



Trotsky, the warrior of the workers' revolution, as commander of the Red Army in 1918-1922.

TROTSKY MEMORIAL MEETINGS THIS WEEK

Memorial meetings in honor of Leon Trotsky were held during the last week in New York City, Newark (New Jersey), Boston, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Reports of these meetings will appear in next week's **APPEAL**.

Below we list the time and place of several memorial meetings which will be held during the coming week. Other announcements of memorial meetings will be published next week.

DETROIT MEMORIAL MEETING

Wednesday, Sept. 4 Doty Hall
8 P. M. 8647 Woodward Ave. Detroit

Speaker: JULES GELLER,
Secretary Michigan District, S. W. P.
Motion picture film of Trotsky in Mexico
Hear a recording of a speech by Trotsky

CHICAGO MEMORIAL MEETING

Friday, August 30 Midland Hotel
8 P. M. 172 W. Adams St., Chicago

Speaker: MAX GELDMAN,
Minneapolis labor leader, just released after serving
sentence at Sandstone Federal Prison as a leader of
the famous WPA strike.

ALLENTOWN MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday, September 1 Labor Temple Hall
2:30 P. M. Allentown, Pa.

CLEVELAND MEMORIAL MEETING

Friday, September 6 Hotel Allerton
8 P. M. Cleveland, Ohio

Speaker: DAVID STEVENS,
District Secretary S. W. P.
Motion Picture Film of Trotsky
Phonograph Record of Trotsky Speech

TOLEDO MEMORIAL MEETING

Thursday, Sept. 5 Secor Hotel
8 P. M. Toledo, Ohio

Speaker: ART PREIS

YOUNGSTOWN MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday, September 8 Central Auditorium
2:30 P. M. 225 W. Boardman St.
Youngstown, Ohio

Recording of Trotsky's Speech
Motion Pictures of Trotsky in Mexico

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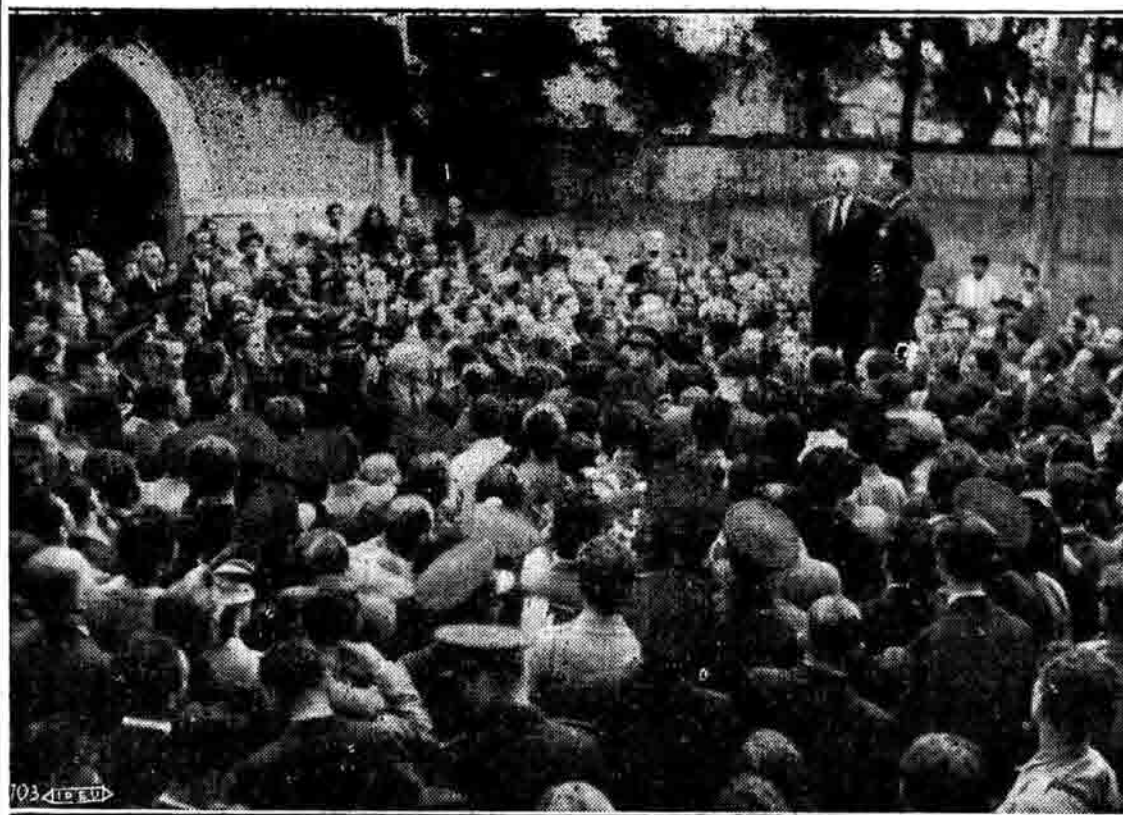
NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1940

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FIVE (5) CENTS

JACKSON 'CONFESSION' SHOWS GPU HAND IN TROTSKY MURDER

In Honor Of Leon Trotsky



Great throngs did honor to the remains of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City last week. Representatives of the Mexican Government joined with those of Mexican workers' organizations in the final tributes. Top photo shows Albert Goldman, Trotsky's attorney, delivering the funeral oration. With him is Adolfo Zamora, editor of the Marxist review *Clave*. Middle photo: Mexican workers mount guard at the bier. Lower left: Part of the crowd that demonstratively came out for the funeral service.

Chilean Workers Denounce Stalin As the Murderer

The following cable appeared in the New York Times, August 23.

SANTIAGO, Chile, August 22 — Leon Trotsky's death caused a stir here today in a section of the masses where he had many supporters. Members of the Revolutionary Workers party and the International Workers party paraded the streets last night visiting newspaper offices and voicing protests.

A committee composed of leaders repudiated Joseph Stalin's methods throughout the world, asserting his agents were responsible for the crime

Follows Familiar Pattern Of The Moscow Trials

Letter Found On Assassin Sounds Like A Page Out Of The Moscow Trial Record

Stalin's GPU has written its own signature under the crime of the assassination of Leon Trotsky.

From the person of "Frank Jackson", the assassin, Mexican police took a document purporting to be a "confession" prepared in advance of the fatal assault on Trotsky.

As always, the crude agents of Stalin's terror gang had over-reached themselves.

They designed Jackson's "confession" to cover up their tracks.

Instead it becomes documentary evidence which convicts Stalin of the crime beyond any possibility of doubt.

Similar blunders glared again and again out of the record of the universally discredited Moscow trials of 1936, 1937, and 1938. The planting of the Jackson "confession" tops them all. With the

Trotsky's Body Cremated, U. S. Refused Entry

100,000 Workers and Peasants Honor Body

MEXICO CITY, August 27 — Leon Trotsky's body became ashes this afternoon in the crematory of the government-owned Panteon cemetery, in the presence of Natalia, Albert Goldman and Trotsky's secretaries.

Cremation took place after all hope was given up today that Secretary of State Cordell Hull would change his previous decision and permit the body to be brought to New York for a mass funeral.

After the State Department's refusal was published, Albert Goldman on Sunday sent the following telegram to Secretary Hull:

"If press report your refusal to permit bringing Trotsky's body to United States is true I consider action without authority in law and highly arbitrary. If you fear burial in United States I state that purpose of bringing body is to hold memorial meeting in New York to honor memory of great historic figure and to protest his murder by Stalin's GPU. Body will be brought back to Mexico for burial in only country in the world granting Trotsky political asylum in his last years thus living up to liberal tradition. Ask that you reconsider refusal and grant permission immediately to bring body or ashes."

But Washington remained adamant in its refusal to permit Trotsky's body even temporary presence in the United States. Unofficially it was indicated that there would not even be a reply to Goldman's telegram, the State Department standing on its previous statement of refusal made in answer to a query from the Mexican consulate in Mexico City.

The great "democracy", like all the other imperialist powers, had refused Trotsky a place of asylum in his lifetime. And it refused him even a day's grace in death. The spectacle of the streets of New York filled with mourners for the man who symbolized world revolution was one which the

(Continued on Page 2)

SOCIALISM WILL BE

TROTSKY'S MONUMENT

"confessions" in the Moscow trials, Stalin convicted himself of the murders of the men who, with Lenin and Trotsky, led the Bolsheviks to victory in the October revolution. With the "confession" of Jackson, Stalin brands himself the murderer of Trotsky.

This colossal blunder, like those that pockmarked the Moscow trials, was inevitable.

The GPU was compelled by Stalin's needs to embody in any statement by the murderer additional "verification" of the charges made against Trotsky in the Moscow trials. The universal rejection of the "confessions" and other Moscow Trial "documents", by which Stalin sought to justify his murder of the men who made the revolution with Lenin, was the beginning of the end of Stalin. Hence at every point since then, Stalin has sought to bolster the verdicts of the Moscow trials with additional "confessions" and "evidence".

Hence the contents, the style, the very phrasing of Jackson's "confession" follows a certain pattern, easily recognized by those who possess even a slight acquaintance with the GPU's methods in the Moscow trials.

The full text of the assassin's confession is published on page 3 of this issue.

A POLICE MIND WROTE IT

A police mentality dictated this "confession". Possessed of consummate skill in the preparation of its numerous attempts to murder Trotsky, in the planning of the most minute details of a murder, this police mentality is hopelessly limited when it comes to ideological questions.

