

The Bolsheviks Take Over Power!

The session opens at 2:35 P. M. Trotsky is alone at the presiding table.

DECLARATION OF TROTSKY

In the name of the Revolutionary Military Committee, I declare: the Provisional Government is no longer. (Applause). Ministers have been arrested. (Hurrahs!). The others will be arrested in a few days or a few hours. (Applause). The revolutionary garrison, which is at the disposal of the R. M. C., has dissolved the meeting of the Preliminary Parliament. (Loud applause, cries of: "Long live the R. M. C!")

We were told that the uprising of the garrison at this time would provoke a massacre and down to the present moment no blood has been spilled. We do not know of a single victim. In all history I do not know of a single example of a revolutionary movement where such vast masses have taken part and which was accomplished without the spilling of blood.

The power of the Provisional Government presided over by Kerensky was a corpse and awaited only the sweep of broom of history to throw it out of existence.

We must underline the heroism and abnegation of the soldiers and workers of Petrograd. We stayed awake all through the night here at the telephone observing how the detachments of the revolutionary soldiers and workers accomplished their task noiselessly. The inhabitants slept peacefully and did not know that at this moment a new power was being substituted for the old.

The railroad stations, the post-office, the telegraph—the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency, the State Bank, are occupied. (Loud Applause).

The Winter Palace has not yet been taken, but its fate will be decided in a few minutes.

The Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of Petrograd may well be proud of the soldiers and workers who support it, whom it has led to the battle and to the glorious victory.

The characteristic of bourgeois and semi-bourgeois governments is to deceive the people. We are going—we, the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies—to undertake a unique experience in history, to found a government which has no other aim than to satisfy the needs of the soldiers, the workers and the peasants.

The state must become the instrument of the masses in the struggle for their liberation from all servitude.

The work cannot be done without the influence of the Soviets. The best representatives of bourgeois science will understand that the conditions created by the Soviets of W. S. and P. Deputies are the best conditions for their labors.

It is necessary to establish a control over production. The peasants, the workers and the soldiers must feel that the national domain is their domain.

This is the essential principle for the establishment of the power.

The institution of an obligatory labor service is one of the first tasks of the revolutionary government.

Trotsky announces that on the order of the day are still the report of the R. M. C. and the report on the duties of the Soviet government. On the second question, comrade Lenin will be the reporter. (Thunderous applause.)

Comrade Trotsky communicates that the political offenders are liberated, and that many of them are already fulfilling the functions of revolutionary commissars.

Comrade Zinoviev, declares comrade Trotsky, will again be the host of the Petrograd Soviet at this session.

In the name of the Petrograd Soviet

Meeting of Petrograd Soviet The Day After the Insurrection

a circular telegram has been sent to inform Russia of the real state of affairs.

To the active army forces have been sent radiograms announcing the fall of the old power and the imminent formation of a new power. The first acts of the new power should be: the immediate armistice on every front; the handing over of the land to the peasants; the speediest possible convocation of a genuinely democratic Constituent.

The residence of the presiding minister, Kerensky, is unknown, but we believe that it will soon be known to all.

To the question: what is the attitude of the front in face of the events, Trotsky replies:

We have sent our telegrams. There has not yet been a reply. But we frequently heard here the representatives of the front who reproached us for not yet having undertaken decisive action.

At this point, Lenin enters the hall. The assembly acclaims him noisily. Trotsky continues:

In our midst is Vladimir Ilitch Lenin who, as a result of circumstances, was unable to appear among us until now. Trotsky characterizes the role of Lenin in the history of the revolutionary movement in Russia and shouts:

"Long live comrade Lenin who has returned to us!"

The assembly gives a new and lengthy ovation to Lenin.

LENIN'S SPEECH

Comrades, the revolution of the workers and peasants, the need for which the Bolsheviks proclaimed incessantly, has been accomplished!

What does it signify, this revolution of the workers and peasants? Above all, this revolution gives us a Soviet government, our own organ of power without the slightest participation of the bourgeoisie. The oppressed masses themselves will constitute the power. The old apparatus will be shattered to its foundations, and a new administrative apparatus will be founded under the form of Soviet organizations.

A new era is opening up in the history of Russia, and this third Russian revolution must lead in its development to the triumph of socialism.

One of our first tasks is the need of putting an immediate end to the war. But in order to end this war, intimately bound up with the whole capitalist regime, it is necessary—that is clear to all of us—to vanquish capital itself.

By that we will add the world labor movement which is already beginning to develop in Italy, in England and in Germany.

