in comparison with the peasantry. Taken as a whole, this meant a low productivity of the national labor. Suffice it to say that on the eve of the war, when Tsarist Russia had reached the peak of its well-being, the national income was 8 to 10 times lower than in the United States. This is expressed in figures, the "amplitude" of its backwardness, if the word "amplitude" can be used at all in connection with backwardness.

At the same time, however, the law of combined development expresses itself in the economic field at every step, in simple as well as in complex phenomena. Almost without highways, Russia was compelled to build railroads. Without having gone through the stage of European artisanry and manufacture, Russia passed on directly to mechanized production. To jump over intermediate stages is the fate of backward countries.

While peasant agriculture often remained at the level of the 17th century, Russia's industry, if not in scope, at least in type, stood at the level of the progressive countries and rushed ahead of them in some respects. It suffices to say that the giant enterprises, with over a thousand employees each, employed, in the United States, less than 18 percent of the total number of industrial workers, in Russia over 41 percent. This fact is hard to reconcile with the conventional conception of the economic backwardness of Russia. It does not, on the other hand, refute this backwardness, but complements it dialectically.

The same contradictory character was shown by the class structure of the country. The finance capital of Europe industrialized Russian economy at an accelerated tempo. Thereby the industrial bourgeoisie assumed a large-scale capitalistic and anti-popular character. The foreign stockholders, moreover, lived outside of the country. The workers, on the other hand, were naturally Russians. Against a numerically weak Russian bourgeoisie, which had no national roots, stood therefore a relatively strong proletariat, with strong roots in the depths of the people.

The revolutionary character of the proletariat was furthered by the fact that Russia in particular, as a backward country, under the compulsion of catching up with its opponents, had not been able to work out its own conservatism, either social or political. The most conservative country of Europe, in fact of the entire world, is considered, and correctly, to

be the oldest capitalist country—England. The European country freest of conservatism would in all probability be Russia.

But the young, fresh, determined proletariat of Russia still constituted only a tiny minority of the nation. The reserves of its revolutionary power lay outside of the proletariat itself—in the peasantry, living in half-serfdom, and in the oppressed nationalities.

## The Peasantry

The subsoil of the Revolution was the agrarian question. The old feudal-monarchic system became doubly intolerable under the conditions of the new capitalist exploitation. The peasant communal areas amounted to some 140 million desyatines.\* But thirty thousand large landowners, whose average holdings were over 2,000 desyatines, owned altogether 70 million desyatines, that is, as much as some 10 million peasant families or 50 millions of peasant population. These statistics of land tenure constituted a ready-made program of agrarian revolt.

The nobleman, Bokorkin, wrote in 1917 to the dignitary, Rodslanko, the chairman of the last municipal Duma, "I am a landowner and I cannot get it into my head that I must lose my land, and for an unbelievable purpose to boot, for the experiment of the socialist doctrine". But it is precisely the task of revolutions to accomplish that which the ruling classes cannot get into their heads.

In Autumn 1917 almost the whole country was the scene of peasant revolts. Of the 624 departments of old Russia, 482, that is, 77 percent, were affected by the movement! The reflection of the burning villages lit up the arena of the insurrections in the cities.

But the war of the peasants against the landowners—you will reply to me—is one of the classic elements of the bourgeois, by no means of the proletarian revolution!

Perfectly right, I reply—so it was in the past. But the inability of capitalist society to survive in an historically backward country was expressed precisely in the fact that the peasant insurrections did not drive the bourgeois classes of Russia forward, but on the contrary drove them back for good into the camp of the reaction. If the peasantry did not want to be completely ruined, there was nothing else left for it but to join the industrial proletariat. This revolutionary joining of the two oppressed classes was foreseen with genius by Lenin and prepared by him long ahead of time.

Had the bourgeoisie courageously solved the agrarian question, the proletariat of Russia would not, obviously, have been able to take the power in 1917. But the greedy and cowardly Russian bourgeoisie, too late on the scene, prematurely a victim of senility, did not dare to lift its hand against feudal property. But thereby it delivered the power to the proletariat and together with it the right to dispose of the destinies of bourgeois society.

In order for the Soviet state to come into existence, therefore, it was necessary for two factors of different historical nature to collaborate: the peasant war, that is, a movement which is characteristic of the dawn of bourgeois development, and the proletarian insurrection, that is, a movement which announces the decline of the bourgeois movement. Precisely therein consists the combined character of the Russian Revolution.

Once the peasant bear stands up on his hind feet, he becomes terrible in his wrath. But he is unable to give conscious expression to his indignation. He needs a leader. For the first time in the history of the world, the insurrectionary peasantry found a faithful leader in the person of the proletariat.

Four million industrial and transportation workers led a hundred million peasants. That was the natural and inevitable reciprocal relation between proletariat and peasantry in the Revolution.

## The National Question

The second revolutionary reserve of the proletariat was constituted by the oppressed nationalities, who moreover were also predominantly made up of peasants. Closely tied up with the historical backwardness of the country is the extensive character of the development of the state, which spread out like a grease spot from the center at Moscow to the circumference. In the East, it subjugated the still more backward peoples, basing itself upon them, in order to stifle the more developed nationalities of the West. To the 70 million Great Russians, who constituted the main mass of the population, were added gradually some 90 millions of "other races".

In this way arose the Empire, in whose composition the ruling nationality made up only 43 percent of the population, while the remaining 57 percent consisted of nationalities of varying degrees of civilization and legal deprivation. The national pressure was incomparably cruder in Russia than in the neighboring states, and not only those beyond the western boundary but beyond the eastern one, too. This conferred on the national problem a monstrous explosive force.

The Russian liberal bourgeoisie, in the national as well as in the agrarian question, would not go beyond certain ameliorations of the regime of oppression and violence. The "democratic" governments of Milukov and Kerensky, which reflected the interests of the Great Russian bourgeoisie and bureaucracy, actually hastened to impress upon the discontented nationalities, in the course of the eight months of their existence, "You will obtain only what you tear away by force".

The inevitability of the development of the centrifugal national movement had been early taken into consideration by Lenin. The Bolshevik Party

\* One desyatines equals 140 acres.

struggled obstinately for years for the right of self-determination for nations, that is, for the right of full secession. Only through this courageous position on the national question could the Russian proletariat gradually win the confidence of the oppressed peoples. The national independence movement, as well as the agrarian movement, necessarily turned against the official democracy, strengthened the proletariat, and poured into the stream of the October upheaval.

## The Permanent Revolution

In these ways the riddle of the proletariat upheaval in an historically backward country loses its veil of mystery.

Marxist revolutionaries predicted, long before the events, the march of the Revolution and the historical role of the young Russian proletariat. I may be permitted to repeat here a passage from a work of my own in 1905:

"In an economically backward country the proletariat can arrive at power earlier than in a capitalistically advanced one...."