Hence the GPU agents who wrote the confession could think of nothing except to follow slavishly the pattern already laid down by the GPU in Moscow in the Moscow trials. Where they added to that pattern (as we shall see below) they added only items already elaborated previously by the Stalinist press.

Let us now go over the "confession" point by point and we shall see how stupid a fabrication it is.

1. It will be remembered that practically all of the "defendants" and GPU agents in the Moscow trials claimed to have been originally admirers of Trotsky. All of them claimed to have become disillusioned when they found out that Trotsky was allegedly motivated only by personal hatred of Stalin. All of them were supposed to have been asked by Trotsky to go to Russia and murder Stalin. All of them supposedly found out that Trotsky was in league with some government hostile to the Soviet Union.

HITLER NO LONGER NAMED

Jackson repeats the formula. The slight variations he introduces are precisely those necessitated by the change in Stalin's foreign policy since the Moscow Trials. At that time Stalin was for "collective security" against Hitler; therefore the "confessions" then had the defendants in league with Hitler. Now, however, Hitler is Stalin's partner; hence it is no longer the Hitler government with which Trotsky is supposed to be in league but instead "a great nation and a certain foreign parliamentary committee"—an obvious reference to the United States government and the Dies Committee.

2. Jackson's reference to Trotsky's alleged proposal that he go to Russia to organize the murder of Stalin is practically a word for word repetition of the statement made by almost every defendant in the Moscow Trials.

The John Dewey Commission which investigated those trials

(Continued on page 3)

WORKERS' FORUM

Write to us—tell us what's going on in your part of the labor movement—what are the workers thinking about?—tell us what the bosses are up to—and the G-men and the local cops—and the Stalinists—send us that story the capitalist press didn't print and that story they buried or distorted—our pages are open to you. Letters must carry name and address, but indicate if you do not want your name printed.

We warmly appreciate the many letters we have received on the death of Trotsky. We welcome all letters and will publish them during the forthcoming weeks as soon as space permits—Editors.

Letter from A Class War Prisoner

As the years went by the number of victims of Stalin's GPU mounted. Some were merely shot out of hand in the dark dungeons of his prisons. Others met the same fate after a show of "legality", and still others were just murdered by his gang of agents throughout the world. There remained Trotsky, the one man the Kremlin tycoon feared above all else. Attempts were made again and again on the life of him. They all failed.

Now, finally, the bloody hands of the GPU have reached their victim and stifled forever the voice and the pen of Trotsky. Stalin has finally crowned his career with this foul murder. Indeed his pact with Hitler is now "cemented in blood."

I am in prison. I am subject to rules and regulations. I cannot say or write as I please. Hence I cannot express myself adequately on anything. I can only state my hopes that some day a way will be found to unite the revolutionary movement throughout the world. When that day comes Stalin, and all that which he represents, his gang of mercenary killers, his machine of ruthless repression, it will all be swept away. Let us hearken to the voices of his countless victims calling from the dismal dungeons of the living dead; let us remember those whose voice he stifled by murder, and let us strive for the day of unity.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN G. SODERBERG
Sing Sing Prison
Ossining, N. Y.

Dear Comrades,

I hardly know how to start this letter, as this is the saddest day in all my life, the death of our comrade and brother Leon Trotsky. Stalin's GPU will not stop at Trotsky's death but will keep on the trail of every revolutionary fighter there is under the sun. The black hand of the GPU hangs over the heads of every Trotskyite, but with 15 years of schooling under the teaching of comrade Trotsky we will know how to take care of ourselves and build the revolutionary movement, and bring Socialism to power.

Comradely,
JOHN BOULDS
Aug. 22nd, 1940.
Pleasantwood, Mont.

To NATALIA TROTSKY:

We, the pressers of Local 60, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, grieve with you at the brutal murder of your beloved Leon Trotsky by Stalin's GPU agents. We mourn the loss of a great man, a great workers' leader, a man who inspired the hearts of downtrodden and exploited men and women throughout the world. Although we did not see eye to eye with Trotsky on many questions, we were always conscious of his genius, honesty and working class sincerity. May his great spirit and monumental work be a source of consolation to you, Mrs. Trotsky, in the moment of your great sorrow. We know only too well that when the name of the murderer of the Kremlin will be forgotten, Trotsky's name will be revered and honored.

MEMBERS OF DRESS PRESSERS' UNION
LOCAL 60, I.L.G.W.U.
New York, N. Y.
(Sent by the group of workers who were in the union hall when the news of Trotsky's death came)

MPLS. UNIONS DEMAND MILITARY TRAINING CONTROLLED BY WORKERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A demand for military training under the control of the trade unions is the working class answer to the Burke-Wadsworth bill that is given by The Northwest Organizer, official organ of the Minneapolis Teamsters Joint Council (central body of ten teamsters' locals).

The demand, voiced in a big front-page editorial in the teamsters' weekly of August 22, denounces the Maloney amendment as no better than the Burke-Wadsworth bill, and declares its irreconcilable hostility to "corraling the workers into the regular army, where they will be treated like cattle by the military clique and by the Plattsbury-trained employers and lawyers. These officers have no more regard for the lives of the workers in the army than in the factory."

"If Big Business insists that the masses be taught the military arts, we propose that the trade union movement be given control of the military training of the workers."

Entitled "Some Plain Words on Conscription", the text of the Northwest Organizer editorial on military training reads as follows:

The American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the independent railroad brotherhoods, the Farmers' Union and many unemployed organizations have united in opposing the Burke-Wadsworth bill which would compel workers to join the army. With few exceptions, the toilers of this nation have indicated their opposition to compulsory military conscription under a war machine dominated by anti-labor interests.

If we understand labor's objection to the Burke-Wadsworth bill—and we believe we understand it very clearly—it is based on several considerations.

Military Training Not The Issue

It is not the idea of military training itself that is objectionable to labor. No worker would be opposed to understanding the furthest reaches of the military art.

It is partly the idea of taking this training under the heel of a notoriously anti-democratic and anti-union military clique that labor objects to.

Millions of toilers further sense that the war for which they will be trained to fight will be a war that is definitely NOT in their interests, a war that is not fought for any higher ideal than that of profiting Big Business and the munition makers.

Further, every worker of draft age has an active dislike of being forced in the army to work for \$30 a month, leaving his family to the not-at-all-tender mercies of the relief authorities.

Beware Pacifist Illusions!

It might be pleasant to assure our readers that with Washington confronting the solid opposition of organized labor, the unemployed and a large section of the farmers, there is little chance that Congress will pass the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

But this is a time for plain speaking, and we cannot allow our readers to harbor any illusions. Despite the mass opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth bill, it must be clear to all but a handful of pacifist blockheads that some sort of compulsory military training is going to be insisted upon by Big Business. To protect and extend their profits and their foreign markets, the financial and industrial rulers of the United States are demanding and will obtain from a servile Congress compulsory conscription. Because industry is preparing for military aggression in the near future on a world scale.

Big Business needs compulsory military training, if not to implement a policy of immediate intervention in the present war in Europe, to aid their plans to organize the Western Hemisphere under the domination of Wall Street and to advance their interests in the Far East.

We have scant sympathy for either the pacifist opposition or the Congressional opposition to the Burke-Wadsworth bill.

The opposition in Congress revolves around the Maloney amendment which proposes that voluntary enlistment be tried until January 1, 1941; if enough volunteers fail to appear, Maloney and his friends are quite prepared to plunk for compulsory enlistment.

If ever there was a swindle, this is it. We fail

to see any measurable difference between the Maloney amendment and the Burke-Wadsworth bill. Both would place the workers and the youth under the heel of the reactionary military clique. Whether you get recruits by compulsion or by a high-pressure propaganda campaign is a secondary matter.

The pacifist opposition to conscription is even more contemptible. Your run-of-the-mill pacifist is a featherbrain who will accept all the horrors of capitalism except this final and greatest horror of all: imperalist war. Then your pacifist balks. He hesitates to take the final step. At the last moment he usually endorses the war, telling his deluded followers the war represents some holy cause, some high-sounding and fake ideal.

Pacifism is a bankrupt philosophy in our modern world. Any union man who has ever been through a strike can tell you this. There isn't a union that could last one year if it adopted a pacifist attitude towards the finks and thugs and strike-breakers sent against it by the employers. Your typical pacifist is always hyper-critical of the use of force by a union in defense of the lives and living standards of its members; he is willing to look the other way while the employers organize their force against the workers.

Fortunately pacifism has almost no followers in the United States today, a very good augur for the realism and the future of the American people. Too many people recall how the pacifist crowd in the First World War turned yellow and sold out their followers to the "War for Democracy" waged under President Woodrow Wilson.

Labor's Answer To Conscription

What answer CAN organized labor give to the insistence of Big Business that the manpower of this nation be conscripted for the war machine?

Pacifism is no answer.

The Maloney amendment is a meaningless and cynical gesture.

A frank recognition of the truth reveals that at present organized labor is neither strongly enough organized nor of a mind to abolish or stop the war machine. But American labor IS well-enough organized to protect the interests of the worker in the army, just as we protect the workers in their jobs.

We oppose corraling the workers into the regular army, where they will be treated like cattle by the military clique and by the Plattsbury-trained employers and lawyers. These officers have no more regard for the lives of the workers in the army than in the factory.

If Big Business insists that the masses be taught the military arts, we propose that the trade union movement be given control of the military training of the workers.