The equitable and immediate peace which we shall offer to the international democracy, will everywhere find a hearty echo in the masses of the international proletariat. In order to con-

solidate this confidence of the proletariat, it is necessary immediately to publish all the secret treaties.

In Russia, a large section of the peasants said to themselves: enough playing with the capitalists, we will march with the workers. We will gain the confidence of the peasants by a decree which will abolish landed property of the gentry. The peasants will understand that their only salvation lies in the alliance with the workers.

We are going to institute an effective workers' control of production.

Now you have learned how to work together: the revolution which has just taken place is witness of that. We have this force which will vanquish everything, and which will lead the proletariat to the world revolution.

In Russia we must set about immediately with the construction of a socialist proletarian state.

Long live the world socialist revolution. (Loud applause.)

The assembly decides not to open up

the discussion on the report of Lenin. The members of the R. M. C. being engaged, the information report is postponed. Trotsky reappears at the tribune.

DECLARATION BY TROTSKY

One of the immediate tasks of the R. M. C. is the dispatch of a delegation to the front to inform it of the revolution which has just taken place in Petrograd.

The Petrograd Soviet must choose from its midst commissars to be sent to the front. The R. M. C., its members, cannot make a report because they are engaged in urgent work. I can tell you that a telegram has been received announcing that the troops from the front are advancing in the direction of Petrograd. The dispatch of commissars is indispensable, it would be a crime on our part not to send revolutionary commissars throughout the country to explain to the masses of the people the revolutions (A few voices: You are anticipating the decision of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets). The will of the All-Russian Congress of the Soviets has been anticipated by the resounding fact of the uprising of the workers and soldiers of Petrograd which took place last night. There now remains for us only to develop our victory.

Greetings to the Militant

Spartacus Youth Club of New York
We greet the Fifteenth Anniversary of the victorious Russian Revolution and the Fourth Anniversary of the Militant.

FROM BRANCHES, ETC.

- Kansas City Branch
- Boston Branch
- St. Louis Branch
- Newark Branch
- Minneapolis Branch

New Haven Branch

The members of the New Haven Branch of the Communist League of America (Opposition) greet the Militant on its fourth anniversary, hoping that it will continue the fight for the Marxist-Leninist principles in the Comintern.
S. Gendelman, Secy.
G. Duell, Treasurer.

Chicago Branch
Hail the 4 Year of the life of the Militant, the only Bolshevik paper in the English language. We promise to help build it into a mighty organ of revolution in America. J. Giganti, Org.-Secy.

Thee Newly Organized Greek Workers Club "PROTOMAGIA"
Greet the Fourth Anniversary of the Vanguard of the Working Class THE MILITANT

FROM INDIVIDUALS

YOUNGSTOWN

- J. D.
- M. Koehler
- C. Udell
- J. Green

- S. Feldman
- P. Altman
- F. Choloff
- S. Frank
- D. Ostash

CHICAGO

- F. Buckley
- J. Harris
- F. Martin
- A. Borenstein
- S. Solomon
- Mr. & Mrs. Rice
- J. Ritz
- M. Ritz

- B. Lazaroff
- A. Stein
- G. Herman
- J. Ruby
- H. Mashow
- J. Mashow
- J. Gorfinkel
- A. Solomon
- A. Friend
- S. Baker
- H. Dreebhn
- A. Friend
- S. Howard

NEW YORK

- H. Norman
- H. Pollock
- J. Berman
- T. Christie
- N. Christie
- R. Haviland
- V. Tpanos
- C. Christie
- A. Friend
- A. Friend
- M. Sterling

- W. Herman
- M. Neuman
- A. Weaver
- N. Berman
- I. Plotkin
- I. Dvorkin
- H. Grossman
- A. Orland
- A. Friend
- H. Capellis
- G. Krokofsky
- T. Katsikis
- T. Miller
- A. Friend
- T. Drobnj, So. Bend
- L. Adler, Newark

ST. LOUIS OPEN FORUM

Crumden Branch Library Auditorium
14th Street and Cass Ave.
November 17, 1932
"The Fascist, Socialist and Communist Parties and the German Workers"

Left Shift in German Vote

(Continued from page 1)

The dissatisfaction of the socialist ranks is deep and widespread. It is fighting against that organized inertia and conservatism induced by decades of steady growth of the party and its institutions, and their integration with the apparatus of the ruling class—a dead-weight force which has proved to be stronger than many of us ever conceived it could be. The Stalinist theory of "social-Fascism," the adornment of the party's platform and policies with nationalist finery borrowed from Hitlerism, have served to strengthen the hand of the social democratic leadership—from the Left. The hundreds of thousands of socialist leaders who are deeply, are still dubious, to put it mildly, about the Stalinist leadership of the Communist party.