"The Russian Revolution creates the conditions under which the power can (and in the event of a successful revolution must) be transferred to the proletariat, even before the policy of bourgeois liberalism receives the opportunity of unfolding its genius for government to its full extent."

"The destiny of the most elementary revolutionary interests of the peasantry.... is bound up with the destiny of the whole revolution, that is, with the destiny of the proletariat. The proletariat, once arrived at power, will appear before the peasantry as the liberating class."

"The proletariat enters into the government as the revolutionary representative of the nation, as the acknowledged leader of the people in the struggle with absolutism and the barbarism of serfdom."

"The proletarian regime will have to stand from the very beginning for the solution of the agrarian question, with which the question of the destiny of tremendous masses of the population of Russia is bound up."

I have taken the liberty of quoting these passages as evidence that the theory of the October Revolution which I am presenting today is no casual improvisation, and was not constructed ex post facto under the pressure of events. No, in the form of a political prognosis it preceded the October upheaval by a long time. You will agree that a theory is in general valuable only insofar as it helps to foresee the course of development and influences it purposively. Therein, in general terms, is the invaluable importance of Marxism as a weapon of social and historical orientation. I am sorry that the narrow limits of the lecture do not permit me to enlarge the above quotation materially. I will therefore content myself with a brief resume of the whole work which dates from 1905.

In accordance with its immediate tasks, the Russian Revolution is a bourgeois revolution. But the Russian bourgeoisie is anti-revolutionary. The victory of the Revolution is therefore possible only as a victory of the proletariat. But the victorious proletariat will not stop at the program of bourgeois democracy; it will go on to the program of Socialism. The Russian Revolution will become the first stage of the Socialist world revolution.

This was the theory of the permanent revolution formulated by me in 1905 and since then exposed to the severest criticism under the name of "Trotskyism".

To be more exact, it is only a part of this theory. The other part, which is particularly timely now, states:

The present productive forces have long outgrown their national limits. A Socialist society is not feasible within national boundaries. Significant as the economic successes of an isolated workers' state may be, the program of "Socialism in one country" is a petty-bourgeois Utopia. Only a European and then a world federation of Socialist republics can be the real arena for a harmonious Socialist society.

Today, after the test of events, I see less reason than ever to dissociate myself from this theory.

## The Bolshevik Party

After all that has been said above, is it still worth while to recall the Fascist writer, Malaparte, who ascribes to me tactics which are independent of strategy and amount to a series of technical recipes for insurrection, applicable in all latitudes and longitudes? It is a good thing that the name of the luckless theoretician of the coup d'Etat makes it easy to distinguish him from the victorious practitioner of the coup d'Etat; no one therefore runs the risk of confusing Malaparte with Bonaparte.

Without the armed insurrection of November 7, 1917, the Soviet state would not be in existence. But the insurrection itself did not drop from Heaven. A series of historical prerequisites was necessary for the October revolution.

1. The rooting away of the old ruling classes—the nobility, the monarchy, the bureaucracy.
2. The political weakness of the bourgeoisie, which had no roots in the masses of the people.
3. The revolutionary character of the peasant question.
4. The revolutionary character of the problem of the oppressed nations.
5. The significant social weight of the proletariat.

To these organic pre-conditions we must add certain conjunctural conditions of the highest importance:

6. The Revolution of 1905 was the great school, or in Lenin's words, the "dress rehearsal" of the Revolution of 1917. The Soviets, as the irreplace-

able organizational form of the proletariat united front in the revolution, were created for the first time in the year 1905.

7. The imperialist war sharpened all the contradictions, tore the backward masses out of their immobility and thereby prepared the grandiose scale of the catastrophe.

But all these conditions, which fully sufficed for the outbreak of the Revolution, were insufficient to assure the victory of the proletariat in the Revolution. For this victory one condition more was needed:

8. The Bolshevik Party.

When I enumerate this condition as the last in the series, I do it only because it follows the necessities of the logical order, and not because I assign the Party the last place in the order of importance.

No, I am far from such a thought. The liberal bourgeoisie—yes, it can seize the power and has seized it more than once as the result of struggles in which it took a part; it possesses organs of seizure which are admirably adapted to the purpose. But the working masses are in a different position; they have long been accustomed to give, and not to take. They work, are patient as long as they can be, hope, lose their patience, rise up and struggle, die, bring victory to the others, are betrayed, fall into despondency, again bow their necks, again work. This is the history of the masses of the people under all regimes. In order to take the power firmly and surely into its hands the proletariat needs a Party, which far surpasses the other parties in the clarity of its thought and in its revolutionary determination.

The Party of the Bolsheviks, which has been described more than once and with complete justification as the most revolutionary Party in the history of mankind, was the living condensation of the modern history of Russia, of all that was dynamic in it. The overthrow of Tsarism had long since become the necessary condition for the development of economy and culture. But for the solution of this task, the forces were insufficient. The bourgeoisie feared the revolution. The intelligentsia tried to bring the peasant to his feet. The muzhik, incapable of generalizing his own miseries and his aims, left this appeal unanswered. The intelligentsia armed itself with dynamite. A whole generation was burned up in this struggle.

On March 1, 1887, Alexander Ulianov carried out the last of the great terrorist plots. The attempted assassination of Alexander III failed. Ulianov and the other participants were executed. The attempt to substitute a chemical preparation for the revolutionary class suffered shipwreck. Even the most heroic intelligentsia is nothing without the masses. Under the immediate impression of these facts and conclusion grew up Ulianov's younger brother Vladimir, the later Lenin, the greatest figure of Russian history. Even in his early youth he placed himself on the foundations of Marxism, and turned his face toward the proletariat. Without losing sight of the village for a moment, he sought the way to the peasantry through the workers. Having inherited from his revolutionary predecessors their determination, their capacity for self-sacrifice, and their willingness to go to the limit, Lenin at an early age became the teacher of the new generation of the intelligentsia and of the advanced workers. In strikes and street fights, in prisons and in exile, the workers received the necessary tempering. They needed the searchlight of Marxism to light up their historical road in the darkness of absolutism.

In the year 1883 there arose among the emigres the first Marxist group. In the year 1898, at a secret meeting, the foundation of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party was proclaimed (we all called ourselves Social-Democrats in those days). In the year 1903 occurred the split between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks. In the year 1912 the Bolshevik fraction finally became an independent Party.

It learned to recognize the class mechanics of society in struggle, in the grandiose events of twelve years (1905-1917). It educated cadres equally capable of initiative and of subordination. The discipline of its revolutionary action was based on the unity of its doctrine, on the tradition of common struggles and on confidence in its tested leadership.