We want to see union men trained in the military arts, not in the bosses' way, not for the defense of the interests of American imperialism, but in the union way, for the defense of the workers' homes and lives and jobs against enemies at home and abroad. We want to see the workers trained in the military arts under their own union officials, whom they can control and trust, at government expense.

We believe that just as the unions serve to protect the workers in peaceful times, so they cannot shirk the responsibility of aiming to protect their members in times of war.

Some of our readers may believe it is their patriotic duty to join the army and fight when and where and for whatever they are told to fight for. Others may believe that the war will not be in the interests of the common people. Some of us may oppose, others applaud, the Burke-Wadsworth bill. All such differences can be discussed within the trade union movement.

But as union men in the brotherhood of labor we can certainly all agree that it is infinitely better for our own unions to control military training, at government expense, than it is to place ourselves at the mercy of the reactionary army staff.

Confronted with the certain prospect of universal compulsory military training within a very short period, any sensible worker will much prefer to take such training under the direction of his own union.

SELLING THE APPEAL

Outside, the building is draped in black and red. Banners stretch across the front and side, reading, "We mourn the loss of our comrade and leader, Leon Trotsky." The whole points for the populace a damning finger at the Stalinists' national headquarters, half a block away. Inside, preparations are in progress for the Memorial Mass Meeting; another issue of the Appeal is under way; and grimly, and solemnly, the work of the party goes forward.

A deeper thanks than we can express was earned by the branches which chose last week to pay heavily on their accounts. It, in the face of events this extraordinarily good work went unhalting, it did succeed in making the paper virtually self-supporting for the week. In the crucial hours these payments released a large sum previously earmarked for the Appeal subsidy, helping toward expenses in Coyoacan, San Francisco, Boston, Detroit, Flint—every one of the many dollars sent in counted for ten—in our hands when most needed.

The letters received in this office day after day reflected the feeling throughout the party: CLEVELAND, Aug. 21—Caught in the middle of a business letter, this literature agent writes—"I hardly have the strength to finish this letter. My father has just barged into my room with the paper with the headline telling of this latest attack on Leon Trotsky—this time with an ax. Is this the beginning of a terrible Hell breaking loose

on our movement? Strength, comrades! We'll meet all the Hell they can give us. We must work to the last ounce of our strength. A great man is now perhaps dying for us—let us lesser men not be afraid to die. We must weld our ranks into the sharpest and strongest of axes, to cut down the filthy brush that blocks mankind from the path of progress! Let us hope that not yet—not yet!—will Trotsky pass away into the ranks of our countless martyrs. Their ranks are full enough; we want him alive—and with us who still breathe life! If he dies it will be one more light passing away from us, leaving our too dark sphere of earth still darker. It will take years and decades of striking-the-flint in our movement to produce another..."

BOSTON, Aug. 22—"The news of the Old Man's death was a terrible blow to all the comrades here... Every comrade was in the same state of mind and couldn't talk... But we must go forward, as the Old Man said, 'Over our bleaching bones the truth will conquer!'"

HUTCHINSON, Kansas, Aug. 24—"The fever of apprehension, the sickening feeling that the bottom has dropped out of everything and the rebellion against the fact that the Old Man is gone—well, it's been tough going. Just that short message which the National Office sent us concerning contemplated arrangements for the memorial helped a lot. It bolstered the feeling that each and every

Trotsky's Body Cremated, U. S. Refused Entry

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capitalist class would permit under no circumstances.

The Mexico City press estimates as between 60,000 and 100,000 to be the number of those who came to pay their last respects to Trotsky, last Wednesday night and Thursday, filing by the casket during the period the body was lying in state.

Mexican custom provides a moving gesture of honoring the dead—taking turns in standing guard at the casket. "Peasants, workers, women of the people, bearing credentials (of organizations) or spontaneously, gathered yesterday at the funeral agency where the casket was, in order to stand guard before the coffin," reports LA PRENSA of Mexico City.

(A full account of the funeral in Mexico City, which followed on Thursday, will appear in next week's APPEAL. One account of the funeral, a dispatch from Mexico to THE DAY, appears on page 3 of this issue: "Trotsky's Last March.")

one of us must—and will—work ten times harder than in the past for the victory for the Fourth International."

The determination of the party was best evidenced in the special orders for the memorial edition of the Appeal. 20,000 papers reached the public during the week, with New York and Boston in the lead. The current issue will probably reach an equal number of workers, from early indications in branch letters. This time the torch seems to be passing to the Middle West and the West Coast.

What Methods Shall The Union Follow In Steel?

By FARRELL DOBBS

There is general agreement among the officers and members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee that a vigorous organization drive is needed. The big question is, how shall it be conducted? Many in the ranks tend that an immediate fight for the 6 hour day at 8 hours' pay is necessary to show the unorganized steel workers that the SWOC means business. The leaders say, on the other hand, that the union can't effectively fight for this demand until it is more completely organized.

The leadership understands, nevertheless, that it must show some fight if the union is to make any gains whatever. This is evidenced by the official campaign just launched with considerable fanfare against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The announcement last week by Bethlehem Steel Corporation that it was raising wages to a 62.5 cents hour minimum is an encouraging sign that a vigorous union campaign would soon push this company into line. Undoubtedly the corporation made this announcement to offset the union drive launched just previously.

The announced objectives in this drive are:

(1) Recognition of the right to organize; (2) The \$5 daily minimum wage; (3) Guarantee of basic hourly rates; (4) Bonus system reform; (5) Elimination of staggered work week; (6) Elimination of the so-called "learner's rate"; (7) A written, signed contract.

To win these demands would mean to bring considerable gains to the Bethlehem workers. It should be noted, however, that the program is very vague as to the objectives regarding hours of work. It is, in essence, a move calculated to bring this openly anti-union company up to the approximate level of conditions in those steel concerns where the SWOC has greater strength.

PROGRAM DOESN'T SOLVE WORKERS' MAIN PROBLEMS

It does not represent a step towards direct trade union action to force a solution of the grave problems of unemployment and threatened loss in earnings which are confronting the steel workers. The union leaders are still hoping against hope that a way can be found to avoid an open fight with the corporation. They look to the government to give them a substitute for trade union action.

Forty-six local lodges introduced resolutions at the SWOC convention proposing to fight for the 6 hour day at 8 hours' pay. The officials answered that they were pressing for a broad national program to solve the problem of technological unemployment. They did not mean a broad national

trade union program. Their proposal is for a national conference of leaders of government, industry, labor and farm groups.

The workers would be glad to find a solution to their pressing problems without being forced into strike action. Strikes are not a pleasant thing. However, the steel workers will fight if necessary, and fight hard. The question is, what price peace? They are not for peace at any price.

The SWOC leadership has abandoned to all practical intents and purposes any idea of strike struggle since the defeat in Little Steel. Strike action has been used since that time in few cases; then only for very limited purposes and gingerly handled. The National Labor Relations Board has become the white hope of the union. Reliance on the government to the almost complete exclusion of trade union action has been the official policy for the past three years. The results of this program are not very impressive.

The union has contracts with the United States Steel corporation and quite a number of small companies. The national leadership is very cautious about creating strained relations with any of these companies. They are uneasy about the possible outcome. Grievances are pressed by the union membership and the local lodge leaders, but the national officers frequently put on the brakes.

There are no contracts with the Little Steel corporations. Existing governmental legislation, principally the Walsh-Healey Act, is used by the SWOC as the base in these companies for minimum conditions as to wages and hours. The union does not have direct recognition by these corporations,

but relies instead upon the Wagner Act to maintain the best possible semblance of collective bargaining. These are union grievances committed in these plants which are given some de facto recognition by the management. They get what they can by negotiations, and in some cases, if the company agrees, by arbitration. The workers are told by the union leaders that the NLRB is their big stick.

This, in general, is not a very impressive state of affairs. Despite these shortcomings the SWOC has made gains for its members. The union has saved the jobs of many workers and it can be said that the presence of the SWOC in the industry has resulted in some benefits for every steel worker, whether or not he is a member of the union. Nevertheless, the situation of the steel workers is not good.

Technological change continues to take its toll among them. The revolution in production methods in steel is creating an entirely new set of problems for the steel worker. Three years of experience have already shown that neither the National Labor Relations Board nor general unemployment conferences can be relied upon to meet the needs of the day.

The steel workers must depend upon their own organized strength as the primary weapon in their struggle against the corporations. They must be well organized to win this fight. The SWOC must conduct a campaign to bring the unorganized workers into the union ranks. Abstract arguments won't do this job. It is necessary to show them a union in action. Three years of dependence upon substitutes for trade union action is enough and more than enough.

JUST OUT! "Labor's Answer To Conscription"

By FELIX MORROW

16 PAGES 2 Cents per Copy

Just the pamphlet you'd want to give to workers to explain what's wrong with the Burke-Wadsworth bill, what's wrong with the AFL-CIO answer to the bill, and what kind of military training the labor movement should fight for—a training program under the control of the trade unions.

The first order for the pamphlet is from the Newark branch—five thousand copies! How many will your branch take?

BUNDLE ORDERS
\$1.50 per hundred \$10.50 per thousand

Order from
PIONEER PUBLISHERS
116 University Place
New York, N. Y.

General Motors Speed-Up Is "Patriotism"

FLINT, Mich.—The General Motors Corporation, taking its cue from the conservative tone of the St. Louis convention of the UAW-CIO, has begun a speed-up campaign in the name of "patriotism" which, however, threatens to blow the lid off the seething discontent in the plants.

