

Moissaye Olgin as a «Historian»

«Lenin lives in an imaginary world in which he mistakes the creations of his mind for realities.»
«It would seem that Lenin's «radicalism» only blocks the road of the Russian Revolution by calling forth a reaction by adding to the disorganization of a country shaken to its foundations.

On Some of His Recent «Criticism» on Trotsky's History

the bourgeois democratic revolution was a by-product of the socialist proletarian revolution of 1917. (Communist—Feb. 1932—his emphasis). This formulation is in direct contradiction to the official Stalinist position on the colonial question.

Clarity of his political vision.

The present day fulminations against the theory of the permanent revolution cannot change the essential accuracy of the comments made above!

purpose is not the review of history. It is rather that of discrediting and slandering the present day Marxists. Finally Olgin disputes Trotsky's statement that the official Stalinist historians present the question of the voting of the Bolshevik Central Committee (on October 23) for insurrection as though the entire party leadership except Zinoviev and Kamenev stood for insurrection.

G. Zinoviev on the Party Regime

Zinoviev who for a number of years found himself in open or semi-masked opposition to the Stalinist bureaucracy, has finally admitted, after a short stay in exile, that the party regime of Stalin is the best of them all.

A Letter That Doesn't Jibe With His Latest Recantation

authority for an extra year, that is, of doubling the authority received from the Congress. And all this—despite the fact that the atmosphere of a rigorous civil war made the convocation of congresses much more difficult than now.

(twofold, regardless of the statutes. It is calling the 15th Congress two years after the 14th. Prior to the Congress the C. C. is treating the repression against the dissenters (for example, exile—more on this score below). The C. C. not only does not take any measures to elaborate such orders and schedules as would assure all party members a real possibility of expressing themselves on the questions under discussion, but on the contrary—in Moscow, Leningrad, in the Ukraine and in a whole series of other cities, the district conferences are scheduled to begin, and in some placed even to terminate by the twentieth of October, whereas the beginning of the official discussion is promised by the Central Committee only for the first days of November. This means that the official discussion will begin only after the district conferences have been concluded, or at any rate, after the elections to the conferences have been concluded. If this is the way arrangements are to be made, it will only be a sham and mockery of the rights of the party members.

For a Social Democratic Gov't in Belgium—Why?

Brussels, Belgium.—The general discontent of the toiling masses who have been severely hit by the application of the hunger decrees of the dictatorial government, the anger growing in the workers ranks and the desire they manifest for struggle, the fear of being taken by surprise, as they were in July 1932, by the series of strikes which could rapidly spread over the whole country has forced the socialist and Democratic-Christian leaders to perform a maneuver on the political and trade union field which is designed to prevent a direct and immediate struggle against the hunger government.

ing of the dictatorial government by the general strike of the masses and the installation of a social-democratic government which will be the product of the extra-parliamentary struggle. It is possible, with the aid of this struggle to rally great masses discontented with the governmental policy in the struggle against the present government.

STATEMENT ON FUNDS COLLECTED FOR GERMAN L. O.

Following is a statement of the fund collected for the press of the German section of the International Left Opposition. As will be seen from the statement a little more than \$100 has been collected and forwarded up to date.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Total. Includes Harold Robbins, H. Gibson, Mich., Montreal Branch, J. B.—N. Y. C., Toronto Branch, Jack Swetow, New York Branch, Dr. Drobny, So. Bend, Youngstown Branch, Chicago Militant Workers Club, Pittsburgh Branch, Anonymous—N. Y. C., Youngstown Branch, New York Branch, Minneapolis Branch, Boston Branch.

If the number on your wrapper is 184 your subscription has expired. If you want to get the Militant promptly every week renew your subscription at once: \$2 per year for fifty two weekly issues; \$1 a half year for twenty six weekly issues.

British Capitalist Class Prepares New Attacks on Workers

In London, the bus men were successful in striking against wage cuts and a new speed up schedule. Strikes have taken place at Henry Ford's works at Dagenham, at Nape works at Birmingham, and at the North British Rubber Mill at Edinburgh, at the Firestone Tire Co. at Brentford, while the Liverpool and Glasgow seamen struck work in sympathy with their comrades in Londerry and Dublin.

members finding themselves not only at war with the officials but also at loggerheads with the rank and file who look upon the Communists as more of a menace than a help.