Thus stood the Party in the year 1917. Described by the official "public opinion" and the paper thunder of the intelligentsia press, it adapted itself to the movement of the masses. Firmly it kept in hand the control of factories and regiments. More and more the peasant masses turned toward it. If we understand by "nation", not the privileged heads, but the majority of the people, that is, the workers and peasants, then Bolshevism became in the course of the year 1917 a truly national Russian Party.

In September 1917, Lenin, who was compelled to keep in hiding, gave the signal. "The crisis is ripe, the hour of the insurrection has approached". He was right. The ruling classes had landed in a blind alley before the problems of the war, the land and national liberation. The bourgeoisie finally lost its head. The democratic parties, the Mensheviks and social-revolutionaries wasted the remains of the confidence of the masses in them by their support of the imperialist war, by their policy of ineffectual compromise and concession to the bourgeois and feudal property-owners. The awakened army no longer wanted to fight for the alien aims of imperialism. Disregarding democratic advice, the peasantry smoked the landowners out of their estates. The oppressed nationalities at the periphery rose up against the bureaucracy of Petrograd. In the most important workers' and soldiers' Soviets the Bolsheviks were dominant. The workers and soldiers demanded action. The ulcer was ripe. It needed a cut of the lancet.

Only under these social and political conditions was the insurrection possible. And thus it also became inevitable. But there is no playing around with the insurrection. Woe to the surgeon who is careless in the use of the lancet! Insurrection is an art. It has its laws and its rules.

The Party carried through the October insurrection with cold calculation and with flaming determination. Thanks to this, it conquered almost without victims. Through the victorious Soviets the Bolsheviks placed themselves at the head of a country which occupies one sixth of the surface of the globe.

The majority of my present listeners, it is to be presumed, did not occupy themselves at all with politics in the year 1917. So much the better. Before the young generation lies much that is interesting, if not always easy. But the representatives of the older generation in this hall will surely well remember how the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks was received: as a curiosity, as a misunderstanding, as a scandal; most often as a nightmare which was bound to disappear with the first rays of

(Continued on PAGE THREE)

## LEON TROTSKY

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# «The October Revolution Has Laid The Foundation For A New Civilization .....» - 1932

(Continued from page 2)

dawn. The Bolsheviks would last twenty-four hours, a week, a month, a year. The period had to be constantly lengthened.... The rulers of the whole world armed themselves against the first workers' state: civil war was stirred up, interventions again and again, blockade. So passed year after year. Meantime history has recorded fifteen years of existence of the Soviet power.

## 15 Years of the Soviet Regime

"Yes", some opponent will say, "the adventure of October has shown itself to be much more substantial than many of us thought. Perhaps it was not even quite an 'adventure'. Nevertheless, the question remains its full force: What was achieved at this high cost? Were then those dazzling tasks fulfilled which the Bolsheviks proclaimed on the eve of the Revolution?"

Before we answer the hypothetical opponent, let us note that the question in and of itself is not new. On the contrary, it followed right at the heels of the October Revolution, since the day of its birth.

The French journalist, Claude Auet, who was in Petrograd during the Revolution, wrote as early as October 27, 1917:

"Les maximalistes ont pris le pouvoir et le grand jour est arrivé. Enfin, me dis-je, je vais voir se réaliser l'Eden socialiste qu'on nous promet depuis tant d'années.... Admirable adventure! Position privilégiée!"

"The maximalists (which was what the French called the Bolsheviks at that time) have seized the power and the great day has come. At last, I say to myself, I shall behold the realization of the socialist Eden which has been promised us for so many years.... Admirable adventure! A privileged position!" And so on and so forth. What sincere hatred behind the ironical salutation! The very morning after the capture of the Winter Palace, the reactionary journalist hurried to register his claim for a ticket of admission to Eden. Fifteen years have passed since the Revolution. With all the greater absence of ceremony our enemies reveal their malicious joy over the fact that the land of the Soviets, even today, bears but little resemblance to a realm of general well-being. Why then the Revolution and why the sacrifices?

Worthy listeners—permit me to thing that the contradictions, difficulties, mistakes and want of the Soviet regime are no less familiar to me than to anyone else. I personally have never concealed them, whether in speech or in writing. I have believed and I still believe that revolutionary politics, as distinguished from conservative, cannot be built up on concealment. "To speak out that which is" must be the highest principle of the workers' state.

But in criticism, as well as in creative activity, perspective is necessary. Subjectivism is a poor adviser, particularly in great questions. Periods of time must be commensurate with the tasks, and not with individual caprices. Fifteen years! How much that is in the life of one man! Within that period not a few of our generation were borne to their graves and those who remain have added innumerable gray hairs. But these same fifteen years—what an insignificant period in the life of a people! Only a minute on the clock of history.

Capitalism required centuries to maintain itself in the struggle against the Middle Ages, to raise the level of science and technology, to build railroads, to stretch electric wires. And then? Then humanity was thrust by capitalism into the hell of wars and crises! But Socialism is allowed by its enemies, that is, by the adherents of capitalism, only a decade and a half to install Paradise on earth with all modern improvements. No, such obligations were never assumed by us. Such periods of time were never set forth. The processes of great changes must be measured by scales which are commensurate with them. I do not know if the Socialist society will resemble the biblical Paradise. I doubt it. But in the Soviet Union there is no Socialism as yet. The situation that prevails there is one of transition, full of contradictions, burdened with the heavy inheritance of the past, and in addition under the hostile pressure of the capitalistic states. The October Revolution has proclaimed the principle of the new society. The Soviet Republic has shown only the first stage of its realization. Edison's first lamp was very bad. We must know how to distinguish the future from among the mistakes and faults of the first Socialist construction.

But the unhappiness that rains on living men? Do the results of the Revolution justify the sacrifice which it has caused? A fruitless question, rhetorical through and through; as if the processes of history admitted of an accounting balance-sheet! We might just as well ask, in view of the difficulties and miseries of human existence, "Does it pay to be born altogether?" To which Helne wrote, "And the fool waits for answer".... Such melancholy reflections have not hindered mankind from being born and from giving birth. Suicides, even in these days of unexampled world crisis, fortunately constitute an unimportant percentage. But peoples never resort to suicide. When their burdens are intolerable, they seek a way out through revolution.

Besides, who becomes indignant over the victims of the socialist upheaval? Most often those who have paved the way for the victims of the imperialist war, and have glorified or, at least, easily accommodated themselves to it. It is now our turn to ask, "Has the war justified itself? What has it given us? What has it taught?"

The reactionary historian, Hippolyte Taine, in his eleven-volume pamphlet against the great French Revolution describes, not without malicious joy, the sufferings of the French people in the years of the dictatorship of the Jacobins and afterward. The worst off were the lower classes of the cities, the plebeians, who as "sansculottes" had given up the best of their souls for the revolution. Now they or their wives stood in line throughout cold nights to return empty-handed to the extinguished family hearth. In the tenth year of the revolution Paris was poorer than before it began. Carefully selected, artificially pieced-out facts serve Taine as justification for his annihilating verdict against the revolution. Look, the plebeians wanted to be dictators and have precipitated themselves into misery!