In the Buick division in Flint, usually the slowest-paced in General Motors, a relentless stepping-up of the production lines is resulting in stormy plant and department meetings, angry demands for action from the rank and file; meanwhile the UAW leadership is trying its best to placate and quiet the membership, but above all doing nothing to bring matters to a head.

Foremen rush up and down the lines, under orders from higher-ups driving the men: "Put it up a few notches men... show your patriotism!" It is easily imagined how "patriotic" the workers feel whose last ounce of energy is sweated out over the machines, while the billionaire corporation owners in auto refuse government orders until they are assured sufficiently juicy profits.

New Speedup Trick

In the AC Spark Plug plant here, the Corporation is using a singularly effective means of achieving a break-neck speed-up. Several hundred new men have been hired in the last three weeks. These are not hired from among the unemployed former auto workers. They are hired through a local high school, which cooperates in placing its young graduates, 18 and 19 years old, in jobs.

These youngsters, with no experience in a plant, with no knowledge of unionism, and to whom any kind of job is a godsend, are easy marks for the company speed-up artists.

Many Accidents Result

The moment these high school kids hit the belt line they are given to understand that if they don't get out production they will be fired summarily. They work their heads off... every day the line goes faster, nerves are strung taut, arms ache, backs are breaking. Under this strain, inexperienced workers are especially open to slips, accidents and mangle by the maze of machines.

This week a youngster, just

hired in at the AC plant, had been working under such a strain. His machine stalled. He clambered up on top of it in an effort to repair it... to keep the line going... to get out production. His coordination was none too good, and he slipped. His youthful body dropped into a tub of cyanide.

The first thought on his mind was not his own danger, but his job, the first he had had for years. He climbed out of the cyanide, his body burning, and walked, a living corpse to the first aid, crying out "Will this mean I lose my job? It wasn't my fault. Will I lose my job?" In a few minutes he died.

In addition to this suicidal speed-up, the young high school kids are put to work at the lowest GM wage, 65 cents an hour, no matter what work they are doing.

"Trouble Brewing"

One young worker, in telling his experiences under the speed-up said, "You can see trouble brewing... you can see it on the faces of the men, you can sense it in the air. One of these days there is going to be a regular epidemic

of sit-downs."

This campaign to force double-time work out of the auto workers is only the beginning, a taste, of what is coming. Wartime production has not yet begun in auto. They are only making preliminary tests.

And the UAW Leaders?

What will the UAW leadership do to meet this attempt to break down the working standards? Every day pressure on the union tops is increased... both from the side of the bosses, and from the rank and file. The bosses want them to assure that they will countenance no strikes, will allow production steps up for "national defense." The workers want action, settling of the grievances, a fight against the corporation. Will these leaders, the Reuthers and the Frankensteins listen to the workers, whom they are supposed to represent, or the bosses into whose hands they are playing by their do-nothing policy?

The auto workers are learning their first lessons. They will soon have to search for new leadership, for militants, who are not fooled and bought out by the national

defense blarney, and by government jobs and appointments.

It has been announced that the AC Spark Plug plant will in all probability manufacture hundreds of thousands of machine guns, that Buick is already busy on "educational orders" for tanks.

Other plants also will begin to work full blast on war goods. In the speed-up that ensues, trouble will inevitably break out in Flint. When it does it will have to be "in spite" of the UAW leaders, and will of necessity bring to the front a new set of leaders.

Demands Are Clear

These new leaders will demand an abolition of the speed-up, and the employment of the tens of thousands of unemployed auto workers if an increase in production is needed. They will demand strict observation of seniority, which is now being ignored in many plants; they will fight for the 30 hour week at 40 hours pay, for strict classification of jobs and pay; for more efficient safety devices; and, in a word, for a policy of struggle to defend the working conditions and living standards of the auto workers.

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Assassin's 'Confession' Uncovers Hand Of GPU In Murder

TROTSKY'S LAST MARCH

The following account is an excerpt from a dispatch from Mexico to THE DAY, New York Jewish daily, on August 24, written by Jean Jaffe:

Fifty thousand people have said goodbye to Trotsky as he lies waiting for his last "journey," to eternity. A whole night, from Wednesday evening to Thursday morning, a giant procession of people, with heads bowed and downcast eyes, filed by the great revolutionary as he lay in a cold casket surrounded by a rainbow of flower wreaths.

And the mourners' procession was as varied and colored as the people and masses for whom Trotsky has fought his whole life. From the depths of the Mexican population they came: barefooted, dark-skinned, peasants and agricultural toilers, and young bespectacled students with revolutionary storm in their hearts; Indian women with infants in their arms and pale-faced intellectuals with refined appearances; urban workers and representatives of the Spanish middle class.

All of them passed and stopped for a moment and cast a sad glance upon his tortured and punctured face, which looked calm, peaceful and tranquil . . . tranquil after a great stormy life. Here and there one could notice a red blood stain on the white linen in which he was wrapped, but his face was calm, without a sign of struggle.

WREATHS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The flower wreaths have come from all corners of the world and from different personalities and groups. Here a flower wreath from the Mexican President, Cardenas, who had given Trotsky his last home in Mexico City after he was deported from Europe; here wreaths from a great number of workers' unions; wreaths from student groups, writers, intellectuals, thinkers, from all who have appreciated Trotsky's volcanic personality.

When I saw the giant mass go by the casket, I felt that the Mexican masses came, not to mourn after a great Russian revolutionary politician, but have felt that here lies a man who fought for all the oppressed and downtrodden—also for them, the Mexicans, who have now awakened to a new life. They mourned the martyr, the fighter, the idealist.

The walls of the funeral parlor were covered with red flags with the emblem of the Fourth International, the revolutionary organization which Trotsky has organized and to which he has devoted his writings and fiery manifestos. On a number of the flags were also the emblems of Mexican trade unions.

NATALIA SAYS HER LAST GOODBYES

Natalia Trotsky, the wife who accompanied him on all his wanderings, is shattered and forlorn. All day Thursday, the doctors had administered opiates to quiet her. Just before the funeral she came in dressed in black and supported on the arm of General Hidalgo, a Mexican diplomat, who was one of the closest friends of the Trotsky family.

Natalia Trotsky approached the casket slowly and looked on her dead husband through her black veil. It was a moment of deepest anguish to all of us who wit-

nessed this scene. Every one remained breathless when the widow with trembling hand touched the casket and appeared to desire to jar it a bit as though she wanted to wake up her husband from his sleep.

For a half hour Natalia Trotsky stood over the body. Her lips did not move. She did not move at all. She spoke without words. The last words to her husband and comrade. From time to time she placed on his face her black-gloved hand.

As soon as she left the room, spontaneously the song of the International broke out and the people lifted their clenched fists in a revolutionary vow; immediately after thundered the cry: "Trotsky Lives On! Death to Stalinism!" The cry was repeated many times in unison.

Over the casket hangs the flag with Trotsky's last words before his death: "I AM SURE OF THE VICTORY OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL!"

The widow, outside, trembled, as she heard the voices of these Mexican men and women giving this last homage to the Trotsky they loved.

MEXICAN PEOPLE WANT HIS LAST RESTING PLACE HERE

I gained the general impression that Trotsky remained a stranger in the land. The average man in the street knew quite little of his role in history, his rich political career, and his writings. Trotsky could not come closer and acquaint himself with the Mexicans because he had to lead a confined life as in a prison. First of all, because he was allowed into Mexico on the one condition that he would not participate in the political life of Mexico. Secondly, he was always in danger of assassination by his political enemies.

The Mexicans, nevertheless, were terribly disappointed when rumors spread that Trotsky's body would be taken to New York and that the funeral would take place there. The Mexicans feel that the martyr has to find his resting place in the land that gave him asylum.

Mrs. Trotsky has calmed the Mexicans and issued a declaration

through Albert Goldman, Trotsky's representative, who came here by plane from Chicago, that the body will be finally interred in Mexico.

Many followers of Trotsky are assured with the greatest certainty that the day will come when the bones of Trotsky will be carried to the Kremlin in Moscow, from where he led the Russian Revolution and the Red Army. They say that Trotsky has to be near Lenin together with whom he made the revolution.

Among those who came to pay their last respects to Trotsky were a group of Jewish anarchists and revolutionists who were in Russia in 1917 and who saw Trotsky in Moscow, Kharkov, Petrograd and other Russian centers. Some of them had gone to Russia from the United States to participate in the revolution.

They still remember the heroic period, when legends spread throughout Russia about Trotsky's personality, when his lion's voice aroused the masses, when his countenance was like a torch during the great civil war and when his writings awakened millions of minds.

FUNERAL PROCESSION WAS GIANTIC

The funeral procession was gigantic. When the flower-bedecked casket slowly passed through the streets, the roofs and windows were black with people.

On the way to the cemetery, from time to time the cry was echoed: "TROTSKY LIVES, DOWN WITH STALIN, DOWN WITH THE GPU!"

About 200 people were permitted to pass through the gate to the government-owned cemetery. Hundreds remained outside.

Mrs. Trotsky stood near the casket during the eulogies. The speakers were: Albert Goldman, of the United States, and three Mexicans, among them Trotsky's Spanish secretary.

The Mexicans at the cemetery were still. They are used to heroic deaths of revolutionary martyrs and each death is a sign for them that the struggle goes on from generation to generation, from man to man . . .



Trotsky and his son Lyova - Leon Sedov - who died in a Paris hospital in 1938 under the shadow of GPU assassins.