This explains, essentially, why they protest against their leaders and express their sympathy for the revolution by casting such a large vote for the Communists; while, at the same time, they express their doubts or distrust concerning the Communist party's policy by refraining from joining the party or even from following its calls for extra-parliamentary action under the C. P. banner alone, that is, from following it on the only decisive field.

The Communist Vote
The increase in the Communist vote is a source of great jubilation for every class conscious militant, and above all for the Left Opposition position, whose cause is advanced by every advance of the movement. But between jubilation

and the mandarin intoxication of the self-satisfied official, reveling in a trough of ballots, lies a gap that cannot be bridged. The parliamentary victory of the party in Germany is being trumpeted about by the Stalinists as a vindication of the "line" which nothing can vindicate. This "line" which failed to bring to the streets of struggle a single important group of workers in response to the general strike call issued three months ago by the party to protest against the coup d'Etat of von Papen, the "line" which has resulted in the virtually complete isolation of the Communists in the trade union movement in Germany; the "line" which has failed to produce a national, organized mass movement of resistance to Fascism or to the von Papen regime, a movement of workers' councils or shop committees or labor cartels or any similar movement that might constitute the nucleus for a workers' power; the "line" which has left the social democratic hierarchy with millions of workers still in its ranks and following—however sullenly—its leadership, despite the presence (for how many years now, according to the Stalinist analyses?) of the "stormy revolutionary upsurge"—this "line" is now supposed to have received its incontestable confirmation by a gain of 700,000 votes in an election! If this is not parliamentary cynicism, what significance has the term?

The two-for-a-cent scribes of the Daily Worker and the Freiheit roar with vicarious pride over the party's gains in Germany as if the loss of two million Fascist votes and almost a million socialist votes, has settled the whole problem. And what about the Bonapartist regime of the von Papen-von Hindenburg "amavilla"? This little "trifle" emerges from the whole ineffectual balloting force—still master of the situation! More definitely than three months ago, this election has eliminated the possibility of a Reichstag government. Only a Hitler-Centrist-Nationalist combination could produce a working majority—and that combination is too fantastic for any practical political possibility. The autocratic regime of presidential decree is to continue in power, with a Reichstag suspended helplessly in mid-air, and a proletariat still too crippled by disunity to offer any effective resistance.

The Government Is Deposed!

(The following historical announcement was printed as a leaflet and posted, or thrown from the automobiles of the Petrograd Revolutionary Military Committee, in the streets of the city during the early hours of the afternoon.)

"THE GOVERNMENT IS DEPOSED"

The Provisional Government is deposed. The power has passed into the hands of the Revolutionary Military Committee, organ of the Petrograd Soviet, which is at the head of the proletariat and the garrison of Petrograd.

The cause for which the people have fought: immediate offer of a democratic peace, the abolition of the ownership of the land of the big landlords, workers' control of production, the creation of a Soviet power—the triumph of this cause is guaranteed. Long live the revolution of the workers, soldiers and peasants!

The Revolutionary Military Committee of the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of Petrograd.
Petrograd, October 25 (November 7), 10 A. M.

and Korea became "neutral" due to Russian opposition to Japan. In 1903 Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, warned Czarist Russia in a secret note: "The unconditional and permanent occupation of Manchuria by Russia would create a state of things prejudicial to the security and interests of Japan... if Russia were established on the flank of Korea, it would be a constant menace to the separate existence of that empire, or at least would make Russia the dominant power in Korea. Korea is an important outpost in Japan's line of defense." In the Russo-Japanese War that followed this warning, Japan established complete hegemony over the Sea of Japan, making it an inland sea, impregnable from attack by sea.

The military oligarchy has learned at home how to control government through a puppet emperor and this same method has become the formula of Japanese imperialism. In KoKrea the Crown Prince of Korea became the puppet with actual powers in the hands of an "adviser", or governor-general. Complete control of finance, foreign affairs, concessions and foreign commerce was taken over by the Japs. Diplomatic matters were transferred completely to Tokyo, pressure being successfully applied to cause the withdrawal from Seoul of the various ministers, the first to go being that of the U. S. In 1910 Korea was finally annexed formally to Japan. Precisely the same formula is now being applied to Manchuria.