It is hard to conceive of a more uninspired piece of moralizing. First of all, if the revolution precipitated the country into misery, the blame lay principally on the ruling classes who drove the people to revolution. Second, the great French Revolution did not exhaust itself in hungry lines before bakeries. The whole of modern France, in many respects the whole of modern civilization, arose out of the bath of the French Revolution!

In the course of the Civil War in the United States in the '60's of the past century, 50,000 men

were killed. Can these sacrifices be justified?

From the standpoint of the American slaveholder and the ruling classes of Great Britain who marched with them—no! From the standpoint of the negro or of the British workingman—absolutely! And from the standpoint of the development of humanity as a whole—there can be no doubt whatever. Out of the Civil War of the '60's came the present United States with its unbounded practical initiative, its rationalized technology, its economic clan. On these achievements of Americanism humanity will build the new society.

The October Revolution penetrated deeper than any of its predecessors into the Holy of Holies of society—into its property relations. So much the longer time is necessary to reveal the creative consequences of the Revolution in all the domains of life. But the general direction of the upheaval is already clear: the Soviet Republic has no reason whatever to hank its head before its capitalist accusers and speak the language of apology.

To evaluate the new regime from the standpoint of human development, one must first answer the question, "How does social progress express itself and how can it be measured?"

## Balance Sheet of October

The deepest, the most objective and the most indisputable criterion says—progress can be measured by the growth of the productivity of social labor. The evaluation of the October Revolution from this point of view is already given by experience. The principle of socialistic organization has for the first time in history shown its ability to record unheard-of results in production in a short space of time.

The curve of the industrial development of Russia, expressed in crude index numbers, is as follows, taking 1913, the last year before the war, as 100. The year 1920, the highest point of the civil war, is also the lowest point in industry—only 25, that is to say, a quarter of the pre-war production. In 1925 it rose to 75, that is, three-quarters of the pre-war production; in 1929 about 200, in 1932, 300, that is to say, three times as much as on the eve of the war.

The picture becomes even more striking in the light of the international index. From 1925 to 1932 the industrial production of Germany has declined one and a half times, in America twice; in the Soviet Union it has increased fourfold. These figures speak for themselves.

I have no intention of denying or concealing the seamy side of Soviet economy. The results of the industrial index are extraordinarily influenced by the unfavorable development of agriculture, that is to say, of that field which has essentially not yet risen to Socialist methods, but at the same time has been led on the road to collectivization with insufficient preparation, bureaucratically rather than technically and economically. This is a great question, which however goes beyond the limits of my lecture.

The index numbers cited require another important reservation. The indisputable and, in their way, splendid results of Soviet industrialization demand a further economic checking-up from the standpoint of the mutual adaptation of the various elements of economy, their dynamic equilibrium and consequently their productive capacity. Here great difficulties and even setbacks are inevitable. Socialism does not arise in its perfected form from the Five-Year Plan, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, or Venus from the foam of the sea. Before it are decades of persistent work, of mistakes, corrections and reorganization. Moreover, let us not forget that Socialist construction in accordance with its very nature can only reach perfection on the international arena. But even the most unfavorable economic balance-sheet of the results obtained so far could reveal only the incorrectness of the preliminary calculations, the errors of the plan and the mistakes of the leadership, but could in no way refute the empirically firmly established fact—the possibility, with the aid of Socialist methods, of raising the productivity of collective labor to an unheard-of height. This conquest, of world-historical importance, cannot be taken away from us by anybody or anything.

After what has been said, it is scarcely worth while to spend time on the complaints, that the October revolution has brought Russia to the downfall of its civilization. That is the voice of the disquieting ruling houses and the salons. The feudal-bourgeois "civilization" overthrown by the proletarian upheaval was only barbarism with decorations a la Talmi. Hile it remained inaccessible to the Russian people, it brought little that was new to the treasury of mankind.

But even with respect to this civilization, which

is so bemoaned by the white emigres, we must put the question more precisely—in what sense is it ruined? Only in one sense; the monopoly of a small minority in the treasures of civilization has been destroyed. But everything of cultural value in the old Russian civilization has remained untouched. The Huns of Bolshevism have shattered neither the conquests of the mind nor the creations of art. On the contrary, they carefully collected the monuments of human creativeness and arranged them in model order. The culture of the monarchy, the nobility and the bourgeoisie has now become the culture of the museums.

The people visits these museums eagerly. But it does not live in them. It learns. It builds. The fact alone that the October Revolution taught the Russian people, the dozens of peoples of Tsarist Russia, to read and write, stands immeasurably higher than the whole former hot-house Russian civilization.

The October Revolution has laid the foundations for a new civilization, which is designed, not for a select few, but for all. This is felt by the masses of the whole world. Hence their sympathy for the Soviet Union, which is as passionate as once was their hatred for Tsarist Russia.

Worthy listeners—you know that human language is an irreplaceable tool, not only for giving names to events but also for evaluating them. By filtering out that which is accidental, episodic, artificial, it absorbs that which is essential, characteristic, of full weight. Notice with what nicety the languages of civilized nations have distinguished two epochs in the development of Russia. The culture of the nobility brought into world currency such barbarisms as *Tsar, Cossack, pogrom, nagaika*. You know these words and what they mean. The October Revolution introduced into the language of the world such words as *Bolshevik, Soviet, kolkhoz, Gosplan, Piatiletk*. Here practical linguistics holds its historical supreme court!

The profoundest significance, but the hardest to submit to immediate measurement, of that great Revolution consists in the fact that it forms and tempers the character of the people. The conception of the Russian people as slow, passive, melancholy-mystical, is widely spread and not accidental. It has its roots in the past. But in Western countries up to the present time those far-reaching change have not been sufficiently considered which have been introduced into the character of the people by the Revolution. Could it have been otherwise?

Every man with experience of life can recall the picture of some youth, that he has known, receptive, lyrical, all too susceptible, who later, all at once, under the influence of a powerful moral impetus, became hardened and unrecognizable. In the development of a whole nation, such moral transformations are wrought by the revolution.

The February insurrection against the autocracy, the struggle against the nobility, against the imperialist war, for peace, for land, for national equality, the October insurrection, the overthrow of the bourgeoisie, and of those parties which sought agreements with the bourgeoisie, three years of civil war on a front of 5,000 miles, the years of blockade, hunger, misery and epidemics, the years of tense economic reconstruction, of new difficulties and renunciations—these make a hard but a good school. A heavy hammer smashes glass, but forges steel. The hammer of the Revolution forged the steel of the people's character.