Klement 'Letter' Also Pointed to the GPU's Guilt in Murder

The "confession" found on the person of "Frank Jackson", the assassin, was similar to the document which the GPU fabricated after it murdered Rudolf Klement, secretary of the Fourth International.

Klement, a young German revolutionist, disappeared from Paris on July 13, 1938. Six weeks later his headless and legless body was fished from the Seine and was positively identified by two leading representatives of the Workers' International Party, French section of the Fourth International.

Two days after Klement's disappearance, one of the leading French comrades had received a carbon copy of a letter purportedly sent by Klement to Leon Trotsky. It was postmarked Perpignan, on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

The "letter" from Klement reached Trotsky on August 1, 1938 after travelling circuitously via New York. This document, which Trotsky analyzed exhaustively (see Socialist Appeal, August 20, 1938), bore all the familiar pattern-marks so clearly dis-

cernible in the Jackson "confession."

Klement was presented there, like Jackson, and like almost all the defendants in the Moscow trials, as an ex-follower of Trotsky.



RUDOLF KLEMENT

sky who had become "disgusted" upon learning of Trotsky's supposed nefarious plots against Stalin and his supposed trafficking with foreign powers against the Soviet Union. Back in 1938, of course, this enemy power was still Nazi Germany and the GPU had Klement accusing Trotsky of being in league with the Gestapo.

Klement, totally unlike Jackson, was in reality a veteran worker in the ranks of the Fourth International who had given years of devoted service both to Trotsky and the Fourth Internationalist movement. The letter sent in his name was clearly established as a forgery by handwriting experts in Paris. But even without this expert testimony, the letter gave full internal evidence of its origin in its use and juxtaposition of names, and in the nature of the charges suddenly "discovered" by Klement.

In the case of Klement, the "accusation," echoing that of the Moscow trials, that Trotsky was in league with Hitler, came as a preposterous sequel to the strenuous months Klement himself had spent in helping to expose the Moscow charges as fraudulent lies.

Uses Pattern Of Moscow Trials

(Continued from Page 1)

went fully into the accusation that Trotsky sent emissaries to Russia for the purpose of assassinating Stalin and other leaders of the Kremlin bureaucracy. In its findings the Commission clearly established that Trotsky was unalterably opposed to assassination and demonstrated with factual evidence the falsity of the "defendants'" accusations.

REPEATS STALINISTS' MEXICAN SLANDERS

3. Absolutely conclusive in identifying the Jackson "confession" as a GPU fabrication are its references to the attitude of Trotsky to Mexico, its people and its government; in these Jackson repeats the identical slanders found previously in the press of Stalin's agents in Mexico and the United States.

Jackson—making the same crude effort as the other Stalin agents to prejudice the Mexican people against Trotsky—writes that Trotsky spoke with contempt of the Mexican revolution and of everything that was Mexican. The truth, known to everybody, is that Trotsky repeatedly expressed himself in terms of the greatest admiration for the Mexican people and of his gratitude to President Cardenas and the government of the Mexican republic for extending hospitality and refuge to him. Trotsky defended Mexico in the press of the entire world when the world bourgeoisie denounced Cardenas' oil expropriations.

The "confession" also repeats the slander, so frequently found previously in the press of Stalin's agents, that Trotsky intervened in Mexico politics and in favor of Almazan. No honest man could possibly make such an accusation because the truth is that throughout his entire stay in Mexico, Trotsky abided with the utmost loyalty by the pledge he made to refrain from such intervention. President Cardenas last year personally answered these charges against Trotsky, who, he affirmed, had honorably and scrupulously observed this pledge.

The official participation of the Mexican government in Trotsky's funeral, President Cardenas' kind offer to have the government bear the costs of the funeral—are in themselves sufficient refutation of the crude lies concocted in the "confession".

LEGATION DISPROVES ASSASSIN'S "FACTS"

4. Many of the assassin's statements about his Belgian background, his connections with the Trotskyist movement in Paris, etc., are undoubtedly made with the assurance that it will be impossible to refute them, thanks to the fact that Stalin's partner, Hitler, has occupied Belgium and Paris.

5. However, the Belgian Legation in Mexico City, after sending an official who closely questioned the assassin, has announced that his story about his Belgian background is false. A summary of the flaws in his story appears in a cable in the New York Times, August 27:

"He (the Belgian Legation official) said Jackson does not speak with a Belgian but rather with a Swiss accent; that the address he gave in Brussels is false; that no one connected with him lives at the address where he says his mother lives; that it is untrue that he studied at the Loyola Jesuit College in Brussels, since of two Jesuit colleges in that city neither bears that name, and, finally, that all investigations had failed to confirm that he is a son of a Belgian diplomat."

6. The assassin was never at any time a member of the Fourth International, either of the French or any other section. As a matter of fact, it will easily be established, by the testimony not merely of Trotskyists but also of non-Trotskyists, that Jackson's game was to pose as one little versed in politics. At no time did he claim to be a member. He presented himself as one in general sympathy with the movement, but with interests and business affairs which occupied his time. The picture he now presents of himself, as a "devoted disciple" devoting "all my energy" is of a piece with the rest—a crude fabrication.

During the two years that he was planning the murder he had good reason to avoid the status of a member and to present himself as one extremely busy with other matters. Thereby, for example, he avoided contact with the Trotskyist organization and the burden of daily work, which would have been placed on him—avoided all conditions under which he might have let slip something which would have led to suspicion of him. His pose as the sweetheart of a girl through whom he came to have some general sympathies for Trotsky—this was the necessary pose to facilitate his horrible task.

7. The vague generalities, lack of definiteness in designating places, names and dates, also testify to the false character of the "confession." When did Jackson join the Fourth International? Who was the member of the Bureau of the Fourth International who proposed that he make a trip to see Trotsky? Who told him to remain at some distance from the Coyoacan house? All these questions and many others are conveniently left unanswered.

THE GPU'S CLOVEN HOOF!

8. Jackson tries to picture himself as an honest man. Why, then, when he was disillusioned with Trotsky, did he not openly make public that fact? Why did he not expose Trotsky? The fact is, that up to the very last he assured everybody who knew him of his great personal admiration for Trotsky. When his friend Sylvia Ageloff took a position on a political question contrary to that of Trotsky, Jackson claimed to be in agreement with Trotsky.

9. The cloven hoof of the GPU comes out with utter crudity when the "confession" states: "I came to the conclusion that perhaps the Stalinists were not so far from the truth. . . ." The sycophantic servants of Stalin did the same thing in the Moscow Trials, when every "defendant" and witness was made to "see the light" at the end and say that Stalin had been right. Here we see the police mind at work; murderous toward those whom they are instructed to pursue, slavish in their servility toward their masters.

This particular morsel was so crude that the editors of Stalin's U. S. organ, the *Daily Worker*, a little more politically-minded than the GPU assassin gang, while quoting the sentence in which the bow to Stalin appeared, cut this reference out entirely, as if it had not been in the original "confession"! (*Daily Worker*, August 26).

10. The reference to money which "the consul of a great foreign nation" could account for is still another repetition of the Moscow trials pattern. Every penny of the costs of our efforts to preserve Trotsky's life was secured from the comrades and sympathizers of the party who were ready to give not only

TEXT OF JACKSON 'CONFESSION'

Gentlemen:

In writing this letter I have no other object in the event an accident comes to me than to explain to public opinion the motives which induce me to execute the act of justice which I propose.

I am of an old Belgian family. In Paris where I made my studies of journalism I made the acquaintance with boys of my age who fought in different left organizations and little by little they won me to their ideas. I was content to have found in journalism a means of livelihood since this permitted me to struggle more effectively against the present system of social injustice. It was then when I began to meet the Trotskyites who convinced me of the justice of their ideology and wholeheartedly I joined their organization. From then on I carried into the revolutionary cause all my energy and all my faith. I was a devoted disciple of L. T. and I would have given the last drop of my blood for the needs of the cause. I began to study all that had been written on the different revolutionary movements in order to better instruct myself and develop myself, and in this way be more useful to the cause.

At this time I became acquainted with a member of the Bureau of the Fourth International, who, after various conversations proposed that I make a trip to Mexico in order to meet L. Trotsky. As is natural, this trip filled me with enthusiasm, since it was a thing for which I had not even dreamed, and I accepted with all my heart. This comrade supplied me with all the means, expenses of the trip, papers, etc. It must not be forgotten that with my own papers, it would have been impossible for me to go because of mobilization.

Before going, with the many conversations which I had with this comrade, he made me understand very well that they expected from me something more than a simple militant of the party, but he did not make anything precise to me. I made the trip, first to the United States, and then to Mexico.

Recently arrived here, they told me that I must remain some distance from the house in Coyoacan in order to call no attention upon

We publish below the complete text of the "confession" found on the assassin by the Mexican police. The text we publish is a literal translation of the original Spanish text.

The police mentality of the GPU was skillful in all technical measures required to murder Trotsky. But the police mind could not plausibly paint a perverted picture of Trotsky's ideas. They could mangle Trotsky; they could not mangle Trotsky's ideas!

That is why the crude "confession" we print below, instead of covering up Stalin's tracks, reveals the GPU-signature of Stalin, the organizer of the assassination.