Japan and China
Japan's aggressions in China followed a plan based on recognition that China cannot be subdued and forced into colonial status simply by military conquest. The plan had the twofold aim of securing control of China's trade outlets and of gradually seizing the strategic cities and the railroads for final military conquest. Japan everywhere placed herself between the ports seized by the Europeans and the ocean, so as to "starve" these ports. In 1915 Japan presented the infamous 21 demands to China, great emphasis being placed in these demands

on control of railroads. Among the secret clauses of the 21 demands, meant to place China in the early position of Korea, were that the Chinese government should employ "influential Jap advisers" in political, financial and military affairs; that Japanese hospitals, temples and schools in China should be granted the right to own land (no foreigner is allowed to own land in Japan except through a Japanese corporation); that the police departments of various cities be "jointly" administered with Japs; that China must purchase 50 p. c. of her munitions from a Japanese arsenal to be established in China; that Japan be given first right to make all loans. In 1918 Premier Teruchih proposed that China issue gold notes on the strength of gold held in Japan. The Japanese aim in all her relations with China is clear: to make China her colony, to hinder Chinese development until she does fall into the hands of Japanese militarism.

Meantime Japan encroaches on the material resources she requires in China, particularly the coal and iron mines. By a loan made in 1899 to the Hanyang Iron Works, Japan obtained payment in ore from Tsyeh on the Yangtze and coal from Pingshiang. This arrangement, involving practically the entire output of these mines, has been a constant source of conflict due to Japan's use of it to hinder the growth of the Haney Ping Co. In January 1928 the Japs prevented the Nationalists from seizing this company. Again in 1929 Hupeh Province was forced to relinquish this company, one of the largest iron and steel companies in China.

Japan has over one and one quarter billion dollars invested in Chinese railroads, warehouses, banks, spinning and weaving plants, mining companies. This investment is used for imperialist purposes, but it is at the same time the effort of Japanese capitalists to utilize the cheaper Chinese labor, the nearness to the raw materials, the closeness to the market, and the avoidance of Chinese tariffs.

South Africans Ban Trotsky China Book

The sun never sets upon the British Empire, nor, apparently, upon the suppression or prohibition of the works of comrade Trotsky. Following the example set by their Canadian partners in the great bandits' enterprise known as the British Empire, the customs authorities of the Union of South Africa have just prohibited the entry of "The Problems of the Chinese Revolution" by Leon Trotsky, recently published here by the Pioneer Publishers. The bundle of copies sent to a dealer in Cape Town were confiscated. The official letter of notification reads as follows:

Z. 14.
In antwoord gelieve te refereren na In reply please quote No. 372
Unie Van Suid-Africa—Union of South Africa
Kantoor van die—Office of the Collector of Customs and Excise, P. O. Box 5. Cape Town.
24th August 1932.

Mr. Manuel Lopes,
152 Longmarket Street
Cape Town.
One Packet Containing Books
Sir,
I am advised by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise that three books entitled "Problems of the Chinese Revolution" contained in a packet addressed to you is regarded an objectionable within the meaning of Section 23 (c) of Act 9 of 1913 and are seized as forfeited under Section 25 of that Act.
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
(Signature)
Collector of Customs and Excise.

The dissemination of the ideas of the Left Opposition in South Africa will undoubtedly be rendered more difficult by the arbitrary act of the white ruling class there in prohibiting entry to comrade Trotsky's work. But these futile police measures will not halt our progress. In spite of the difficulties, even the remote parts of the world are echoing the march of our movement. The recent adherence to the banner of the Left Opposition of a large group of native Negro revolutionists is testimony which the governmental martinet of British imperialism may well ponder.

JAPAN

Its Rise from Feudalism to Capitalist Imperialism and the Development of the Proletariat

By Jack Weber

The absolute and continuous control of governmental power by the military oligarchy, and the geographic position occupied by Japan in the backward East, have permitted unhampered sway to the policy of Japanese imperialism. This policy presents an intense singleness of purpose throughout the era of capitalist economy. The latent conflict between capitalists and feudal landed aristocracy (that might have "disturbed" Japan) for ultimate supremacy, long since liquidated in the more advanced capitalist countries in favor of industrialism, has not yet reached the point of open conflict, although the economic bases for this conflict are already present (high land rent and dear food as against the capitalist need of cheap labor). Hence the ruling classes act in complete harmony in foreign policy; government, banks, industrialists, business men give their fullest cooperation in the process of expansion and penetration, "peaceful" or militant.

The Tanaka Document
The ultimate aims and the methods of the expansionist policy are given singularly candid if not laudable expression in the notorious Tanaka document. These aims, like those of the other imperialist powers, are based on the need for markets, for sources of raw material, and on military considerations of defense and offense. For military purposes Japan is completely dependent on keeping the road to China open as she depends on China for foodstuffs, oil, coal, iron and steel. Modern warfare is fought in the factories at home, a fact emphasized by the statistics of the last years of the campaign on the Western Front when one ton of ammunition was