"Who will believe", wrote a Tsarist general, Zalewski, with indignation, shortly after the upheaval, "that a porter or a watchman suddenly becomes a chief justice, a hospital attendant—the director of a hospital, a barber—an officeholder, a corporal—a commander-in-chief, a day worker—a mayor, a locksmith—the director of a factory?"

"Who will believe it?" They had to believe it. They could do nothing else but believe it, when the corporals defeated generals, when the mayor—the former day worker—broke the resistance of the old bureaucracy, the wagon-greaser put the transportation system in order, the locksmith as director put the industrial equipment into working condition. "Who will believe it?" Let them only try and not believe it.

For an explanation of the extraordinary persistence which the masses of the people of the Soviet Union are showing throughout the years of the Revolution, many foreign observers rely, in accord with ancient habit, on the "passivity" of the Russian character. The revolutionary masses endure their privations patiently but not passively. With their own hands they are creating a better future and they want to create it, at any cost. Let the class enemy only attempt to impose his will from the outside on these patient masses! No, he would do better not to try it!

## Help Us Publish Trotsky's Speech On "The Defense of the October Revolution"

It is impossible to speak of the speech which comrade Trotsky made to the social-democratic students in Copenhagen without the greatest enthusiasm. It is a masterpiece. We know that it will take its place with the inspired teachings of our great revolutionary leaders.

It is, at the same time, a crushing and unanswerable refutation of the slanders with which the degenerated Stalinist regime seeks to maintain its crumbling prestige. Who, reading this speech, can lend credence to the boomerang-legend that Trotsky and the Left Opposition are counter-revolutionists? What belief could he place in pieces like this? (*Daily Worker*, January 19, 1933): "Trotsky, like the *Socialist Daily Forward*, acts on the theory that any difficulty in the Soviet Union is his opportunity. The main line of imperialist attack consists in the attempt to discredit revolution as a weapon of the working class, as the way out of the miseries of capitalism; it consists in the attempt to convince the masses in the imperialist and colonial countries that no matter how bad their conditions are, things are still worse for the masses of the Soviet Union. This is Trotsky's line." Is not the speech itself, if we are to leave out of account for the moment, all the writings and deeds of the International Left Opposition, a sufficient answer to this trash of the Stalinists? We think it is. That is why we want

to bring it out as a pamphlet and give it a wide distribution.

Will you help us get this pamphlet out? The cost is about ninety dollars. That is the figure we must raise, and raise at once. Work on the pamphlet has already begun. The question is: can we raise the money necessary to get it out quickly? Our comrades and friends must give the answer.

Elsewhere in this issue we explain how the publishing fund works. Let us apply it now, concretely, to the problem of getting out this pamphlet. Let those of us who can afford it make donations for this purpose. No one should hesitate to send in what he can. No amount is too small, and, of course, no amount is ever too large. Perhaps there are some friends who would like to help us get the pamphlet out but who are not in a position to make donations. They can help with loans.

No one should hesitate to make a loan. The money will be used exclusively for the purpose of getting out the pamphlet. A strict accounting will be kept and given. A record will be published in the *Militant*. And, of course, every penny will be paid back.

Now let us raise the money in the shortest possible time. Ninety dollars are not much. We can do it. Rush all funds to PIONEER PUBLISHERS, at 84 East 10th Street, New York.

## The Revolution and Its Place in History

Let us now in closing attempt to ascertain the place of the October Revolution, not only in the history of Russia but in the history of the world. During the year 1917, in a period of eight months, two historical curves intersect. The February upheaval—that belated echo of the great struggles which had been carried out in past centuries on the territories of Holland, England, France, almost all of Continental Europe—takes its place in the series of bourgeois revolutions. The October Revolution proclaims and opens the domination of the proletariat. It was world capitalism that suffered its first great defeat on the territory of Russia. The chain broke at its weakest link. But it was the chain that broke, and not only the link.

Capitalism has outlived itself as a world system. It has ceased to fulfill its essential mission, the increase of human power and human wealth. Humanity cannot stand still at the level which it has reached. Only a powerful increase in productive force and a sound, planned, that is, Socialist organization of production and distribution can assure humanity—all humanity—of a decent standard of life and at the same time give it the precious feeling of freedom with respect to its own economy. Freedom in two senses—first of all, man will no longer be compelled to devote the greater part of his life to physical labor. Second, he will no longer be dependent on the laws of the market, that is, on the blind and dark forces which have grown up behind his back. He will build up his economy freely, that is, according to a plan, with compass in hand. This time it is a question of subjecting the anatomy of society to the X-ray through and through, of disclosing all its secrets and subjecting all its functions to the reason and the will of collective humanity. In this sense, Socialism must become a new step in the historical advance of mankind. Before our ancestor, who first armed himself with a stone axe, the whole of nature represented a conspiracy of secret and hostile forces. Since then, the natural sciences, hand in hand with practical technology, have illuminated nature down to its most secret depths. By means of electrical energy, the physicist passes judgment on the nucleus of the atom. The hour is not far when science will easily solve the task of the alchemists, and turn manure into gold and gold into manure. Where the demons and furies of nature once raged, now rules ever more courageously the industrial will of man.

But while he wrestled victoriously with nature, man built up his relations to other men blindly, almost like the bee or the ant. Belatedly and most undecidedly he approached the problems of human society. He began with religion, and passed on to politics. The Reformation represented the first victory of bourgeois individualism and rationalism in a domain which had been ruled by dead tradition. From the church, critical thought went on to the state. Born in the struggle with absolutism and the medieval estates, the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people and of the rights of man and the citizen grew stronger. Thus arose the system of parliamentarism. Critical thought penetrated into the domain of government administration. The political rationalism of democracy was the highest achievement of the revolutionary bourgeoisie.

But between nature and the state stands economic life. Technology liberated man from the tyranny of the old elements—earth, water, fire and air—only to subject him to its own tyranny. Man ceased to be a slave to nature, to become a slave to the machine, and, still worse, a slave to supply and demand. The present world crisis testifies in especially tragic fashion how man, who dives to the bottom of the ocean, who rises up to the stratosphere, who converses on invisible waves with the Antipodes, how this proud and daring ruler of nature remains a slave to the blind forces of his own economy. The historical task of our epoch consists in replacing the uncontrolled play of the market by reasonable planning, in disciplining the forces of production, compelling them to work together in harmony and obediently serve the needs of mankind. Only on this new social basis will man be able to stretch his weary limbs and—every man and every woman, not only a selected few—become a full citizen in the realm of thought.

But this is not yet the end of the road. No, it is only the beginning. Man calls himself the crown of creation. He has a certain right to that claim. But who has asserted that present-day man is the last and highest representative of the species *Homo sapiens*? No, physically as well as spiritually he is very far from perfection, prematurely born biologically, sick in mind and without new organic equilibrium.