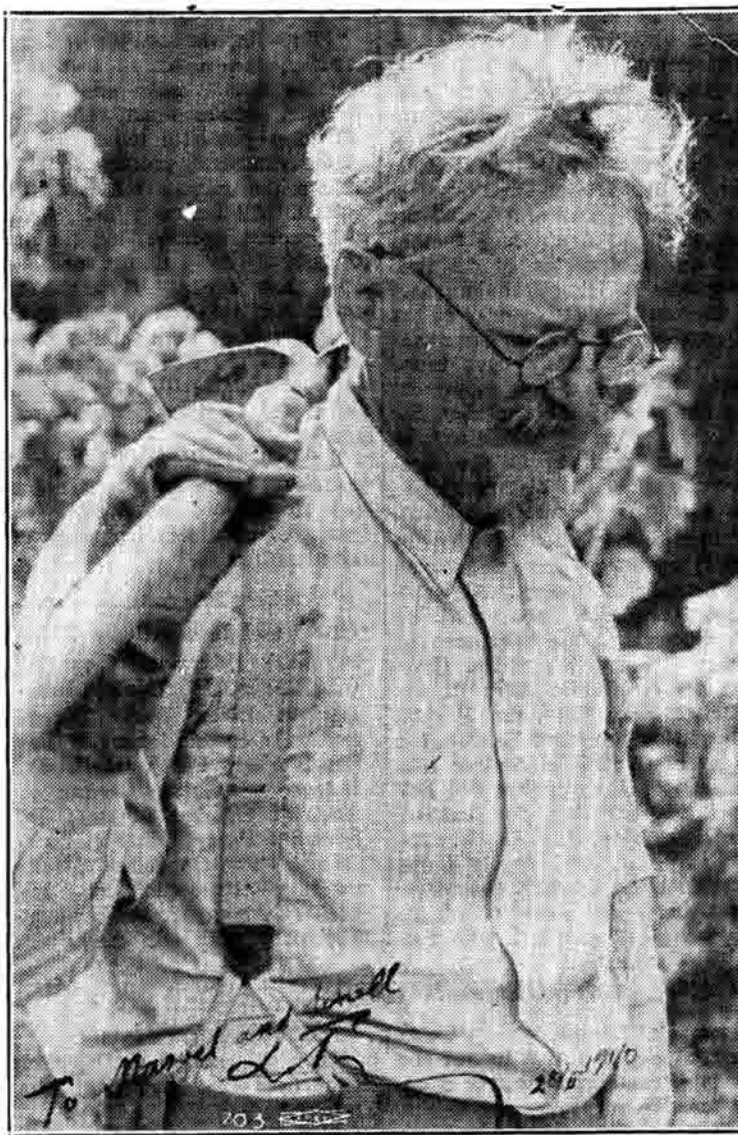
me and only some months afterwards did I begin to visit the said house more or less on the indication of Leon Trotsky who commenced to give me, little by little, some indications of what was expected of me.

For me it was a great disillusionment since in place of finding myself face to face with a political chief who was directing the struggle for the liberation of the working class I found myself before a man who desired nothing more than to satisfy his needs and desires of vengeance and of hate and who did not utilize the workers' struggle for anything more than a means of hiding his own patriotism and despicable calculations.

From that moment I remained chilled by his skill in sowing discord in our own party, setting some against others, the leaders of yesterday against those of today, which brought into our ranks a tangle and confusion, so that the majority of the members of the party lost their time in discussing among themselves questions of a personal and secondary order relegating to a secondary plane all the problems of the working class, which ended by disanimating many of the members who, like me, had come to the movement in order to consecrate themselves entirely to the cause.

After various conversations it was at last plain to me what they expected of me. It was then that there was sown in me the most profound disillusionment, and the greatest contempt for this man in whom I had formerly believed.

It was proposed to me that I go to Russia in order to organize there a series of attempts against different persons and in the first place against Stalin. This was against all the principles of a struggle that until then I had considered open and loyal, and contrary to all my principles.



Trotsky Gardening At Coyoacan

money but their lives—as did Robert Sheldon Harte, murdered by the May 24th attackers. And his was but one name on a long roll of our honored dead, murdered by Stalin.

11. Sylvia Ageloff's denunciation of Jackson as a "dirty GPU agent" is sufficient characterization of the assassin's concluding paragraph that it was "also for her sake" that he murdered Trotsky. Far from Trotsky interfering in their marriage, it was Jackson's appearance on the scene as her husband which enabled the assassin to get into the house.

We make these observations immediately after reading the "confession" and before it has been submitted to detailed analysis and investigation. But the first reading is sufficient to see what it is. Albert Goldman declared in Mexico City as soon as the "confession" was translated to him:

"If anything was necessary to convince every intelligent person that the murderer of Leon Trotsky was an agent of Stalin's GPU, it is this letter which was obviously prepared by the GPU in advance for just such an emergency."

Nevertheless I did nothing to prevent full clarity since I wished to know to what limits the baseness and hate of this man would go.

I began to ask, among other things, the means to employ in order to be able to enter Russia. I was answered that I did not have to be disturbed since as any means would be good in order to arrive at a result, he expected to count not only on the support of a great nation but also on the support of a certain foreign parliamentary committee.

This, for me, was the drop of water which filled the glass too full and from this moment no doubt existed in my mind that Trotsky had no other object in his life than to utilize his followers in order to satisfy his personal ends and patriotism. Above all, I was shocked by the wide contacts which he had with certain leaders of the capitalist countries and I came to the conclusion that perhaps the Stalinists were not so far from the truth when they accused Trotsky with pre-occupying himself with the working class as if it were a dirty sock.

After my conversations with him I was astonished to see with what contempt he spoke of the Mexican Revolution and of everything that was Mexican. Naturally all his sympathies are in favor of Almazan, but aside from him and some of his followers he threw everything into the same sack, criticizing the politics of Cardenas, the Mexican police, who he said were completely corrupted; and I will not say anything about what he said about Lombardo Toledano and Avila Camacho, who he expected would be very soon assassinated, in order to leave a free field to Almazan (and in such a way that I am sure there was under way some plot in this sense, that otherwise he would not have spoken thus, since he liked very much to give himself the importance of a prophet. It would not be prudent to confide thus).

This is not astonishing when one recalls that he has the same hate towards the members of his party who are not absolutely in accord with him. It is for this that when he is speaking of the Minority of the party, he insinuates the possibility of a struggle of another order than political. When he says that the Minorities wish to attack him one of these days, this means that he is going to begin among them a bloody war.

One day, speaking of the fortress which his house had become, he said "it is not only to defend myself against the Stalinists, but also against the Minorities," which meant that he desired the expulsion of various members of the party. Precisely in connection with this house, which he said very well had been converted into a fortress, I asked myself very often, from where had come the money for such work, since in reality the party is very poor and in many countries do not have the possibility of bringing out a daily paper, an indispensable means for the struggle. Where did this money come from? Perhaps the consul of a great foreign nation who often visited him could answer this question for us.

In order to demonstrate the slight interest which he has for everything not connected with himself, I add that I was promised to a certain young girl whom I love with all my soul, because she is good and loyal. When I told him that I could not go to Russia because I wished to get married first, and I would not go without my wife he became very nervous, and told me that I had to finish with her. I could not marry a person such as she, "who seconded the Minority rabble." It is probable that after my act she may not wish to know me any more, nevertheless it was also for her sake that I decided to sacrifice myself entirely, removing the chief of the workers' movement who caused only damage to it, and I am sure that later, not only the party, but also history will know how to see me in the right light, when they will see that the bloody enemy of the working class is gone.

In case anything unfortunate occurs to me I ask the publication of this letter.

JAC.

August 20, 1940.

Trotsky Foresaw His Assassins Would Use 'Trotskyist' Label

Leon Trotsky predicted that Stalin's GPU would arrange for the assassins to label themselves as "Trotskyists"—just as the GPU's agent who murdered Trotsky is now attempting to do.

For the express purpose of making this prediction, Trotsky invited the press to his home on August 6—just two weeks before he was murdered.

The two chief figures who organized the May 24 attempt to kill Trotsky were already known then: David Serrano, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Mexico, seized and arrested by the police and now awaiting trial; and David Alfaro Siqueiros, a Stalinist of fifteen years standing, president of the Mexican equivalent to the Abraham Lincoln Battalion (Spanish Civil war veterans), for whom the Mexican police are seeking. In addition nine other Stalinists are awaiting trial, among them Serrano's wife; these nine have admitted their complicity.

Here is what Trotsky told the reporters August 6. We quote verbatim from EL UNIVERSAL, Mexico City daily, August 7:

"The object of my invitation to the press," said Trotsky, "is in order to point out to the

press the new myth that the GPU is concocting in Mexico. It will appear that the GPU desires to convince humanity that David Alfaro Siqueiros is my agent. And that by my initiative he organized the assault! What preoccupies me most is the attempt of the GPU to revive the theory of self-assault, a thing which is very difficult since the body of Robert Sheldon Harte (Trotsky's secretary, murdered by the May 24th assailants) has been found and since the confessions of those arrested.

"But the GPU has in its hands Siqueiros and, through the lawyer Pavon Flores, acting as intermediary, they have hold of David Serrano. Serrano was six years in Moscow, from where he was sent to Spain, and nobody goes out of Russia without the authorization of the GPU. Serrano participated in Spain as an agent of the GPU and came as a high agent of that body to Mexico. That is the reason why he entered the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mexican Communist Party...

"It is very important for these gentlemen to throw all the blame on Siqueiros and for them to say that everything was organized by him."