Apart from the London Bus strike where the Communist party had been active for a long time, the usual approach of the party was from the outside and while at Birmingham their efforts met with a sympathetic response from the strikers in other places, notably Glasgow and Edinburgh, the workers proved hostile to outside interference.

The conditions in the coal fields are bad as each district has a separate wage rate and many miners have left the unions, six of whom are competing for numbers in various parts of the country. A complete stoppage would therefore be no easy matter but the miners are again in fighting mood and sooner or later a strike is inevitable.

A Letter from Moscow U.S.S.R.

Every Day Conditions in the Life of a Russian Worker

Moscow, U. S. S. R.—I take this opportunity to write you a detailed letter. Just recently I returned from a trip to Ukraine and observed a good deal there. In Moscow, that is, in a city more privileged and better supplied, one cannot see in the course of many months that which astonishes one within a few days in the provinces. In the province one is immediately seized with a feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty.

that a lie? No, all this exists. Only there is no mention made that the tiniest part of the workers is housed in these new constructions and lives in unbearable, humane conditions. The rest live in barracks. Filth, semi-darkness, in winter—cold; the food—bad. Faces are surly, one senses not only dissatisfaction but despair. It is impossible to exist long in this manner.

Rebellion in Transport Workers Union
The Transport Workers Union is also in the throes of severe struggles and at the recent conference at Cambridge, Bevin and Co. had a hard job dealing with the rebellion in the branches. In fact, the period of peace in industry seemed at an end and together with the new attacks to be launched upon the unemployed lays bare the secret activities of the capitalists. They see stormy weather ahead of them, but they are well prepared for whatever comes along.

3. Gangster methods of breaking up party meetings were used especially in Leningrad. In the presence of the secretary of the Provincial Committee, comrade Kirov, a candidate to the Political Bureau, «someone» put out the lights at the city-wide conference and at the conference of the Vyborg district at the moment when a representative of the Opposition, began to read his resolution. At the meeting of the Petrograd district, comrades threw themselves upon the comrade reading the resolution, and tore it to pieces, during which time anti-Semitic yells were to be heard.

Olgin in his polemic against Trotsky quotes Lenin's «Two Tactics of Social Democracy in a Democratic Revolution» written in 1905 to prove his contentions. But it is precisely this source that the same Olgin used to prove the exact opposite in 1917. We read: «In his Two Tactics he (Lenin) said, «The stage of Russia's economic development (forming an objective condition) and the stage of consciousness and progress of organization among the masses of the proletariat (forming a subjective condition intrinsically connected with the objective) makes an immediate complete emancipation of the working class (introduction of socialism) impossible.» Even Lenin would have to admit that both objective and subjective conditions have not changed substantially since 1905. (Obvious Nonsense—J. C.). Yet here he is, preaching the establishment of socialism in war-ridden impoverished Russia.» (Asia—Dec. 1917—page 783.)

Kharkov has grown exceedingly—many new enterprises, housing constructions, etc., and at the same time, tens of thousands of people sit in the dark at night (they sat through the whole winter in this fashion in flats which were barely heated, or altogether unheated). Entire sections of the city are not supplied with electricity. The flats are dark, the cinemas and clubs are closed. And this lasts for long stretches of weeks. There is no kerosene, no candles, so that the darkness is unbroken. Only fortunate from among the bureaucracy have poor kerosene lamps. No kerosene—although the output of oil in Baku has been increased so electricity—although the Dnieprostroy has been built.... This absence of light has an oppressing effect, especially in winter. And what happens to be the case in Kharkov is also the case in many other places. The electricity is shut off suddenly and unexpectedly, and there is none for weeks. And the people live in some semi-barbarous conditions.

at the electric plant there rules cleanliness and everywhere there is felt attentive care, it is otherwise with the workers. The papers carried a great deal to the effect that Dnieprostroy from a tiny village would turn into a city with a population of 70,000; there was such description of clubs, and workers dining rooms; and photographs were printed of new houses. Is

the Communist International is a great stumbling block and this fact is being painfully demonstrated by the peculiar policy of the C. P. of G. B.

It is sufficient to point to the articles of the not unknown N. Kuzmin in the «Komsomolskaya Pravda». This «teacher» of the army

The political objective which must be given to the struggle that is in preparation, is the overthrow

(Continued on Page 4)