It is true that humanity has more than once brought forth giants of thought and action, who tower over their contemporaries like summits in a chain of mountains. The human race has a right to be proud of its Aristotle, Shakespeare, Darwin, Beethoven, Goethe, Marx, Edison, and Lenin. But why are they so rare? Above all because, almost without exception, they came out of the upper and middle classes. Apart from rare exceptions, the sparks of genius in the suppressed depths of the people are choked before they can burst into flame. But also because the processes of creating, developing and educating a human being have been and remain essentially a matter of chance, not illuminated by theory and practice, not subjected to consciousness and will.

Anthropology, biology, physiology and psychology have accumulated mountains of material to raise up before mankind in their full scope the tasks of perfecting and developing body and spirit. Psychoanalysis, with the inspired hand of Sigmund Freud, has lifted the cover of the well which is poetically called the "soul". And what has been revealed? Our conscious thought is only a small part of the work of the dark psychic forces. Learned divers descend to the bottom of the ocean and there take photographs of mysterious fishes. Human thought, descending to the bottom of its own psychic sources, must shed light on the most mysterious driving forces of the soul and subject them to reason and to will.

Once he has done with the anarchic forces of his own society, man will set to work on himself, in the pestle and the mortar of the chemist. For the first time mankind will regard itself as raw material, or at best as a physical and psychic semi-finished product. Socialism will mean a leap from the realm of necessity into the realm of freedom in that other sense too, that the present-day contradictory and disharmonious man will pave the way for a new and happier race.



## EDITORIAL NOTES

### THE NEW PARTY TURN—

(Continued from page 1)  
pate in a real struggle for the unemployed if they are not even invited to do so? Secondly, the turn of policy is carried out, not in the direct, straightforward manner of Bolsheviks, but in the indirect and shame-faced manner of Stalinists. The party does not proclaim the policy, issue the call and take the lead. That is all left to the "Trade Union Committee" controlled by the party. Thirdly, there is no frank acknowledgment of the ruinous errors of the "Third Period"; and no explanations of the reasons for the change. Thus the door is left open for a retreat—also without explanations.

Yet another—and the most dangerous—of all the weaknesses in the new step of the Stalinists has already been pointed out in last week's *Militant*. That is the parliamentary reformist trend of the proposals. The time to warn against such a trend is now. Having concocted their policy of ultra-Left adventurism in an artificial atmosphere of revolutionary upsurge the Stalinists can now be expected to swing to the other extreme and transform the party militants into petitioners for piecemeal reforms. The Amsterdam Congress against War heralded this swing to the right on an international scale. The watering down of policy in every field is on the order of the day. The over-emphasis on purely parliamentary action in the call for the Unemployment Conference becomes all the more menacing in the light of this general shift of policy to the right.

Having failed to conquer American capitalism in frontal attack the Stalinist generals have now given the signal to go after a little at a time; to tone down the talk about the final goal of the struggle. A highly amusing, but none the less significant incident is reported from Des Moines. A functionary, responding to a critical speech by comrade Lewitt, explained that he had been instructed "not to talk about revolution in the West." In this crude remark of the naive field worker is embodied the essence of the new Stalinist strategy: "We couldn't get the workers by command; now let us fool them in." By this maneuver they can fool the workers and themselves into the swamp of reformism, but never into a revolutionary struggle.

The Left Opposition, and only the Left Opposition, can sound the alarm against this element of the new turn in united front policy and lead the struggle against it. But this cannot be done effectively by a negative or standing-aside attitude toward the united front movement. On the contrary. Such an attitude can only alienate the Left Opposition from the Communist workers and doom its criticism to fulfillment. An active participation in the movement, in the work and in the fight is the only way to make the revolutionary influence of the Left Opposition count in the new turn of events.

### A NEW FEDERATION OF LABOR?

The Conference of Illinois trade unionists held at Gillespie on December 27th, and the second one scheduled for January 29th—both of them sponsored by the Gillespie Trades and Labor Council and the Progressive Miners of America—are events of exceptional interest to the progressive and revolutionary elements throughout the country. The first conference call proposed to discuss and lay plans for "formulating a Progressive Federation of Labor displacing the old and practically defunct American Federation of Labor." Such a project raises again, and very concretely, a crucial question of tactics, which the Left wing militants must answer realistically and correctly if disastrous errors are to be avoided.

That the coming resurgence of working class militancy, the conditions for which are maturing under the fearful pressure of the crisis, will break out of the formal bounds of the conservative trade union organizations—of this we have not the slightest doubt. That it will result in, or at least make possible, the formation of new, modern organizations on the industrial union basis in various fields is a reasonable calculation. The emergence out of the stormy conflicts of a new trade union center is not excluded; it is rather the most probable prospect. But, assuming all this, it by no means follows that the basis now exists for the formation of such a new trade union center. And, still less does it follow that organizational steps in this direction, at the present time, will facilitate the development of the progressive movement. On the contrary, at the present moment, they can only add another demoralizing failure and place new obstacles in the way of a normal and solidly-grounded development of the new union movement. From this point of view the progressive sentiments and aims of the Illinois militants run the danger of being negated by ill-considered tactics. The moderation of the original project at the December 27th Conference is to be welcomed with the hope that it is to be followed by a still further moderation of tactics on January 29th.

A new trade union center contesting the A. F. of L. for supremacy in the labor movement will very likely make its appearance at a certain stage in

the development of the American labor movement towards eventual unity on a class struggle basis. But such a new, central organization cannot be made to order. It cannot come into life at the call of the impatient militancy, of a new isolate unions. A union in one industry alone, or rather in one section of one industry, and with a still problematical stability in that restricted section—as is the case with the Progressive Miners of America—is not a sufficient basis. The addition of a few, or even of all, the progressive labor organizations now existing in isolated localities and trades would not constitute a new trade union center in the real sense of the word. It could only give the deceptive appearance of such a center, tend to isolate the dynamic militant elements from the conservative organizations and arrest the radical ferment within them. Instead of creating a new progressive labor center on a firm basis the premature step now under consideration at Gillespie would retard the development in this direction. Instead of reinforcing the position of the Progressive Miners union the proposed, new venture would undermine it, cut it off arbitrarily from its natural allies, the half-formed progressive movements in the conservative unions, and weaken the prestige and authority of the Progressive Miners organization. The reactionary labor bureaucracy at which the Gillespie enterprise is subjectively aimed will be the real gainers if the original plan to "formulate a New Progressive Federation of Labor" is not radically modified.

The Progressive Miners organization of Illinois enjoys a high respect among the militant and progressive labor elements throughout the country. And justly so. It has won this respect in stirring battles which wrote, and are still writing, bright pages of labor history. It is a militant organization and, despite the weakness and vacillations in its leadership has a profound urge within its ranks and file to extend the battle front and to join hands with kindred elements on a national scale. This is the impulse behind the Conference at Gillespie, and it is a fundamentally sound one. Properly directed the Illinois miners movement can become a real influence for the revival of militant labor throughout the country. All the more reason therefore, to guard against the dissipation of this influence in premature and ill-considered ventures which leave the present reality out of account.

