

IN THE INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR
Reviews and News of the Working Class and Revolutionary Movements

German Opposition Shows the Way A Letter from Czechoslovakia

Communists of Bruchsal Apply Genuine Leninist United Front Tactics

In the town of Bruchsal, the local group of the German Left Opposition is the only Communist organization.

Our Bruchsal comrades are carrying on their struggle with all forces at their disposal. This is in itself important work.

We bring below a report of the progress of the Bruchsal Left Opposition.—Ed.

The C. P. G. in Force Joins the L. O.

Due to the influence of the Left Opposition, the local organization of the C. P. G. in the town of Bruchsal has placed itself on the positions of the Left Opposition.

In view of the present political chaos, the comrades in Bruchsal attempted to form the united front with the social democratic workers according to the Bruchsal example.

How the Party Bureau "Liquidates" the L. O. in Bruchsal

Miners

tact with the field." One may ask, "Where was the contact if not with the field?"

The convention adopted the slogan "Face to the field." Essential as this is, it still leaves that main problem of unification entirely out of account.

The objective situation in the mine fields is ever more richly providing the material ready to hand. Would it not be a simple measure, entirely in accord with the duty of a revolutionary party,

While the U. M. W. is broken up and scattered in a localized existence, it has not disappeared. A serious united front movement must also proceed by building a Left wing movement within it.

At first they tried to allow us to cooperate in the Red United Front organs. But when the Karlsruhe comrades of the Red United Front wanted to call upon the Bruchsal comrades to speak as representatives before the meetings of the unemployed, the bureaucracy put its foot down and forbade this.

In a meeting of the unemployed in Bruchsal, to which these half-baked party comrades invited a speaker from Karlsruhe, these comrades made the proposal that a party comrade be allowed to speak besides the reporter of the Left Opposition, and demanded that their proposal be voted on.

In the Communist Arbeiterzeitung of Feb. 4, 1932, the other hand, wrote concerning a Communist meeting, in which the Left Opposition comrades of Bruchsal presented their point of view, the following:

The juxtaposition of both these articles shows very clearly what the correct Communist policy is. The Bruening people have realized the danger that they face in the united front tactic of the Communists.

If this is a counter-revolutionary tactic—despite the fact that it has clashed upon the opposition of the social democratic Volksfreund—what can be said of a tactic, which in contrast to the former, has not succeeded in preventing the formation of the "iron front," which has led to loss of influence among the workers of the S. P. G. and the trade unions?

The results of March 13 signify the utter bankruptcy of the Thaelmann policy, the utter political impotence of the Comintern leadership and of its spiritual leader, Stalin.

When the Committee of Action consisting of the C. P. G. (Left Opposition), S. P. G. and factory representatives, called a mass meeting of the Bruchsal workers, in which comrade Paul Spock of the Left Opposition addressed the many trade union and S. P. G. workers who had come, the Bruchsal organ of the Centre (Bruening) Party—the Bruchsaler Bote—wrote on November 9, 1931:

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The Bruening paper concluded the article in the following manner: "This is a warning to the social democrats. The social democratic party has taken a dangerous position, for it is not excluded that the Communists will make the attempt to radicalize the moderate social democratic workers. The leaders of the S. P. G. will know what we mean by this."

The C. P. G. is being slandered by the Bruchsal Trotskyists. They are not much better in this than the social fascists. It is therefore not at all strange that these frenzied petty bourgeois have established a united front with the S. P. G. and trade union fakery for the alleged purpose of fighting Fascism.

The shutting down of factories has assumed tremendous proportions, the number of unemployed has risen, according to the official statistics, to some 600,000, the figure for the part time workers is even higher.

The economic situation in Czechoslovakia is becoming ever more acute. The balance of the state budget is shattered and has necessitated a foreign loan, which entrenches the dependence upon French imperialism even more firmly.

Under all these circumstances in Czechoslovakia there nevertheless exists or rather—exists, a relative stability of the political regime, then this is to be explained not by the economic basis, but above all, by the conditions which permitted the Czech bourgeoisie to establish its state rule.