Trotsky concluded the press interview of August 6 with the following predictions:

"Will not the GPU demand of Siqueiros, under pain of death, that tomorrow he declares himself to have been secretly a Trotskyist? Will not Siqueiros declare that he killed Bob Harte in the course of a 'self-assault' (i.e., a staged affair)? Will not David Serrano confess that he has been simply an agent of the Dies Committee for the organization of political assassinations? Isn't EL POPULAR (Toledano's organ) already preparing an editorial article on the same theme? We know in advance its style of patriotic indignation! Well, let them try it! Moscow has had for a long time its classical system for affairs of this kind. We await with serenity the new intrigue. We shall help the investigation to discover the logic of this masquerade."

This "classical system" is now being followed by the GPU assassin who murdered Trotsky. He, too, labels himself "Trotskyite". At what moment the blow would fall, Trotsky could not know. But the alibi of the assassin, he predicted in advance.

SALUTES TO TROTSKY

From the Socialist Labor Party

The Socialist Labor Party published this week a statement on the death of Leon Trotsky in the editorial column of the party's organ, the *Weekly People*.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Kremlin there is boundless jubilation. The one important Bolshevik enemy of Stalin to escape for a time the malevolent fury of the OGPU is dead. None but the gullible will believe that Leon Trotsky did not die at the celebrants' hands. It was the ruthless, vengeful enemy who pursued him from Istanbul to France, from France to Norway and from Norway to Mexico, whose hand plunged the deadly weapon in the exile's brain. The letter carried by the wretch who played the role of assassin declares that Trotsky

was to be slain for private reasons. It was a clumsy and futile dodge and might as well have been written on an OGPU letter-head.

"This is not the place to review Trotsky's life nor to assay his deeds. No brief, hasty sketch could do that. His life was too immensely eventful and his deeds too multitudinous. We are not unaware of Trotsky's extraordinary talents and of certain qualities which have made him, pathetic exile though he was, a world figure. Even the capitalist press has grudgingly admitted these. But it has seized upon the occasion of his tragic end to vent its malevolence by hurling bucketfuls of scurrilous defamation on his memory. So mean and contemptible are these attacks that we are

moved to withhold at this time the justifiable criticism we leveled at the principles he supported in life.

"Between the Socialist Labor Party and Leon Trotsky there were important points of difference—a difference which is irreconcilable. But there was never any doubt in our minds that Leon Trotsky was a man of single-minded purpose, selfless, and devoted wholly to the cause of working class emancipation as he saw it. Accordingly, the Socialist Labor Party leaves for another occasion a review of its differences with Trotsky and dips its colors in honor of a departed champion of the working class—one who, with whatever mistakes, gave his life and all to working class emancipation."

From the International Workers' Front

Marceau Pivert of the Workers and Peasants Party of France (PSOP) and Julian Gorkin of the Workers' Party of Marxist Unification of Spain (POUM) released the following resolution in Mexico City in the name of the International Workers' Front:

"The revolutionary socialist organizations which belong to the International Workers' Front Against War and to the International Marxist Revolutionary Center bow in sorrow before the great memory of Leon Trotsky, brutally assassinated by the Stalinist GPU.

"It is for those whose political conceptions were sharply criticized by the former leader of the October revolution to stress the imperishable traits of the great deceased: indomitable energy, irreducible doctrinal intransigence, unshakable confidence in the final victory of the revolutionary proletariat. Those who were in disagreement with Leon Trotsky and his organization will nonetheless never forget the magnificent example of his combativity, the depth and amplitude of his theoretical works, the exceptional contribution of the Marxist writer to the whole of the working class movement.

"Even his mistakes were progressive, because they compelled the revolutionary vanguard to liquidate certain inevitable method-

ological by-products of the first wave of imperialist war and revolution which shook the old capitalist world.

"But the revolutionary socialist organizations which within the labor movement opposed Trotskyism were unanimous in joining him in denouncing the crimes of his assassin. The murder of the companion of Lenin is a further episode in a series of frightful extortions which all the workers of the world must consider as the expression of a virulent gangrene: Stalin and Stalinism have introduced into the labor movement the immorality, the duplicity, the techniques of destruction of shameless men, as in the most barbaric epochs of history and in the most savage society.

"The fascist butchers who are pillorying Europe have nothing on the butcher of Moscow. All oppositional tendencies are struck by the daggers of his henchmen or the revolvers of his police. There was the anarchist Berneri, the socialist Marc Rein, the Marxist Internationalist Kurt Landau, the leader of the POUM Andres Nin. There were the Russian Old Bolsheviks, the Polish, the German, the Hungarian, the Czech communists. . . . And finally today there is Leon Trotsky, the accusing witness and survivor of the generation of October, who suc-

ceeded in escaping several attacks from the same source.

"Following the murder of Leon Trotsky, the revolt of free consciences which have enough of Stalinist crimes must reflect itself in a powerful movement of an international united front to restore the human values of socialism. All honest militants, all independent workers, must unite to pitilessly drive fascist methods from their ranks. Through the world conflagration which poses the problem of the socialist revolution, all the healthy forces of the proletariat will find themselves united on this inflexible slogan:

"To defeat Hitlerite fascism and capitalism in general, it is necessary to pursue and destroy all traces of Stalinism in workers' organizations.

"Workers International Front. (FOI) and International Revolutionary Marxist Center (CMRI); POUM (Spain); Independent Labor Party (Great Britain); Revolutionary Socialist Workers Party (Holland); Independent Labor League of America (United States); In. Socialist Party (Italy); Communist Party Opposition, Marxist Internationalists, Der Funken (Germany); Independent Socialist Group (Sweden)."

From the Independent Labor League

Jay Lovestone, on behalf of the Independent Labor League of America, on August 22 issued the following statement on the death of Leon Trotsky:

"We condemn the murder of Trotsky as a dastardly crime against the ranks of the international labor movement and all humanity. No matter how much one may differ with Trotsky's political conceptions—and our organization has continually and consistently been opposed to Trotskyism—yet it must be underlined that Leon Trotsky ranks amongst the outstanding historical figures in the revolutionary movement of all times.

"This murder is a crude job, perpetrated by Stalin through his OGPU which has been functioning more and more as an International Murder, Inc. It is a continuation of the purge policy in Russia, the murder of the POUM leader, Nin, in Spain, the assassination of the Spanish revolution, and the degeneration of what was once the international Communist

movement. We need but look at the Stalin-Hitler pact to see the possible tragic and sinister ramifications.

From the Socialist Union Party

The bloody arm of Stalin has at long last succeeded in striking down the co-leader and organizer of the October Revolution, The Socialist Union Party, despite its well-known basic differences with Leon Trotsky, joins with his comrades of the Socialist Workers Party in mourning the tragic and untimely passing of one of the greatest fighters for proletarian emancipation of our epoch. We condemn with loathing and revulsion his foul murderer, the butcher Stalin. Trotsky's memory will live in the hearts of workers everywhere long after his Stalinist traducers and defamers are forgotten. Trotsky is dead. The workers' struggle for emancipation to which he gave "The last full

measure of devotion" marches on. Its victory will be his greatest monument.

Trotsky's Last Work
MANIFESTO OF THE
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
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IMPERIALIST WAR
and the
PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION
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Trotsky's Last Word To Workers Of USSR

The following message to the Soviet workers was written by Trotsky at the end of April and sent by various means into the Soviet Union.

Only a few days before his death, Trotsky had the heartfelt satisfaction of learning that at least one of the means used had successfully carried his message to Soviet workers.

The message was first published in English in the SOCIALIST APPEAL, May 11, 1940.

Greetings to the Soviet workers, collective farmers, soldiers of the Red Army and sailors of the Red Navy!

Greetings from distant Mexico where I found refuge after the Stalinist clique had exiled me to Turkey and after the bourgeoisie had hounded me from country to country!

Dear Comrades! The lying Stalinist press has been maliciously deceiving you for a long time on all questions, including those which relate to myself and my political co-thinkers. You possess no workers' press; you read only the press of the bureaucracy, which lies systematically so as to keep you in darkness and thus render secure the rule of a privileged parasitic caste.

Those who dare raise their voices against the universally hated bureaucracy are called "Trotskyists," agents of a foreign power; branded as spies—yesterday it was spies of Germany, today it is spies of England and France—and then sent to face the firing squad. Tens of thousands of revolutionary fighters have fallen before the muzzles of G.P.U. Mausers in the USSR and in countries abroad, especially in Spain. All of them were depicted as agents of Fascism. Do not believe this abominable slander! Their crime consisted of defending workers and peasants against the brutality and rapacity of the bureaucracy. The entire Old Guard of Bolshevism, all the collaborators and assistants of Lenin, all the fighters of the October revolution, all the heroes of the Civil War, have been murdered by Stalin. In the annals of history Stalin's name will forever be recorded with the infamous brand of Cain!

NOT MADE FOR BUREAUCRATS

The October revolution was accomplished for the sake of the toilers and not for the sake of new parasites. But due to the lag of the world revolution, due to the fatigue and, to a large measure, the backwardness of the Russian workers and especially the Russian peasants, there raised itself over the Soviet Republic and against its peoples a new oppressive and parasitic caste, whose leader is Stalin. The former Bolshevik party was turned into an apparatus of this caste. The world organization which the Communist International once was is today a plant tool of the Moscow oligarchy. Soviets of Workers and Peasants have long perished. They have been replaced by degenerate Commissars, Secretaries and G.P.U. agents.