According to the report in the "Progressive Miner" the first Conference at Gillespie decided "to continue indefinitely the work of fighting within the American Federation of Labor." From this it is to be inferred that the plan to form an independent labor federation has already been modified to a certain extent, or at least postponed. It is to be hoped that the second Conference on January 29th, will revise the plan fundamentally and take the organization of a new federation off the agenda for the present.

At the present stage of developments a general propaganda movement for a militant program is needed. Such a movement can unite the militant and progressive forces in all the labor organizations, inside as well as outside the A. F. of L., and consolidate their forces for common struggle. The formation of a new, independent labor movement all intentions to the contrary notwithstanding, would pull these forces apart and weaken the struggle of each.

—J. P. C.

## Pauline Gutringer

Comrade Pauline Gutringer, member of the New York Branch, has passed away. Her activity was in the forefront of the American movement against the capitalists and the revisionists within our ranks. In the Socialist party comrade Gutringer fought with the other Left wingers against the opportunism and revisionism of the socialist "leaders."

The building of the American Communist movement and its Hungarian section had the active support of comrade Gutringer. When the struggle between the Left Opposition and the Right Centre bloc broke out in the United States comrade Gutringer became a foundation member of the American section of the Left Opposition. In our movement she carried on the same active work she did before in the party. With exemplary courage she sold the *Militant* in Union Square and unflinchingly withstood the physical attacks of the Stalinist bureaucrats.

She was well informed on the international movement, and followed the working class struggle throughout the world as a true revolutionist. Her keen interest in the youth of our movement reflected her understanding of the needs of the American section. The struggle against capitalism gave her strength, but as with most sincere revolutionists the internal struggles left deep marks upon her. None the less she consistently trod the path of the international revolution and Marxian principles.

Let her struggle be a lesson to the comrades of the movement. A worker-fighter whose activity must be carried on and replaced by tens and hundreds of recruits into the ranks of the Left Opposition.

### LENIN ISSUE

As announced in the last issue of the *Militant* this issue was to be a combined Lenin, Liebknecht, Luxemburg issue. For technical reasons the material prepared was not ready in time. If possible all of it will appear in the next issue.

## Protomagia at United Front Meet

The *Daily Worker* and the *Empros* have lauded the success of the Greek-speaking workers' Unemployed United Front because it succeeded in obtaining \$100.00 from the Charity Fund of the Archbishop. Although we do not disagree with the action of the unemployed in obtaining relief wherever possible, we do disagree with the methods that the Stalinist leadership pursued until last Sunday. Instead of calling a genuine united front in the beginning they confined themselves to a united front only with the Greek Archbishop.

The United Front Committee invited, for the first time since its inception, every Greek organization to participate in the discussion scheduled to take place on Sunday, January 8th. Our Greek workers Club *Protomagia* responded to this call and elected three comrades as delegates, Caldis, Katsikis and Haidous.

The meeting took place at the appointed time and the first speaker to address the gathering was a priest representing the Archbishop. He very consciously exploited the opportunity and used very clever demagoguery to strengthen the prestige of the bankrupt clergy. His final words were applauded by many ignorant workers. Comrade Daniels followed him as a reporter of the U. F. Committee and availed himself of the opportunity to attack the archbishop.

His entire remarks were concentrated against the Greek bosses without a single word to be uttered against the native bourgeoisie and the necessity of linking the struggle of the Greek workers with that of the American workers. Then the period of discussion began and the first delegate to speak was our comrade Katsikis who greeted the gathering and emphasized the necessity of linking the struggle and preventing it from becoming isolated within narrow federalist lines. Many other delegates of party auxiliaries greeted the gathering and then a Stalinist delegate from the Food Workers Industrial Union had the audacity to attack the members of *Protomagia* as people that only contribute criticism and that those who are active, are always liable to commit mistakes.

Comrade Caldis addressed the meeting and told the Stalinists that on such occasions as this, the workers in reviewing their activities propose certain things and in general do not confine themselves to pious wishes but offer some healthy criticism for the benefit of the struggle. Also he emphasized the necessity of linking the struggle of the Greek workers with those of the native workers and of classifying the Greek bosses as American exploiters. He criticized the Stalinists for their statements that the struggle is not political and pointed out that the charity methods are very opportunistic. He demanded representation of the *Protomagia* in the United Front Committee in order that its members might serve effectively in the Unemployment drive. To this demand the Stalinist chairman answered that at the 12th of February Conference of the U. F. C. a proportional representation would be given to all organizations.

The *Empros* delegate told the comrades that the *Empros* did not receive the reports of the Committee in time and that the next issue would surely print enough. He hinted that the delegates of *Protomagia* came here not to participate in any of the activities but just to disrupt. Our next delegate, comrade Haidous, answered sharply that "we are here as revolutionists to do our work with all the class conscious workers and it's up to all of you present to judge for yourselves who we are in the field of the class struggle." A prejudiced worker shouted that "we have only one workers' club"; to this worker comrade Haidous very correctly answered that at present the time is not proper to discuss the reasons of this dual club existence but declared that *Protomagia* is an educational club and was founded to fill the gap that the *Spartacus* left open for reasons that we can discuss on another occasion.

Then comrade Daniels summed up and forgot everything about the class enemies and merely concentrated his attacks against the Left Opposition of Greece that "kills workers and acts as stool pigeons for the police." Also he tried to develop a lynching spirit against the American Oppositionists who "killed two workers" on the corner of 7th and Ave. A. The workers remained silent and after the meeting were very anxious to know the reason for these attacks by the Stalinists. We told them that they heard enough about the Food Workers Industrial Union, how militant it is. And therefore, as food workers, they should join the Union and find out for themselves who are these "counter-revolutionists" and Trotskyists. Many Communist sympathizers expressed the wish that we should unite again in the ranks of the *Spartacus* Club and to this comrade Repanis shouted, "I am the treasurer of the club and all its funds are at the disposal of the *Spartacus* Club. We will be very glad to dispense with our organization. It is up to you workers to fight militantly for the unification of our forces."

The *Daily Worker* pretends to show that the Greek Club, *Protomagia*, which participated in the united front conference of the unemployed on January 8th is a fake club, and was used by the Trotskyites in order to appear as delegates.

The fact of the matter is that the members of *Protomagia* are bona fide trade union members. Many of them have long party membership prior to their adherence to the views of the Left Opposition. This fact is well-known, especially to those workers who participated in the above mentioned gathering. If it was otherwise, as the *Daily Worker*

pretends, the Greek Stalinists would never have given the floor to our comrades.