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The balance of the state budget is shattered and has necessitated a foreign loan, which entrenches the dependence upon French imperialism even more firmly. Chained to the Western robbers, not a natural island but a piece chopped off with the axe of the world war from among similar pieces, bourgeois Czechoslovakia can secure neither peace with its neighbors, nor work and bread inside the country.

Germany after the Presidential Elections

(Continued from last issue)

The C. P. G. has not been able to carry out extra-parliamentary actions for some time. Extremely weak in the factories, in the mass organizations of the proletariat, with a membership composed, from 75 to 80 per cent, of unemployed workers, with a Red Trade Union Opposition forming an ever more negligible minority of the working class as a whole, the party cannot conduct successful strikes or instigate extra-parliamentary action.

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In international bourgeois opinion, Czechoslovakia has always signified a protective wall of peace and order. It arose on the ebb of the social and national struggle of the Czech petty bourgeoisie and workers against the Habsburg monarchy, the Roman church and the German bourgeoisie and out of the necessity of the entente powers to plant a military base between the dangers of their defeated enemies in the war, between Germany, Austria and Hungary, from which side there was the threat of revenge struggles and revolutions against the new imperialist balance of power.

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the order of the day, the numerous middle peasantry is going under.

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Political Developments

If under all these circumstances in Czechoslovakia there nevertheless exists or rather—exists, a relative stability of the political regime, then this is to be explained not by the economic basis, but above all, by the conditions which permitted the Czech bourgeoisie to establish its state rule.

Only thanks to this impurity within the party, could the Czech bourgeoisie escape from the most difficult situations without a serious struggle, since the party of the proletariat occupied itself with minor trade union struggles, without giving much thought to the questions of revolutionary strategy.

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even when they demonstrate merely for limited economic demands. The sharp procedure of the police and the gendarmerie appears to the workers to be all the more provocative, since the strike movements in the last few years have been, despite the official party reports, rather slight and have nowhere gone beyond the framework of local struggles.

In connection with the economic situation and the activities of the government, the voices of discontent among the reformist majority of the working class are constantly growing and find their expression in the meetings of the trade unions and the "socialist" parties. The economic successes of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, and especially the fact that unemployment over there appears to have been overcome, are driving the masses toward the Communist party and open up tremendous possibilities for agitation and action on the part of the party.

The Policy of the Left Opposition

In contrast to these tactics, the Left Opposition raises the demands flowing from the direct needs of the workers and demands a common struggle of the workers' organizations and especially of the trade unions on this basis.

Germany after the Presidential Elections

On Sunday April 10th at 2:00 P. M. there will be a debate in the Bronx on the subject of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat which should prove of interest to New York revolutionary workers.

The subject reads: "Resolved that in the United States a Dictatorship of the Proletariat is Unnecessary." The affirmative side in the debate is taken by Samuel Brandon representing the Industrial Union League and the negative side by Arne Swaback of the Communist League of America (Opposition). It will be held at the Hollywood Gardens, 896 Prospect Ave., Bronx, N. Y. The admission is only 10c.

The Proletarian Dictatorship is a subject of dispute of long standing between Communists and socialists, and, for that matter also, many industrial unionists. For us it is a settled question, but it would be assuming too much to working class in general. There is still dispute, even on its theoretical aspect. Often views are expressed somewhat as follows: "A Proletarian Dictatorship may be alright for Russia, which was an economically backward country; but in a highly advanced industrial country, like the United States, it is not necessary,—or else, its place will be taken by the industrial union." On a whole this question is yet one of vital importance to all workers. It is a vital part of the problems of the revolution in America. With this in mind we particularly urge the New York workers to attend this debate.

WHAT NEXT

Will Hitler take power? Will the Communist and social democratic workers combine to defeat Fascism? What is the relative strength of the proletariat, the center and the Fascists? These and many other questions are posed and answered in WHAT NEXT? Vital Questions for the German Proletariat By Leon Trotsky a new book about 200 pages, paper cover 50c Send your orders now. Money is needed to rush this book out. Pioneer Publishers 84 East 10th St., New York, N. Y.