But, fortunately, among the surviving conquests of the October revolution are the nationalized industry and the collectivized Soviet economy. Upon this foundation Workers' Soviets can build a new and happier society. This foundation cannot be surrendered by us to the world bourgeoisie under any conditions. It is the duty of revolutionists to defend tooth and nail every position gained by the working class, whether it involves democratic rights, wage scales, or so colossal a conquest of mankind as the nationalization of the means of production and planned economy. Those who are incapable of defending conquests already gained can never fight for new ones. Against the imperialist foe we will defend the USSR with all our might. However, the conquests of the October revolution will serve the people only if they prove themselves capable of dealing with the Stalinist bureaucracy, as in their day they dealt with the Tsarist bureaucracy and the bourgeoisie.

If Soviet economic life had been conducted in

the interests of the people; if the bureaucracy had not devoured and vainly wasted the major portion of the national income; if the bureaucracy had not trampled underfoot the vital interests of the population, then the USSR would have been a great magnetic pole of attraction for the toilers of the world and the inviolability of the Soviet Union would have been assured. But the infamous oppressive regime of Stalin has deprived the USSR of its attractive power. During the war with Finland, not only the majority of the Finnish peasants, but also the majority of the Finnish workers, proved to be on the side of their bourgeoisie. This is hardly surprising since they know of the unprecedented oppression to which the Stalinist bureaucracy subjects the workers of near-by Leningrad and the whole of the USSR. The Stalinist bureaucracy, so blood-thirsty and ruthless at home and so cowardly before the imperialist enemies, has thus become the main source of war danger to the Soviet Union.

The old Bolshevik party and the Third International have disintegrated and decomposed. The honest and advanced revolutionists have organized abroad the Fourth International which has sections already established in most of the countries of the world. I am a member of this new International. In participating in this work I remain under the very same banner that I served together with you or your fathers and your older brothers in 1917 and throughout the years of the Civil War—the very same banner under which together with Lenin we built the Soviet state and the Red Army.

EXTEND REVOLUTION

The goal of the Fourth International is to extend the October revolution to the whole world and at the same time to regenerate the USSR by purging it of the parasitic bureaucracy. This can be achieved only in one way: By the workers, peasants, Red Army soldiers and Red Navy sailors rising against the new caste of oppressors and parasites. To prepare this uprising, a new party is needed—a bold and honest revolutionary organization of the advanced workers. The Fourth International sets as its task the building of such a party in the USSR.

Advanced workers! Be the first to rally to the banner of Marx and Lenin which is now the banner of the Fourth International! Learn how to create, in the conditions of Stalinist illegality, tightly fused, reliable revolutionary circles! Establish contacts between these circles! Learn how to establish contacts—through loyal and reliable people, especially the sailors—with your revolutionary co-thinkers in bourgeois lands! It is difficult, but it can be done.

The present war will spread more and more, piling ruins on ruins, breeding more and more sorrow, despair and protests, driving the whole world toward new revolutionary explosions. The world revolution shall re-invigorate the Soviet working masses with new courage and resoluteness and shall undermine the bureaucratic props of Stalin's caste. It is necessary to prepare for this hour by stubborn systematic revolutionary work. The fate of our country, the future of our people, the destiny of our children and grandchildren are at stake.

Down With Cain Stalin and his Camarilla!
Down With the Rapacious Bureaucracy!
Long Live the Soviet Union, the Fortress of the Toilers!
Long Live the World Socialist Revolution!

Fraternally
LEON TROTSKY

WARNING! Stalin's press will of course declare that this letter is transmitted to the USSR by "agents of imperialism". Be forewarned that this, too, is a lie. This letter will reach the USSR through reliable revolutionists who are prepared to risk their lives for the cause of socialism. Make copies of this letter and give it the widest possible circulation.—L. T.

GOLDMAN'S FUNERAL ADDRESS

Friends, Comrades: In the first instance I want to comment upon some rumors to the effect that the body of Leon Trotsky will be taken away from Mexico to be kept away from Mexico. Representing the widow and those who have fought shoulder to shoulder with Trotsky for his ideas, I wish to assure the Mexican people and those who represent the Mexican people, that no matter where the body might go temporarily, it will ultimately remain here in Mexico, the country that he loved and with the people whom he loved. Justice demands that the country which gave him asylum at a time when every other country slammed its doors in his face, should be the country where the remains of Leon Trotsky will stay, as an honor to the Mexican people and to the government of President Cardenas, who gave him this asylum.

Throughout the world, at this moment, all the poor people, all the oppressed, all those who toil for a living, must weep. For they have lost their greatest champion; they have lost him when they need him the most.

In this, the darkest hour in the history of mankind, when tens of millions of human beings are being sacrificed upon the altar of a war which is not a war of the common people, the one individual who could penetrate the darkness was slain.

The great mind of Leon Trotsky, the mind that pushed aside everything inconsequential, the mind that went to the heart of things, is no more with us.

The voice that represented human progress has been silenced. The pen that wrote so convincingly for right and for justice will write no more.

But even as our grief is profound, so deep is our rage and our hatred—our hatred of the monster who, from his throne in the Kremlin, plotted and ordered the murder of Trotsky, a man whose character and ideas were diametrically opposed to the Kremlin despot.

We shall never forget, and the future generations will never forget that the betrayer of the great Russian October Revolution—the revolution that represents the beginning of the liberation of all mankind—is the murderer of Leon Trotsky.

Stalin and his fellow bureaucrats, yes, all the tyrants of the world are happy now. They can sleep more soundly tonight, for the man who was their mortal enemy has gone from this earth.

But let not Stalin be unrestrained in his joy. For the man whom he murdered has left ideas, and ideas cannot be murdered. These ideas will grow more and more powerful, for they are ideas representing the future of mankind. Millions of toiling masses—the peasants and the workers of the whole world—will ultimately embrace these ideas, and then Stalin, Hitler and all the tyrants will be helpless. For the millions of masses suffering the agonies of war and of poverty will one day destroy the world of Stalin and destroy the world of Hitler. They will build a new world—a world based upon the ideas of Marx, of Engels, of Lenin and of Trotsky. They will build a new world of peace, of true equality, of brotherhood, of real democracy—a world of Socialism.

We pledge our loyalty to the ideas of Trotsky—to fight for those ideas, no matter what the consequences may be. And in this fight against all tyrants, against all forms of oppression, the ideas of Trotsky will conquer.

FROM ALL CORNERS

We reproduce below some of the messages received through the offices of the Socialist Workers Party following the assassination of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City. Many others have gone direct to the home of the late Bolshevik leader in Coyoacan but there has not been time enough for them to be forwarded here for publication.

"Natalia Trotsky, Coyoacan: The Executive Committee of the Fourth International knows there is no consolation that can be offered you for the loss you have suffered. The gaping hole left in our ranks by the loss of Trotsky cannot be filled any more than the wound inflicted upon you can ever be healed. Trotsky's parting injunction to us was to go forward and these words are now fixed upon our banner. To you we pledge our solidarity, our friendship, our devotion.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Fourth International."

FROM CHILE

"Socialist Workers Party, New York: Condolences on the death of our venerated comrade Trotsky. We declare that we shall make a reality of his last words: Forward the Fourth International!

HENRIQUEZ AND SILVA
For the International
Workers Party of Chile."

FROM GREAT BRITAIN

"British workers horrified foul deed. Convey Natalie deepest sympathy. We pledge to revenge crime by carrying on struggle.

JACKSON
For the Militant Labor League
of Great Britain."

FROM CANADA

"With deep sense of personal loss, the Canadian section of the Fourth International extends profound sympathy to Comrade Natalia. In the midst of a wartime reaction our determination to press forward to victory is renewed by the last words of our great comrade and leader. The weapon of the assassin can never wipe out the heritage that Comrade Trotsky has left us.

RICHARD
For the Socialist Workers
League of Canada."

FROM CHINA

"In the name of our Chinese comrades in the front ranks of the struggle against the Japanese imperialist invader I send our sorrowing greetings in this hour to Comrade Natalia Trotsky and our pledge to the Fourth International that we shall continue the struggle for the workers' revolution in China and for the world revolution of which Trotsky was so valiant a symbol.

I LO SEN
For the Communist League of China."

FROM THE

TWIN CITIES:

"Dear Comrade Natalia: The comrades of the Minneapolis and St. Paul branches of the Socialist Workers Party grieve with you in this hour. You have lost your dear and devoted companion. We have lost our noble and devoted companion. We shall honor his memory by carrying out his dying injunction to us: Go forward with the Fourth International.

Twin City Membership."

FROM CLEVELAND:

"Ohio Michigan Joint Committee Conference at Cleveland, representing Flint, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown branches, joins with you in mourning the loss of our greatest thinker and teacher. We pledge ourselves to fight to the very end for the victory of the

Fourth International. Our triumph will be his monument.
D. Stevens, Chairman."

FROM

PORTLAND, OREGON:

"On Aug. 21 the world working class movement received the news of a major catastrophe, the death by assassination of the founder and guiding genius of the Fourth International. Here was a man who gave the entire span of his adult life, nearly 44 years of hardship, exile, and persecution, to the cause of building a new and better world social order. Just as his death fills us with bitter sorrow, so should it also be the source of inspiration and courage to carry on with the movement for which he gave his life. Every member of the Fourth International must realize that it was indeed a rare honor and privilege to be able to refer to Leon Trotsky as 'Comrade'.

Portland, Oregon, Branch."

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Read these Analyses of the Moscow Trials:

THE CASE OF LEON TROTSKY:

Report of hearings on the charges made against him in the Moscow trials
Preliminary Commission of Inquiry
JOHN DEWEY, Chairman 617 pages

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