The effect of the healthy criticism of our comrades is proved beyond any doubt by the apologies of the editorial board of *Empros*, of January 14th, in which they try to place the blame for their shameful co-operation with the Greek cardinal on the shoulders of the comrades assigned to the united front committee. The truth of the matter is that these very same mercenaries of the editorial board were personally directing these ultra-Right wing methods of co-operation with the Greek archbishop, and, thereby strengthened with their action the prejudices of the ignorant workers.

—A. C.

## Japs in Jehol

(Continued from page 1)

use. When the time comes they will pass over from the realm of words. Already we hear the music of the future.

Secretary of State, Stimson in his statement to Congress on the question of Philippine independence, on Jan. 16th said, regarding the situation that might ensue if the Philippines were freed, "Such a situation might be an irreparable blow to American influence at a time when the state of affairs in the Far East is chaotic, when every element of stability is threatened and when may come out of the Orient one of these historic moments which might disturb the whole earth." Stripped of the diplomatic verbiage the meaning of this statement is clear as day. The danger of war stands in close proximity.

But parallel with the danger of a world conflagration rises the possibility of a bloody assault upon the Soviet Union. For, however, rich and desirable the Chinese market is to the imperialist bandits their interests would be better served by an attack upon the workers' fatherland than by tearing one other's throats over their booty.

The Japanese militarists have many times tried to provoke the Soviet Union. In the last issue of the *Militant* we recounted their hostile acts. They are enraged over Russia's refusal to recognize the puppet state of Manchukuo and her resumption of diplomatic relations with China. They want to force the Soviet Union to act according to the standards of capitalist greed. But the Soviet Union has no imperialist axe to grind. Its interests are the interests of the international proletariat and conversely. The present actions of Japan and the other capitalist powers must alarm the working class to the growing danger of an other world war. Not only does an imperialist war become a present danger but a united attack upon the Soviet Union is threatened.

After four years of misery and privation for the working class the imperialists are preparing a huge blood bath for them to drown their sorrows in. To these preparations, intrigues, and the like the working class must be ready to answer with the only answer at their disposal, the transformation of the imperialist war into the civil war for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

—GEO. CLARKE.

### BOUND VOLUMES

We want to remind our readers that the Bound Volumes of the *Militant*—both formats—are still available at \$5 for ten new format (recent issues); and \$10 for the old format. Lack of space compels us to omit the usual ad.

## Pioneer Publishing Fund

Two weeks ago we published a letter, from comrade D. Marcus asking the friends of the League to come to its support by donating and lending money to Pioneer Publishers Publishing Fund. Comrade Marcus explained, as we had done before, that this fund was to be used exclusively for the publication of our literature. And to set an example to the entire movement he raised twenty-five dollars as a loan.

That was the beginning. As the first result we got our Unemployment and the American Working Class by comrade Swabeck in record time. Now we are ready to go ahead. We have plenty of manuscripts on hand. There is the all-important work by comrade Trotsky on Soviet Economy in Danger with which we will publish, as one pamphlet, his analysis of the Expulsion of Zinoviev. There is also the second in our series of popular Marxist pamphlets for workers: The Left Opposition of the Comintern; its History and its Principles by comrade Shachtman. There are also The Only Road by comrade Trotsky and the

## The Program of the U. W. P.

### Proletarian Party Offshoot Elaborates Opportunist Program

The United Workers Party, an offshoot of the disintegrated Proletarian Party Opposition has at last given birth to an eight-point program. Within the program there are many correct sentences and ideas but considered as a whole it is a miserable failure at an attempt to formulate a program. Where Marxism ideas are presented they are negated by other ideas within the very same paragraph. To the readers of the *Militant* it will be sufficient to give the essence of the "program" with a short comment to show its fallacy.

1. The U. W. P. takes the stand that: "The crisis is permanent." "We are living in a period of permanent crisis; capitalism throughout the world is collapsing." "—no factors are operating to help capitalism overcome its present crisis." This would be a hopeless situation for capitalism and we know there are no absolutely hopeless situations for the exploiters. The program fails to take into consideration the relation between the present decay stage of capitalism and the ebbs and flows within this period. The program lumps these two relations together which results in confusion and contradictions.

2. The program correctly tells us that: "The only revolutionary class is the proletariat." The program says the U. W. P. will not "make concessions to the agrarian and petit-bourgeois class" but "we will cooperate with any group or organization for the purpose of sharpening and deepening the class struggle." If they mean concessions from the standpoint of principles we can agree but concessions to allies (Negro share croppers, etc., etc.) in our united effort to overthrow American imperialism, under the leadership of the workers and their party which retains its organizational independence in such united action, is essential. A program that does not distinguish between these two different kinds of concessions means that its writers have learned little from the Russian revolution and what has followed as well as what went before.

3. The section dealing with industry has some correct points but repeats in different words the formula dealing with the crisis: "that no factors are operating to help capitalism overcome its present crisis."

4. The section dealing with unions leaves out most of the important factors of present day relations between the existing unions and the task of building new industrial unions. On unions, they say the following: "In the period of ascendancy of capitalism these organizations could succeed in obtaining results; but in the period of decline, no concessions can possibly be gotten." A pamphlet could be written explaining the fallacy of this position and the harm it can do to the class if accepted. Capitalism will grant concessions to unions as the pressure of the working class up on its increases.

5. The section dealing with unemployment errs mainly in omission, because, after all is said and done, nothing vital for the class has been said. No program, no tactics and no line of march for the class. The U. W. P. has been very active in the day-to-day work and for immediate relief but its program cannot be considered Communist. The needs of the class on the one hand and the limited "program" of the U. M. P. as applied in the Workers' Councils on the other hand, condemns these Communists in advance.

—H. O.

up new propaganda possibilities for us. Five pamphlets are only twenty-five cents. At no time should a member or sympathizer of the League be without five of these pamphlets in his or her pocket. If you cannot sell them, give them away to workers!

Let's make this pamphlet the signal for a new spurt of propaganda activity. Why see how easy it is! Everything about the pamphlet conduces to this end. Its price, its size, the number of pages, the style in which it is written: all these make it ideal for this purpose.

### SOVIET ECONOMY IN DANGER AND THE EXPULSION OF ZINOVIEV

This will be the next pamphlet. Just as we were going to press comrade Marcus walked in here and put down twenty more dollars on our desk as another loan. He said he raised it on the basis of the immediate necessity of throwing the light of Marxist illumination on the present crisis in Soviet Economy.

Work will start immediately. In two or three weeks, at the utmost, the pamphlet will be off the press. That, of course, depends to a large extent on whether our other friends take a cue from comrade Marcus and duplicate his splendid work. Of one thing we can be sure. Twenty dollars will not suffice to publish the pamphlet. If that were all that were required it would be possible to turn out pamphlets much more quickly and without performing the miracles which are sometimes necessary. So let's see what can be done.

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